



FIFTH REGULAR SESSION

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,
on Tuesday, 26 September 1961, at 10.35 a.m.

Temporary President: Mr. NADJAKOV (Bulgaria)

President: Mr. QUIHILLALT (Argentina)

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* GC(V)/152 and Add.1.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in
document GC(V)/INF/42/Rev.3.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT declared open the fifth regular session of the General Conference.
2. In accordance with Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure he invited the Conference to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. Referring to the tragic death of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, he believed the Conference would wish to express its profound sorrow and convey its sympathy to the families of the victims of the accident, which had plunged the United Nations into mourning.
3. All present rose and stood in silence for one minute.
4. The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT welcomed all delegates of Member States, observers from other States, and representatives of the United Nations and of the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. He thanked the Federal Chancellor of Austria, the President of the National Assembly, the members of the Austrian Government and senior Austrian officials who had graciously consented to attend the opening of the session.
5. During the four years which had elapsed since the establishment of the Agency, 76 States had, by becoming Members, testified to its usefulness. There was every reason to believe that in the very near future a number of other States, including Members and non-Members of the United Nations, would join the ranks of the Agency. Atomic energy constituted a powerful force, which could make a mighty contribution to the preservation of peace and the promotion of prosperity throughout the world.
6. The positive results achieved by the Agency should not be forgotten, particularly in the organization of scientific meetings, the supply of technical assistance to developing countries, the organization of regional training courses in the uses of radioisotopes, the exchange of information, and regulatory activities. It was true, however, that much remained to be done, as the Board of Governors had stated in the introduction to its annual report to the General Conference^{1/}. The Agency had not been able to carry out, to the satisfaction of all, a considerable number of functions laid down in Article III of its Statute.

^{1/} GC(V)/154, paragraph 1.

7. Important results could be achieved provided international co-operation continued to grow. Nobody could doubt the usefulness of organizations like the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) or the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna. Similar co-operation could be achieved in other parts of the world. Co-operation between the more advanced countries would serve to give a new impetus to nuclear research and to solve the problem of controlled fusion of light elements, thus making vast power resources available to mankind. By ever intensifying its efforts in that direction, the Agency could encourage the further development of research and the application of scientific discoveries. To achieve that purpose required considerable effort and a spirit of goodwill on the part of all Member States, particularly the Great Powers.

8. It was regrettable that all the resources available were not used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Too many resources were still devoted to the production of nuclear weapons, which was still growing, whereas existing weapons had for long been sufficient to hurl the world to its doom. Mankind was much more aware of the destructive potentialities of atomic energy than of its constructive possibilities. There was, however, a close link between those two aspects. Unfortunately, at the Conference, or in the Board, some people were afraid to face the problems involved and made no effort to find a reasonable solution.

9. In view of the grave situation now existing in the world, the international authority of the Agency would be considerably enhanced if the Conference were to make an appeal against the use of atomic energy for military purposes. By doing so, it would be following the example set by the General Assembly of the United Nations when it had, on 20 November 1959, adopted a resolution on general and complete disarmament which called for the banning of nuclear weapons^{2/}.

^{2/} Resolution 1378(XIV).

10. The break-up of colonial empires and the emergence of newly independent States were extremely important events. The role and importance of those new States should be reflected in the structure of the Agency: it was logical that the governing body of the Agency should include representatives of those countries which had the greatest need of assistance in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. It was likewise desirable that the Agency should hold more frequent consultations with the representatives of countries in which scientific research was being carried out. The problems that were the subject of such research were highly complex and their rapid solution could be found by combining the efforts of all.

11. He expressed the hope that the fifth regular session of the Conference would be successful and that atomic energy would be used exclusively to enlarge the prosperity of mankind.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

12. Mr. MITRA (India) nominated Mr. Quihillalt (Argentina) for the office of President of the Conference. Mr. Quihillalt, who occupied the high office of Chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, was well known to the Member States of the Agency, in the establishment of which he had played an active part. In view of his talents, ability and devotion to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, he was clearly fitted to assume the office of President.

13. Mr. MARULANDA (Colombia) warmly supported the proposal by the delegate of India. Mr. Quihillalt possessed remarkable organizing ability and had made a considerable contribution to the development of nuclear research in Argentina. Furthermore, his election would be a fitting tribute to the Latin American countries, which were devoting all their efforts to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

14. Mr. NOVACO (Romania) stated that his delegation supported the nomination of Mr. Quihillalt.

15. Mr. SEABORG (United States of America) emphasized that Mr. Quihillalt, in the various posts he had filled, had always been greatly esteemed for his courtesy, the soundness of his judgment and his deep knowledge of the problems at issue. In appointing him to the Presidency, the Conference would be doing no more than recognizing his merits.

16. Mr. Quihillalt (Argentina) was, by acclamation, elected President of the General Conference for its fifth regular session.

17. Mr. Quihillalt (Argentina) took the Chair.

18. The PRESIDENT thanked the delegates for the honor which they had done to his country and to himself. The task with which he had been entrusted was difficult in itself, but seemed all the more so in view of the exemplary fashion in which his predecessors had discharged it.

19. In the name of the Conference, he expressed his gratitude to Mr. Najakov, the delegate of Bulgaria, who had so brilliantly filled the office of President at the fourth regular session. He thanked the Austrian Government and the Municipality of Vienna for the generous hospitality extended to the Conference.

20. The fifth regular session marked the end of four years of the Agency's work. During the work of drafting the Statute, great hopes had been entertained regarding the Agency's capacity satisfactorily to carry out the tasks to be assigned to it, but certain doubts had also been expressed in that connection. Although it had now to be admitted that the economic exploitation of atomic energy had not developed as quickly as expected and that the funds voluntarily contributed to the Agency by Member States had not reached the desired level, there could be no disappointment with the Agency's achievements. It should be given credit, in particular, for the considerable assistance which it had provided in many directions.

21. The course followed up to the present had not always been the one expected; in some respects that was to be regretted, but in others it was a matter for congratulation. Reference should be made to the moral support afforded by the Agency, the value of which could be fully appreciated only by those who were working in circles which were not particularly distinguished for their understanding of atomic problems. The mere establishment of the Agency had made it possible for many who were conscious of the importance and urgency of developing the uses of atomic energy to obtain resources and facilities of which they would otherwise have been deprived. The Agency also engendered a much needed optimism and brought a welcome stimulus to numerous scientists working in isolation in various parts of the world.

22. For all those reasons it had to be recognized that the efforts made and the resources invested had not been lost. All those who had benefited, in one way or another, from the work of the Agency fully appreciated the personal and material contributions which had made that work possible.

23. He wished to express his faith in the future of the Agency and was confident that he was speaking for all Member States in emphasizing the value of the benefits which had been obtained from it already and of the further benefits which could be expected from the programs of technical assistance, research contracts, exchange and training, health protection, evaluation of nuclear power prospects and so on. He firmly believed that the Agency would be able progressively to carry out all the tasks which had been assigned to it and, in conformity with its Statute, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTH REGULAR SESSION:

(a) APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

24. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Credentials Committee should be appointed immediately in accordance with Rule 23 of the Rules of Procedure and should consist of representatives of the following States: Colombia, El Salvador, France, Lebanon, Romania, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America.

25. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was suspended at 11.25 a.m. and resumed at 11.35 a.m.

ELECTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

26. The PRESIDENT invited nominations for the eight Vice-Presidents.

27. Mr. PERERA (Ceylon) nominated the following States: France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

28. Four of those States had already taken part in the preparatory work for the establishment of the Agency; the others had always taken the keenest interest in its work.

29. Mr. BITTENCOURT (Brazil) seconded the nominations.

30. The States nominated were elected to the eight Vice-Presidencies.

APPOINTMENT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

31. The PRESIDENT said that, to comply with Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure, the Conference had to elect four additional members of the General Committee. He invited nominations.

32. Mr. MIKI (Japan) nominated the following States: Canada, Chile, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Yugoslavia.

33. Mr. SINACEUR (Morocco) seconded the nominations.

34. The States nominated were elected to the General Committee and the Committee itself duly appointed in compliance with the provisions of Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure.

35. Mr. EMELYANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the General Committee had the following composition: The President of the General Conference, the eight Vice-Presidents, the two Presidents of the main Committees and four other members. What did they represent? Of the fifteen members, eight - which was more than half - were representatives of countries belonging to military and political blocs led by the United States. That meant that a particular group of countries was trying, as usual, to get control of the key positions in an international organization. Clearly such a political attitude could hardly lead to normal relationships or contribute to effective international collaboration. He noted that in addition to those representatives of Western military and political groups, the General Committee included five representatives of the non-committed countries and only two representatives of the socialist countries. It was clear that such a composition took no account of the importance of the socialist countries on the world scene nor of their immense contributions to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

36. During their unofficial negotiations with the representatives of the Western States, the delegations of the socialist countries had pointed out certain anomalies in the list of members for the General Committee. Their attempts to improve the situation had, however, met with no success. They had found that their Western interlocutors had had no desire to find a reasonable solution, no desire to create the requisite conditions for fruitful collaboration at the Conference. In order not to complicate the work

of the session, the delegations of the socialist countries had abstained from presenting in plenary session formal proposals to modify the list upon which a vote had been taken. Nevertheless, the delegation of the Soviet Union now wished to draw the attention of Member States to a flagrant injustice, which was gravely detrimental to the activities of the Agency.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE AGENCY (GC(V)/166)

37. The PRESIDENT proposed that, although the agenda had not yet been adopted, the Conference next take up the application by the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) for membership of the Agency, since many delegations considered that the application should be dealt with as early as possible in the session.

38. The Conference had before it a recommendation by the Board (GC(V)/166). According to paragraph 2 of that document, the Board had considered the application for membership submitted by the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville); it had determined that that State was able and willing to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The Board accordingly recommended that the Conference approve the Congo for membership of the Agency and submitted a draft resolution to that effect.

39. Mr. MITRA (India) warmly supported the draft resolution submitted by the Board on the following grounds: in the first place it was highly desirable that an African country which had recently achieved independence should participate as soon as possible in the Agency's work; furthermore, with regard to atomic energy, the special situation of the Congo made its admission to the Agency particularly desirable; lastly, since the United Nations was so directly interested in developments in the Congo, that country should be represented as soon as possible in all the agencies which were associated with the United Nations in one way or another.

40. It was common knowledge that many countries, including India, were convinced of the need for the Agency to increase its membership, in particular by admitting more African countries. He was especially glad to be able to support the application for admission submitted by the Republic of the Congo.

41. Mr. SEABORG (United States of America) supported the Board's recommendation that the Republic of the Congo be admitted to the Agency. He was sure that the Republic would give the Agency valuable assistance, and he welcomed the admission of a new African State. The fact that an amendment to the Statute increasing the representation of the "Africa and the Middle East" area on the Board was under consideration showed the increasing importance of that area. The United States delegation was sure that the Agency would receive further applications for admission from countries in the same area and that it could make an important contribution to the progress of the African countries.

42. Mr. EMBELIANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was happy to support the application for admission submitted by the Republic of the Congo.

43. During the past year that sorely tried country had held the attention of all mankind. It was in the Congo that the desire of the imperialist powers to hinder the establishment of liberty and independence for a young African State had been most openly shown. The colonizers had endeavored to keep in their own hands the Republic's rich natural resources, including its very large deposits of nuclear raw materials. To that end, they had resorted to new forms of colonialism without, however, changing its substance. There was no escaping the fact that in events in the Congo, the United Nations had played the rather contemptible part of a servant of the imperialist Powers and had acted against the interests of the Congolese people. Had it not been for that policy of the Western Powers, which had led to bloodshed and strife in the Congo, that country could have become a Member of the Agency the previous year. The tragic course of events in the Congo proved that international organizations should be based on the principle of equal representation of the interests of the three existing groups of States.

44. The Soviet delegation welcomed the representatives of the Congolese Government, which claimed to be the successor to the first Central Government of the Republic of the Congo, headed by that great patriot Patrice Lumumba.

45. The Soviet delegation hoped that the delegation of the Congo would help to further international collaboration, particularly in regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in the interests of the consolidation of peace and international friendship.

46. Mr. MAHMOUD (United Arab Republic) and Mr. BREW (Ghana) warmly supported the draft resolution and expressed their conviction that the Congo would play an important part in the Agency's activities.

47. Mr. ZHMUDSKY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that his delegation was most gratified by the Board's decision to recommend the admission of the Congo to the Agency.

48. The Ukrainian delegation was very happy to welcome the representatives of a people that was fighting for its country, its unification and its national independence. In welcoming the admission of the Congo to the Agency, he expressed the hope that that State and its people would contribute to the cause of peace and world prosperity. He also hoped that the country's great natural resources in atomic raw materials would be used mainly to develop the industry and economy of the Congo and to increase the well-being of its sorely tried people.

49. Mr. LEE (China) associated himself with the delegates who had supported the application for admission submitted by the Congo. He was sure that the Republic would make a most useful contribution to the Agency's work.

50. The PRESIDENT put the draft resolution (GC(V)/166) to the vote.

51. The draft resolution was unanimously adopted.

52. The PRESIDENT congratulated the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) on its being approved for membership of the Agency. He added that the Republic would become a Member upon deposit of an instrument of acceptance of the Statute in accordance with Article XXI.C.

53. Mr. KAHAMBA (Congo - Leopoldville) thanked the Conference for its decision.

54. Since gaining its independence on 3 June 1960, and following its admission to the United Nations, the Congo had become a member of nearly all the specialized agencies and had signed several international conventions. He nevertheless considered it a great honor to have been admitted by the Conference to membership of the Agency.

55. For the Congo, admission to the Agency was not merely an honor that conferred certain rights. The Congo was aware of its responsibilities and wished to fulfill the obligations devolving on Member States.

56. The reason why the Congo had applied for admission to the Agency was that it knew it could not remain aloof from twentieth-century developments in nuclear energy. Since it was a producer of raw materials, the presence of the Congo in the Agency could not be attributed to self-interest; it was prompted by the more distant objective of furthering international co-operation.

57. At the present time, no country could continue to live in isolation without condemning itself. That seemed just as true of industrialized countries as of countries in course of development. Furthermore, collaboration between the two groups, both in political and in economic and technical matters, seemed to be the guarantee of moral and material progress by the economically weak peoples.

58. The natural resources of the Congo should serve to improve both living conditions in the Republic itself and the well-being of humanity as a whole.

59. It should be noted that the Congo did not intend to rest content with the role of a producer of raw materials. It did not wish to go on being exploited by foreign interests. It was aware that certain States, which were trying to maintain their political influence in some regions of the Congo, were keenly interested not only in copper but also in uranium.

60. The Congo did not intend to expel foreigners from its territory, but they must understand that it was now an independent State that valued its natural resources and wished to manage its own affairs.

61. Moreover, the Congolese people were convinced that the use of atomic energy for economic purposes could become a reality in the Congo in the near future. Possibilities in that field were unlimited and international co-operation should enable the Congo, like other countries in course of development, to take advantage of the new source of energy.

62. The Congo believed it could also play an important part in another field - that of research and training. It possessed, in Lovanium University at Leopoldville, the first reactor in Africa, and laboratories which had made it possible to give training courses in the use of radioisotopes in 1960. Those courses, which had lasted five weeks, had been attended by some 40 students from nine African countries.

63. Near the reactor there were laboratories, a library and a documentation center where research workers and scientists could meet and which might become a permanent center of training and research for students from Africa and other continents.

64. The Congo was in a position to undertake useful work in connection with the peaceful use of atomic energy and particularly of radioisotopes. It offered an immense field of work and already had substantial facilities available.

65. The reactor which was already in service would enable the center to prepare a very large part of the necessary isotopes. If production was to meet the needs of all users, the center must develop normally and according to a well-defined plan. It was urgently necessary to install a radio-chemical laboratory for general use. The plans for that laboratory must be finalized, preferably with the co-operation of all the participants. In addition, the resources at the disposal of the existing laboratories must be extended and improved.

66. Commitments had been entered into by Belgium before the Congo had become independent, by which the latter was still bound; that applied in particular to the agreements concluded by Belgium with the United States of America and with the United Kingdom. Having become an independent and sovereign country, the Congo felt free to examine and review those agreements, particularly as that attitude appeared to be in keeping with the views of the two countries concerned. It would conclude other agreements which would be more in keeping with its new status and its national interests. It should, however, be emphasized that the Congo would never allow its natural riches to be used by any country for non-peaceful purposes.

67. In conclusion he paid a tribute to Mr. Hammarskjöld, who had met his death in tragic circumstances while carrying out his mission of peace in the Congo.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

68. The DIRECTOR GENERAL, after congratulating the President on his election, both personally and on behalf of the Secretariat, and welcoming the Federal Chancellor of Austria, the President of the National Assembly

and other eminent Austrians, said that the Conference was meeting in the shadow of a tragedy which had shaken the world: the untimely death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations. A man of tireless energy, brilliant intelligence and unswerving courage, he was both the idol and the ideal of international civil servants. In Mr. Hammarskjöld the United Nations had lost its leader and its personification; it was to be hoped that the present sorrow and anxiety would soon give place to the calm confidence and the will to peace which had emanated from the Secretary-General.

69. For the fifth and final time he was addressing representatives of Member States assembled in the Conference, and he thought it would be well to review the four years of his period of office. In some major respects the Agency had developed along different lines from those contemplated by the framers of the Statute and by the Preparatory Commission. In 1957 there had been optimism in regard to the prospects for the peaceful development of the atom and for the lessening of its military uses. That optimism had proved excessive. Nevertheless the Agency had been able to channel its energies into peaceful programs which were now beginning to bear fruit. The void created by the temporary lull in reactor progress had been effectively filled by dynamic activity in technical assistance.

70. The Agency had carried out a highly successful fellowship program which had enabled more than 380 students to receive full training; another 320 fellows were still receiving training. It seemed likely that the number of fellowships would level off at about 350 awards per year. It was reasonable to expect that States would rely increasingly on national or regional training centers as they became available, and on technical assistance projects within their own borders rather than on the educational institutions of countries abroad.

71. From its inception the Agency had sought to broaden its activities to cover the whole traditional realm of technical assistance, including the provision of experts and equipment, the despatch of visiting professors and the organization of training courses. Unfortunately, technical assistance had decreased during the current year owing to lack of funds. Many countries, particularly developing countries, were greatly in need of help in order to raise the standard of living of their population. Nuclear science, with its great versatility, could give them valuable assistance, particularly by the use of radioisotopes in medicine and agriculture, and the less developed

countries were becoming increasingly aware of the advantages offered by membership of the Agency. Since 1957 the number of Member States had increased from 60 to 77, but there were still more than 20 States which had not joined the Agency, thereby forfeiting the opportunity of obtaining its help.

72. The Secretariat had prepared a document entitled "A review of the Technical Assistance provided by the Agency in 1959 and 1960"^{3/} which summarized the resources made available by States and showed how they had been distributed. But contributions in the form of fellowships, services and equipment, however generous, were not enough. In order to have the necessary flexibility in assisting the developing countries, the Agency needed greatly increased contributions of money. There had been no discrimination or favoritism in the distribution of the available resources. All the eight geographic areas mentioned in the Statute had received assistance from the Agency, in the following decreasing order of amounts: Africa and the Middle East, South-East Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe, the Far East, Latin America, Western Europe, South Asia and North America.

73. The Agency's program for promoting research into the peaceful uses of atomic energy had steadily evolved since 1957. In 1959 and 1960, research contracts amounting to approximately \$800 000 had been placed with Member States. Contracts to the value of \$625 000 would be awarded in 1961, bringing the total for the first four years to about one and a half million dollars.

74. The Agency had devoted a considerable part of its efforts to promoting the practical applications of radioisotopes. A large proportion of fellowships were awarded to specialists working with radioisotopes, isotope training courses were being organized in various parts of the world, and a number of technical assistance experts were engaged in teaching the appropriate techniques. A number of scientific meetings arranged by the Agency had been devoted to that subject - in particular, two regional symposia on the uses of isotopes in agricultural entomology and tropical medicine. The Secretariat was supplementing that work by carrying out a number of studies on certain special applications of large radiation sources for the radiotherapy of cancer

^{3/} GC(V)/INF/37.

or the eradication of insect pests. The small laboratory at Headquarters had concentrated on measurements of radioactive contamination and provided Member States with standard radiation sources. The laboratory at Seibersdorf was now completed and had begun work. The Agency was also playing an active part in the new field of the application of radioisotopes to the solution of hydrological problems.

75. The Secretariat had given full attention to the resolution adopted by the Conference at its fourth regular session concerning the establishment of an international center for theoretical physics^{4/}. A panel of theoretical physicists had warmly endorsed that resolution and the Scientific Advisory Committee had made an evaluation.

76. The Agency could perform valuable services by developing, in consultation with experts from Member States, regulations governing the safe handling, use and carriage of radioactive substances. That was a subject on which it was obviously better for regulations to be worked out on a world-wide, rather than on a national or regional, basis. The Secretariat had therefore drafted and published manuals governing the safe handling of radioisotopes^{5/}, the safe transport of radioactive materials^{6/} and radioactive waste disposal into the sea^{7/}. The Agency had also worked out a draft Convention on the Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships. A diplomatic conference, which would be meeting again in 1962, had made a preliminary examination of the draft Convention, which would later be submitted to Member States.

77. Early in 1961, the Secretariat had completed its work on a draft International Convention on Minimum International Standards regarding Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage. He hoped that the Board would shortly authorize the convening of a diplomatic conference to consider and adopt the Convention.

^{4/} GC(IV)/RES/76.

^{5/} STI/PUB/1, STI/PUB/10 and STI/PUB/11.

^{6/} STI/PUB/40 and STI/PUB/32.

^{7/} STI/PUB/14.

78. Other major programs had been steadily carried out on the general lines contemplated in 1957. The Agency had become a recognized clearing-house for nuclear science developments. Its publications - and in particular its journal "Nuclear Fusion" - had been very favorably commented upon. The Library was becoming increasingly well stocked and the documentation service was compiling lists of useful references. Growing interest was being taken in the Agency's scientific meetings, of which 12 had been held in 1960 with about 2 000 participants. An equal number of participants had already attended the eight meetings held up to the end of September 1961.

79. The Agency's scientific staff had made a series of studies on nuclear power costs and costing methods. There were positive signs of a reawakening of interest in nuclear power, and the atomically advanced countries should maintain, or even increase, their current efforts in that field. The Secretariat had been studying possible arrangements for the construction and operation, under the Agency's auspices, of a small demonstration power reactor. The costs of such an undertaking might be borne partly by the State housing the reactor and partly by an atomically advanced country, which would meet the expenditure on research and fuel; the balance of from one-fourth to one-third of the cost would be financed by a loan repayable over a period of years out of operating revenues from the reactor. Since several developing countries might be interested in such a project, the Agency could conduct the necessary studies with regard to the type, size and location of the proposed reactor, and could set up a panel of technical experts to evaluate the various proposals received.

80. The Agency had evaluated, upon request, the safety problems involved in the construction of various reactors. It had organized a Symposium on Nuclear Ship Propulsion with Special Reference to Nuclear Safety, and had held a Seminar on the Physics of Fast and Intermediate Reactors. Studies had continued on the management and disposal of radioactive wastes into the atmosphere, the sea and fresh water. A program of research on the effects of radioactivity into the sea would be initiated in the very near future in collaboration with the Government and Oceanographic Institute of Monaco.

81. With the approval of the Agency's safeguards system by the Board and the conclusion of safeguards agreements with various Governments, the safeguards activities of the Agency were evolving from the preparatory phase to one of practical application. The Secretariat was also studying the steps necessary to place under Agency administration the safeguards arrangements contained in bilateral agreements between Japan and the United States and between Japan and Canada, and also to implement the United States proposal to place four of its reactors under Agency safeguards^{8/}.

82. Working relationships with the United Nations and the specialized agencies were continuing to develop in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and co-operation.

83. With regard to the Agency's staff recruitment policy, he continued to attach the greatest importance to the need for proper geographical distribution, which was second only to the requirement of recruiting staff of the highest quality. During the preceding four years, the Secretariat had endeavored to recruit staff which would meet both criteria, and that objective had been largely achieved. There were now 45 nationalities represented in the Professional category, a relatively satisfactory result. Nevertheless, the problem of geographical distribution was liable to cause difficulties in the future, as the number of vacant posts diminished. Furthermore, as Member States became increasingly interested in all aspects of the Agency's activities, they would probably wish to have increased representation on its staff. In the long run, the implementation of the geographical distribution principle was a question of confidence. Member States had to be assured that the Director General's approach was honest and impartial, but they should realize the serious obstacles which had to be surmounted.

84. He was convinced that the proper conduct of any international organization was impossible without a nucleus of permanent staff to ensure continuity. At the present time, not more than 21% of the Professional posts subject to geographical distribution were filled by permanent staff members. That percentage was still too small and would no doubt have to be increased.

85. In making his last formal appearance before the Conference, he would like to put forward five concrete suggestions which, if adopted, would strengthen the Agency and allow it to develop vigorously during the next four years.

^{8/} GC(IV)/OR.38, paragraph 41.

86. First, a long-term program should be developed reflecting the changes in emphasis that had taken place in the Agency's work and representing a proper balance between vision and reality. He had already begun, in consultation with the senior members of his staff, to sketch out a flexible long-term program, which he would hand on to his successor.

87. His second suggestion was concerned with the funds required for the Agency's operational programs. During the first four years of the organization's work, dependence on voluntary contributions had made long-term planning impossible and even short-term programming extremely difficult. An improved method of financing had to be found whereby more of the Agency's activities could be paid for under the Regular Budget, i.e. from the assessed contributions of Member States. A statutory amendment was needed to consolidate the Operational and Regular Budgets or to permit more research and technical assistance activities to be financed from the latter. The Agency would then no longer be solely dependent on voluntary contributions in order to carry out its basic responsibilities under the Statute.

88. His third suggestion related to the need for reorganization of the Secretariat. The present structure hampered its efficiency to a considerable degree. For example, responsibility for technical assistance activities was dispersed between three departments and four divisions and offices. The grouping of most functions pertaining to technical assistance into a single administrative unit would result in a much simpler and more efficient operation. In addition, the Department of Administration, Liaison and Secretariat was entrusted with such a variety of functions, and its staff was so large, that its head was unable to give his undivided attention to administrative problems. The Director General, on the other hand, had for long been deprived of direct contact with those services which pertained to "policy-making" and affected the Agency's relationship with the outside world. Under the new procedure adopted earlier in the current year, four divisions (External Liaison, Legal, Public Information and Secretariat of the Board and Conference) reported directly to him. That arrangement had worked well and was probably the best solution of the problem. The machinery for production and distribution of documents and scientific publications also needed to be closely examined and responsibilities clearly defined. Furthermore, it was necessary to reorganize the scientific divisions and at the same time to define their functions more clearly.

89. During the last few months a survey had been made of all Professional posts. The resulting report indicated that if reorganization along certain lines, such as those mentioned earlier, could be effected, there would be better utilization of Professional staff. He warned the Conference against delaying for too long the reorganization of the Secretariat on account of the political questions involved, particularly where senior posts were concerned. He believed that the number of such posts should be kept to the minimum compatible with a rational and efficient organization of the Secretariat and the legitimate national or regional claims to such posts.

90. His fourth suggestion concerned the relationship between the Board and the Director General. On the whole, the Board and the Director General had played the respective roles assigned to them by the Statute. In the sphere of administration and the implementation of broad policy decisions, however, it seemed that the Statute intended the Director General to play a leading role, subject to the authority and the control of the Board. The question of the frequency of Board meetings had a certain bearing on that problem. Their preparation imposed a very heavy burden on the Secretariat, and if the activities of the Agency were to increase, the Board and its committees might have to meet more frequently unless greater discretion in administrative matters and in the implementation of policy were allowed the Director General. The solution might lie in a careful planning of the Board's agenda so that there need be but two meetings each year to deal with the important questions of broad policy, including the annual program and budget. Less important items could always be considered, as necessary, by special meetings which could be attended by the alternates to Governors.

91. The fifth recommendation dealt with the vital question of support for the Agency by Member States. The continuing success of the organization was not primarily a question of finance but depended on the extent to which the Great Powers used the Agency as an instrument of scientific co-operation. It depended equally on the extent to which the Agency served - in preference to bilateral and regional channels - as a means of aid between the advanced countries and the others. The major nuclear Powers should show their willingness to furnish fissionable materials, preferably at a discount, and to make available scientific personnel to serve on the Agency's staff and as experts it could send into the field.

92. Through those types of support, all States, large or small, could contribute to the success of the common cause. As one saw the enormous efforts going into utilizing the atom for destructive purposes and the huge resources devoted to scientific and technological advances which hardly contributed directly to the peace, health and prosperity of man, one could not look without a certain sense of sadness at the scanty support given to the efforts to accelerate the peaceful utilization of the atom for the benefit of all.

93. He admitted to some feelings of regret at leaving his office, and particularly at parting with friends within the Secretariat, the Board, the Conference and atomic energy commissions throughout the world. It was also with deep regret and profound disappointment that during his four years of service he had noted a diminution in the spirit of unanimity, accommodation, compromise and co-operation evident among the major Powers at the beginning. He hoped for a revival of that spirit which had been prevalent four years ago and which had inspired the creators of the Agency. It would be wrong to look upon the Agency only as a barometer of the climate in the outside world. The Agency was meant to create a climate of its own and thus to contribute to a general climatic improvement. That was the Agency's greatest challenge and its noblest aim. He hoped that the Conference would do all in its power to revive the spirit of the period when unanimity had been the rule, and the high purpose Member States had agreed to pursue had been still unblemished.

94. In spite of those sentiments of regret, he felt a certain satisfaction that, through the combined efforts made since 1957, the work had been started. A competent and devoted staff had been recruited, and they represented the most valuable heritage which he left behind to his successor.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.