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### OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Tuesday, 1 October 1963, at 3.40 p.m.

President: Mr. PERERA (Ceylon)

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\* GC(VII)/247.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document GC(VII)/INF/66/Rev.2.

## CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee (GC(VII)/264)

1. The PRESIDENT announced that the Credentials Committee had met that morning to examine the credentials of delegates in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure; its report, containing two draft resolutions, was to be found in document GC(VII)/264. Some additional credentials had meanwhile been received. The Chairman of the Committee had informed him that the report was self-explanatory.
2. Mr. NESHO (Albania) said his delegation could not agree with the conclusions of the Credentials Committee's report and could not approve it as a whole, since it had not come to the right decision on one of the most important questions confronting the Agency - the question of restoring its legal rights to the People's Republic of China.
3. The Committee's proposal to recognize the credentials of the representatives of the puppet Chiang Kai-shek clique, which represented no one and nothing, was not only a grave injustice to the great Chinese people but also a flagrant violation of the most elementary principles of international law. To close the Agency's doors to the Chinese people was to act overtly against the highest aims of the Agency.
4. During its fourteen years of popular government, the great Chinese people had made very considerable progress in the economic and cultural development of their country; the People's Republic of China persistently pursued a peace-loving foreign policy and firmly supported the principle of peaceful co-existence between countries having different political and social systems.
5. The People's Republic of China was the initiator of the five points of co-existence and observed them strictly. Its policy of peace had made an especially useful contribution towards peaceful settlements in Korea, Indo-China and Laos. It was in the forefront of the struggle for peace and the rights of national self-determination. It had diplomatic relations with 42 States and friendly and cultural links with more than 150.
6. It supported all constructive proposals for strengthening peace and international security, and very important measures to that end had been taken on its initiative. In furtherance of its policy of peace and good neighbourly

relations, it had concluded frontier agreements with Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was tireless in its efforts to resolve the disputed Indian frontier questions by negotiations.

7. Participation in the Agency of a country representing one quarter of the whole world's population and possessing enormous economic resources was bound to have a positive influence on the whole organization.

8. The United States, which had imposed its will in the Agency, had barred the People's Republic of China from participating in the Agency's work, as it had likewise done in other international organizations. That was because the United States, which was occupying the island of Formosa, had to protect its loyal servants - the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. However, whatever the United States might want, the People's Republic of China existed as a great and peaceful State which was developing and growing stronger every day.

9. The delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considered that the time had long since come to expel the Chiang Kai-shek representatives from the Agency and to admit the delegation of the People's Republic of China, for only that delegation had the legal right to represent the Chinese people in the Agency.

10. Mr. EMEL'YANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Union had not recognized and still did not recognize as legal the signature of Chiang Kai-shek's representatives on the Statute, and it therefore could not recognize the legality of their credentials to represent China at the General Conference.

11. For those reasons, his country could not agree with the recommendation of the Credentials Committee so far as the credentials of the Chiang Kai-shek representatives were concerned.

12. Nor did the Soviet delegation recognize the election of the Chiang Kai-shek representative to the Board. In that connection he wished to cite an example from the immortal work "Dead Souls" by the great Russian writer Gogol, about an astute man who built up a business by trading in the dead. An attempt was at present being made to build up a business by electing a corpse to the Board, but nothing would come of such a business because it was

a hopeless cause. Everyone was well aware of the efforts of the Soviet delegation to create in the Agency a business-like atmosphere conducive to healthy co-operation. The election of the Chiang Kai-shek representative greatly complicated the Board's work, and responsibility for it lay with those who had caused a place which belonged to the living to be occupied by a corpse.

13. Mr. LEE (China) said it was a matter for regret that, despite the harmonious atmosphere in which the Conference had started, voices were now being raised against the representation of the Republic of China. His delegation protested against the remarks made by the representative of a very insignificant country and regretted also that the representative of the Soviet Union had joined in. 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, in the Agency and in all the intergovernmental organizations. It was participating in the Conference as a loyal Member of the Agency and had at the morning meeting been elected to serve on the Board of Governors. The remarks in question were therefore out of order.

14. The United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Agency were international bodies that were all working for peace. The Mao Tse-tun regime represented nothing but aggression. It was surprising to find voices in the Conference still being raised in favour of an aggressor when condemnation would be the appropriate sentiment. The Agency's concern was with the peaceful applications of atomic energy. His delegation therefore urged that neither space nor time be allowed for statements against his Government which could only bring discredit on the Agency.

15. Mr. HEFNER (United States of America) said that the United States delegation supported the report of the Credentials Committee and would vote in favour of the two draft resolutions.

16. The Credentials Committee recommended that the General Conference should decide to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China. The relevant draft resolution was consistent with the resolutions on the same subject adopted at previous sessions and with the decisions consistently taken by the other United Nations organizations.

17. The representation of China had been debated extensively at the two preceding sessions of the United Nations General Assembly which, on both occasions, had rejected proposals calling for a change in the representation of China, and had also approved the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China as being in conformity with the requirements of its rules of procedure.

18. The Agency and the specialized agencies had consistently recognized that political issues, including those bearing on the representation of Member States within the United Nations system, were primarily the concern of the United Nations; in conformity with the General Assembly's recommendation mentioned in the preamble to the Credentials Committee's Draft Resolution I, they had repeatedly followed the policy adopted by the General Assembly in such matters. His Government took the view that organizations within the United Nations system should, as in the past, act in harmony with the relevant General Assembly decisions.

19. Mr. OCHEANA (Romania) said his delegation noted with regret that once again the Credentials Committee was recommending that the General Conference agree to the participation in its work of persons purporting to represent the Chinese people but in reality representing nobody.

20. It was hard to understand how it came about that representatives of certain countries could maintain over the years that the People's Republic of China did not exist, at the same time depriving the Chinese people of representation by its rightful representatives. The fact that the principle of universality was not respected was gravely prejudicial to the Agency's work, effectiveness and prestige.

21. While he would vote for the adoption of the Credentials Committee's report, his delegation contested the validity of the credentials of the Chiang Kai-shek representative; for the same reasons, it was unable to recognize his right to sit on the Board.

22. Mr. BORISEVICH (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that his delegation had repeatedly stated, and was stating again at the present session of the General Conference, that it could not approve the credentials

of the Chiang Kai-shek representatives, since they did not represent the great Chinese people. His delegation therefore was opposed to Draft Resolution I, contained in the Credentials Committee's report.

23. His delegation did not recognize the so-called "election" of the Chiang Kai-shek representative to the Board. It was the work of a particular group of countries, and showed little evidence of any sincere desire to co-operate. The presence of the Chiang Kai-shek representative on the Board would very considerably hinder its work.

24. Mr. KOVAR (Czechoslovakia) recalled that the Czechoslovak delegation had stated at previous sessions of the General Conference, in conformity with its statements at the Conference on the Statute, that the Czechoslovak Government could not recognize any signature to the Statute on behalf of China other than that of a representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China. For those reasons it could not recognize credentials issued by any other party. The only legal Government of China was the Government of the People's Republic of China. His delegation was unable to accept the report of the Credentials Committee as far as the section concerning the credentials of China was concerned.

25. The Czechoslovak delegation also considered it necessary to state that the Chiang Kai-shek clique represented nobody and had no right to appear on behalf of China. All its international acts were therefore invalid. For those reasons, his delegation was likewise unable to recognize as legal the results of the elections which had been carried out to fill the vacancy on the Board for the area of South-East Asia and the Pacific. The results of those elections would have a very unfavourable effect on the future work of the Board.

26. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) said he would vote against Draft Resolution I. The Polish delegation had never recognized the credentials of the private individuals who represented the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The Polish Government recognized only the Government of the People's Republic of China as the rightful representative of the Chinese people in the Agency.

27. It was to be regretted that the elections to the Board had further emphasized the illegal situation created within international organizations by the continued presence of representatives of that regime. In their absence, the Conference might have been able to close in the same spirit of calm and constructive co-operation which had marked its proceedings throughout.

28. Mr. NADJAKOV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation did not recognize the credentials issued by the Chiang Kai-shek regime, which did not in fact represent the great Chinese people; it did not recognize the election of a Chiang Kai-shek representative to the Board either, and so could not approve the Credentials Committee's report as a whole.

29. Mr. TÉTÉNYI (Hungary) said that his Government recognized the People's Republic of China as the only Government of China which could legally represent the great Chinese people.

30. His delegation recognized the credentials of the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique neither in the Agency nor in the Board and he regretted very much that the election of the Chiang Kai-shek representative to the Board would greatly complicate the Agency's work.

31. Mr. KANG (Republic of Korea) said his delegation fully endorsed the report of the Credentials Committee and would vote for the two draft resolutions.

32. On the other hand, it deeply regretted that the friendly atmosphere prevailing throughout the Conference should have been disrupted by the delegations who had raised the question of the representation of China for purposes of political propaganda. As all were aware, the Conference was concerned specifically with the peaceful uses of atomic energy and its time should not be wasted on political manoeuvring.

33. The credentials of the delegation of the Republic of China were unquestionably valid, having been issued in accordance with Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure by the only legitimate Government of China, and examined and approved by the Credentials Committee under Rule 28.

34. It had been repeatedly pointed out that Red China was not eligible for membership of the Agency. Its record in Korea, Tibet and India would be enough to rule that out, apart from the fact that it had been branded by the United Nations as an aggressor in a resolution adopted in 1951.

35. No more of the time of the Conference should be wasted on the discussion of a political question which was outside its competence and was a matter to be dealt with by the United Nations General Assembly.

36. Mr. VINOKUROV (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) stated that the Ukrainian delegation objected to the recommendation, contained in the report of the Credentials Committee, concerning recognition of the credentials of the so-called representatives of China at the Conference, who were better known throughout the world as "Chiang Kai-shekists".

37. Owing to the support of certain Western countries, that entirely unrepresentative group was continuing to occupy a place in the Agency and thereby to make it appear as though it represented the people and Government of China.

38. The decision just adopted to elect Chiang Kai-shek representatives to the Board was not only regrettable but would be directly prejudicial to genuine co-operation within the Agency. His delegation was unable to accept the Committee's recommendation and was vigorously opposed to recognition of the credentials of the Chiang Kai-shekists as valid.

39. The PRESIDENT, noting that there were no further speakers, assumed that the majority was prepared to accept the report of the Credentials Committee and adopt the two draft resolutions it contained.

40. Draft Resolutions I and II, submitted by the Credentials Committee (GC(VII)/264), were adopted.

41. Mr. MICHAELS (United Kingdom) said that United Kingdom approval of the report of the Credentials Committee meant that the credentials in question were considered as being in order and did not necessarily imply recognition of the authorities who had issued the credentials. For many years now, whenever the Conference or any organ of the United Nations or of a specialized agency had approved the report of its credentials committee, a similar statement with regard to the credentials of China had been made on behalf of the United Kingdom. The limited significance of the approval so given was so well known that it appeared superfluous to explain it again and in future that would not be considered necessary. However, the absence of such a statement on any occasion should not be taken to mean that any different significance should be attached to United Kingdom approval.

42. Mr. USMANI (Pakistan) explained that, had the draft resolutions submitted by the Credentials Committee been put to the vote, his delegation would have voted for Draft Resolution II and against Draft Resolution I. The Pakistan Government considered that China should be represented in all United Nations organizations by the Government of the People's Republic of China and not by the Chinese Nationalist Government.

43. Mr. ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said his delegation's position was exactly the same as that of Pakistan. Cuba did not recognize the right of the Chiang Kai-shek regime to represent the Chinese people; the Government of the People's Republic of China was their only rightful representative.

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GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR 1962-63  
(GC(VII)/250/Rev.1, 265, 266)(continued)2/

44. The DIRECTOR GENERAL said he agreed with the delegates who had expressed the view during the general debate that science could contribute to international understanding and he thought the proceedings of the Conference had in fact shown that the desire to co-operate promoted mutual understanding.

45. The deep satisfaction and optimistic hopes expressed by the vast majority of delegates regarding the Moscow test ban treaty were significant, and the draft resolution (GC(VII)/250/Rev.1) submitted by the three original signatories of the treaty indicated the way in which those hopes could be realized. If that resolution was adopted he would bring it to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with whom he would have an opportunity to discuss the subject in New York, and he would establish closer contacts with the Secretary-General in that regard if the latter considered such a course desirable. If the resolution was adopted, the action requested would be taken and every assistance would be given to the Secretary-General and Member States in accordance with Article III.B.1 of the Statute. He would, of course, continue to co-ordinate Secretariat activities arising out of the economic and social consequences of disarmament with those of the United Nations.

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1/ The delegate of Burma has informed the President in writing that he sought to take the floor at this stage to state that his Government did not recognize the Republic of China.

2/ GC(VII)/OR.79.

46. The wide support expressed for the Agency's safeguards system constituted one milestone in its history and would produce valuable results in the future.

47. The long-term programme<sup>3/</sup> which had been approved would provide guidance for future activities. Delegates had made many interesting suggestions regarding those activities during the general debate and he wished to comment on some he considered particularly important.

48. Lack of information seemed to have given rise to some misunderstandings which the Secretariat would try to prevent in future by providing detailed annual reports on such activities as the regional centres, the Monaco Laboratory, the Seibersdorf Laboratory, and so on.

49. The comments made would also help the Secretariat in planning technical assistance; the procedures adopted would be revised as far as possible in the light of those comments, and the establishment of the new Department of Technical Assistance should make it easier to carry out that task. The suggestion that experts should be enabled to follow up the work done after their assignments had ended, and that groups of experts should be sent to countries on request, would be taken into account. The present rules governing the relationship between the provision of equipment and experts would be examined, but in making any changes it would have to be borne in mind that technical assistance could not be transformed into a supply programme.

50. The reduction in the funds allocated for fellowships was due to the decrease in the number of requests received; there had been similar reductions in other international organizations. On the other hand, over 50% of the research contracts were now awarded to developing countries.

51. Constructive suggestions had been made regarding several other subjects: radioactive waste disposal, the establishment of a waste disposal area, food irradiation, the desalting of water, regional reprocessing plants, a demonstration power plant, silt problems, the production of stable isotopes and the industrial use of radioisotopes.

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<sup>3/</sup> GC(VII)/227.

52. The study of power development (including cost studies), advice on reactor siting and reactor evaluation constituted major tasks of the Agency. The integration of nuclear power plants into existing grids called for special attention. Work on power development would be co-ordinated as far as possible with similar work carried out by other international organizations.

53. The development of power reactors by Member States, and the Agency's own work on the subject, had a direct bearing on the development of the safeguards system. The existing system would be reviewed in 1964. That task would not be easy, and he could only appeal to Member States to help in securing the widespread international support and confidence required to ensure that the results of the review would be successfully applied. The Agency's regulatory work would continue, particularly the work on the transport of radioactive materials, a subject that would become increasingly topical.

54. The regional approach would be emphasized whenever possible in providing advisers, convening meetings, establishing centres and co-ordinating research.

55. The policy of having research done free of cost, on subjects of particular interest to the Agency, by Member States willing to do so would be continued and the practice, if possible, expanded.

56. Unfortunately, many of the stimulating suggestions made during the general debate would require an expansion of the Agency's activities, and could not be carried out unless the necessary financial backing were forthcoming. The Agency had one of the smallest budgets among the organizations in the United Nations family and delegates would understand that if effect was given only to some of the suggestions made, that would be due to the limitations imposed by the financial situation.

57. He thanked delegates for their appreciative comments on and their constructive criticism of the work done by the Secretariat.

58. The PRESIDENT, referring to the draft resolution on action pursuant to Resolution 982 (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, submitted by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States (GC(VII)/250/Rev.1), said that none of the sponsors considered it necessary to introduce the resolution since it would probably be acceptable to all delegates.

59. Mr. NESHO (Albania) said that the delegation of the People's Republic of Albania disagreed with sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of the preamble to the draft resolution, considering that the treaty providing for a partial ban on nuclear weapons tests, which had been signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963 between the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom, met people's expectations only to the very limited extent that it would be of some benefit to human health. Basically, however, the treaty was a piece of deception; it entailed serious consequences for human life and did not in any way mean that nuclear weapons were no longer being stockpiled and perfected. On the contrary, stocks of nuclear weapons were growing ever larger and at the same time underground tests were being carried on in order to improve them. His delegation would therefore vote against the resolution.

60. Mr. ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said that, in the absence of instructions from his Government, his delegation would abstain from voting on the resolution.

61. The PRESIDENT said that, since there were no other speakers, he assumed the Conference was prepared to adopt the resolution.

62. The draft resolution contained in document GC(VII)/250/Rev.1 was adopted.

63. The PRESIDENT said that, before the Conference took up the next item, he wished to draw attention to two documents which had just been distributed. The first (GC(VII)/265) contained a statement by South Africa. In the English text of that document the second sub-title should read "Note by the President" and not "Note by the Director General" and the opening sentence should read "On Monday, 30 September, the President received a communication ....". The second document (GC(VII)/266) contained a joint declaration by a group of Member States in Africa and Asia regarding South Africa. Delegates who had intended to ask for further clarification of the subject-matter of those two documents had, in response to an appeal made by him, agreed to refrain from doing so and he would like to thank them for their co-operation.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE AGENCY (GC(VII)/263)(continued)<sup>4/</sup>

64. The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to consider the application submitted by Algeria for membership of the Agency. The Board had met that morning to consider the application and had submitted its recommendation in document GC(VII)/263. As would be seen from paragraph 2 of the recommendation, the Board had determined that Algeria was able and willing to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and had accordingly submitted a draft resolution for consideration by the General Conference recommending that the application be approved.

65. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

66. The PRESIDENT said that Algeria would become a Member of the Agency as soon as its instrument of acceptance of the Statute had been deposited with the United States Government, in accordance with Article XXI.C of the Statute.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION

67. Mr. USMANI (Pakistan), speaking on behalf of the delegations from the countries of the British Commonwealth, thanked the President for the impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties, the officers of the Conference for the part they had played in bringing the discussions to a speedy conclusion, and the Austrian Government for its hospitality. He congratulated the Secretariat on having prepared the necessary documents so efficiently.

68. Mr. SOUZA SANTOS (Brazil), speaking on behalf of the delegations from the Latin American countries, which had a long tradition of settling disputes by peaceful means, said that they particularly appreciated the efforts made, first by the Temporary President, Mr. Baffour, and then by the President, to create a conciliatory atmosphere, which had enabled the Conference to set aside political issues and tackle its real task successfully. A milestone had been passed in consolidating the Agency's work. Members should resolve to further its constructive purposes and eschew political controversy.

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<sup>4/</sup> GC(VII)/OR.78; paras. 1 to 3.

69. Mr. NAKIČENOVIĆ (Yugoslavia) said that the session had not disappointed the hopes inspired by the new turn taken in international relations, particularly between the major nuclear Powers, which should help the Agency to carry on its work successfully and assist developing countries to make the best use of scientific and technological advances. He thanked the President, the officers of the Conference, and the Secretariat.

70. Mr. SMYTH (United States of America) paid a tribute to the statesmanlike qualities shown by the President, who had been largely responsible for the success of the session and for ensuring that the discussions were mainly concerned with scientific and technical problems. That augured well for the Agency's future. He also expressed his appreciation of the work done by the officers of the Conference and by the Secretariat.

71. Mr. TOHAMY (United Arab Republic) congratulated the President on guiding the Conference to a successful conclusion. Its proceedings had strengthened his faith in the possibilities of international understanding and co-operation, to which the developing countries were anxious to make their full contribution, so that the Agency's aims might be attained for the benefit of all peoples. He asked the Agency and the major nuclear Powers to extend their assistance to the developing countries in the form of both projects and equipment.

72. Recognition was due for what had already been achieved by the Director General and his staff.

73. Mr. CHOONHAVAN (Thailand), speaking on behalf of the delegations from countries in South-East Asia, joined in the tributes paid to the President's skilful conduct of business and to the work of the Secretariat.

74. Mr. EMEL'YANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), associating himself with those who had congratulated the President, wished to express on behalf of the Soviet delegation his profound gratitude for the contribution the President had made to the work of the Conference, helping to reach decisions which had enabled delegates to surmount extremely difficult situations during the discussion of certain problems. He also expressed his gratitude to the Secretariat, which had been most versatile in providing assistance to delegates throughout the Conference.

75. Mr. AZAD (Iran), on behalf of the delegations from countries in the Middle East, thanked the President for the manner in which he had promoted harmony and understanding, and the Director General for the work achieved by the Secretariat during the past year.

76. Mr. DADZIE (Ghana), speaking on behalf of the delegations from African countries, expressed their gratitude to the President for his impartiality, to the officers of the Conference and the Secretariat for their excellent work, and to the Austrian Government for the facilities provided. He also thanked the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

77. The President had, by his good offices, ensured that stress was laid on the technical business of the Conference, but he (Mr. Dadzie) nevertheless felt bound to point out that no State pursuing policies inimical to millions of people should be represented at the Conference, or in any other international gathering. Apartheid had caused untold suffering, and for too long men of goodwill had appealed in vain to the Government of South Africa to abandon its ignoble and inhuman practices. They could no longer stand aside and watch such brutalities being perpetrated, and the delegations from the African and Asian countries had accordingly registered their indignation and protest in a declaration<sup>5/</sup> on the incompatibility of the policies of apartheid with membership of the Agency, and had appealed to all Member States to do their utmost to secure, in the shortest possible time, a review of South Africa's apartheid policy in the context of the Agency's work.

78. Mr. USMANI (Pakistan), intervening on a point of order, said that the Conference had reached item 25 of its agenda and statements of the kind just made should be ruled out of order.

79. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the delegate of Ghana had begun by making a speech of thanks and had incidentally referred to the joint declaration circulated by a group of States.

80. Mr. TOHAMY (United Arab Republic) said that, if the matter referred to by the delegate of Ghana were taken up, his delegation would be forced to withdraw from the meeting.

81. Mr. SOLE (South Africa) regretted that the courtesies customary at the closure of the General Conference had been marred by reference to matters that had been raised earlier in the discussion. He had asked for the floor to associate himself with the tributes paid to the President for his constructive leadership during an extremely difficult session. The business of the Conference had been conducted with exemplary efficiency and speed and, for the first time since the Agency's inception, both major Power groups had left aside political differences and concentrated on administrative, scientific and technical problems. As a result, agreement had been reached on action which he hoped would lay the foundations of wider co-operation in the future; the President had done much to inspire the conciliatory spirit which had made that possible.

82. The lesson to be learned by all men of goodwill from the course taken by the Conference had some relevance to the subject brought up by the delegate of Ghana. But he would not reply to that delegate, since to do so would be at variance with the South African delegation's approach to the work of the Agency, to which it had contributed much and hoped to contribute more in the future. Representatives of South Africa were always ready to discuss political issues in the appropriate place and he hoped that, in future, the technical character of the Agency would be fully respected.

83. Mr. GUDENUS (Austria) associated himself with the tributes paid to the President and thanked delegates for the compliments they had paid to the Austrian Government.

84. The PRESIDENT said that the Moscow test ban treaty had been a first step towards general and complete disarmament - a process which would increase the Agency's responsibilities. He hoped that as more nuclear materials became available the Agency would be used as a channel to distribute them for peaceful purposes. The Board's annual report<sup>6/</sup> and the long-term programme showed that the Governors and the Director General were aware that the Agency's responsibilities might expand and that they were alive to the prospects opened up by the possibility of nuclear power soon becoming competitive with conventional power.

85. He was confident that the Agency would meet the challenge of the United Nations Development Decade and play its part fully and effectively.

86. Much had been achieved at the Conference, and achieved quickly, thanks to the unremitting support of delegations. He thanked them particularly for the moderation they had shown during the discussions in refraining, as far as possible, from entering into problems outside the purview of a highly technical organization. He also thanked the officers of the Conference and the Secretariat for their work, and the Austrian Government and the civic authorities of Vienna for the facilities they had provided.

87. In accordance with Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure, he invited the delegates to observe one minute's silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

All present rose and stood in silence for one minute.

88. The PRESIDENT then declared the seventh regular session of the General Conference closed.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

