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President: M. QUIHILLALT (Argentina)

CONTENTS

<u>Item of the agenda*</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>
11	General debate and report of the Board of Governors for 1960-61 (continued from the 51st meeting)	1 - 101
	Statements by the delegates of:	
	Pakistan	1 - 11
	Czechoslovakia	12 - 31
	Viet-Nam	32 - 41
	Romania	42 - 51
	Mexico	52 - 68
	China	69 - 80
	Albania	81 - 91
	Philippines	92 - 101

* GC(V)/171.

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

GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR 1960-61 (GC(V)/154, 168)
(continued from the 51st meeting)

1. Mr. USMANI (Pakistan) congratulated the President on his election.
2. The Pakistan delegation was glad to see that the Agency had overcome its initial difficulties, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Director General and of his colleagues in the Secretariat. Doubtless, as the Director General had remarked^{1/}, there was still considerable room for improvement if the Agency was to play a more effective and dynamic part in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy throughout the world. However, it was not to the advanced countries that the Agency should direct its efforts but rather to the less developed parts of the world. The developing countries had realized that the way to progress was through the increasingly extensive use of science and technology. Since atomic energy had many practical uses, those countries were all looking to the Agency for assistance, guidance and information in the fulfillment of their national programs.
3. The Pakistan delegation would have liked the Agency to take an active part in such joint enterprises as the establishment of an international institute of theoretical physics, proposed by it in the previous year, and in the nuclear power demonstration projects. It had noted with great satisfaction that its proposal had met with the enthusiastic support of the world's leading physicists and of the great majority of Member States^{2/}. It would welcome concrete suggestions on the subject, and hoped that the Director General would circulate the opinion of the Panel on the Problem of an International Center of Theoretical Physics to all Governments, so that they might appreciate the importance which the Panel attached to the project. His delegation wondered whether the problem of finance was really an obstacle to the establishment of an institution of that type. In 1960 an enormous proportion of the Agency's resources had been absorbed by the Secretariat, the meetings of the Board and the Conference, while only twenty per cent of the total budget had been allotted to functional activities. In 1961, expenditure entailed by the meetings of the Board alone would be in the neighborhood of \$570 000^{3/}. That

^{1/} GC(V)/OR.48, paragraphs 85-92.

^{2/} GC(IV)/RES/76.

^{3/} GC(IV)/RES/72, paragraph 1.

was an anomaly which the Conference should remedy. The Agency could undoubtedly find the money to be spent on the promotion of international scientific progress by reducing administrative expenditure, curbing the expansion of the Secretariat and limiting the number of Board and Conference meetings. A committee should be appointed to go into the working of the Agency's various organs and with full power to suggest measures of economy wherever possible. An increase in the Agency's resources could also be considered, but he was convinced that the careful husbanding of existing income would be sufficient to finance the establishment of an international institute of theoretical physics and other similar projects. The Pakistan delegation wished in that connection to thank the Italian Government for its generous offer^{4/}, and hoped that other Member States would wish to contribute to the carrying out of that important project.

4. As regards the question of the financing and award of research contracts (GC(V)/154, paragraphs 221-223), he noted that 48 new contracts had been awarded and 35 renewed in the financial year 1960-61. That represented an expenditure of more than \$652 000, but of that sum \$446 000 or nearly 70% related to contracts awarded in advanced countries. Those countries, however, were already well-equipped and certainly did not need the Agency's assistance. Their laboratories could carry out research for the Agency as a contribution to the common cause, so that the Agency could use its funds for other activities such as the training program and international projects. If research contracts had to be awarded, they should be placed with the new centers and laboratories emerging in the developing countries. The Pakistan delegation hoped that the policy followed hitherto in that field would be thoroughly reviewed both as regards the nature of problems selected for research and the choice of the laboratories with which those contracts were placed.

5. Investigations which had so far been carried out showed that it was not in the application of isotopes but in the generation of power that atomic energy could have the most revolutionary effect on the economy of underdeveloped countries.

^{4/} GC(V)/OR.50, paragraph 69.

6. It was ironical that, in the countries where nuclear technology was most advanced, conventional fuels were cheap and abundant, so that nuclear power was not yet competitive. But, thanks to the remarkable development of nuclear technology in recent years, it was now perfectly clear that in the high-cost fuel areas nuclear power could not only compete with conventional power sources but could even be cheaper. It was not generally realized that the immediate future of nuclear power lay in some of the fuel-starved countries and not in those which were technologically developed.

7. In certain areas of Pakistan there was no coal, no gas, no oil and practically no hydro power potential, but population density was high and raw materials for industry were abundant. A study report on the feasibility of nuclear power in Pakistan had been prepared and would shortly be submitted to the Agency. He hoped that the Agency would give all possible support to the establishment of a nuclear power station in Pakistan and that Pakistan's friends in the developed countries would take an enlightened view of the project, realizing that in helping to prove the economic feasibility of nuclear power under conditions actually prevailing in an underdeveloped country they were also helping their own nuclear power industry. He wished to state categorically that Pakistan had no intention of using the plutonium produced in a power reactor for military purposes, and was convinced that the same applied to the other less-developed countries. As a member of the Agency, Pakistan had pledged itself to work its research and power reactors under the Agency's safeguards and under open sky.

8. It was time for the Agency to take up the cause of nuclear power development more actively and not to confine itself to reviews and studies, however useful they might be. It should help the developing Member States to obtain international financial support for the implementation of their nuclear power projects when it could be shown that those projects were economically feasible.

9. In the matter of technical assistance, the Agency had spent very meager sums on the supply of equipment, the award of fellowships and the dispatch of experts, the dilatory procedures followed by the Secretariat often being responsible for inadmissible delays. For instance, it took the Agency from one year to eighteen months to select candidates for training and to place them in suitable institutions. The Pakistan delegation had already made

specific suggestions^{5/} in the previous year for improving that situation, but so far nothing had been done to speed up the training program. Again it was a matter of deep regret that the revised program envisaged a reduction in the number of fellowships from 428 in 1960 to 360 in 1962, even though the Agency's membership had increased. Even more than equipment, the developing countries needed trained manpower for the execution of their research programs. A complete overhaul of the training program was therefore desirable. He also drew particular attention to the training and research laboratory requirements in electronic equipment as well as in conventional equipment.

10. As regards the **recruitment** of the Secretariat, he considered that the population and needs of the various Member States should be taken into consideration in the distribution of posts, and not only the amount of their financial contribution to the Agency. In his opinion the distribution of the Agency's staff by nationality was extremely unsatisfactory as far as the representation of the underdeveloped countries was concerned. Steps should be taken to provide due representation of the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia in the technical and administrative set-up of the Secretariat.

11. In conclusion he gave some data on the progress of the atomic energy program in Pakistan. The most important project was the establishment of the Institute of Science and Nuclear Technology near Islamabad, the new capital, which would have a 5-MW reactor of the swimming-pool type and several research laboratories. The reactor was on order and should come into use within the next two years. The Institute would cost between 8 and 10 million dollars and would be one of the finest institutions of its kind in Asia. In addition two big training centers were being established - one at Lahore (West Pakistan) and the other at Dacca (East Pakistan). The Lahore center was finished and was due to be inaugurated in October 1961. The Dacca center would be ready within the next eighteen months. Training would be given at those centers in the uses of radioisotopes, and Pakistan would welcome Agency fellows. An agricultural research center had been established at Dacca and there would shortly be another in West Pakistan. In addition, medical research centers had been established in four hospitals, two of them equipped with cobalt therapy units. An aerial survey of an area containing

^{5/} GC(V)/OR.39, paragraph 62.

deposits of radioactive minerals had been completed and prospecting would follow. One hundred and fifty Pakistan scientists and engineers had been trained or were under training in different fields abroad. That number would rise to nearly 400 by 1965 when Pakistan's expanded program was fully taken care of. In that connection, the Pakistan Government was hoping to receive more liberal help from the Agency than hitherto.

12 Mr OUZKY (Czechoslovakia) congratulated the President on his election.

13 It was the Agency's task "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". The basic condition for the fulfillment of that task was genuine co-operation between States with different social systems, aimed at the preservation and consolidation of world peace. It was impossible to discuss the contribution of atomic energy to health and prosperity without being aware of the grave dangers threatening mankind. It must be realized that the Conference was meeting in a tense international situation created by the fact that certain circles in the West had not yet given up hope of stopping the development of history by force. The principal States Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were increasing their expenditure on armaments every year. Plans existed to supply the NATO countries with nuclear weapons; if those plans were carried out, the West German army would be equipped with nuclear weapons, and that constituted a serious threat to the peace and security of European nations and of the whole world. The Czechoslovak Government, which had had bitter experience of German militarism, was anxious to warn all countries against the dangerous militarist, revengeful and neo-Fascist developments in the Federal Republic of Germany. It was strongly in favor of the immediate conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany to clear away the remnants of the Second World War. In that way one of the main causes of the present international tension would be removed and the Agency would be able to devote itself fully to the accomplishment of its task.

14. Such were the reasons for which the Czechoslovak delegation supported the Soviet delegate's proposal that the Conference should call upon the States Members of the Agency to co-operate in the conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament^{6/}.

^{6/} GC(V)/OR.51, paragraphs 1(13).

15. Mankind was faced with a choice between the threat of a devastating nuclear war and the possibility of peaceful co-operation with prospects of a happy future. There was no doubt which the nations would choose, but much still remained to be done to avoid a catastrophe and to ensure a lasting peace through general and complete disarmament. The Agency had a statutory obligation to contribute its share to that objective. The Conference should associate itself with all those who had approved the first Soviet proposal for general and total disarmament, and support the unanimous decision of the United Nations General Assembly in favor of that proposal; it should express its support of the attitude taken by the representatives of the non-aligned States at Belgrade and its adherence to the spirit of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the basic principles of general and complete disarmament.

16. The attainment of that aim would make it possible to make enormous financial and material resources and an army of scientific workers available for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and unprecedented progress could be made in the Agency's activities.

17. It was well known that Czechoslovakia had had many successes in nuclear science and technology. It had built laboratories for pure and applied research in nuclear energy, nuclear chemistry, etc., and had also solved various problems connected with the disposal of radioactive waste, on which the development of nuclear power largely depended. The direct utilization of the effects of radiation on various materials was also being studied. The use of radioisotopes in science and in various aspects of the country's economy was becoming general, and by 1965 it would be possible, as a result, to save some 650 million Czechoslovak crowns a year, to say nothing of the medical advantages. Experimental studies relating to the construction of the first Czech nuclear power station, the largest in central Europe, were well under way.

18. It was necessary to emphasize that effective international co-operation, and technical and scientific assistance given by other socialist countries, particularly by the Soviet Union, had played a part in the development of atomic energy in Czechoslovakia. In that connection, mention should be made of the work of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, in which a number of Czechoslovak scientists were participating, of the scientific

commission responsible for co-ordinating studies on experimental reactors, and of the commission which was formulating recommendations on what branches of nuclear technology should be developed in order to avoid waste of effort and money. International co-operation in the socialist countries was based solely on the scientific and technical interests of those countries; it could serve as an example in many respects to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

19. Some of the Agency's activities were of use to all Member States or to those Member States which were carrying out atomic energy programs: for example, certain publications, efforts directed at promoting the mutual exchange of information, the organization of scientific conferences, technical assistance and, above all, training. The latter activity was developing, but it was surprising that the fellowships offered by Member States had not all been made use of, although they constituted the most effective form of assistance. Czechoslovakia, for example, had offered 21 short-term fellowships, but only six had been taken up, and 24 long-term fellowships, of which only two had been taken up. It was therefore doubtful whether there was any point in certain institutions setting aside in their budget sums intended for fellowships which the Agency failed to use. The conditions offered by the Czechoslovak Government were such that several hundred students from developing countries could study in Czechoslovakia without difficulty. The same was true of equipment put at the Agency's disposal and not used under the pretext of administrative difficulties. A credit of 200 000 Czechoslovak crowns had been made available for the purchase of equipment but the Agency had used only a negligible part of it. Many delegations could put forward similar complaints. Such examples showed that the Agency had not given its Member States every possible assistance.

20 The main reason for that regrettable situation was to be found in the lack of flexibility on the part of the Agency's staff which consisted of nearly 700 persons, many of whom were experts and from whom one could expect much more effective work. In any case the Agency's staff would not be able to work to the best advantage until a long-term plan had been drawn up for the development of atomic energy answering to the needs of the countries which the Agency existed to serve.

21. The Agency, being composed of countries with different social systems, ought to encourage co-operation among them on the basis of the principle of equitable representation. However, if one studied the composition of the Secretariat, one found that 61.3% of the posts were held by nationals of States linked with the Western military and political bloc, and the figure reached 70% for directorial posts. The three Western Great Powers alone held more than a third of all posts, while the United States, Canada and the West European countries hold about half the senior posts. The unaligned countries were insufficiently represented; they held 21% of all posts, but only 10% of directorial posts. In the case of the countries of Africa and Asia, those percentages fell to 8% of all posts and 5% of directorial posts.

22. That situation was the result of the composition of the Board, which did not correspond to the present balance of forces in the world and as a result of which States belonging to the Western bloc were able to impose their decisions. The Czechoslovak delegation would return to the question of the composition of the Board later. If the organs of the Agency kept in mind the interests of all Member States and if the Agency fulfilled the tasks laid down by its Statute, there could be no doubt that the activity of many Member States in the nuclear field would increase considerably.

23. Many activities were included in the Agency's program which had nothing to do with the needs of the majority of countries but served the interests of the Western States alone, particularly the United States of America. That was due to the fact that cold war methods continued to be applied in defiance of international co-operation.

24. Reverting to the question of safeguards and inspection, he recalled that there had been much criticism of safeguards at the fourth session of the Conference, and the Board had been invited to take account of the comments made by Member States^{7/}. Nevertheless the Board had adopted an almost unchanged system of safeguards^{8/}, imposing on the receiving countries conditions incompatible with their sovereignty, detrimental to their interests and impeding co-operation.

^{7/} GC(V)/RES/71, operative paragraphs 2 and 3.

^{8/} INFCIRC/26.

25. An example of discrimination was the constant refusal to give consultative status to the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), which defended the interests of more than 100 million workers throughout the world. It was the opposition of the United States which had prevented a satisfactory solution of that question. The Czechoslovak delegation hoped that the Board would reconsider its unjustified decision at the earliest opportunity.

26. It might also be recalled that the Western Powers had recently refused to take part in a real negotiation on the question of the appointment of a new Director General of the Agency, and that they had imposed a candidate who suited their interests. Such an attitude made fruitful co-operation impossible and risked having serious consequences for the Agency's activities.

27. Furthermore, Czechoslovakia could never agree to a certain number of countries, particularly China with a population of 600 million inhabitants, being debarred from participation in the Agency, which was thus robbed of its universal character. There was ample proof that the United States of America, which controlled the votes of a number of countries, opposed the development of the Agency's activity and, under the mask of scientific and technical co-operation, introduced methods of cold war and political discrimination.

28. The Agency's activities were seriously impeded by the attitude of the United States. However, it must not be believed that that situation would halt technical and economic development. All countries knew that nuclear science could contribute to economic progress and prosperity as a whole, and that was why a number of them were trying to obtain assistance elsewhere than through the Agency. In that connection it would be interesting to compare the volume of technical and scientific assistance provided on a bilateral basis with that given by the Agency. If the Agency persisted in its policy, it would only lose in importance and prestige. In the Czechoslovak delegation's opinion the following steps should be taken to improve the situation: an end should be put once and for all to the pressure brought to bear by the United States and to discriminatory measures; all countries should be allowed to join the Agency; and a long-term program should be established in response to the needs of all Member States, and particularly the underdeveloped countries.

29. The Czechoslovak Government was following with interest the Agency's activities and was trying to support those aspects of its work which were in

keeping with its original mission. It had offered financial assistance to the technical assistance program, fellowships and experts; it had provided facilities for a scientific symposium and had sent experts to scientific and technical conferences; it had made it possible for scientific institutions to do scientific work on the basis of contracts with the Agency in fields which were of great interest to all Member States, etc. The Czechoslovak Government had decided to continue to assist the Agency. It was ready to award fellowships to young experts from developing countries as it had done in preceding years, to put experts at the disposal of the Agency for the technical assistance program, particularly in regard to the use of radio-isotopes, and to organize another scientific conference in Czechoslovakia.

30. Czechoslovakia's voluntary contributions to the Agency's General Fund had not been sufficiently drawn upon and the Czechoslovak Government had therefore reconsidered its position. The Atomic Energy Commission had carefully studied the problem and the Government had decided that instead of making a financial contribution to the Agency's General Fund it would offer to a developing country a complete set of equipment for cobalt-60 treatment, to the value of \$30 000, as well as give the local staff of the recipient country an opportunity of becoming familiar with the operation of the unit.

31. The Czechoslovak Government supported the positive aspects of the Agency's activities in the conviction that, even in the circumstances in which the Agency found itself as a result of the policy of discrimination practised by certain Powers, it was possible to provide effective assistance to Member States. It hoped that all Member States would renew their efforts to enable the Agency to discharge its functions better in the future.

32. Mr. PHUONG (Viet-Nam) associated himself with the congratulations and good wishes which had been addressed to the President by other delegations.

33. He was happy to welcome the representatives of Senegal and the Congo (Leopoldville), who were present for the first time at the Conference. Viet-Nam shared with Senegal a common language and means of expression: that was of real benefit to the respective cultures of the two countries and, together with other affinities, would for a long time to come form the lasting basis of a fraternal understanding. The Congo's recent admission to the Agency was renewed proof of the complete sovereignty of that country, which had the entire solidarity and support of Viet-Nam.

34. Viet-Nam was glad that the Conference would soon be called upon to decide the question of enlarging the Board in order to provide equitable representation of the countries of the "Africa and the Middle East" area, not only because Viet-Nam had a strong natural feeling of solidarity with them but also because it always stood for justice and against all forms of inequality. The role those countries played on the international scene was becoming ever more important and it seemed right that after adopting the amendment transmitted by the Board^{9/} - while awaiting its acceptance by two thirds of the Member States in accordance with the Statute - the Conference should apply the spirit of the amendment at the present session, by appointing two observers from the Africa and Middle East region to the Board, which could thus be helped in the performance of its duties, purely as an interim measure, by having a valuable additional source of wisdom and perceptiveness.

35. The delegation of Viet-Nam had noted the idea put forward by the delegate of France^{10/} that the post of Director General should rotate between nationals of countries advanced in the use of atomic energy and countries receiving technical assistance. But he found it difficult to agree with the French delegation when it coupled that principle with a proviso of a technical nature relating to the Director General himself.

36. Other delegations had already paid a just tribute to the present Director General for the work he had accomplished during the past four years. The delegation of Viet-Nam wholeheartedly associated itself with that tribute, and in that connection noted that the achievement the Director General would be leaving behind him would certainly serve as a valuable standard in the future choice of a Director General.

37. He found it all the easier to discuss the technical assistance provided by the Agency because up to the present Viet-Nam had obtained only two study fellowships for 1959 and did not appear anywhere in the Agency's operational budget. The previous year it had asked for an analog computer, but had not yet received a reply. The equipment and supplies allocated to Viet-Nam were worth the infinitesimal sum of \$15. Hence nobody could accuse Viet-Nam of wanting everything all at once and of not considering either the Agency's

^{9/} GC(V)/151 and Add.1.

^{10/} GC(V)/OR 50, paragraph 32.

resources or its own limitations. Yet such admonitions and counsels of patience and moderation had been customary in the past. The result of constantly trying to discourage legitimate requests and extending the time limits imposed by the great changes taking place in the world had very often been a rude awakening and a profound bitterness at seeing excellent chances of co-operation being spoiled. Such mistakes in the planning and execution of the Agency's technical assistance program should be avoided.

38. It was not enough to state that, since technical assistance was provided only at the request of governments, it was for them to prepare national plans which would serve as the basis for the Agency's program. That system would inevitably make it impossible for the Agency to meet all requests at the same time. Experience showed that assistance could prove very valuable where it was judiciously integrated with the national programs. The Agency undoubtedly had a primary role in technical assistance, not a secondary responsibility compared with that of the requesting countries. It was therefore essential to draw up a long-term program which would ensure better co-ordination of the efforts devoted to each region and take the priority requirements of the developing countries into account. If such a program was submitted to all Member States within a reasonable time, before its execution was begun, with a statement of priorities and of what the Agency could undertake to do, it would provide the requesting countries with useful information enabling them to present requests in terms of their national plans and also consistent with the Agency's resources. The Agency could then distribute its assistance on a more balanced, and consequently a more equitable, basis, particularly where the developing countries were concerned. In other words, since the Agency's assistance could only supplement the efforts of a requesting country, that country should be in a position to know how much assistance it could count on in order to set reasonable objectives for its plan.

39. With regard to the activities of the Viet-Nam Office of Atomic Energy, the years 1958 and 1959 had been a period of planning, whereas 1960 had seen the foundation of the Institute of Nuclear Research at Dalat, the building of which would be completed at the beginning of 1962. The Institute had a Triga Mark II reactor of 250 kW, which it was hoped would come into use during 1962. A laboratory had already been opened at Dalat, whose work was to measure radioactivity, make radio-ecological studies of the territory round

the Institute and assemble and check electronic and radiological measuring instruments. In addition, a scientific library devoted to various aspects of nuclear energy had been opened at Dalat. A program of training for experts had also been begun, to provide research workers for the various laboratories of the Institute of Nuclear Research.

40. Like other developing countries, Viet-Nam attached particular importance to the training of technically qualified staff and it therefore hoped that in the future it would not be overlooked when study and research fellowships were awarded. As a result of bilateral agreements, a certain number of Viet-Nameese research workers were at present undergoing training at the French atomic energy centers and Viet-Nam had just signed an agreement with France for technical and scientific co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

41. In conclusion, Viet-Nam wished to associate itself with the moving appeal made the previous day by the delegate of Japan^{11/}, regarding the danger to mankind caused by the resumption of nuclear explosions at an increased rate. That appeal, coming from a country which spoke from experience, should be a warning at a time when radioactivity was increasing from day to day and spreading fear, though the incalculable possibilities of nuclear energy could serve man and help to increase his well-being if only they were used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

42. Mr. NOVACO (Romania), having congratulated the President on his election, hoped that, in spite of the increase in international tension, reason would finally prevail, and general and complete disarmament under strict international control would create the necessary conditions for atomic energy to be used in accordance with the Agency's Statute for exclusively peaceful purposes.

43. He noted with satisfaction that the number of States Members of the Agency was continually increasing and welcomed the presence of delegates from countries which had recently cast off the colonial yoke and gained independence, in particular, the delegate of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville). He regretted that that great Power, the People's Republic of China, had not yet taken its rightful place and that States such as the German Democratic Republic,

^{11/} GC(V)/OR.49, paragraphs 72-74.

the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam were still not yet Members of the Agency because of political discrimination. That situation prevented the Agency from being truly universal and hindered it in its work.

44. After the difficult initial period, the Agency had achieved remarkable results in the exchange of information, the granting of fellowships, the provision of scientific documentation, the organization of symposia and conferences, etc.

45. With regard to technical assistance, the annual report of the Board showed that in 1961 the number of experts had doubled as compared with 1960, and that that was prejudicial to other activities. Expenditure on the services of experts had also doubled, whereas the appropriations for fellowships were smaller than the previous year. It was obviously in a country's interest to train its own experts and use them to the best possible advantage, rather than obtain the services of foreign experts for a relatively short period. Moreover, a local expert knowing the language and the problems of his country could be of greater service than a foreign expert, even if the latter were highly qualified. Hence the increase of over \$350 000 in the estimates for the services of experts in 1962 as compared with the previous year was not justified.

46. The inadequacy of the Agency's material resources was often deplored. He considered that those resources were sufficient, but were not always well managed. For example, some requests for fellowships had not been granted, while offers of fellowships had not been taken up.

47. There was also an obvious disproportion between the volume of technical assistance given by the Agency and the size of the Secretariat. In the 1961 budget \$1.1 million had been allocated for technical assistance and \$400 000 for the corresponding administrative expenses. Those figures showed the need to rationalize functions within the Secretariat in order to reduce non-productive expenditure. The 1962 budget, however, provided for a further increase in the staff of the Secretariat. That procedure, which seemed to be becoming the rule, was not acceptable to the Romanian delegation.

48. With regard to the appointment of the new Director General, he could not approve the methods used by the Western Powers to impose on the Agency once

again a Director General from their own bloc. The candidature put forward did not reflect the unanimous view of the Board and violated the principle of collaboration between all Member States. The Austrian press seemed to have complete faith in that sort of procedure, for it had announced the appointment as if it was an accomplished fact. The Romanian delegation, for once, considered that the post of Director General should be held by a national of an uncommitted Afro-Asian country, since one of the principal duties of the Agency was to help developing countries.

49. In the Romanian People's Republic, research had been carried out during the past year in nuclear physics and in reactor physics and technology, including studies of very high energy nuclear interactions (in collaboration with the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna and other cosmic ray research centers), studies on nuclear reactions, nuclear spectroscopy work, research on the interaction between radiation and matter, study and construction of certain new apparatus (oscillating system, thermal loop and electronic reactor simulator, neutron selectors, neutron polarograph, double crystal spectrometer, multi-channel analyzers etc.), studies on the quantity production of new types of apparatus and devices (transistorized electronic equipment, high-temperature Geiger-Müller counters, etc.). The results of those various researches had been published in specialized journals and described at international conferences. The reactor team had also developed a process for locally increasing by a factor of four the thermal neutron flux, in order to obtain a greater specific activity for certain radioelements. The cyclotron team had investigated and developed a method for extending the range of energies obtained, with a view to increasing the research possibilities of that instrument.

50. Finally, the applications of radioisotopes in industry, medicine and agriculture had been extended to the iron and steel industry, heavy engineering, the coal and petroleum industries, forestry, light industry and hydrology. Flaw detection by gamma rays had also been developed by using as radiation sources not only radioisotopes, but also the 30 MeV betatron, which had been brought into service the previous year.

51. The Romanian People's Republic, as a Member of the Agency, wished to collaborate closely in the common task, provided, however, that the collaboration of others was sincere and respected the interests of both the

socialist and the uncommitted countries. If that condition was fulfilled, the Agency could attain the noble aims it had set itself, in order to improve the welfare of nations and ensure world peace.

52. Mr. ORTIZ TIRADO (Mexico) congratulated the President most warmly on behalf of his delegation. He welcomed the election to the presidency of a representative of a Latin American country. That choice would undoubtedly be a stimulus for the countries of Latin America, which believed that the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes held out great promise for humanity.

53. It had been said that 1961 would be a year of consolidation after the period of gradual development of all the activities of the Agency, which had given tangible proof of the beneficial results which could be obtained. Indeed, each year of the Agency's existence marked a step forward and clearly proved that international co-operation, although it had not led to all the results expected at first, had nevertheless allowed remarkable and encouraging progress to be made.

54. It was customary for the Conference each year to draw up a balance-sheet of the work done, but opinions often differed because Member States, having different political systems, applied their own particular criteria; hence it was sometimes very difficult to recognize the positive features of the work accomplished through the haze of contradictory judgements. It was too often forgotten that a body such as the Agency, which was essentially scientific and technical, was not an appropriate place for settling ideological conflicts. The Mexican delegation considered that efforts should be concentrated on a common ideal, adopted in good faith, with the aim of developing and accelerating the peaceful use of atomic energy. His delegation was convinced, as it had already stated in the past, that it was essential to ensure that the Agency pursued the noble aims that had inspired its founders, that it did so with all the vigor the world expected of it and that, in its own sphere, it fulfilled the obligations it had assumed, helping to promote peace and international co-operation. Humanity was building great hopes on the peaceful uses of atomic energy for a constant improvement in its living conditions. In that campaign, undertaken with great enthusiasm, the presence of new Member States was particularly significant.

55. In considering the results obtained in so complex and difficult a task as that of the Agency, no aspect of the matter should be overlooked if criticism was to be constructive. The efforts made in the three main fields of nuclear technology with which the Agency was concerned had certainly had far-reaching effects on the economic and social development of Member States. The production of nuclear power, the applications of radioisotopes and radiation protection were, indeed, the subject of constant attention and intensive work.

56. Although the prospects for nuclear power had not changed appreciably, it was encouraging to note that the cost of such power was decreasing faster than that of conventional electric power, that nuclear power would become competitive before 1970 and that 28 nuclear power stations with a capacity of 4 300 MW were now under construction. The principal role of the Agency had been to study the economic aspects of nuclear power production, in particular methods of evaluating and comparing costs, so as to promote contacts between experts and exchanges of information on current research work.

57. Great progress had been achieved in the use of radioisotopes and radiations. Research workers were continually discovering new applications and perfecting the old ones. The Conference on the Use of Radioisotopes in the Physical Sciences and Industry^{12/} had provided an opportunity for a thorough study of the present situation in that field. The papers presented and the discussions which had taken place^{13/} had brought out the fact that the applications of radioisotopes were continually increasing and quickly passing beyond the stage of research and experiment. The Chairman of the Danish Atomic Energy Commission had stressed, on that occasion, that progress in experimental physics had made it possible to produce an ever-increasing number of radioisotopes, while methods of measurement were becoming more accurate, thus widening the scope of research.

58. Mexico was pleased that another important international meeting, the Conference on the Use of Radioisotopes in Animal Biology and the Medical Sciences, was to be held at Mexico City in November 1961. That conference

^{12/} Held at Copenhagen, 6-17 September 1960.

^{13/} STI/PUB/20.

would no doubt bring to light new knowledge in fields where atomic energy was raising high hopes, and Mexico would be happy to take an active part in studying those problems for the greater benefit of mankind.

59. Mexico had already manifested its interest in atomic energy questions by asking the Agency to send a preliminary assistance mission to investigate whether the program and work of the Mexican National Nuclear Energy Commission were, from the technical and economic points of view, such as to promote the best development of the peaceful applications of atomic energy. That mission, which had gone to Mexico in October 1960, had reported^{14/} that Mexico had made, and was still making, great efforts to train its technical staff in the use of radioisotopes, and that the courses organized for that purpose were satisfactory in all respects.

60. As a matter of fact, the use of radioisotopes was becoming general in Mexico, whether in the field of radioteletherapy, clinical diagnosis, unsealed sources or research using tracers. Many Mexican doctors had undertaken extensive research on the subject abroad; others had attended training courses organized by the National Nuclear Energy Commission. The mission, after visiting various hospitals, clinics and laboratories, had reported that they were well equipped and staffed by qualified technicians who took a great interest in the progress achieved. At La Raza Hospital a complementary course on fundamental techniques in radioisotopes, intended exclusively for doctors, aimed at providing training in the use of radioisotopes in applied medicine. The School of Medicine of the National University, where courses in nuclear medicine for post-graduate students had been organized during the past two years, was training the technicians whom the country would soon need. The public medical center, where the conference organized by the Agency was to be held, and particularly the oncology hospital, possessed magnificent facilities for radiotherapy and physics, and was well equipped for various forms of radiotherapeutical treatment, since technicians had at their disposal four cobalt bombs and a betatron capable of producing energy up to 15 MeV, making it possible to use electrons as well as very penetrating X-rays.

61. On the whole, Mexico was satisfied with the way in which the mission had accomplished its task. The only point on which the mission and the Mexican

Government had disagreed was the exploitation of uraniferous deposits. The Government had always held the view that the country ought to be able to supply its present and future energy needs from its own resources.

62. The interesting annual report of the Board of Governors to the present session stressed the progress already accomplished in one year in the spheres he had indicated, such as those of radioisotopes and radiation, the use of which in safe conditions was increasing in the developing regions. That explained why more than a third of the fellowships, expert services and research contracts granted by the Agency were in that field, which was of considerable importance to Member States.

63. It was to be hoped that the studies on the disposal of radioactive waste into the sea and fresh water and its radiological control would continue with increasing speed so that the necessary information would quickly be made available to the countries concerned.

64. The report, after stressing the importance of technical assistance activities, referred to the work undertaken in the field of radiation protection in order to improve safety standards and reduce the dangers of radioactivity to persons and property. He was pleased to note that the Agency had undertaken research in radiobiology, the contamination of the sea by radioactive waste and radiodosimetry, and had renewed different research contracts on radiobiology and radiation protection.

65. He was also glad for all countries, and particularly the developing countries, that the Agency had renewed research contracts on radioactive waste disposal. The Mexican delegation had for a long time past manifested its interest in the study of the effects of radioactivity in the sea.

66. It had also on previous occasions expressed its approval of technical cooperation between the Agency and other organizations of the United Nations family, which had great advantages for the Agency, as well as of contacts and agreements with inter-governmental or non-governmental organizations.

67 His delegation was unreservedly in favor of setting up an international institute of theoretical physics, since it had received the assurance that the institute, if set up, would be provided with the minimum of qualified staff required.

68. Mexico, honored by the confidence placed in it, had been happy to release one of its experts to sit on the Board of Governors. On behalf of the outgoing Governor from Mexico, he expressed the former's appreciation of the privilege he had enjoyed of following closely the Agency's activities.

69. Mr. LEE (China) congratulated the President on his election and was convinced that he would fulfill his high office with success.

70. The Republic of China had no resident representative to the Agency and was not a Member of the Board. Its delegation was therefore unable to give an accurate and detailed analysis of the report before the Conference. It was clear, however, that the Agency's programs and activities deserved praise as well as criticism.

71. In the past two years the Agency had awarded two research contracts to the Republic of China, one on mutation experiments on rice improvement and the other on the utilization of P³²- and C¹⁴-labeled fertilizers and growth regulators to investigate the foliar application of fertilizers to rice-growing in reclaimed tidal lands.

72. One of the two mobile laboratories had been sent to the Republic of China, and had been used for the training of 120 young scientists over a period of five months. Three scientists sent to the Institute of Nuclear Science of the Tsing-Hua National University had made some important contributions towards the atomic energy program. In August, a second survey mission, consisting of three Agency scientists, had visited Taiwan.

73. While the Agency's award of fellowships to Chinese every year was appreciated, he considered that there was room for improvement in the procedure followed for the awards. Each year the Government was requested to send the Agency a list of candidates, but was not informed of the number of fellowships available and in what fields. Information on those points would make matters much easier for the Government.

74. As regards the recruitment of Agency staff, the Chinese Government had on many occasions requested the appointment of Chinese nationals to posts on the Secretariat, but no member of the Secretariat had as yet been recruited in the Republic of China with the Government's approval. That being so, his Government had the right to ask why the contribution of the Republic of China to the ordinary budget was assessed at more than \$200 000, and was the sixth

largest in size. Failure by the Agency's high officials to remedy that injustice would mean that they were not faithful to the international civil servant's moral code and their conduct should be investigated.

75. Turning to his country's atomic energy program, he was glad to state that his Government was able to offer the Agency four study fellowships for 1962. The allowances offered were not very high but, having regard to the cost of living in the Republic of China, they were adequate, particularly as free accommodation was provided.

76. The Institute of Nuclear Science of the National University comprised four departments: nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry, nuclear technology, and reactors and isotopes. The Physics Department had a 3 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, and the Institute also possessed a 1 MW research reactor of the swimming-pool type, which had been brought to criticality on 13 April 1961. It was expected that high-power operation would begin towards the end of the year, and that the production of short-life radioisotopes would commence in the following year. Although the Republic of China was one of the less-developed countries industrially, that reactor had, with the exception of some reactor parts and fuel elements supplied from the United States, been built by Chinese engineers and technicians.

77. Some nuclear activities were also taking place at other institutions, such as the National University at Taipei. The College of Agriculture was particularly active; it had a radioisotope laboratory at which agricultural and biochemical research was to be undertaken with a view to improving methods of cultivation and animal husbandry. The Physics Department was contemplating the construction of a 15 MeV cyclotron. In the field of medicine, there was some cobalt apparatus for teletherapy, and use was being made of radioisotopes in research, diagnosis and treatment.

78. He also wished to make some comments on the General Conference. He greatly regretted that it had become a forum for the propagation of hatred and discord among Member States. It always made problems instead of solving them. He regretted to see eminent scientists taking part in political discussions instead of working for the progress of science and technology. He associated himself fully with the views expressed by the delegate of Israel on that subject^{15/}.

79. The Chinese delegation would vote for the proposed amendment to the Statute^{16/}, aimed at allocating two extra seats on the Board to the "Africa and the Middle East" area. It also supported Mr. Eklund's candidature for the post of Director General of the Agency, though it regretted the departure of the present Director General.

80. In conclusion, he congratulated the Director General, whose term of office was coming to close, and the members of the Secretariat on all that they had done during the four years of the Agency's existence, often under very difficult conditions.

81. Mr. PAZE (Albania) congratulated the President on his election.

82. The Agency's creation had raised great hopes throughout the world, but those hopes had not been justified since it had become dependent on the United States, which was using it to cover its military preparations.

83. Under its Statute, the Agency was supposed to be a universal organization. But what was the reality? With the support of its allies, the United States was using the voting machinery to exclude the People's Republic of China, while its place was unjustly taken by the Chiang Kai-shek clique. That country had nevertheless made great progress in the nuclear field. At the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, Chinese scientists had taken part in research work which had resulted in the solving of important problems in nuclear physics. Why ignore so valuable an experience? He also quoted the case of the German Democratic Republic, and protested against the discrimination exercised by the Western Powers against the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), which had been refused consultative status with the Agency.

84. The aggressive policy pursued by the imperialist countries was a threat to world peace. Those countries had consistently opposed the concrete measures proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and had systematically wrecked all efforts for agreement on the banning of nuclear tests and general and complete disarmament and for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. Not content with blocking those efforts, they were stimulating the arms race, creating dangerous centers of tension, reinforcing their bases abroad and maintaining a war psychosis.

^{16/} GC(V)/151 and Add.1.

85. The provisional cessation of nuclear tests had been due to the efforts of the Soviet Union, but the NATO countries had used the respite to strengthen their armaments, increase their stocks of atomic bombs and complete the encirclement of the socialist countries. Furthermore, France, supported by the United States and the United Kingdom, had carried on with its tests, of which those two countries had shared the benefit. Under those conditions the Soviet Union's decision to resume experimental explosions was both legitimate and necessary to muzzle the imperialist adventurers and defend world peace.

86. Under the terms of its Statute the Agency should "encourage ... practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses" and "establish or adopt ... standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property". In other words, it should ensure the protection of the population, and particularly of the younger generation, against radiation, promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy and make every effort to enlist the atom in the service of peace. Under pressure from the Western Powers it had always evaded those duties. It had never met the aspirations of the peoples and had refused to support the proposals of the socialist countries for general and complete disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear tests.

87. Since the establishment of the Agency there had been a steadily increasing desire throughout the world to co-operate in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes, but the Western Powers, particularly the United States, were opposed to such co-operation. The United States had even tried to use the Agency to achieve objectives which had no connection with international co-operation. There was a constantly growing need for power in the world, which could be satisfied to a great extent by atomic energy. Sources of power were lacking in a number of less-developed countries and their requirements could be met only by atomic energy. What had the Agency done to solve that problem?

88. In violation of the provisions of its Statute, which laid down that it should promote the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, the Agency's activities, at the instigation of the Pentagon and NATO, had been directed to an entirely different end. That had been reflected in the attitude adopted by the United States regarding the method of controlling assistance provided by the Agency, namely that control should be extended to all research centers and all the peaceful uses of atomic energy, but that it should not hamper, and should even promote, the production of nuclear weapons. Furthermore,

some of the research carried out by the Agency was intended to establish a control system the sole purpose of which was to enable American atom magnates to take advantage of the discoveries made in other countries. In other cases, the purpose of the research carried out was to help countries producing nuclear weapons to conceal from the population the potential dangers resulting from the operation of nuclear weapon plants. Those were only some of the serious shortcomings in the Agency's activities, but the examples given were sufficient to show that the Agency had placed itself at the service of the military cliques in the Western countries.

89. His delegation protested against the dangerous way in which the Agency was being used and asked the Conference to take radical and immediate measures to ensure that the Agency should resume its proper activities and genuinely serve as an instrument of co-operation between nations.

90 Albania, which until recently had been a backward country, was now, thanks to the selfless labor of its people and the help it had received from other socialist countries, a mixed agricultural-industrial country. The foundation of a university had made it possible to train the highly qualified key personnel required to organize scientific research, and consequently the training of experts in atomic energy could begin.

91. The Government and people of Albania were anxious that atomic energy should serve the interests of peace and humanity and were therefore proud of the progress they had made in that respect. His Government had always protested against the production and testing of nuclear weapons. It had protested against the establishment of rocket bases in Italy and the Greek Government's decision to convert Greece into a NATO atomic base. In 1958 his Government had joined the Soviet Union in requesting that the Balkans should become an atom-free zone. Albania would support any proposal which would encourage the practical use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

92. Mr. REGALA (Philippines) congratulated the President on his election and wished him every success in the performance of his duties. He would like to avail himself of the opportunity to thank the Conference for the honor it had conferred on him by electing him Chairman of the Administrative and Legal Committee.

93. His Government attached great importance to the sessions of the Conference, since they permitted all Member States to review the Agency's activities and make constructive suggestions regarding its future work. He expressed his Government's general satisfaction with the work carried out so far and the way in which the Agency had served the interests of Member States.

94. His Government followed with great interest the Agency's activities and achievements, and particularly the execution of the technical assistance program. It was gratifying that, despite some financial difficulties, the Agency had met the numerous requests for technical assistance from Member States. At an earlier meeting^{17/}, the Director General had made a very interesting suggestion regarding the financing of the Agency's activities; namely, that more of those activities should be financed from the regular budget, i.e. the assessed contributions of Member States, as was the practice in most organizations in the United Nations family. He thought that, when the Statute was revised, the provision of technical assistance should be expressly mentioned among the statutory functions of the Agency.

95. In connection with the suggested preparation of a long-term program^{18/}, his delegation wished to draw the Conference's attention to the growing need and importance of scientific library and documentation services in the developing countries. There could be no doubt that an adequate library was one of the essential requirements of a scientific organization. His delegation therefore suggested that any long-term program should include technical assistance for promoting the establishment and development of library and documentation services in the Member States.

96. In his address, the Director General had said that the principle of geographical distribution had always been taken into account in recruiting Agency staff.^{19/} It seemed, however, that that principle had not been given the importance it deserved. The list of Agency staff issued in July 1961^{20/} showed that out of 56 posts at P-5 level and above only six were held by

^{17/} GC(V)/OR.48, paragraph 87.

^{18/} Ibid., paragraph 86.

^{19/} Ibid., paragraph 83.

^{20/} INFCIRC/22/Rev.1, and Corr.1.

nationals of the developing countries, including three from the Asian countries. Of the fourteen Directors listed, only two were nationals of underdeveloped countries.

97. It might be argued that the less-developed countries could not spare any experts to fill technical posts, but that argument did not apply to the administrative posts. At one of the Board's meetings in June 1961 the Governor from the United States had said that his Government was in favor of allocating one post of Deputy Director General to a national of a developing country. That was not only desirable but essential and should be done as soon as possible.

98. In 1960 the Agency had sent a nuclear power survey mission to the Philippines and the mission's report had since been published.^{21/} His delegation was extremely satisfied with the work done by the Agency's experts. As a result of that work, nuclear energy might have an important part to play in the Philippines before the end of the current decade. Recently a follow-up mission from the Agency had also visited the Philippines and had done very useful work. Such follow-up missions should be encouraged, since they kept the Secretariat in close touch with the requirements of the developing countries.

99. His delegation associated itself with the tributes paid to the Director General for the work he had done in laying down strong foundations for the Agency.

100. The death of the Secretary-General of the United Nations had been a great loss to peace-loving peoples throughout the world. His sudden loss had brought the United Nations to the brink of possible disaster at a critical time. The world-wide tribute paid to him was the most eloquent testimony to the work he had done in making the United Nations an effective instrument in preserving peace.

101. He thought he was voicing the sentiments of most delegates in expressing the hope that the efforts that were being made by many leaders in many nations would result in a relaxation of international tension. The Agency should make a dynamic and effective contribution to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, as laid down in the Statute. The Philippines would continue to offer its full support and active co-operation towards the achievement of that aim.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

^{21/} STI/DOC/10/3.

