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THIRD REGULAR SESSION

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE TWENTY-NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Thursday, 24 September 1959, at 3.20 p.m.

President: Mr. FURUUCHI (Japan)

CONTENTS

<u>Item of the agenda*</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>
8	Report of the Credentials Committee	1 - 39
10	General debate and report of the Board of Governors for the year 1958-59 (continued)	40 - 102
	Statements by the delegates of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland	

\* GC(III)/88/Rev.2.

N.B. The list of delegations attending the third regular session of the  
General Conference was issued as document GC(III)/INF/25/Rev.2.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (GC(III)/91)

1. Mr. ROCHE (Venezuela), Chairman of the Credentials Committee, presented the Committee's report (GC(III)/91) and drew attention to the two draft resolutions in paragraph 18. Although political issues had been raised in the discussions of the Credentials Committee, he was happy to say that the report had been adopted unanimously.

2. Mr. NOVIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), after drawing attention to paragraphs 14 and 17 of the report of the Credentials Committee, said that the Soviet Union delegation was willing to admit to full rights those delegates to the Conference who had not yet submitted proper credentials. At the same time it must point out that of the nine delegations comprising the Credentials Committee, three had not submitted credentials in due form. The Soviet Union delegation therefore considered, both on moral and on legal grounds, that adoption of the Committee's report should be postponed until the representatives of Ceylon, Iran and Venezuela, who were members of the Committee, had presented valid credentials in due form.

3. Mr. REGALA (Philippines) observed that the procedure followed by the Credentials Committee was similar to that adopted by the United Nations and other international agencies. The point at issue had already been raised, quite properly, by the Soviet Union delegate in the Credentials Committee itself. He found it strange that a member of that committee, after voting in favour of its report without reservation, should now raise objections in plenary session. It was accepted practice in such cases for a delegate to abide by the report he had endorsed.

4. Mr. VORSHIRM (Dominican Republic) made the following statement:<sup>1/</sup>

"The sole object of the statement just made by the delegate of the Soviet Union is to sabotage the work of the Credentials Committee in order to compel recognition of Communist China. This is the real aim of the Soviet Union delegation.

"The second regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency which took place last year at the same time had to delay the beginning of its work in order to hear the unfounded arguments which

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<sup>1/</sup> This statement is reproduced verbatim at the speaker's request under Rule 92(b) of the Rules of Procedure.

have now been repeated anew on the outworn subject of the representation of the Republic of China.

"At that time, at the very moment when the People's Republic of China was taking aggressive action in the Straits of Formosa, the delegate of the Soviet Union recommended the admission of Communist China as a Member State of the Agency and the exclusion of the representative of the Republic of China, who legitimately occupies his place amongst us in virtue of the signature and ratification of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency by the Republic of China.

"This year, precisely when the sanguinary aggression of Tibet, the disturbances in Laos fomented by Communist China and the intimidation and pressure against India are taking place, the Communist block once again, and most inopportunately, reiterates its unfounded allegations.

"We have seen, without any shadow of doubt, that the People's Republic of China has done nothing but substantiate, year after year, the declaration rightfully made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in denouncing it as an aggressor. In view of this position adopted by the United Nations in 1951, and of the continual direct and indirect aggressions of the People's Republic of China in flagrant and open violation of the lofty principles of the United Nations Charter, it is inadmissible that the discussion on this subject should be prolonged.

"For these reasons, and in accordance with the unequivocal attitude consistently taken by my Government in the family of nations, manifesting its resolute opposition to all and every aggressor country in no matter what geographical region, and also so that we may proceed with the constructive work of this Conference, the delegation of the Dominican Republic asks this assembly to approve the report of the Credentials Committee."

5. Mr. JANOSSY (Hungary) made the following statement:<sup>2/</sup>

"As the delegate of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic provided with formal credentials, I protest categorically against

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<sup>2/</sup> This statement is reproduced verbatim at the speaker's request under Rule 92(b) of the Rules of Procedure.

the proposal contained in the report of the Credentials Committee that the General Conference should take no decision concerning the credentials of the delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic. I wish to underline emphatically that the resolution of the United Nations, referred to in the proposal, sharply conflicts with the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Hungarian People's Republic, against which this proposal is directed, has wide international relations. Several Member States of the Agency - including the State which submitted the proposal - have maintained uninterrupted diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with Hungary for many years. The scientific links between Hungary and other countries are growing from year to year. Many Hungarian scientists paid visits to several foreign countries, where they enjoyed a good welcome and a great number of foreign scientists had the opportunity to visit Hungarian institutes and see the work done by their Hungarian colleagues. Among others we welcomed with great pleasure this year Mr. Cole, Director General of the Agency, who could convince himself that the Hungarian People's Republic wishes to participate in the development of international scientific relations and is able and willing to promote the noble purposes of the Agency.

"I am convinced that the discriminatory and unfounded proposal with reference to the credentials of the Hungarian delegation can in no way contribute to develop international scientific collaboration and can by no means promote the solution of problems of the peaceful use of atomic energy. This proposal aims to turn the Agency into a tool for political manoeuvres which have no place in this body."

6. Turning to the question of the representation of China, he protested most vigorously against acceptance of the credentials issued by the Chiang Kai-Shek regime. The only lawful Government of China was that of the People's Republic of China, with which an increasing number of countries had diplomatic relations. The Agency should decide without more ado to recognize the representatives of the de facto and de jure Government of a country with 600 million inhabitants; otherwise one of the major world Powers would be excluded from the Agency's activities.

7. Mr. LEE (China) said that, though reluctant to intervene, he felt compelled to refute the charges made against his Government. It was regrettable that the Conference must waste the valuable time which should be devoted to advancing the work of the Agency in listening to Communist arguments that had been repeated time and time again at almost all international meetings.

8. In challenging the Communist contention that representation was being denied to the 600 million people on the Chinese mainland, he cited the statement of a well-known statesman to the effect that the Communist regime, which had been imposed by force and was kept in power by purges of innocent people, could not be regarded as representative of the Chinese people, which was denied the right to express its free will.

9. Mr. LALL (India), explaining his delegation's vote in the Credentials Committee on the draft resolutions it recommended, stated that the Indian delegation would vote against the first draft resolution, as the Government of India recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate Government of China.

10. On the other hand, as the Indian delegation did not object to the report of the Committee on the credentials of Member States generally, it would vote in favour of the second resolution. That vote, however, must not be considered as an endorsement of the credentials presented on behalf of China.

11. Mr. FOSTER (United States of America) stated that the United States supported the report and the draft resolutions recommended by the Credentials Committee.

12. The Soviet Union delegate in the Credentials Committee had taken exception to the Committee's action on two matters - the representation of China and the credentials of the delegation of Hungary. The United States took the most strenuous objection to the statements he had made in that connexion.

13. The views of the United States on the substance of those matters had been made clear time and time again in the political organs of the United Nations and elsewhere, and were known to the members of the General Conference. At the session of the United Nations General Assembly now in progress, the United States had had a further occasion to restate its policy and to reveal in detail the

facts - including some of very recent date - underlying its strong opposition to the seating of Communist China in international organizations. The United States Government would also take the opportunity in the General Assembly to reiterate the reasons for its attitude on the question of Hungarian credentials.

14. For those reasons and in deference to the general desire in the Conference to avoid political issues and concentrate on the Agency's important work, he did not intend to engage in a debate on the merits of the questions raised by the Soviet delegate.

15. The recommendations of the Credentials Committee in regard to the representation of China and to the credentials submitted on behalf of the Hungarian delegation conformed with the action repeatedly taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Agency and other technical organizations within the United Nations system had consistently recognized that political issues of the kind were the primary concern of the United Nations. The Agency's task was to concentrate on the promotion of co-operation in the peaceful use of the atom. To enable it to press on with that task, he moved that an immediate vote be taken on the draft resolutions recommended by the Credentials Committee.

16. Mr. NOVIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) challenged the statement of the representative of the Philippines that the Soviet Union delegation had voted in the Credentials Committee in favour of the adoption of its report. The Soviet Union delegation had voted against the report in committee and would vote against it in plenary session, considering itself entitled - like any other delegation - to defend its position in every organ of the Agency.

17. He also regretted that it had once again proved necessary to revert to the questions of the credentials of the Chiang Kai-Shek clique and of the Hungarian People's Republic. There was no justification for refusing to recognize the credentials of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, and only the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, not the Chiang Kai-Shek clique, was entitled to represent China.

18. Mr. SUDJARWO (Indonesia) stated that his Government, acknowledging realities in Asia, recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate Government of China. The Indonesian delegation accordingly opposed both the exclusion of the Peking Government and approval of

credentials issued in the name of China by any authority other than that Government and would thus vote against the first draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee. Furthermore, it had no objection to approving the credentials submitted on behalf of the Hungarian delegation. With those two reservations, it would vote for the second draft resolution.

19. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) regretted that the Polish delegation was unable to vote for the report of the Credentials Committee. It was an absurd situation that year after year the proposal should be made to recognize the people in power in a group of islands as the Government of the mainland of China. Until such time as the legitimate Government of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China, was represented in the Agency, it would not be possible to make useful progress on problems connected with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

20. Again, he was unable to accept the majority view of the Credentials Committee on the question of Hungarian credentials and would vote against that part of the report. The recommendation was tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of a Member State. It had been contended that the Agency must follow United Nations action on both those questions but a scrutiny of the voting pattern over the years would show an interesting change of attitude in that body.

21. Mr. NOVACU (Romania) observed that admirable progress was being made year by year towards universality in the membership of the Agency. It was accordingly all the more inadmissible that the place of China should continue to be filled by an outsider. The present state of affairs was contrary to realities and to the Agency's best interests. Indeed, it might legitimately be asked how the Agency could carry out its functions, as laid down in Article III of the Statute, without the co-operation of one of the most powerful nations of the world. In the ten years that had elapsed since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the country had made enormous progress economically, culturally and scientifically, and its co-operation could do much to further the work of the Agency.

22. The Romanian delegation was unable to accept the first draft resolution.

23. Mr. REGALA (Philippines) wished to make it clear that, as its Chairman had stated, the Credentials Committee had approved its report unanimously. The Committee's records would confirm that and would show that the Soviet Union delegate had made no reservation in the Committee that would justify his action now in opposing adoption of the report.

24. Mr. NADJAKOV (Bulgaria) deplored the situation whereby, at the third session of the General Conference of the Agency, the People's Republic of China was still debarred from its legitimate place, its seat being filled by representatives of the Chiang Kai-Shek regime. The Government of the People's Republic of China was the only legitimate Government of China and his delegation could accept credentials in the name of China issued by that Government alone.

25. He trusted that it would be possible to have a separate vote on the first draft resolution, as otherwise his delegation would be compelled to vote against the report as a whole.

26. Mr. PETRZELKA (Czechoslovakia) made the following statement<sup>3/</sup>:

"Since the only legitimate Government of China is the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Government, as it has previously declared at the International Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and at the First and Second General Conferences, does not recognize the signature of the Statute on behalf of China since it was not made by representatives of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic. For these reasons, the Czechoslovak Government does not recognize any credentials which are not issued by the legitimate Government of China."

27. He expressed the Czechoslovak delegation's deep regret that the People's Republic of China was still debarred from becoming a member of the Agency. That abnormal situation reacted against the Agency itself and would of necessity reflect unfavourably on the implementation of its tasks and on general international co-operation in the sphere of atomic energy. It was well known that the so-called "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-Shek clique did not in fact

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<sup>3/</sup> This statement is reproduced verbatim at the speaker's request under Rule 92(b) of the Rules of Procedure.



represent anybody and that their very presence at the Conference was possible only because of the protection accorded to that clique by the armed forces of the United States. The situation was thus abnormal and at variance with the political and economic facts. The development of international relations in recent years showed ever more convincingly that without the participation of China it was impossible to achieve a lasting solution of important international questions. Czechoslovakia was convinced that the time was rapidly approaching when the Chiang Kai-Shek clique would no longer be in a position to claim the representation of China.

28. In conclusion, he too expressed the hope that the two draft resolutions before the Conference would be put to the vote separately.

29. Mr. PASECHNIK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) declared that the Ukrainian delegation felt bound to draw the attention of the General Conference once more to the question of the credentials of certain persons who held a place in the Agency illegally and in defiance of its Statute. The Chiang Kai-Shek clique, expelled by the Chinese people from China, did not and could not represent anyone apart from itself, and was not in fact a Member of the Agency. It would be recalled that at the time when Governments had been depositing instruments of ratification of the Statute, many Governments, including that of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, had sent notes to the Government of the United States of America, stating that they did not recognize the validity of the signature for China appended to the Statute by a representative of the Chiang Kai-Shek clique. It was clear that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was the only Government of China, and its representatives alone could and should represent China, both in the Agency and in other international organizations. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic would accordingly vote against recognition of the credentials of the Chiang Kai-Shek representatives.

30. Mr. KIM (Republic of Korea) said his delegation wholeheartedly endorsed the report of the Credentials Committee. He deplored the introduction of political considerations into the discussion. The credentials of the Chinese delegation were perfectly valid and the Committee's policy was in accordance with that followed in the United Nations.

31. Mr. FAHMY (United Arab Republic) said his delegation would vote against draft resolution I, because his Government recognized the Peking Government as legitimately representing the Chinese people. Though he would vote for the report of the Credentials Committee as a whole, his action was likewise not to be taken as any reflection on the validity of the Hungarian delegation's credentials which his own delegation considered to be valid.

32. Mr. SEVCHENKO (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that his delegation supported the proposal for a separate vote on the credentials of the Kuomintang and would vote against their acceptance, since the only valid credentials could be those submitted by the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic.

33. The Byelorussian delegation had not recognized and never would recognize the legality of the signature appended to the Agency's Statute by Chiang Kai-Shok's representatives, for present-day China was not the island of Taiwan, where the Chiang Kai-Shok clique had settled, but the Chinese People's Republic headed by its lawful, elected People's Government.

34. The PRESIDENT said that unless there were any objections, he would put the report of the Credentials Committee to the vote. At the request of a number of delegations, there would be votes by roll-call on paragraph 1 of draft resolution I and on the draft resolution as a whole. The vote on paragraph 2 would be by show of hands.

Draft resolution I: paragraph 1; vote by roll-call

35. Czechoslovakia, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vatican City, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba.

Against: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon.

Abstaining: Iceland, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Austria.

Paragraph 1 was approved by 36 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution I: paragraph 2

36. Paragraph 2 was adopted by 39 votes to 16, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution I as a whole: vote by roll-call

37. El Salvador, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vatican City, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic

Against: Finland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark.

Abstaining: Iceland, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Switzerland, Austria.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 38 votes to 20, with 6 abstentions.

38. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to vote on draft resolution II.

39. Draft resolution II was adopted by 49 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions.

GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR THE YEAR 1958-59  
(GC(III)/73, 85, 89 and Add.1, 92) (continued)

40. Mr. PASECHNIK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the Conference was holding its session at a momentous time in history, when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other peace-loving countries were forcing the exponents of the "cold war" and "brinkmanship" onto the defensive, when the heads of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States of America were holding meetings which might well be of great significance for the maintenance of universal peace and security, and when Mr. Khrushchev's proposals for general disarmament, submitted to the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, offered the possibility of concrete action to achieve that purpose.
41. Turning to the position of the Agency, he said that, as time passed, the importance of its role in the strengthening of peace and the promotion of international co-operation became ever more apparent. Everyone was aware that the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests would be an important step towards the complete and permanent abolition of such weapons, and would permit the technical and other resources at present used for military purposes to be devoted exclusively to peaceful nuclear development and hence to an expansion of the Agency's work. The Ukrainian delegation therefore warmly supported the Czechoslovak draft resolution (GC(III)/89 and Add.1), which, in its view, accurately reflected the Agency's aims and objectives as set forth in the Statute. The unanimous decision of the United Nations General Assembly at its tenth session to establish an international atomic energy agency had in fact been largely inspired by the hopes of the world that, once such an agency was set up, nuclear energy would be ever more widely used for peaceful rather than for military purposes.
42. The 42 million-strong Ukrainian people, who had known the horrors of two world wars, eagerly supported any action likely to reduce international tension and lead to the final abolition of atomic weapons.
43. The Ukraine possessed large conventional fuel resources - coal, natural gas, oil, etc. - and was in a position to run its industries with them for very many years to come. Nevertheless, his country was constantly expanding research into the potentialities of nuclear power and into the application of sources of radiation to industry, agriculture, science and medicine.

44. At the second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (the second Geneva Conference), Ukrainian scientists had presented papers on such subjects as fast neutron reactors, the search for fresh reactor materials, cyclotron ion resonance, and magnetic traps for containment of plasma. In the Ukraine, an experimental reactor, accelerators and other apparatus were employed in research into nuclear power engineering, nuclear physics, radiobiology and radiochemistry. Scientists from his country had made great efforts to ensure the success of the International Conference on High-Energy Physics held in its capital, Kiev, in July 1959.

45. Besides their numerous industrial uses - for example in technical inspection processes in shipbuilding and engineering - radioisotopes were being widely applied in medicine and biology. Considerable attention was also being given to the study of the harmful effects of ionizing radiations on living organisms, and great significance was attached to research on the early diagnosis of cancer and other malignant diseases, and on the treatment of radiation sickness.

46. The Ukraine attached great importance to the work of the Agency as the world organization mainly responsible for promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and for assisting countries that were backward in the nuclear field. The report of the Board of Governors (GC(III)/73) and the statements made by a number of delegations made it clear that some progress had been achieved during the past year, particularly in the provision of technical assistance.

47. However, the Agency's work was marred by a number of serious defects. For example, there had been no valid grounds for sending a preliminary assistance mission to Taiwan, there being no purpose in entering into relations with the group of individuals who happened to be temporarily in control of that island.

48. Likewise, the Board's decision to refuse the grant of consultative status to the World Federation of Trade Unions could not fail to have a detrimental influence upon the Agency's work.

49. Another unsatisfactory feature was the excessive attention paid to the matter of the Agency's safeguards. It was inconceivable that the less

developed countries would use the research reactors or other assistance provided through the Agency for military purposes - the countries in question in any case urgently needed nuclear energy for the peaceful development of their economies. Control and safeguards were justified only if they were applicable in equal measure to all States without exception, and he was glad to observe that the delegate of France had urged caution in the matter of the application of safeguards and the conduct of inspection.<sup>4/</sup>

50. Referring to the programme and budget for 1960,<sup>5/</sup> he said that his delegation noted with satisfaction that it made provision for further technical assistance to less developed countries, the training of experts, the holding of scientific conferences and so on. However, the programme had a number of shortcomings which should be made good. His delegation intended to offer detailed recommendations on the subject at the meetings of the main committees, and for the time being he would merely refer briefly to the principal weaknesses.

51. In the first place, it was a matter for serious concern that the Agency had made no progress in certain important sectors of its work, and especially had failed to put any of the five tons of fissionable material which it had at its disposal to use as intended.

52. The Agency's budget also inspired him with serious misgivings. Although the Board had stated that it was not intended to introduce major changes in the 1960 programme as compared with that of 1959, there were nonetheless proposals to increase the budget allocations and expand the Agency's staff. In his delegation's view, better use should be made of funds already available and overlapping should be eliminated. If a limit was set upon the number of scientific conferences to be held, they could be better prepared and would yield better results. It was also difficult to justify the increased budget allocations for salaries of experts and consultants, particularly since a number of countries had promised such services free of charge. The Agency did not seem to be taking proper advantage of those offers.

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<sup>4/</sup> GC(III)/OR.28, paragraph 31.

<sup>5/</sup> GC(III)/75.

53. His delegation also opposed the projected setting up of a group of experts to prepare recommendations on the subject of regulations to govern the disposal of radioactive waste in international waterways. His Government, in any case, considered that the discharge of waste into inland waterways should be prohibited altogether.

54. For all those reasons his delegation considered the proposed increase in the regular budget for 1960 to be entirely unjustified, and would vote in favour of maintaining the budget at the 1959 level.

55. If action were taken on the lines he had indicated the Agency should rapidly overcome its difficulties and be better able to proceed with the lofty and noble task entrusted to it.

56. Mr. NAKICENOVIC (Yugoslavia) said that if the negotiations at present under way resulted in agreement on the ending of nuclear weapon tests, more resources could be devoted to the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; that would open up new perspectives for the Agency.

57. In a relatively short time, the Agency had built up its organization and significant results had been achieved, though he believed even more could have been done if more care had been taken to avoid political disputes. Amongst the tangible results obtained, the following were especially noteworthy: a considerable number of fellowships had been awarded under the technical assistance programme, scientific conferences had been held, there had been some important scientific and other publications, and assistance had been provided for the less developed countries, especially through the services of consultants and experts.

58. Standards of development in regard to atomic energy varied so much from one Member State to another that no general formula for extending assistance could be laid down which would hold good for all countries. He was glad to note that the Board and the Secretariat were keeping that factor in mind and studying the specific problems of individual countries. His Government considered it very important that the Agency should, as soon as possible, draw up a long-term plan for assisting the less developed countries through comprehensive and well-balanced national and regional programmes.

59. His delegation had been very glad to note that representatives of the atomic energy commissions of the two most highly developed countries in the atomic field had recently expressed the intention of placing further information about research at the Agency's disposal. It had also noted that the Agency was elaborating health and safety standards and other regulations in connexion with certain problems which had to be dealt with internationally.

60. There seemed to be some disproportion between administrative and operational expenditure in the budget. Administrative expenditure should be kept to a minimum and it would appear that the present professional staff was sufficient to handle an expanded programme. Work could also be contracted out to national research centres; the system of having panels of experts composed of consultants from Member States had proved very effective.

61. During the preceding year Yugoslavia had co-operated closely with the Agency. It had received technical assistance, been awarded a considerable number of fellowships and had had the benefit of advice from Agency experts. Conferences and symposia organized by the Agency had been much appreciated by Yugoslav scientists. Yugoslavia had offered the Agency a number of fellowships to provide training in its nuclear research institutes and had been happy to present the Agency with Yugoslav-made electronic equipment for gamma ray spectroscopy. The five Yugoslav nuclear institutes, with a staff of more than 600 research workers, were open to the Agency and Member States, and experts and equipment would be made available on request for research work and for the training of fellowship holders.

62. Yugoslavia had until recently been numbered among the less developed countries but had since made rapid economic and social progress. In addition, a large number of scientists had been trained and the material basis created for scientific work and the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

63. In approving the report of the Board of Governors, he wished to declare that his Government would continue to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Agency.

64. Mr. NADJAKOV (Bulgaria) remarked that the Agency had completed the phase of administrative organization and was at present entering a new phase, where its task would be to realize the objectives set out in the Statute. It



now had its own place in the United Nations family and had also established relations with a number of specialized and non-governmental organizations. Closer relations had also been established between the Agency's governing organs and a number of Member States by missions and other means; Bulgaria had been glad to receive a visit from the Director General during the year.

65. Considerable progress had been made in connexion with technical assistance, the exchange of scientific and technical information, the training and exchange of experts, the provision of scientific equipment, the organization of conferences and so on. But his delegation believed that the Agency could do more. It was the international organization responsible for ensuring that all countries could take advantage, at the earliest possible date, of the possibilities offered by atomic energy. His delegation believed, in common with some others, that not enough had been done in connexion with certain fundamental objectives. For example, little or no progress had been made in the supply of fissionable materials, although the Agency had more than 5 000 kg of enriched uranium at its disposal. At least during its early years, the Agency should concentrate on a limited number of objectives, rather than disperse its resources in trying to deal with too many. Co-ordination with other organizations was also essential to avoid duplication of effort.

66. It was of capital importance for the Agency's prestige that the People's Republic of China should be enabled to take part in its work. It was in flagrant contradiction with Article II and III of the Statute that a country of 600 million inhabitants should be excluded from participation in the Agency's work, particularly in view of the progress made by the Chinese people during the last ten years - including its successful development of atomic energy independently of the Agency. The Academy of Sciences at Peking already had a first-class atomic institute, with a 10 MW heavy-water research reactor, a cyclotron and various other items of research equipment. China was also co-operating with the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna. The Agency's attitude to the People's Republic of China, and to certain other countries, must be revised.

67. Similarly, the Agency in general, and the General Conference in particular, were departing from the spirit and letter of Article III.B.1 of the Statute in

doing nothing to support the efforts that were being made to bring an end to nuclear weapon tests and to prohibit such weapons, with general disarmament as a final aim. His delegation would wholeheartedly support the draft resolution submitted in that connexion by the Czechoslovak delegation, together with the amendments (GC(III)/92) submitted by the delegation of Morocco.

68. He also wished to draw attention to the fact that the Board of Governors had accorded consultative status to a whole series of non-governmental organizations but had refused to do so for the World Federation of Trade Unions which numbered some 100 million members in almost all countries of the world. He wondered what provision of the Statute could justify such discrimination. Not only did the Federation satisfy all the requirements, but it played a much more important role than others which had been accepted by the Agency. That abnormal situation could be righted by adopting the Soviet Union proposal for reconsideration of the decision taken by the Board of Governors.<sup>6/</sup>

69. The Bulgarian delegation was sure that if a joint effort were made in a spirit of good-will, the Agency could really become an important centre of international co-operation for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

70. Mr. WERSHOF (Canada) congratulated the President on his election and expressed the conviction that his tenure of that office would make an important contribution to the success of the Conference.

71. One year previously the sense of satisfaction which all delegations had felt about the accomplishments of the first year of the Agency's existence had been accompanied by some regret that they had been mainly organizational and administrative and that the Initial Programme was only just getting under way. On the present occasion, however, it was apparent from the annual report of the Board that Member States had already begun to reap the benefits of the preparatory period, and the Canadian delegation wished to voice its general satisfaction with the progress made in 1959.

72. The Agency's activities could be said to fall into two main categories - those which were of general benefit to all Member States, and those which were designed to meet the specific requirements of one or several Members.

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<sup>6/</sup> GC(III)/94.

73. The activities of general benefit included such matters as scientific conferences and symposia, technical publications and the development of regulations and standards, particularly in connexion with health and safety. They also covered basic studies on the possibilities of applying atomic energy for power development, having in view that that source of energy might eventually be of particular benefit to the less developed areas of the world, and other activities designed to fulfil important statutory obligations such as those relating to safeguards against the diversion to military purposes of any fissionable materials, etc. made available to Members through the Agency.

74. The Secretariat had approached that side of the Agency's work in a vigorous and effective manner and its record of accomplishment was one of which all could legitimately feel proud. The only comment the Canadian delegation wished to make under that head was that the Agency should take care not to overreach itself in 1960. If its efforts were diffused over too wide an area, or if too many demands were made on its resources, the result would inevitably be to reduce the quality and usefulness of its activities. It was gratifying to note that the Scientific Advisory Committee had given special attention to such problems and had made useful recommendations to the Board of Governors.

75. The Canadian delegation had hoped that it would be possible for the Board to report more encouragingly to the General Conference on the development of an effective system of safeguards. However, it recognized the complexity of the issues involved and looked forward with confidence to the adoption by the Board in the near future of a statement on the basic principles to govern the application of Agency safeguards. In that respect he wished to stress the fact that, unlike some other Member States, Canada did not regard the prospective Agency safeguards system as a burden to be imposed on certain States, but rather as a useful contribution towards the achievement of world security and lasting peace.

76. The second category of Agency activities - those aimed at meeting the specific requirements of individual Member States - in effect comprised the technical assistance programme, including the provision of fellowships, experts and equipment.

77. The underlying difficulty in operating any technical assistance programme was that limited resources - which, in the Agency's case, derived mainly from the voluntary contributions of Member States and funds made available through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance - had to be divided among a number of deserving claims without completely satisfying any of them. A balance had to be maintained between the various forms of technical assistance and the competing requirements of the applicant countries. That task would, of course, continue to be a responsibility of the Board of Governors.

78. The Canadian delegation regretted that the 1959 technical assistance programme was smaller than originally planned because of the failure to reach the target for voluntary contributions set at the second regular session of the General Conference.<sup>1/</sup> It also regretted that certain Governments had deemed it necessary to place various limitations on their contributions to the General Fund. In cases where assistance was thus limited there was, notwithstanding the value it might have, the inevitable consequence that the total original programme had to be curtailed or distorted to some extent. The Canadian delegation hoped that in future the contributions of Member States to the General Fund would bear a reasonable relationship to their percentage share of the regular budget, that such contributions would be without limitation and that they would be made in readily usable currencies.

79. As far as future developments were concerned, the Canadian Government thought the Board of Governors had been wise in deciding that on the whole 1960 should be a year of consolidation with very modest increases in the Agency's programme and staff, and those only in specific areas where a definite need could be demonstrated.

80. The Canadian Government also believed that because of the Agency's failure to reach the 1959 target for voluntary contributions, the Board of Governors had had no alternative but to maintain the 1960 figure at the same level. While such restriction at the present stage would probably not seriously hamper the Agency, it should be emphasized that in the absence of generous financial support from Member States, all that had been so confidently said about the Agency in the past, and all that had been so carefully planned since its inauguration, would be vain.

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<sup>1/</sup> GC(II)/RES/25, Part B.

81. In that connexion it would be appropriate to recall and reaffirm the assurance of support which he had made on behalf of the Canadian Government at the first and second sessions of the General Conference. During the past year a number of Canadian scientists had been made available as consultants and to participate in the work of panels of experts, seminars and conferences. The first group of students holding Agency fellowships had gone to Canada in 1959 and they were now receiving specialized training in Canadian research institutions. In March 1959 Canada had had the distinction of being the supplying party in the first transaction involving the provision of nuclear material under Agency auspices to a Member State. It had been a source of additional satisfaction to the Canadian Government that the revenue from the sale of the three tons of uranium under that transaction - approximately \$100 000 - had been made available to the Agency to further the development of its research and technical assistance programmes.

82. In the coming year Canada would continue to do its utmost to promote the Agency's activities. In that connexion he wished to announce the opening of a reactor school at the Chalk River atomic energy establishment. The school was being set up in response to the wide interest shown in the nuclear power systems under development in Canada. The proposed course of studies would place special emphasis on power reactors moderated with heavy water and fuelled with natural uranium. The reactor school was not intended to duplicate university courses but to afford suitably qualified graduates an opportunity of obtaining first-hand knowledge, not only of power reactors but of advanced research and engineering test reactors, and the design, construction and operation of nuclear reactors in general. The first course would start on 1 February 1960 and would last 12 weeks. The number of courses held each year would depend on how many persons in Canada and elsewhere applied to join the first course. It was intended to limit admission to each course to 20 students and he was glad to be able to state that as a token of support for the Agency, the Canadian Government was prepared to admit five Agency-sponsored applicants to each course.

83. The Canadian delegation had listened with great interest to the statement made by the Director General at the twenty-sixth meeting.<sup>8/</sup> The important and constructive suggestions he had made would be carefully considered by the Canadian Government.

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<sup>8/</sup> GC(III)/OR.26, paragraphs 7 - 35.

84. Mr. CARSTENS (Federal Republic of Germany) associated himself with the previous speaker in congratulating the President on his election, and wished him every success in guiding the work of the Conference.

85. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany had noted with appreciation the opening statement made by the Director General and the annual report of the Board of Governors. All would agree that the Agency had made further progress during the past year towards achieving its objectives. It was apparent that in something as new as the utilization of atomic energy, reliable results could be obtained only after careful preparation. His delegation believed that that course had been wisely followed by the Secretariat.

86. He wished to congratulate the Agency on despatching a number of successful technical assistance missions to various less developed countries to investigate possibilities for the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. Nevertheless, before a start could be made on building reactors to meet power requirements, calculations should be made in order to ascertain which of a number of reactors of proven type were the most economic by comparison with conventional power resources and which should therefore be recommended for construction. German reactor development groups were following with great interest the studies undertaken by the Agency in that connexion.

87. Since the inception of the Agency, the Federal German Government had seen as one of its most important tasks the establishment of uniform rules for health protection. It therefore wished to express its appreciation of the publication of the manual on the safe handling of radioisotopes. That work had already proved of considerable assistance for all those who, for industrial, medical or scientific purposes, had to deal with radioactive isotopes. It was hoped that other publications of the same high standard would follow and in that connexion the issue of a handbook on reactor safety and the establishment of rules for the safe transport of radioactive materials were awaited with particular interest.

88. The development of the Agency's fellowship programme had also been followed with great interest in the Federal Republic of Germany. As yet, his Government had been unable to contribute to that programme as extensively as it would have wished. As many would be aware, it had established a widespread fellowship

programme on a bilateral basis for students from less developed countries. That programme was adequately financed and was, he believed, being implemented to the satisfaction of all parties. Efforts were also being made to offer Type II fellowships to the Agency. The plan had unfortunately met with certain difficulties, mainly because of a shortage of training facilities, but he hoped that it would be possible to submit interesting proposals in the near future.

89. The international conferences and symposia arranged by the Agency for the exchange of scientific information had had a great value in promoting and co-ordinating scientific work and in establishing personal contacts between scientists. As soon as the research centre at Karlsruhe came into full operation, as it would in 1960, his Government would be most pleased to receive a proposal from the Director General to hold a meeting there.

90. His Government also welcomed, and would always be prepared to participate in, the Agency's work on the standardization of international law in relation to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. To mention only one example, it seemed vital to establish international regulations with regard to nuclear ship propulsion.

91. His delegation was happy to note that the Board of Governors and the Director General had succeeded in avoiding major increases in the budget in spite of the continuous growth of the Agency's programmes. As the delegate of the Union of South Africa had already pointed out,<sup>2/</sup> it seemed desirable that in future budgets a clear distinction should be made between the regular and the operational budgets.

92. His delegation accepted the proposed operational budget for 1960 and would raise no objection to the fact that a rather large sum would be carried forward to 1961. It felt, however, that the question of whether or not reserves should in principle be permitted merited further deliberation before any final decision was taken.

93. With regard to the voluntary contributions to the General Fund, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany hoped that the target proposed by the Board of Governors would be reached and to that end would be prepared to increase its own contribution.

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<sup>2/</sup> GC(III)/OR.26, paragraphs 71 and 72.

94. Having taken note of the Auditors' report<sup>10/</sup> it wished to express its appreciation of the financial administration of the Agency. It would be happy if the Auditors' suggestions could be followed and if the Agency could apply, as far as possible, the financial regulations adopted by the United Nations.

95. It might be of some interest to the Conference if he gave a short account of the development of atomic research and industrial activities in the Federal Republic of Germany. In late 1958, research reactors had come into operation in Berlin and Hamburg. It was expected that the 12 MW reactor at Karlsruhe would reach criticality in the spring of 1960. A number of auxiliary institutes to deal with physics, chemistry and medicine would be added to the reactor station there. The two reactors obtained from the United Kingdom for the research centre in North Rhine-Westphalia were expected to come into operation in the first half of 1960. An industrial firm working on reactor development had constructed a small reactor in Munich which would be operated on fuel obtained from the United States. By the end of 1960 it was anticipated that nine research reactors in all would be operating in the Federal Republic.

96. With regard to experimental power reactors, a 15 MW boiling-water reactor was expected to become critical in the spring of 1960 and another 15 MW high-temperature reactor was to be built shortly. Industrial reactor development groups were preparing final plans for three reactors, each with a capacity of 100 MW, one a heavy-water reactor operating on the pressure-tube principle, the second a boiling-water reactor with nuclear superheating and the third an advanced gas-cooled reactor. No decision had yet been taken about the construction of large power reactors.

97. There were now six large cobalt sources in the Federal Republic of Germany, four of which were operated by universities for medical purposes and two by industrial plants. So far as nuclear physics was concerned, a 6 GeV electron-synchrotron would be built within the next four years.

98. The Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics in Munich was working on fusion research. It intended to build a quick stellarator with a plasma source similar to the one at Livermore.

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<sup>10/</sup> GC(III)/81.



99. An experimental centre for research on radiation production was being established near Munich for research on radiation biology and for long-term experimental work on the larger animals. The centre would be pleased to make available a number of places in its present training courses to Agency-sponsored students.

100. He emphasized once again the great importance attached by the Federal German Government to international co-operation in atomic energy. Despite the various viewpoints which had emerged during the general debate and which might be difficult to reconcile, there remained much on which all delegations were broadly in agreement. The chances for fruitful development of such international co-operation were great if delegates refrained from raising matters on which insufficient data were available and if they limited themselves to promoting by positive action the noble objectives of the Agency as set forth in its Statute.

101. Mr. CAMPICHE (Switzerland) referred to the continuing interest of his Government in the Agency's technical assistance activities and expressed its satisfaction at progress made in carrying out the fellowship programme. Another activity of equal interest to less and more advanced countries alike was the provision of scientific and technical information and expert services. In the latter connexion the Swiss Government had applied to the Agency for expert advice on the organization of security measures to be applied in operating a reactor in Switzerland and he now wished to convey its thanks to the Director General for the high quality of the services provided.

102. He was pleased to be able to state that in 1960 Switzerland would, as in 1959, make a voluntary contribution to the General Fund.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

