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# General Conference

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SIXTH REGULAR SESSION

## OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Wednesday, 26 September 1962, at 10.55 a.m.

President: Mr. BAFFOUR (Ghana)

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\* GC(VI)/207.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document GC(VI)/INF/56/Rev.2.

THE AGENCY'S RELATIONS WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (GC(VI)/217)

1. Mr. HADI (Indonesia), Rapporteur of the Administrative and Legal Committee, presented the Committee's report on the Agency's Relations with Intergovernmental Organizations (GC(VI)/217).
2. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VI)/217, paragraph 3, was adopted unanimously.

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE XIV OF THE STATUTE (GC(VI)/221)

3. Mr. HADI (Indonesia), Rapporteur of the Administrative and Legal Committee, presented the Committee's report on amendment of Article XIV of the Statute (GC(VI)/221).
4. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VI)/221, paragraph 5, was adopted unanimously.

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE SIXTH REGULAR SESSION.

(b) REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (GC(VI)/218)

5. Mr. McKNIGHT (Australia), Chairman of the Credentials Committee, presented the Committee's report (GC(VI)/218). The Committee's only meeting had been held on 24 September 1962. Its report was self-explanatory and called for no commentary.
6. Mr. JÁNOSSY (Hungary), referring to the report, noted that the United States delegation had, as in past years, introduced two motions, one of them concerning the representation of China and the other the credentials of the delegate of Hungary. He deeply regretted its attitude, which showed once more that the Government of the United States was unwilling to abandon its cold-war policy.
7. With regard to the representation of China, the Hungarian delegation had already emphasized the absurdity of refusing to admit to membership in the Agency a country as large as the whole of Europe, with a population of nearly 700 millions. The whole world knew that there was only one China - the People's Republic of China, whose legitimate Government was alone entitled to represent the Chinese people in international organizations.

8. The People's Republic of China was a powerful State and was making a valuable contribution to scientific progress. It was inadmissible that its people should be represented by a puppet regime. Some time previously he had had the opportunity to go to China, where he had visited institutes and universities, talked with a great many people and had seen for himself the enormous progress that had been made.
9. It was paradoxical that the Credentials Committee should recommend the General Conference to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China, and to find that the credentials of the delegates of the Chiang Kai-shek clique conformed with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure. The Hungarian Government could recognize no person as being representative of China other than the true representatives of the People's Republic of China, accredited by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic; he would therefore vote against Draft Resolution I.
10. The delegate of the United States had introduced a motion inviting the Credentials Committee to take no decision regarding the credentials of the Hungarian delegation. He saw no reason to question the validity of the credentials submitted by the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary as they were in full conformity with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure. He recalled that at the fifth session of the General Conference Hungary had been elected to membership of the Board<sup>1/</sup> and that he himself had been elected Vice-Chairman of the Board. The Hungarian delegation would also vote against Draft Resolution II.
11. Mr. EMELYANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the attitude of the Soviet Union with regard to the right of the People's Republic of China to be represented in the Agency was well known. The Soviet Union delegation, now as always, considered it a flagrant injustice that the People's Republic of China should continue to be deprived of its rights, and protested strongly against that inadmissible situation.
12. His delegation vehemently protested against the draft resolution regarding the representation of China in the Agency which had been submitted by the United States delegation and approved by the Credentials Committee.

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<sup>1/</sup> GC(V)/DEC/9.

13. He invited delegates to show their common sense; in the interests of international co-operation, of the Agency and of their own countries, they should reject the draft resolution and support the Soviet proposal that the People's Republic of China be admitted to the Agency.
14. Regarding the credentials of the Hungarian delegation, he strongly protested against the practice established in the Agency of casting doubt on the credentials issued to the Hungarian delegation by the legal government of that Republic.
15. That was a typical example of cold war practices; forcing the General Conference to examine the question merely helped to create an abnormal atmosphere at its meetings.
16. Everybody knew, of course, that there were no grounds whatsoever for doubting the validity of the Hungarian delegation's credentials. Yet the United States and a few other countries refused to accept the facts of contemporary life. They insisted on clinging to outdated remnants of the famous Hungarian question, which they themselves had engendered. Whilst maintaining diplomatic relations with the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, they persisted in contesting the credentials issued by that Government to its delegation - an attitude deserving of outright censure.
17. Such behaviour was absurd and stupid because, by electing the Hungarian People's Republic to the Board, the Agency had fairly clearly and definitely expressed its attitude to that Republic. Moreover, the Board had elected the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the office of Vice-Chairman.
18. The Soviet delegation appealed to the General Conference to end the provocation directed against the Hungarian People's Republic, a full Member of the Agency, and to resist pressure from the countries that were endeavouring to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the Hungarian delegation's credentials. In so doing, the Conference would facilitate examination of the really important problems the Agency had to face.
19. Mr. NESHO (Albania) recalled that the Agency had been set up to promote co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and that it had the worthy task of promoting the application of atomic energy in all countries with a view to contributing to progress and peace throughout the world. Unfortunately, the

report of the Credentials Committee overlooked those aims. Instead of throwing the Agency's doors wide open to all countries wishing to participate in its work, the Committee had applied discriminatory, political considerations, redolent of the cold war. The seat which rightfully belonged to the People's Republic of China was occupied by a representative of the puppet Government constituted by the Chiang Kai-shek clique which represented nobody.

20. Was that situation not a flagrant violation of the elementary principles of international law and was it not clearly in conflict with the noble aims of the Agency? Was it admissible to exclude the Government of the People's Republic of China, which represented 650 million people and could make a considerable contribution to the Agency's work?

21. The only lawful government, which enjoyed the full and complete confidence of the whole country - with the exception of the island of Taiwan, occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America - was that of the People's Republic of China, which was therefore legally qualified to represent the Chinese people in the Agency.

22. For the reasons he had explained, the Albanian delegation would vote against the report of the Credentials Committee. It protested against the Committee's decision, and urged that the Taiwan clique be excluded from the Agency and that the true representatives of the Chinese people be admitted to it immediately. The question could have been settled long ago; as many delegations had stressed, the reasons which prevented an equitable settlement being found for it must be sought in the hostile attitude of the United States to the People's Republic of China. By machinations and slander, by the pressure it exerted on the Governments of other countries, and finally, thanks to the mechanical majority at its disposal, the United States had succeeded in preventing the great Chinese people from enjoying the rights which no one could deny were theirs.

23. The Albanian delegation was deeply indignant at that injustice to the People's Republic of China, which had always pursued a policy of peace. So long as the question had not been settled as the circumstances required, it would not cease to protest against the hostile attitude adopted by the United States and other Western countries towards the People's Republic of China. The Albanian delegation also considered that the validity of the Hungarian delegate's credentials could not be challenged.

24. Mr. CHENG (China) protested against the remarks made by the delegates of Communist countries regarding the credentials of his delegation. The Government of the Republic of China, which he had the honour to represent, was the only legally constituted government of China. It spoke for the Chinese people in the United Nations, in the specialized agencies and in all the intergovernmental organizations.

25. The Communist regime on the Chinese mainland was a Soviet creation imposed by force. It maintained its precarious hold by oppression of the Chinese people and by aggression against its neighbours. It was a thoroughly discredited regime. That was shown by the fact that in May 1962 the world had witnessed a mass flight of Chinese people into the adjacent territories of Hong Kong and Macao - the greatest exodus seen since the flight of the Hungarian people after the rising of 1956.

26. The well-known patience of the Chinese people was not limitless, and a day would come when the Chinese mainland would regain its freedom.

27. The Credentials Committee had rightly found that the credentials of the delegation of the Republic of China were in conformity with the Rules of Procedure. The delegation of the Republic of China would accordingly vote in favour of the Committee's report.

28. Mr. CARGO (United States of America) said his delegation would vote in favour of the two resolutions which the Credentials Committee had recommended the Conference to adopt. He would not reply to the allegations of certain delegates and had no intention of engaging in a debate on a political question. The views of his delegation on the representation of China and the credentials of the Hungarian delegation had been made clear in the political organs of the United Nations and in other appropriate forums, and were well known to all delegates.

29. The draft resolution on the representation of China conformed with the attitude adopted by the General Conference at previous sessions and with the decisions taken on the matter by the other organizations of the United Nations family. The United Nations General Assembly had debated the issue of the representation of China extensively at its sixteenth session; at the conclusion of its debate, it had rejected proposals for a change in the representation of China, and had approved the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China as being in conformity with the Assembly's Rules of Procedure.

30. The Agency and the specialized agencies had always recognized that political issues, including those involving representation of Member States in organizations within the United Nations family, were primarily the concern of the United Nations, and they had consistently followed the policy adopted by the General Assembly in such matters.
31. The action taken by the Credentials Committee in regard to the credentials of the Hungarian delegation also conformed to the practice followed by the United Nations General Assembly for the last six years.
32. The United States delegation appealed to all delegates to make a real effort to avoid debates on controversial matters which were not the business of the Agency, but came within the jurisdiction of the political organs of the United Nations. The General Conference should concern itself primarily with ways and means of promoting the important work for which the Agency was responsible within the United Nations family.
33. Mr. DIMITRIU (Romania) observed that every year his delegation had to speak in defence of the rights of the People's Republic of China. He would not adduce any new argument in defence of a thesis which clearly needed no defence; the facts were there, and those who refused to see them showed a complete lack of political sense. The Romanian delegation would vote against the first draft resolution which the Credentials Committee had recommended for adoption.
34. He also expressed his disagreement with the second draft resolution submitted by the Committee, which was calculated to encourage discrimination against the People's Republic of Hungary.
35. Mr. SHIN (Korea) deplored the political character of the discussion. All delegates were well aware that the General Conference should confine itself to questions relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy and should not enter into discussions that were within the province of the United Nations General Assembly. The Korean delegation would vote in favour of the two draft resolutions recommended by the Credentials Committee.
36. Mr. CHAVEZ (El Salvador) reminded the Conference of the United Nations General Assembly's recommendation of 14 December 1950 and its decision of 15 December 1961 concerning the representation of China. He saw no need for a change in policy in the matter, and would vote in favour of the Credentials Committee's report.

37. Mr. ZHMUDSKY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) protested vigorously on behalf of his delegation against the slanders uttered by a henchman of Chiang Kai-shek against the Soviet Union, which reminded him of the proverb: "The dogs bark, the caravan passes on".
38. It was extremely regrettable that the General Conference should again be required to examine the credentials of the self-styled representatives of China. What was even worse was that an attempt was being made to impose on the General Conference a decision to recognize those credentials.
39. No one with any regard for the facts could deny that the representatives of China could only be those appointed by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China. Only the delegates of that Government could and should represent the great Chinese people at the international level, and without that people no important problem relating to peace and international co-operation could be solved.
40. The representatives of the United States, who were always asking the Agency to avoid politics and to concern itself exclusively with scientific and technical questions, should remember that the question before the General Conference was of a purely political character. The United Nations alone was competent to deal with such questions and the United States representatives should not raise them in the Agency.
41. The Ukrainian delegation could not recognize the credentials of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek. If the matter was not settled as it should be in an international organization concerned only with scientific and technical problems, his delegation would vote against the report as a whole.
42. Furthermore, the Ukrainian delegation strongly protested against the attempt to question the validity of the Hungarian delegate's credentials. That attempt was made possible by the prejudice to which Hungary was subject solely because it belonged to a different social and economic system. What scientific or technical considerations could be put forward to justify such an attitude? He was not aware of any. It seemed all the more futile to raise the question because at the fifth session of the General Conference Hungary had been elected to the Board, of which its representative was one of the Vice-Chairmen and hence one of those who directed the Agency.

43. Mr. CHON (Cambodia) said he wished to appeal to the sense of realism of all delegates. He urged them to reflect on the serious problem raised by the representation of China. In spite of the difference in regime between Cambodia and China, the two countries none the less maintained diplomatic relations. A nation of 650 million people could not be ignored. Consequently, the Cambodian delegation could not vote in favour of the first draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee.

44. Mr. PETRZELKA (Czechoslovakia) said he had already stated that his Government recognized only the Government of the People's Republic of China. It was inadmissible that that Government should not be represented. The discrimination practised against the People's Republic of China at the instigation of the Western Powers was detrimental to the cause of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Czechoslovak delegation could not accept the presence at the General Conference of Chinese representatives who in no way represented the great Chinese nation.

45. Nor could Czechoslovakia approve of the way the Credentials Committee's report dealt with Hungary. That was a cold war manoeuvre which could hardly facilitate international co-operation. It should be emphasized that the Hungarian Government maintained diplomatic relations with most of the Governments represented in the Agency, including that of the United States.

46. He requested a roll-call vote on Draft Resolution I submitted by the Credentials Committee.

47. Mr. VUJOVIC (Yugoslavia) said that his Government had always regarded the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people. Only that Government was entitled to accredit representatives to international organizations. The same obviously applied to the Hungarian Government.

48. Mr. NADJAKOV (Bulgaria) said that his Government maintained diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of China only. It did not recognize as a legitimate representative of the Chinese people the clique ensconced, under the auspices of the United States, in Taiwan, a Chinese island which had been turned into a military base for aggression against the People's Republic of China. Each year the same manoeuvres were repeated in the Agency for the sole purpose of preventing the People's Republic of China from occupying

the place to which it had a right. It was high time to put an end to such discrimination and to allow the People's Republic of China to unite its efforts with those of the other Member States of the Agency.

49. As to the Hungarian People's Republic, it could not be denied that there was only one Government of that Member State and no one could challenge its right to accredit delegates to the sessions of the General Conference.

50. For those reasons the Bulgarian delegation would vote against the report of the Credentials Committee.

51. Mr. USMANI (Pakistan) recalled that his Government had recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate Government of that country. He would accordingly vote against Draft Resolution I. With that reservation, he approved the report submitted by the Credentials Committee.

52. Mr. SEVCHENKO (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the question of the participation of the People's Republic of China in the Agency's activities should be settled without delay. The Government of the People's Republic of China had the full and complete confidence of 650 million Chinese and it was therefore the only legitimate Government of China.

53. According to the general principles of international law, the Chiang Kai-shek clique could not be considered as the Government of China and the credentials which it submitted could not, therefore, be regarded as valid.

54. The Government of the People's Republic of China was recognized by many countries. More than forty Governments maintained diplomatic relations with it, a fact which clearly showed that its role in international relations would grow increasingly important.

55. The People's Republic of China had now made considerable economic, political and social progress. Its achievements in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the vast resources at its disposal were well known. Its participation in the Agency's activities would be extremely valuable to the Agency, whose potentialities would be substantially increased thereby.

56. He emphasized once more that only a delegate of the People's Republic of China was qualified to represent China in the Agency.

57. With regard to the recommendation to take no decision regarding the credentials of the Hungarian delegate, he thought that a problem had been

artificially created by the United States for political reasons - an attitude that favoured the cold war policy pursued by the Western Powers. The United States proposal concerning Hungary, a country with which it maintained diplomatic relations, was an absurdity, because the credentials of the Hungarian delegate had been issued by the only government of that country.

58. At the fifth session, Hungary had been elected to the Board, of which its representative was Vice-President.

59. The Byelorussian delegation therefore strongly protested against the section of the report which recommended that no decision be taken regarding the credentials of the Hungarian delegation.

60. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) protested against the representation at the sixth session of a clique which called itself the "Government of China". Only the Government of the People's Republic of China could legitimately represent that country and occupy the seat to which it was entitled. With regard to Hungary, the discrimination practised against that country was unjust and unwarranted. The Polish delegation would accordingly vote against the report of the Credentials Committee.

61. The PRESIDENT said he would put Draft Resolution I to the vote; in accordance with the request of the delegate of Czechoslovakia, the vote would be taken by roll-call.

62. A roll-call vote was taken.

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

The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey,  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,  
United States of America, Venezuela, Viet-Nam,  
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada,  
China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador,  
France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece,  
Guatemala, Holy See, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Japan,  
Korea (Republic of), Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco,  
Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Portugal.

Against: Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania.

Abstaining: Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Israel, Lebanon, Morocco.

63. There were 37 votes in favour and 22 against, with 9 abstentions.

Draft Resolution I was adopted.

64. Mr. MICHAELS (United Kingdom) stated that his delegation had voted in favour of Draft Resolution I solely because it believed that the credentials in question were in order. The vote did not necessarily imply recognition of the authorities who had issued those credentials.

65. Mr. da ROCHA (Brazil) said that his delegation had voted in favour of Draft Resolution I because it considered that it was not for the General Conference to open a discussion on the representation of China; that was a responsibility of the United Nations General Assembly. No action should be taken until the General Assembly had taken a decision on the matter.

66. The PRESIDENT put to the vote Draft Resolution II, regarding approval of the report of the Credentials Committee.

67. There were 41 votes in favour and 14 against, with 10 abstentions.

Draft Resolution II was adopted.

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND FOR 1963 (GC(VI)/220)

68. The PRESIDENT said that the delegate of Portugal had asked him to announce that the Portuguese Government pledged a voluntary contribution for 1963 equal to that for 1962, namely \$3600. He then called upon the Rapporteur of the Committee for Pledges of Voluntary Contributions to the General Fund to present the Committee's report (GC(VI)/220).

69. Mr. KÜRKÇÜOĞLU (Turkey), Rapporteur of the Committee for Pledges of Voluntary Contributions to the General Fund, informed the General Conference that the total contributions pledged by 31 Governments amounted to \$1 280 370, to which had to be added the \$3600 just announced on behalf of the Portuguese Government. The Ghanaian and Argentine Governments would announce later what contributions they intended to pay. Other Governments also had indicated their intention of making contributions in kind for the Agency's training and technical assistance activities.

70. On behalf of his Committee he recommended the General Conference to adopt the draft resolution appearing in its report (GC(VI)/220), which expressed appreciation to the Member States that had pledged contributions and urged all other Member States to pay the highest possible contributions compatible with their resources.

71. The PRESIDENT said that the delegate of Pakistan had just asked him to announce that the Pakistan Government pledged the equivalent of \$6000 in Pakistan rupees.

72. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VI)/220, paragraph 5, was adopted unanimously.

#### NUCLEAR POWER (GC(VI)/219)

73. Mr. KAKAR (Afghanistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, presented his Committee's report on Nuclear Power (GC(VI)/219), and called the attention of the General Conference to the two draft resolutions annexed to the report and recommended for adoption.

74. The draft resolution in document GC(VI)/219, Annex I (the Agency's Programme in Nuclear Power) was adopted unanimously.

75. The draft resolution in Annex II (Co-ordination of Power Questions) was adopted unanimously.

#### THE AGENCY'S PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1963 (continued) (GC(VI)/222)<sup>2/</sup>

76. Mr. KAKAR (Afghanistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, presented his Committee's second report on the Agency's Programme and Budget for 1963 (GC(VI)/222). Annexed to the report were two draft resolutions which the Committee recommended for adoption.

<sup>2/</sup> GC(VI)/OR.70, paras. 56-64.

77. The draft resolution in document GC(VI)/222, Annex I (International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) was adopted unanimously.
78. The draft resolution in Annex II (Action pursuant to Resolution 891 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations) was adopted unanimously.

LONG-TERM PLANNING (GC(VI)/224)

79. Mr. KAKAR (Afghanistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, presented his Committee's report on Long-Term Planning (GC(VI)/224).

80. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VI)/224, paragraph 7, was adopted unanimously.

AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS (GC(VI)/223)

81. Mr. KAKAR (Afghanistan), Rapporteur of the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee, presented his Committee's report on An International Centre for Theoretical Physics (GC(VI)/223).

82. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VI)/223, paragraph 9, was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.