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important question, but I notice that many delegations are not represented. This may be due to the fact that the plenary meeting of the Assembly is being held in the conference room used by the First Committee, rather than in its usual place. I wonder if it would not be advisable to wait a few minutes longer before voting on this question.

6. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The point is well taken. I see that representatives are arriving now. I shall delay the vote for another four or five minutes, by which time a majority of representatives should be present.

7. I believe that the attendance is now nearly complete. It will take some time to pass the ballot box round, and if any representatives come in late, they will be able to cast their ballots even if the box has passed their seats. I hope this will be satisfactory to the Soviet Union representative with whose remarks I am entirely in agreement. The ballot box will now be circulated, beginning with Australia.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Théard (Haiti) and Mr. Masfar (Indonesia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	75
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	75
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	75
<i>Required majority:</i>	50
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Poland	39
Turkey	36

8. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the vote was inconclusive, we shall take the third restricted ballot.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Théard (Haiti) and Mr. Masfar (Indonesia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	79
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	79
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	79
<i>Required majority:</i>	53
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Turkey	41
Poland	38

President: Mr. Víctor A. BELAUNDE (Peru).

Tribute to the memory of His Majesty Sisavang-Vong, King of Laos

1. The President (translated from Spanish): Before we take up the items on our agenda, it is my duty to invite the Assembly to stand and observe a minute of silence in memory of His Majesty Sisavang-Vong, King of Laos, who died there recently.

The representatives stood in silence.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council (continued)

2. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Representatives will recall that at the 830th meeting, of the Assembly on 19 October 1959, voting was suspended when the first of a series of three restricted ballots in which the only candidates were Poland and Turkey was inconclusive. In accordance with the rules of procedure a second restricted ballot must now be taken.

3. As this plenary meeting has been convened in the First Committee's Conference Room, representatives will not be asked to come forward to deposit their votes in the ballot box. Instead, for their convenience, the Secretariat will arrange for the ballot box to be brought round so that representatives can deposit their ballot papers, beginning with the delegation drawn by lot to vote first.

4. I call on the representative of the Soviet Union on a point of order.

5. Mr. SOBOLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): Mr. President, with respect to the voting procedure, we are about to vote on a very

9. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the third restricted ballot was inconclusive, we shall take a series of unrestricted ballots.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Théard (Haiti) and Mr. Masfar (Indonesia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	80
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	80
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	79
<i>Required majority:</i>	53
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Turkey	43
Poland	36

10. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the vote was inconclusive we shall now take the second unrestricted ballot of this series.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Théard (Haiti) and Mr. Masfar (Indonesia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	81
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	81
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	80
<i>Required majority:</i>	54
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Poland	40
Turkey	40

11. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the vote was inconclusive, we shall now take the third unrestricted ballot.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Théard (Haiti) and Mr. Masfar (Indonesia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	81
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	81
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	80
<i>Required majority:</i>	54
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Poland	40
Turkey	39
Finland	1

12. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the vote was inconclusive, in accordance with the rules of procedure, as the third unrestricted ballot has been taken, we shall take a series of ballots restricted to Poland and Turkey.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Théard (Haiti) and Mr. Masfar (Indonesia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	81
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	81
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	80
<i>Required majority:</i>	54
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Turkey	42
Poland	38

13. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the results of six successive ballots have been inconclusive, I believe that no purpose would be served by continuing the present series of ballots.

If there is no objection by the Assembly, I suggest that we postpone the balloting for two weeks.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 72

The United Nations Library: gift of the Ford Foundation

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4252)

14. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I have particular pleasure in submitting for the consideration of the Assembly the agenda item [72] concerning the United Nations Library. The item is the happy outcome of the initiative taken by the Secretary-General with the collaboration of the representatives of the Ford Foundation.

15. The Fifth Committee's report on the subject is contained in the document before us [A/4252]. The Fifth Committee has recommended the adoption by the General Assembly of the draft resolution which appears in paragraph 10 of its report. Before calling on the Rapporteur, I wish to associate myself with the tributes that have been paid to the Secretary-General and the Ford Foundation, whose generous contribution will enable the United Nations to have a major truly international library.

16. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to present the report of the Fifth Committee [A/4252] on item 72: The United Nations Library: gift of the Ford Foundation. During the discussion in the Committee the delegations were unanimous in acclaiming with the highest appreciation the generosity of the Ford Foundation. It was stated that the timely gift would make it possible to build a new library, the need for which has been sorely felt ever since the United Nations moved into its new headquarters. The delegations were also unanimous in paying warm tributes to the Secretary-General and his associates, and in particular Mr. Cordier for their untiring efforts on behalf of the project and for the able manner in which they brought these negotiations to a happy and successful conclusion. Forty-five delegations jointly sponsored the draft resolution which the Fifth Committee unanimously adopted.

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Fifth Committee.

17. The SECRETARY-GENERAL: At this final stage of the consideration of the item "United Nations Library: gift of the Ford Foundation", I should like to add a few words to the statement I made on this matter when I first announced this gift to the Members of the General Assembly on 29 September 1959 before the Fifth Committee [711th meeting].

18. The construction of a new Library, which is made possible by the generous gift of the Ford Foundation, is the consummation of a hope which we have cherished for a long time.

19. The building that has been used since the United Nations established itself in its new Headquarters was ill-fitted for library purposes from the beginning; and with increasing acquisitions and much more extensive use of the Library by delegations, the Secretariat, and serious scholars and writers, it has become totally unsatisfactory.

20. For this reason consultations have taken place over an extended period with the officials of the Ford Foundation with a view to providing funds for a new building. Our conversations were thorough and detailed. We indicated the manner in which the Library had already developed as an international specialized library, its major collections determined by the broad scope of specialized subjects in the international field relevant to the agendas of the principal organs of the United Nations and to the programmes approved by them. The increasing demands upon the Library by delegations and Secretariat and outside users not only reflected their needs but the excellent progress that has already been made in the development of an international specialized library of high quality. As our membership increases and as the demands upon the Library by present users continue to grow, the Library should be developed along current lines to an optimum level which will make it unique among the libraries of the world in its major fields of specialization. The existence of such a service to delegations and to the Secretariat, in providing a reservoir of sound, factual data for the issues debated in United Nations organs and for programmes implemented by the Secretariat, thus plays a vital role in the attainment of the high aims and purposes of the United Nations.

21. The Ford Foundation, in making its favourable decision at a meeting of its Board of Trustees in June of this year, was impressed by this interpretation of the role of the Library and saw fit to set aside certain considerations of policy which had stood in the way of earlier approval, in order that they might contribute to a cause of central significance in the world today.

22. I believe that all Members of the General Assembly will share not only my appreciation for this generous gift of \$6,200,000 but for the spirit which animated their action. Their desire to contribute to the attainment of United Nations aims and purposes was coupled with the concern that the building to be built should be aesthetically designed and of the best construction, furnished and equipped in accordance with the most modern library standards. It is believed by the architects and by myself that these objectives for the building can be realized within the sum offered to the United Nations, with interest accrual. Unused funds would, of course, be returned to the Foundation.

23. It was a reasonable expectation on the part of the Ford Foundation that having made this liberal grant to the United Nations the services and resources of the

Library would be developed to a level commensurate with the possibilities of the new structure and with the needs of the delegations, the Secretariat, and serious research scholars and writers. I believe that the General Assembly concurs with the reasonableness of this expectation and will respond favourably to the recommendations which I shall make in due course on this matter.

24. The favourable action already taken by the Fifth Committee in the unanimous endorsement of the draft resolution before you, will, I hope, be repeated here in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly, thus enabling us to proceed with the further steps towards the fulfilment of this project.

25. Mr. MATSCH (Austria): In these days libraries have become such an integrated part of our whole life that we have difficulty in visualizing our studies, our research, even our day-to-day work without them.

26. Likewise, our United Nations Library is the memory of our Organization, and as this Organization grows, the amount of knowledge stored there, and thus preserved and handed down to future generations, will widen and deepen. In the years to come, more countries will become Members of the family of the United Nations, and it is from our library that these new Members can receive valuable assistance and much of the knowledge they will need for a better understanding of our common problems and our concerted efforts to solve them.

27. However, in this steady process of growth and expansion, our library must also be technically enabled to keep pace, lest inadequate machinery render our efforts less effective. We have all been witnessing the fact that it was getting more and more beyond the capacity of the present library facilities to cope with ever-growing demands. The generous offer made by the Ford Foundation to grant to the United Nations the financial means necessary for the construction of new and adequate library facilities, designed, furnished and equipped in accordance with the most modern library standards, therefore gives ground for deep and sincere satisfaction.

28. Thus the Austrian delegation took pleasure in sponsoring, together with numerous other delegations, the draft resolution now before us.

29. However, the construction of a new library building alone will not suffice to render our library the efficient institution we all want it to be. The library indeed deserves continuous interest and assistance from the Secretary-General as well as from all Member-countries.

30. We trust that the Secretary-General will provide the new library with the necessary staff to cope with increased tasks, and will continue to give special attention to the requirement that all librarians be of the highest qualifications in order to ensure maximum effectiveness.

31. We also trust that all Member States will grant the library their continuous assistance, for instance, by providing free copies of all pertinent official publications, a measure which will be of but little inconvenience to Member States and of great value to our Organization.

32. Let me conclude by expressing to the Ford Foundation once again our appreciation for their most

generous gift, and our hope that the new United Nations library will record and thus become a symbol of the incessant and concerted efforts of all nations to solve common problems through co-operation.

33. Mr. FULTON (United States of America): This is a pleasant occasion today, and as a member of the Fifth Committee and a new representative, I appreciate very much the unanimous action of the Fifth Committee in endorsing this draft resolution.

34. We are pausing for a few minutes in the rounds of our duties anent world problems to take a step forward together in the United Nations. We are deciding to build a new library. We are crystallizing our ideas and hopes in the plans and programmes to put into reality a new place to work and study together at the United Nations. We are in the process of building one of the great libraries of the world which will serve all the peoples of the world.

35. Through the dedication to public good of the Ford Foundation and its founders and trustees, we are given the opportunity to accept the gift of a complete new library for the United Nations. This reflects well on the givers and is also a moment when we can look back and thank the many people who have worked hard and laboured here to make this hallowed United Nations the respected institution and instrument for peace and progress it has now become.

36. We are joining in accepting this gift as an expression of confidence and warmhearted support for the future of the United Nations. We are increasing United Nations facilities to perform the broader functions in meeting the challenge of this bright new world that is opening up for all peoples. We see this United Nations with optimism, confidence and hope. By building a library for the present and the future, we reflect the trust and faith of the thousands of children and young people of all nations that crowd these corridors to learn of the work of the United Nations.

37. The real need for a new building to contain the rapidly growing collection of United Nations books and documents has been apparent for some time. The library already contains some 200,000 volumes. This is the world's most complete collection of documents and publications of the United Nations, the League of Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations. The United Nations Library is the chief centre for those serious researchers and students from all parts of the world who wish better to learn or better to teach the origin and evolution of man's efforts at international co-operation. The United Nations Library has become a practical necessity for the Secretariat, the specialized agencies as well as the delegations and permanent missions of the Member countries. The diplomat who must quickly search out the background of a policy or the history of a dispute or problem on which he must be prepared to express an intelligent opinion, even the representative looking for debating material to bolster his country's point of view, gravitate quite naturally to the files of the United Nations Library.

38. I was thinking yesterday evening about the effect of this library, and, as we pause to think, we all realise that history has been a troubled brew. Think what the future will be when history is made with adequate facilities for joint study and work for peace and progress right at hand while history itself is being made at the United Nations.

39. My delegation feels it is an honour and a source of satisfaction for the people of the United States to join with other peoples and other nations in welcoming the new library and in voting for the draft resolution contained in the document before us.

40. Mr. BERARD (France) (translated from French): The Ford Foundation has offered a gift of \$6,200,000 to equip the United Nations with a new library. The Fifth Committee has unanimously adopted a draft resolution recommending the acceptance of the offer and expressing the gratitude with which the gesture has been received.

41. On behalf of the French delegation, I wish to pay a public tribute to the generosity of the Ford Foundation and to express the hope that the General Assembly will unanimously approve the draft resolution.

42. Nothing could be more favourable to the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations and the fulfilment of its obligation to establish understanding and to develop co-operation between peoples. That co-operation and understanding must necessarily be based on ever increasing understanding between civilizations and between nations, which today are no longer separated by distance. It has been said that understanding is the beginning of wisdom and as diplomats, it is our duty to understand rather than to judge. It is impossible to hate a people one knows well. Mutual knowledge is in fact the foundation of international co-operation and of peace. "I am", Lamartine said, "the friend of every thinking soul; truth is my country."

43. Such mutual knowledge cannot be based on mere contacts or meetings alone, however frequent. To understand the soul of a people, we must go further, we must understand their civilization. Even if we do not go so far as to say, with Auguste Comte, that "the dead rule the living", we at least recognize that in order to understand the present we must constantly go back to the spiritual heritage of the past, in order to rediscover the great currents of thought which have shaped the world. Books are the vehicles by which such knowledge is conveyed. There can be no doubt that the library with which the Ford Foundation is going to provide the representatives of the eighty-two States Members and the members of the Secretariat will facilitate our research, enrich our working document and help us to understand one another better.

44. Let us hope that the rebuilt and enlarged library will reflect the diversity of our cultures and our languages, for this diversity should not be considered an obstacle to better understanding between peoples but rather a source of mutual enrichment. We can, I know, be confident that the eminent scholar who is our chief librarian will assemble a collection that will make the Library a faithful mirror of world thought.

45. Mr. DE FREITAS-VALLE (Brazil): The United Nations is, and has always to be, essentially an act of faith. Even though it may have at its disposal all the tools required by the daily exercise of its institutional life, the pursuance of its ideals must rely upon that strength which comes from the spirit. If the degree of effectiveness achieved in its undertakings can only correspond to the degree of support given to it by Member States, yet the real source of its momentum goes beyond the walls of its buildings and of government offices into the realm of the individual and of public opinion.

46. It is in this light that I wish and I am sure I am also expressing the views of my colleagues of Latin America to refer to the gift made to the United Nations by the Ford Foundation. That we sorely needed a new library building in keeping with the functional and esthetic demands of Headquarters is indisputable—hence, our deep gratitude for the generosity of the Ford Foundation whose gesture once more bespeaks the well-known nobleness of its purposes. But to our mind, this gesture embodies an even greater value, that of symbolizing a growing awareness of the United Nations—an awareness which is drawing towards the Organization from all over the world the warm confidence of human beings who are not officially connected with it. The present of the Ford Foundation honours its Board of Trustees, as well as proclaims the readiness of man to serve the cause of peace and understanding among all peoples. May their example be followed.

47. As we accept this welcome addition to the assets of the Organization, allow me to voice the hope of the Brazilian delegation and of my colleagues of Latin America that the General Assembly at this plenary meeting will substantiate the feelings spelled out in the draft resolution before us by giving it their unanimous approval.

48. Mr. AIKEN (Ireland): The inspiring words which the President spoke at the beginning of the present session [795th meeting] linger in all our minds. We all hope that this indeed will prove to have been "the Assembly of Peace", and that a long perspective of peaceful and constructive activity is now opening out before our Organization.

49. It is timely and of good augury, in keeping with that hope, that, through the munificence of a great philanthropic foundation, the United Nations is now able to begin to raise a beautiful and lasting edifice dedicated to the growth of international knowledge. Let the new United Nations Library serve as a symbol of our collective will to triumph over our ignorance of each other—that ignorance which has been among the prime causes of fear, hate and war.

50. I spoke just now of the munificence of the Ford Foundation. But I would like to stress also the confidence which it implies—confidence in the future of our Organization. Those who have the responsibility for the best use of these great funds are prudent and far-sighted men. If they have decided after long and careful consideration, and departing somewhat from precedents, to make such a gift for the construction of an adequate United Nations Library, it is because they have been convinced by the sound case presented to them by the Secretary-General, and by their survey of the work of the United Nations. Their decision was, I believe, fully in the spirit of Henry Ford.

51. It is fitting, I think, for me, as the representative of the country from which Henry Ford's forbears came, to evoke on this occasion the memory of that remarkable man. His family came from County Cork, a part of Ireland whose sons are renowned not less for their shrewdness than for their generosity. That he himself possessed both qualities in good measure, history has amply recorded. The Foundation which bears his name, and whose far-reaching and beneficent activity his genius made possible, nobly carries on that tradition. This gift, to an organization of which the primary aim is peace, reflects one of the great con-

cerns and anxieties of Ford's own life. As one of the great makers of modern industrial society, and a believer in industry's power for good, he was appalled by the sickening spectacle which an industrial society at war presents, and he was determined to do what one man could to bring that spectacle to an end. The new building which is to rise in our plaza, and where so much of our work will be carried on, will bear witness to his faith, and the faith of those who carried on his work, in the principles which are now set out in our Charter.

52. Mr. DE THIER (Belgium) (translated from French): During the debate in the Fifth Committee on the budget estimates for 1960, my delegation expressed its appreciation to the Ford Foundation's magnificent gesture of good will towards the United Nations.

53. My delegation wishes to say that it fully shares the sentiments expressed by the sponsors of the draft resolution before us and it will vote for the draft resolution with great pleasure. It deeply appreciates the Ford Foundation's generosity which will enable the United Nations at last to have the modern library which it urgently needed and which will considerably improve the appearance of our New York Headquarters.

54. My delegation also wishes to congratulate and to thank the Secretary-General and his colleagues, in particular Mr. Cordier, for having brought to a successful conclusion the negotiations which resulted in this welcome decision.

55. Sir John CARMICHAEL (United Kingdom): On behalf of the United Kingdom delegation I wish to join the speakers who have preceded me in expressing appreciation of the munificent and far-sighted action of the Ford Foundation in making this most generous gift.

56. The importance to the work of our Organization of a library of the highest quality needs no emphasizing. The United Nations Library provides an indispensable basis for the work of the Secretariat, it affords important services to the Missions of Member States in New York, and its important and specialized collections are available to scholars and researchers not only in the United States but also from all over the world.

57. The demands made upon the library have increased with the growth of membership and will increase with the growth of public interest and of the scope of United Nations activities. The staff of the library have met these demands with admirable devotion and competence but the material setting in which they work has long been unsatisfactory. The gift of the Ford Foundation will now make it possible to house these important collections in a worthy setting and, at the same time, to enrich the Headquarters buildings of the United Nations with a new architectural structure of dignity and beauty.

58. To this generous gift the Ford Foundation has attached no conditions save one, that the new building shall be of the highest quality and designed and equipped in accordance with the most modern standards. This is hardly a condition; it is rather a challenge. It is our confident hope that the new United Nations library will be worthy of the great Foundation which has called it into being and of the principles and ideals of the Organization which it will serve.

59. Mrs. RÖSSEL (Sweden): The Fifth Committee on 29 October 1959 unanimously approved the draft reso-

lution concerning the gift of the Ford Foundation for the construction, furnishing and equipping of a new building to house the United Nations library on the Headquarters site. Sweden was one of the numerous sponsors of that draft resolution now before the Assembly. My delegation considered this sponsorship a privilege and a pleasure and we are confident that the draft resolution will receive the unanimous approval which it deserves of the General Assembly as well.

60. Many delegations have, in the Fifth Committee as well as here, expressed their gratitude for the magnificent gift of the Ford Foundation, as well as their appreciation of the efforts and the work in this connexion on the part of the Secretary-General, his Executive Assistant and other members of his staff. What I can say now is, therefore, only a repetition of what has been said before, but it is a repetition worth while making.

61. The Swedish delegation associates itself with all those delegations which have paid tribute in the General Assembly or in the Fifth Committee to the Ford Foundation for its generosity, and to the Secretary-General and Mr. Cordier for the success of their negotiations and their work leading up to a happy solution of an urgent problem.

62. The Ford Foundation is well known all over the world for its many contributions for the benefit of mankind. The generous gift to the United Nations is fully in line with its traditions and the spirit of its work. The gift is evidence of confidence in the United Nations. This should be gratifying to all of us gathered here. Confidence in the aims and the activities of the United Nations is of decisive importance for the success of the Organization.

63. To these words of gratitude and appreciation should be added congratulations, but these I direct to all of us connected in one way or the other with the United Nations who will, in the near future, have at our disposal, in addition to an able and devoted library staff, also the most modern library facilities of the highest possible quality.

64. Mr. NESBITT (Canada): My delegation would like to add its voice in paying tribute to the Ford Foundation for making a gift to the United Nations for the construction of a new library building. In making this gift the Foundation has acted with generosity and with understanding.

65. The present library has proved essential to the Governments and their delegations here, to the specialized agencies, to scholars and historians, and to the many non-governmental organizations which are concerned with the various aspects of the work of the United Nations. But the United Nations has grown both in scope and in size and the present building has proved inadequate. The staff of the library have found it necessary to render their services under increasingly difficult conditions as the number of delegations has grown and its facilities have become more widely known.

66. The United Nations library has a unique collection dealing with a special field on a scale which cannot very well be undertaken by national or other libraries. To fulfil this unique role it must expand its facilities in keeping with the growth of the Organization. The Ford Foundation has made possible the construction of a fitting repository for the volumes which contain the

thoughts and proposals, the plans and procedures, which have been elaborated in many languages and in many parts of the world. The Foundation's generosity has provided a place for reflection and for study. It is a gift for which the United Nations will always be grateful.

67. Mr. DE LEQUERICA (Spain) (translated from Spanish): Now that agenda item 72 "The United Nations Library: gift of the Ford Foundation" has come before the plenary session, my delegation wishes to say a few words, not in support of the draft resolution before us, which will, we have no doubt, be unanimously adopted, but rather to express from this rostrum our gratitude—which we believe to be shared by all delegations—for the Ford Foundation's generous gift for the construction of a new building to house the United Nations Library.

68. We are all aware of the growing importance of the services rendered by the United Nations Library, which, because of its specialized character, its location, the use made of it and the quality of its collections is destined to become one of the most important in the world. The Secretary-General's report [A/4231] on the Library illustrates this point perfectly well and there is no need for me to dwell on it. We are also all acquainted with the shortcomings of the present building especially when considered in the light of the services which the Library is expected to perform. Moreover, from the aesthetic point of view, it is out of keeping with the other buildings making up the Headquarters. We have much reason to rejoice, therefore, that the Library is going to be what it really should be. If mankind still grieves over the burning of the library at Alexandria, with what jubilation should it not greet the news not of the birth but of the rebirth of a library whose historical role will be as important as that of its forerunner whose sad fate we all recall.

69. The Ford Foundation, with a display of generosity and accommodation which is worthy of special praise, has through its gift filled a need which was becoming urgent. The Spanish delegation, therefore, enthusiastically agreed to co-sponsor the draft resolution before us, in which the Assembly decides to accept the gift and to place on record the United Nations gratitude towards the giver. This is yet another example of the admirable contributions to culture of these philanthropic agencies whose benefits are felt by the entire world.

70. We should also like to place on record this delegation's appreciation of the zealous and skilful endeavours of the Secretariat—especially of the Secretary-General and Mr. Cordier—to bring the negotiations with the Ford Foundation to a successful conclusion, in order to arrive at the goal which is today embodied in the draft resolution before this plenary meeting.

71. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): If there is no other representative who wishes to speak, we may take it that the Assembly, as all the speakers have urged, unanimously approves the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its report [A/4252].

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

72. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The General Assembly has before it the report^{1/} of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa and the United Arab Republic [A/L.265]. In approving this draft resolution the Assembly would take note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

73. I have the pleasure of calling upon the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Sterling Cole, to present his statement.

Mr. de Freitas-Valle (Brazil), Vice-President, took the Chair.

74. Mr. COLE (Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency): The Report [A/4244] which I have the honour to present to the General Assembly at this time deals with developments in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) from 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1959. It is therefore the first to cover a full year of the Agency's activities, and in many respects is the most significant accounting we have rendered thus far.

75. My previous statement from this tribune [777th meeting] on 30 October 1958 reviewed some of the ways in which closer relationships had been established between the Agency and the other members of the United Nations family. That statement also sketched for the Assembly the broad areas in which the Agency's lines of endeavour appeared to be developing, first in providing direct services to member states, and, second, in the creation of a safe environment throughout the world for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

76. To a considerable degree, the 1957-1958 period was one primarily of organization, of preparation and of administrative conditioning characteristic of all new institutions. At the same time, as I noted last year, it was a period in which a solid basis was laid for closer collaboration and co-ordination between the Agency and other Members of the United Nations family in fields of mutual interest. Under the relationship agreements which we have concluded with ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and ICAO, a close and co-operating association is being developed between IAEA and those agencies. The regular contact which is being maintained between our respective Secretariats is a valuable element in ensuring this essential co-operation in matters of common concern.

77. The 1958-1959 period, on the other hand, was a year of considerable progress in the Agency's substantive programme. The shakedown voyage of our ship is over. The vessel is now on its way. Admittedly, there is a long distance yet to go before many of the objectives which attended its launching are attained. But we feel that the Agency's present course is a realistic one, which responds to the needs of the international society, and recognizes the limitations within which the Agency must now operate.

^{1/} Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly of the United Nations (1 July 1957-30 June 1959). Transmitted to the Members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/4244).

78. May I say, in passing, that our recent General Conference ^{2/} was for me a most gratifying demonstration of the confidence which member Governments have reposed in the future of the Agency, and of their determination that the Agency shall serve as an effective vehicle to discharge the responsibilities they have assigned to it.

79. The report which is now before you sets forth in some detail the accomplishments and objectives of the Agency's programme during the past year. I shall not attempt to review here the developments which have taken place during that year, but shall mention, very briefly, our principal activities which are of interest to the Members of the United Nations.

80. Technical assistance has continued to be a growing part of the Agency's work. The shortage of nuclear energy specialists is felt not only in the less developed areas but also in technically advanced countries. We have now selected about 600 students from forty-two different countries for training at advanced centres of instruction and research in member states. We have sent, or are sending, some fifty experts into the field to help develop atomic energy programmes for countries requesting that assistance. As a complement to its technical assistance, the Agency has provided selected items of atomic energy equipment to some seven countries, and has made preliminary surveys of the needs of sixteen countries, mainly in less developed areas.

81. Our technical assistance programme has been greatly accelerated by the Agency's participation in the expanded programme of technical assistance. As atomic energy programmes are now becoming an integrated part of the development plans of member states, and the administrative machinery for participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is improving, we can expect that the demands from Governments for Agency assistance through Expanded Programme funds will steadily increase.

82. The Agency's essential role as a supplier of source nuclear materials has been fulfilled for the first time with the provision of natural uranium for a research reactor in Japan, and it is hoped that the first project for the supply of special fissionable material—for an Austrian research reactor—will shortly be started. Provisional approval has been given by the Board of Governors to a set of principles controlling the operations of the Agency to prevent the diversion of such materials to non-peaceful uses, and detailed regulations are now being worked out within this framework.

83. Another important part of the Agency's work has been the development of research projects. Thirty-one research contracts dealing with various problems of special and immediate atomic energy interest have been awarded to institutions in fourteen countries. The Agency's service laboratory is now being built near Vienna, and will be in operation within a year. Its completion will enable the Agency to expand its work on standards, health and safety, and material analysis, and will broaden the range of services it can give to its member states.

^{2/} The General Conference of the Agency held its third regular session in Vienna from 22 September to 2 October 1959.

84. A special comment is indicated with respect to the promise of nuclear power as a prime source of electric energy in the future. Developments in this field have been somewhat retarded by a variety of factors, not the least of which have been the unexpected cost of plant construction, the appearance of surpluses in certain conventional fuels, and the consequent decrease in the cost of electric power from that source. It is nevertheless anticipated that technical and economic developments will eventually make nuclear energy increasingly competitive with conventional power. In this initial phase, the Agency's main work in nuclear power has been of a preparatory nature, consisting of studies and surveys, training programme, the drafting of health and safety regulations, and providing assistance in the establishment and fuelling of research and training reactors.

85. Among the Agency's activities, three are of particular interest to the United Nations, because of its own work in related fields. Assistance in promoting the production of electric power as a means of economic development is an important part of the United Nations economic activities. As I reported last year, the Agency has begun a major and continuing study of the needs of the less-developed areas for nuclear power, and is therefore giving special attention to the development of power reactors suitable for those needs. This two-pronged study consists firstly of a continuing review of the progress made in technically suitable and economically competitive power reactors, on which subject we shall hold a conference next year; and secondly, of a survey of the less-developed areas with a view to finding a limited number of situations in which the construction of nuclear power plants would be of interest at an early date. In this second part of the study we have had the invaluable collaboration of the United Nations, the Regional Economic Commissions, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, particularly in providing data for a comparison of the economics of nuclear and conventional plants, as well as in the collection of general economic data, which the United Nations is able to provide from its own resources. Such information is indispensable to any appraisal of the feasibility of small and medium sized power reactors in the less-developed countries.

86. Another area of common interest is the holding of scientific conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The pioneering work of the United Nations in this field has been of great value to the Agency and has provided a firm base for our own work. Since the first Geneva Conference,^{3/} specialization in the atomic energy field has increased markedly and this tendency is bound to continue in the years to come; the same development has occurred, of course, in all other branches of science. Our conference programme has been tailored to take account of it and consists, to an increasing extent, of smaller meetings of experts who exchange their views and experiences on particular aspects of nuclear technology under circumstances which provide for maximum concentration and discussion. During the last twelve months a start has been made with a number of special meetings on such subjects as the use of large radiation sources in industry, reactor technology, training problems in the atomic energy field, and various aspects of the use of isotopes

in medicine and of radiation research, and measurements. A Conference on the Disposal of Radioactive Waste will be held within a few weeks in Monaco.^{4/} As our programmes develop we plan to cover by selected meetings, and at appropriate intervals all aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Should the General Assembly decide to convene a third Geneva-type conference at some future date, I feel certain that the Agency would be happy to share the sponsorship and to provide such support and assistance as we may have at our disposal.

87. In accordance with recommendations by the Agency's Scientific Advisory Committee, which is composed of the same distinguished scientists as the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, the Agency will endeavour to become the world focal point for the exchange of information in the field of controlled fusion and plasma physics; and meetings on this subject will be part of our future programmes. In that connexion, I would like to refer to a development which we hope will provide a great stimulus to the Agency's work. This was the announcement on 15 September 1959 by the heads of the Atomic Energy Commissions of the Soviet Union and the United States, during Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States, that their Governments would utilize the Agency as the central repository for all unclassified data on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, including controlled thermonuclear reactions, high-energy physics and the life sciences.

88. A third domain of common interest is that of radiation protection. Our point of departure here differs from that of the United Nations, since the problems which concern us involve radiation protection arising only from the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Nevertheless, from the purely technical point of view, many of these problems are likewise of direct interest to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

89. In this domain, the Agency's work has consisted of two parts. The first is to establish, in co-operation with the United Nations and other international bodies, a corpus of recommendations and regulations intended to ensure safe practices in all the peaceful applications of atomic energy, including isotopes, research reactors, power and propulsion reactors, as well as the transport of radioactive goods. A substantial beginning has already been made in this field. The second is the promotion of research in radiation protection by the award of research contracts and by scientific meetings. Here the last report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation [A/4119] has provided a valuable guide to us in promoting desirable research. In addition to awarding several research contracts, the Agency has held a small specialized meeting on the technical problems of measuring radioactivity in the form of atmospheric, biological and other samples. Close co-operation is also being maintained with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, in the planning of the Agency's laboratory; and some modest laboratory services have already been given to the Committee with our present limited equipment. We hope that, subject to the necessary authorization by the General Assembly, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation may hold some of its future meetings at the headquarters

^{3/} First United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held from 8 to 20 August 1955.

^{4/} Conference subsequently held at Monaco from 16-21 November 1959.

of the Agency and thus further develop a desirable co-operation between the two bodies.

90. An additional link between the Agency and the United Nations was completed when I submitted the Agency's first report [E/3248] to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session in July of this year. The Agency's annual report to the Economic and Social Council will supplement, in special fields of interest to the Council, the direct and paramount relationship between the Agency and the General Assembly which is required by our Statute and Relationship Agreement [see resolution 1145 (XII), annex]. Moreover, it will, I believe, further help to improve co-ordination and co-operation between the Agency's work and that of the specialized agencies on subjects of mutual interest. There are, indeed, several subjects which can be dealt with effectively only if the special experience and expert knowledge of another agency are joined with those of the IAEA. I am therefore pleased to report that very good working relations have been established on all points of contact and that effective procedures to join our forces and to avoid unnecessary duplication are being worked out in all important fields.

91. I suggested last year that it was implicit in our relations with the United Nations that the Agency should become the United Nations major scientific arm for technical operations in the uses of atomic energy. Our report to this Assembly will disclose, I think, that gratifying progress has been made to this end.

92. I believe that the report before you shows that the Agency has now successfully completed the first phase

of its development. The feeling of our General Conference, which ended only a few weeks ago, was that the year ahead should be one of modest expansion in certain fields and that elsewhere the main emphasis should be placed on consolidation of our present programmes and improvement and refinement of techniques.

93. The Agency, like the sciences and technology with which it deals, is, however, only beginning to play the vital role which this Assembly foresaw for it. The contribution which it can make in the years ahead far surpasses its present activities. But whether the Agency's full potential is to be realized depends not alone upon the march of nuclear science and technology. It depends to an even greater extent on the degree to which members of the international community can compose their political differences and create the conditions for intensified and enthusiastic co-operation in the widening campaign against hunger, against disease and against poverty. These, in the last analysis, are the factors which necessarily limit the role of a technical body such as ours in furthering peaceful collaboration in the use of atomic energy. And it is on the good faith and the unrelenting effort of the Member Governments to cultivate harmonious international relations that the success of that campaign must ultimately rest.

94. The PRESIDENT: I think that I express the feeling of the Assembly when I thank Mr. Cole for his very important report.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

