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President: Mr. ASAKAI (Japan)

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* GC(IX)/313.

The composition of delegations attending the session is given in document
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GENERAL DEBATE AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR 1964-65
(GC(IX)/299, 307) (continued)

1. Mr. BILLIG (Poland) congratulated the President on his election and thanked the Japanese Government for its hospitality. Japan had been the first, and he firmly believed that it would be the last, country to have suffered directly and in such cruel fashion from the effects of atomic weapons.
2. He then recalled Professor Emelyanov's statement at the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy that the peoples of the world were longing for the demilitarization of the atom, and also observed that the General Conference was taking place in a country whose constitution forbade the use of atomic energy for purposes of destruction; he also referred to Article II of the Statute. All that bore witness to the desire of the human race to use atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.
3. He next expressed apprehension in connection with the abnormal situation prevailing in some parts of the world, and referred to the acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the attempts of the Federal Republic of Germany to gain access to atomic weapons.
4. For all those reasons it was essential to bring about the complete mobilization of all forces, in all areas of international activity, for the purpose of putting a stop to aggression, strengthening and preserving peace, and solving disputes by means of patient negotiation under conditions of full respect for the sovereign rights of peoples. That was a matter of direct concern to the Agency for, as had been repeatedly pointed out, great prospects would open up before it if only an international détente could be achieved and a decisive step taken along the road to nuclear disarmament. In that connection he thought the adoption of the resolution set forth in document GC(IX)/316 would be desirable and appropriate.
5. The Agency's safeguards system could, without over-estimating its importance, be regarded as constituting a contribution towards those ends. As had been said in the Board of Governors, the system did at the very least represent the "end of the beginning". It could guarantee that international assistance intended for peaceful purposes would not be diverted to military uses; but unfortunately it could not prevent countries from manufacturing atomic weapons from their own resources and hence it was unable to limit the extension of the so-called

nuclear club. The system likewise could do nothing towards the destruction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons or towards preventing the manufacture of such weapons, as ardently desired by the whole of mankind.

6. The Agency's safeguards system and the experience gained in applying safeguards would be of far greater value if, in Central Europe and also in other parts of the world, the system were applied to all nuclear installations capable of serving any military purpose.

7. While recognizing the progress achieved by the Agency in developing its safeguards system, his delegation was authorized to state that the Polish Government was opposed to the procedure whereby the costs of implementing the system were met from the Agency's budget. It considered that it was impermissible to burden the budget with such expenditure. There were also doubts about the legality of the procedure, for which there was no provision under the Statute.

8. With further reference to safeguards he wished to direct attention to the highly questionable practice, ever more frequently followed by a number of States, of submitting small facilities or small quantities of fissionable materials devoid of any military significance to Agency control, while much larger facilities which were serving or could serve for military purposes remained uncontrolled. In his delegation's view that practice diminished the Agency's authority and in no way contributed to progress.

9. Turning to the problem of disarmament, he referred to the proposal to use for peaceful purposes a small percentage of the resources now expended on armaments. If the Agency had those means at its disposal, it could substantially expand its activities for the benefit of all its Members, particularly the less developed countries.

10. The Agency's budget should not increase by more than 5% per year. The Director General should take account of the recommendation by the Board to that effect. He also wished to recall that the socialist countries had set an excellent example by placing at the Agency's disposal for use by Member States seven fully-equipped radiotherapeutic and diagnostic laboratories. The "haves" in the West had still not taken the same action in favour of the "have-nots".

11. Approving of the Agency's work during the period under review and noting that no small part of the success achieved was due to the Secretariat headed by Dr. Eklund, the Polish delegation welcomed the unanimous decision of the Board, of which Poland was at present a Member, to re-appoint Dr. Eklund as Director General for the following four years.

12. On the subject of some of the more important aspects of the Agency's work during the period under review, and also of its plans for the future, he observed that the Agency was entering upon a new and more important stage of development - that of nuclear power. At the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and at a meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee at the end of 1964 it had been stated that the rapid development of nuclear power held out hopes for accelerated economic development throughout the world, and it had been recommended that the Agency should concentrate its attention on matters connected with nuclear power. The Polish delegation believed that the Agency could play an important role in that field, especially by arranging for the exchange of information and experience, by training personnel, by intensifying international co-operation and by promoting and co-ordinating research on particular subjects. An important problem in whose solution the Agency could play a valuable part was represented by the economics of nuclear power. He recalled his earlier proposal that the Agency should expand its research and other activities in that field, for example by convening in 1967 an international conference devoted to the economic problems of nuclear power.^{1/}

13. The training of personnel for work on nuclear power should be the first item in an Agency programme on those lines. The training of personnel, as was well known, was a slow process and it should therefore be begun as soon as possible. In that connection he would suggest that the Agency should appeal to those of its Members which were implementing large-scale programmes for the construction and operation of nuclear power stations to provide more facilities for Agency fellows to gain practical experience at nuclear power installations.

14. As regards Agency fellowships, he wished to emphasize that Poland greatly valued assistance in that form, and for its part was placing at the Agency's disposal five fellowships a year tenable at Polish nuclear centres. His

^{1/} GC(VIII)/OR.85, para. 72.

delegation was therefore critical of any tendency to restrict the fellowship programme, and would like to see a considerable reduction in the length of time taken to process applications for fellowships.

15. On behalf of the Polish Government he expressed satisfaction that a symposium on the use of radioisotope instruments in industry and geophysics was to be held in Warsaw in October 1965. It was also gratifying to observe that the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, the concept of which Poland had supported from the very beginning, was successfully performing its task of giving assistance in the field of theoretical physics to the developing countries and promoting the exchange of scientific thought between East and West.

16. The success of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics prompted his delegation to support the idea of establishing an international centre for nuclear medicine and to follow closely the negotiations connected with it.

17. The Agency's work on nuclear data also deserved attention. Shortly before the opening of the Conference, a regular meeting of the International Nuclear Data Scientific Working Group had completed its work in Tokyo. The preceding session of the group had been held in Warsaw. The results of the meeting bore witness to the strengthening of international co-operation in the field in question and to the Agency's role as co-ordinating body. His delegation was likewise following with interest the expansion of the Agency's co-ordinating activity in other fields, such as the development of standards for radiological protection and regulations governing the transport of radioactive materials. Polish experts were taking an active part in those activities, and the regulations themselves had been taken as a basis for preparing the rules governing transport of radioactive materials in the countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). Agency activities of that kind, which had a practical significance, would also enjoy Poland's support in the future.

18. The report of the Board of Governors and the draft budget gave rise to a number of minor comments, which the Polish delegation would bring up in the Committees as the need arose.

19. In conclusion, he stated that notwithstanding the amendments to the Statute, the area of Africa was still inadequately represented. The system of representation of Member States in the Board of Governors should be modified. However, the amendment proposed by the Congo had not been sufficiently well thought out and did not take account of the actual situation. He did not consider that the matter had reached a stage at which it could be discussed at the present session.

20. Mr. NEUMAN (Czechoslovakia), congratulating the President on his election to his position of responsibility and expressing the hope that under his guidance the Conference would move ahead in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation, thanked the Japanese Government for its invitation to the Agency to hold its General Conference in Tokyo, in the capital of a country which twenty years before had been the victim of atomic catastrophe - the worst tragedy in the history of mankind, resulting from the dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

21. That terrible event had given birth in an overwhelming majority of mankind to a determination to see to it that there should be no repetition of such a tragedy in the future.

22. Today, twenty years later, when the predominant trend in international relations was towards peaceful development and the peaceful settlement of disputed issues, as strikingly illustrated by the Moscow agreement relating to a partial ban on nuclear weapons testing, the conflict between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of war was becoming intensified. The world was witnessing aggression in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, whose territory was being subjected to daily bombardment, and one could even hear the voices of madmen calling for the use of nuclear weapons.

23. In the light of those developments, the Czechoslovak delegation considered it essential that steps should be taken to prevent the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war. That meant helping to solve the problem of outlawing the use of nuclear weapons, which would in turn lead to the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and thereby to the creation of favourable conditions for resolving the problem of general and complete disarmament.

24. Those were the lines that should guide the work of the Agency, which, under its Statute, was under an obligation to conduct its activities in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and in conformity with a policy of establishing safeguarded general and complete disarmament throughout the world.

25. With those facts in mind, his delegation and the delegations of other countries were supporting the resolution contained in document GC(IX)/316.

26. On the subject of safeguards, he said that first of all agreement had to be reached on the principles involved in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and on general and complete disarmament. Only then could consideration be given to the types of control and observation, in which the safeguards system could play an important part. It was in that sense that the Czechoslovak delegation supported the Agency's system of safeguards.

27. As far as the peaceful uses of atomic energy were concerned, nuclear research was being developed in Czechoslovakia on the basis of the work of the Institute for Nuclear Research and that of other institutes and industrial plants. The first Czechoslovak atomic power station represented an original type of heavy-water converter. The country's nuclear power programme was based on further improvement of that reactor, which in due time would be supplemented and later completely replaced by fast reactors. An essential part of the programme would be the solution of complex problems relating to fuel cycles.

28. Other areas of nuclear research were also being developed extensively in Czechoslovakia. For example, satisfactory results were being obtained in the disposal of radioactive waste, over \$1.25 million was being spent on irradiation equipment, labelled compounds, paints and the like, and around two hundred scientists and technicians were being trained in the department of atomic sciences of the Czechoslovak Institute of Technology. Extensive international co-operation and assistance, mainly from the Soviet Union, was a typical example of collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefit of the people of the two countries.

29. Czechoslovakia fully supported, and would continue to support, the Agency's assistance activities, especially the training of specialized staff. It was

taking an active part in the work of the Agency. At the end of 1964 and the beginning of 1965 it had sent an oncological laboratory to Oran. Every year it made available to the Agency a number of fellowships for study in scientific institutions and schools. In 1965 the number of fellowships had been increased to ten. In 1966 the Agency would have at its disposal five long-term Type II fellowships for studies at higher educational institutions and four short-term ones, also of Type II, for studies in the country's scientific institutes. Czechoslovakia had been the scene of a number of successful Agency symposia and of a summer school in theoretical physics, and the Czechoslovak Government was proposing that the Agency should hold a symposium, a conference or one of its summer schools or courses in the country during 1966.

30. As regards the activity of the Agency during the past year and the proposed tasks for the year to come, he wished to mention the attention which the Agency had thus far devoted to applying the results of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, especially with regard to the economic evaluation of various types of nuclear power stations and the drafting of guide-lines for the future development of nuclear power. A further contribution had been the working out of a programme for the development of special reactors for the desalting of sea water. In his opinion, in its future activities with regard to nuclear power, the Agency should pay greater attention to the economic aspects of the problem and also to the development of research and the mastery of fast-neutron reactors.

31. Czechoslovakia was greatly interested in the Agency's work on the use of radioisotopes and radiation in agriculture, especially as regards the selection and conservation of products, animal protection and improved productivity in cattle-breeding.

32. Czechoslovak experts had a high regard for the work of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste. In view of the results and experience gained there, it was essential to reach a speedy decision on the establishment of an international centre for research in medical applications of radioisotopes. It was also necessary to co-operate more closely with WHO.

33. Among the physics problems on which the Agency was working, nuclear data processing and, more particularly, the development of neutron diffraction studies

appeared to be particularly useful. By including such a programme in its activities, the Agency was supporting a development which was likely to become technologically significant. Czechoslovakia would be greatly interested in co-operating with the Agency in that field, too, during the years to come.

34. A very important part of the Agency's activity continued to be its concern with matters of health and safety in relation to nuclear equipment and in the handling of radioactive waste. Insufficient attention was paid to that subject in the annual report.

35. Sir Philip BAXTER (Australia) said his delegation was particularly pleased at the President's election and greatly appreciated the excellent facilities being provided for the Conference by the Government of Japan. Although of the opinion that as a rule the General Conference should meet at Agency Headquarters, Australia considered that the holding of the ninth session in an Asian venue was most opportune; attention would thus be focused on the dynamic development, particularly in regard to the utilization of nuclear power, that was taking place in Asia generally and the Pacific area.

36. Australia wished to extend a warm welcome to the two new countries admitted to membership, and particularly to Jamaica as a fellow member of the British Commonwealth.

37. None of the first-generation power reactors had shown costs low enough to make them attractive for Australia, since it possessed supplies of cheap coal for power production; but the second-generation systems, particularly those using heavy-water moderation, appeared to offer the possibility of economic operation that might be useful for some parts of the country. The matter was under continuous study and possibly the day was close at hand when a start might be made on building Australia's first commercial nuclear power station; undoubtedly others would follow quickly. In the meantime, Australia's main research programme, aimed at a third-generation system, continued to make excellent progress and would fit into the over-all nuclear power programme at the appropriate time in the future.

38. The Australian Government fully supported the re-appointment of the Director General for a further term of office; under his direction the Agency had grown in

stature and increased its capability, both in range and in depth, to fulfil more effectively the purposes of the Statute.

39. Australia was gratified at the decision to hold the next meeting of the Study Group on Research Reactor Utilization at Sydney in February/March 1966 and at the prospective visit of the Director General at that time. Everything possible would be done to maintain a high scientific standard and to make the meeting profitable and enjoyable for the participants.

40. His country would be pleased to receive additional Agency fellowship-holders and to assist, where possible, in the training of nuclear scientists and engineers from abroad. The Australian School of Nuclear Technology would begin formal courses in 1966, covering various aspects of reactor technology, the production and use of radioisotopes, health physics, waste management and so on; students from Asian countries would be welcomed.

41. The Agency was to be commended for the increasing attention being given to the technological uses of radiation, particularly in preservation of foodstuffs and the eradication of insect pests: matters of especial importance for meeting the food needs of the world's rapidly growing population. For some time past, experiments had been conducted in Australia on insect pest elimination, using the sterile-male technique. Good progress was being made, too, on work on the fruit-fly problem, and the disinfection of wheat and other cereals and flour was also under study. Costs in connection with the latter were influenced by the stage at which the wheat was treated (in rural bulk-storage centres or point of export). Obviously, however, radiation disinfection would be of little value if, during subsequent transport, the facilities used were still infested. Australia awaited with keen interest the results achieved with the disinfection plant to be installed in Turkey with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund and the Agency, and also those achieved in the programme on fruit juices being carried out jointly by the Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the Oesterreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie (Austrian Atomic Energy Research Organization).

42. Australia was also greatly interested and glad to participate in the Agency's work on the measurement, compilation and evaluation of nuclear data - a field in which its own efforts had been considerably increased over the past few

years. Epithermal sub-critical and critical experiments had been conducted, using beryllium oxide, with fissile materials such as uranium-235, plutonium-239 and uranium-233, as well as in some cases thorium and natural uranium. Measurements were being performed of the number of prompt neutrons per fission in plutonium-241 and uranium-233, taking account of the energy dependence relationships. The Agency's interest in that work and in possible co-operation in certain absolute measurements for californium-252 was gratifying.

43. With reference to the draft resolution submitted jointly by the Soviet and other delegations^{2/}, he said there were few countries, if any, represented in the Conference that would not share the general desire to see the world solve rapidly the complex and intricate problems inherent in progressive and total disarmament, coupled with inspection. But those problems were at present under discussion elsewhere, particularly in the United Nations General Assembly, by delegations specializing in the matters involved; and there was nothing to be found in the Agency's Statute which would empower the Conference properly, but above all usefully, to discuss the question. On the grounds that the Conference was incompetent to consider such matters, his delegation would be unable to support the draft resolution in question.

44. Australia had been glad to participate in the detailed work of reviewing the Agency's safeguards system. In its view, the Revised Safeguards System^{3/} was an undoubted improvement over the one now in force; the basic principles remained the same but were better and more simply expressed. His delegation would therefore support approval of the revised system.

45. Lastly, his delegation would support acceptance of the report of the Board of Governors for the past year and of the relevant budget, despite sharing the misgivings expressed in the Conference regarding the trend of Agency expenditure. It hoped the Board would examine that matter carefully for the future.

46. Mr. STRIZHAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) congratulated Mr. Asakai on his election to the office of President of the General Conference. He took particular pleasure in doing so because Mr. Asakai represented a country which was extending splendid hospitality to the Agency.

^{2/} GC(IX)/316.

^{3/} GC(IX)/294, Annex.

47. If one assessed realistically the situation which had now come about in international affairs, it was difficult not to concede that the present session of the Conference was beginning its work in difficult circumstances. By now everyone was aware of the dangerous political course being followed by those who were spreading war in South-east Asia and performing acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. Such actions increased tension throughout the world and, accordingly, the danger of broad armed conflict which would have serious consequences for people everywhere; for no one could be sure when the delicate boundary between local war and a broad thermonuclear conflict would be overstepped.

48. He thought it important to mention that fact before the General Conference at its session in Japan; firstly because Japan, which had invited the Agency to Tokyo, had experienced 20 years earlier the horrors of the first nuclear bombardments; and secondly because the success of the Agency's work depended on a good climate in international affairs.

49. In the opinion of his delegation it was essential to take immediate steps to limit the arms race. By now it was perfectly clear that the success of the Agency's activities was directly related to a solution of the fundamental problem of disarmament, and to a cessation of the nuclear arms race. The only possible conclusion to be drawn from Article II of the Statute was that the Agency could not wash its hands of such matters and strike the attitude of neutral observer. Quite the contrary, the Agency's Member States should steadily increase their efforts to fulfil what could only be regarded as a basic duty. The Ukrainian delegation, as co-author of a resolution on the subject submitted to the ninth session of the General Conference, could not agree with the statements made by the delegates of Australia and the Netherlands, the purport of which was that the Agency should make no clear declaration of the wishes of its Members regarding cessation of the nuclear arms race and of nuclear tests. That was, to be sure, a political question, but it was nevertheless intimately related to the Agency's activities; the Agency in fact had a particularly great interest in achieving a solution of the disarmament problem and in putting the nuclear industry on a peaceful footing.

50. The Ukrainian delegation believed that the General Conference should, at its ninth session, approve a resolution proclaiming that the Agency's Member

States were opposed to the use of nuclear weapons and urging all Members to co-operate in the interest of successful negotiations on general and complete disarmament; it should take steps towards the rapid conclusion of an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. He noted with satisfaction that a number of delegations were in favour of that proposal.

51. His Republic, like many other States of the world, was profoundly interested in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Ukraine had made good progress in nuclear physics, nuclear geophysics, radiation chemistry, radiation metallurgy, radiation biology, the applications of radiation in medicine, the use of isotopes in industry and in agriculture, the development of equipment incorporating radiation sources for use in industrial processes, and so on. In 1965 more than 60 scientific research establishments and higher educational establishments in the Ukraine had engaged in such work in close co-operation with industry.

52. Neutron activation analysis was finding ever wider application in industry. Radioisotopes and nuclear radiation were also being widely used in geological work. In the oil fields of the Ukraine various types of pulsed-neutron generators had been put into service, and with their assistance it was possible to detect not only the location of water-oil and gas-liquid interfaces and their movement in the earth, but also layers saturated with oil and gas. The Ukraine's efforts in nuclear physics were also being extended; new laboratories equipped with the latest instruments were under construction.

53. A great deal of attention was being given to the training of nuclear scientists. The main training centres - the universities of Kiev, Kharkov and Uzhgorod - all had their own research laboratories and were doing well in providing young scientists for work in the economic and scientific life of the Republic.

54. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy had lately begun to take new forms. Ukrainian scientists were taking part in the scientific work of other countries and, conversely, were inviting scientists from abroad to participate in the work of Ukrainian scientific institutions concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

55. He drew attention to the fact that the developing countries of Asia and Africa were taking a particularly keen interest in the Agency's work, as was only natural in view of the enormous possibilities offered by nuclear power, nuclear desalting, and the applications of isotopes in industry, agriculture and medicine. In that connection he wished to recall that at the eighth session of the General Conference the delegate of Senegal had urged the Agency to hold an international conference in Africa on the uses of atomic energy for the development of African countries. He believed that that proposal deserved consideration.

56. The Ukrainian delegation also supported the distinguished delegate of Ghana in his appeal, made the previous day, to the effect that the Agency should provide more active assistance to the developing countries of Africa in connection with the training of scientists. At present a large number of students from Ghana and other countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America were successfully undergoing training in higher educational establishments in the Ukraine.

57. Turning to the report of the Board of Governors, he wished to make a number of comments on various aspects of the Agency's work. Among the defects of the Agency's scientific programme he mentioned a certain lack of clarity of purpose, and a sometimes arbitrary choice of subjects for scientific conferences and projects as well as training courses. For example, out of nine training courses held during the previous year the applications of radioisotopes in industry had been touched on - and then only partially - in one alone. It was important to determine what the most important subjects were and to concentrate one's efforts on them; moreover, the best possible use should be made of the results obtained under national programmes.

58. The diversity of the Agency's programme was itself, in some ways, a defect: there was too little concentration of effort on the most important subjects, and occasionally the subjects themselves were ill-chosen. As a consequence there was an arbitrary distribution of efforts and resources among the various activities. A significant part of the Agency's effort was concentrated, for example, on the medical applications of radioisotopes, even though WHO was dealing with the same problem; and a great deal of work was being done on the agricultural applications of radioisotopes, despite the fact that that was FAO's province.

On the other hand, the Agency was giving too little attention to the use of radioisotopes in industry, a subject with which no other international organization concerned itself.

59. In some of its activities the Agency had unquestionably scored notable successes. That was particularly true of the conferences and symposia, the publications programme, the training of scientists, the publication of nuclear constants and a few other fields of activity.

60. The laboratories at Seibersdorf and Monaco were doing a certain amount of useful work, but they could hardly be expected to make a weighty contribution to the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world, nor could they do much to assist the developing countries.

61. Having outlined some of the defects of the Agency's programme, he reserved the right to return to them in more detail during the meetings of the Committees.

62. Lately the Agency had given a great deal of attention to safeguards. During the year under review the working group convened to review the Agency's safeguards system had completed its work; a new safeguards document, more satisfactory than its predecessor, had been drafted. His delegation supported it. At the same time, however, he had to point out that in disregard of the Agency's Statute, which provided that the Agency's purpose was "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world", the representatives of certain Western countries were more and more frequently claiming that the Agency's main task was to exercise control functions. He wished to stress once more that the Ukrainian delegation did not share that view.

63. Mr. von BÜLOW (Denmark) said that his delegation had studied the annual report of the Board of Governors with much interest. It showed that the Agency had some solid achievements to its credit. In particular, his delegation had noted the progress that had been made in the provision of technical assistance to the developing countries, in international scientific collaboration and in safeguards.

64. Accordingly, a vote of thanks was due to the Agency and its staff for the excellent work that had been done. In particular, however, he wished to

congratulate Mr. Eklund on the achievements of his first four years as Director General, and to extend to him the best wishes of the Danish Government on the occasion of his proposed re-appointment, which was sure to receive wide support.

65. The Danish Atomic Energy Commission wished to emphasize its willingness to help the Agency with its training programme; special funds had in fact been set aside for that purpose in the Commission's budget, and an increasing number of Agency-sponsored fellows would be welcomed at the Risø Research Establishment.

66. With regard to international scientific collaboration, Denmark had noted with particular interest the Agency's recent progress in the collection and dissemination of nuclear data of fundamental importance to the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

67. Safeguards figured prominently in the Board's annual report. The Director General had mentioned in his introductory statement to the Conference a fact which the Danish delegation was pleased to recall, namely that one of the first bilateral agreements to be placed under Agency safeguards had been that concluded between Denmark and the United Kingdom. The first team of Agency inspectors was expected to arrive in Denmark in October. He sincerely hoped that by assuming responsibility for the administration of safeguards in relation to such agreements the Agency would gain practical experience in implementing its system, and that that experience would prove valuable for the further evolution of the safeguards programme.

68. In conclusion, he congratulated Ambassador Asakai on his election to the high office of President and asked him to convey to the Government of Japan Denmark's sincere gratitude for the kindness and hospitality accorded to the Conference.

69. Mr. TÉTÉNYI (Hungary) said that in thanking the Japanese Government for the invitation to hold the Conference in Tokyo he also expressed his sympathy to the Japanese people, two of whose towns had been victims, 20 years previously, of a terrible atomic bombardment which had cost hundreds of thousands of people their lives. The scientific discovery of the atom must never again be used for mass extermination.

70. The Hungarian delegation had already repeatedly pointed out in the past that the effectiveness of the Agency's work depended to a great extent on success in limiting the atomic weapons race, in achieving mutual understanding between the peoples of the world and in maintaining peaceful co-existence. It therefore could not agree with the Netherlands and Australian delegates that the Agency should not concern itself with questions relating to nuclear disarmament. Two years previously, at the seventh session of the General Conference, the Hungarian delegation had welcomed the Moscow partial nuclear test ban treaty, which had made a positive contribution to the lowering of international tensions and had also had a definite influence on the Agency's work. His delegation welcomed the agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States of America regarding collaboration on sea water desalination, which had been signed in 1964.

71. Whilst welcoming the two treaties, it regretted that those steps had not been followed up and had not led to further progress towards the final banning of all types of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, prevention of the spread of weapons for mass destruction and the abolition of such weapons. It also regretted that, 20 years after the catastrophe which had occurred in two Japanese towns, bombs were again falling, the new victims being the peaceful Vietnamese people. He resolutely condemned the aggression against that country. Ultimate emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America could not be prevented by force.

72. Membership of the Agency had grown to 93, yet it still was not complete, since the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people, i.e. the Chinese People's Republic, still had not acquired its lawful place in the organization.

73. Regarding the provision of assistance to the less developed countries, he called attention to the assistance programme proposed by the socialist States. Under that programme, Hungary was supplying Afghanistan, through the Agency, with radiological oncological equipment for the establishment of a medical centre in Kabul University. That constituted an example of how the atom could serve to heal, rather than exterminate, mankind.

74. As the Agency's resources were limited, they had to be used wisely and economically. Its budget was growing too rapidly. The increase of 11% in 1966

was unjustified, especially as it was not associated with any extension of the assistance supplied to the developing countries. His delegation could not agree with the unconstitutional practice whereby the Agency bore the costs of applying its safeguards to bilateral agreements, instead of such costs being borne by the countries which were parties to the agreements. The Hungarian delegation understood the need for Agency safeguards but did not, and would never, agree to the safeguards system restricting and impeding wider application of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

75. The safeguards system could serve as a means to limit the spread of nuclear weapons only if it were applied exclusively in cases where there was a real danger of fissionable materials being used for military purposes. The Agency's safeguards activities should be subject to direct control by the Board of Governors.

76. Regarding the Agency's activities during the past year, he mentioned the valuable work it had done in training personnel, the exchange of information, the organization of conferences, symposia and panels and so on. However, he did not agree with the tendency to decrease the number of fellowships, and noted that the membership of a number of panels was sometimes weighted too much in favour of representatives of the Western countries. The achievement of closer co-operation depended on the cessation of that practice. In the preparation of conference programmes, consideration should be given to the meetings being organized by other international organizations. It often turned out that the scientific level of conferences could be raised and expenditure reduced by organizing them jointly with other bodies.

77. Speaking of the definite improvement in the work of the Secretariat in recent years, he said he was pleased that Dr. Eklund had found it possible to agree to an extension of his term of office as Director General.

78. He then proceeded to a short review of the development of atomic science in Hungary and indicated that important work was going on at the Central Institute of Physics Research in Budapest. In the course of reactor physics research, advances had been made in the chemistry and physics of organic moderators and coolants. For use in investigating the physics of the atomic nucleus a pressurized Van de Graaff accelerator had been put into operation. It had thus

been possible to determine magnetic moment by means of measurement of the internal magnetic field, and the ratios of the cross-sections of various nuclear isomers had also been established. At a number of chemical and biological institutes research was going on in radiation chemistry, radiochemistry and radiobiology. In 1964 a total of 5000 consignments had been dispatched by the Isotope Centre. Hundreds of isotope-labelled inorganic and organic preparations had been produced.

79. The application of the methods of atomic technology also required the production of nuclear instrumentation, and the past year had seen considerable progress in that direction. A semiconductor multichannel analyser had been developed and had gone into production. New types of counting equipment for laboratory use had been evolved, and likewise medical equipment including roentgenometers, positron scanners and circulographs.

80. The past year had also seen the production of a number of process-control instruments based on the use of isotopes, including in particular an instrument for controlling the mixture in blast furnaces. Progress had also been made in the use of labelled isotopes to analyse various technological processes.

81. Apart from their uses in industrial research, the application of isotopes in medicine and agriculture was continuing to develop. Experiments were being carried out with a new type of instrument for measuring soil humidity and density. A number of fresh diagnostic methods had been introduced into hospitals, distinguished by the use of new types of labelled compounds and of isotopes with very short half-lives. Pharmaceuticals was proving to be an important area for the medical and also for the industrial application of isotope methods. During the past year the Hungarian Isotopes Institute had evolved an extensive programme for the use of isotopes and radiation in drug technology.

82. In conclusion he said that the Hungarian Government had proposed that the Agency should participate in the execution of that programme, and on the basis thereof extensive international co-operation was already being organized in connection with the radiation sterilization of drugs and biogenic products and the development of isotope methods in pharmacology. He hoped that the programme, in which the Agency was already participating, would be further expanded in the future. International co-operation based on the programme was a brilliant

example of the realization of the high ideals contained in the Agency's Statute, a realization to which the Government of Hungary was always prepared to contribute.

83. Mr. YUN (Korea) joined in the congratulations to the President on his election and in expressing appreciation to the Japanese Government for enabling the Conference to meet in Tokyo. He also wished to pay a tribute to the Director General and the staff for the excellent work done, and to the Board of Governors for vigorously developing the Agency's programme to serve the particular interests of the developing countries.

84. It was his Government's policy to make the maximum use of the TRIGA Mark II reactor at its disposal for the practical application of atomic energy in industry. The Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute had given great emphasis to basic research and development with that object in view.

85. The Radiology Research Institute, set up in November 1963 and responsible for research on and treatment of malignant tumours, had brought Korea significant progress in medical science. Its cobalt-60 teletherapy unit, the first to be installed in the country, was doing useful work in the treatment of cancer.

86. In order to further plans to increase agricultural production, an agriculture division had been set up in the Atomic Energy Research Institute in April 1965; the division was scheduled to be expanded in the near future to become an agricultural research institute. Its work in applying radiation in fertilizer and seed improvement, nutritional physiology, food storage and insect control was expected greatly to advance Korean agriculture.

87. The utilization of atomic energy in industry was at present limited in extent but efforts were being made to expand the work. On the other hand, a nuclear power plant with an output capacity of 200 000 kW was projected. The Agency had provided a preliminary survey mission in 1963 and a site survey team in June 1965 to review three promising sites. His Government was planning to ask for an over-all survey mission to be sent in 1966 and hoped the request would be given sympathetic consideration.

88. It was regrettable that the study group meeting on problems and prospects of nuclear power application in developing countries, scheduled to be held in Manila in September 1965, had had to be postponed, in view of its potential usefulness for Asian countries interested in nuclear energy as a means of meeting their power needs.

89. His country was grateful for the expert services provided to it in the past and hoped that a suitable candidate would soon be found to fill the post of expert on waste disposal for which provision had been made in 1964.

90. Korean experience had shown that extensive training of large numbers of competent scientists and technicians was the most effective means of promoting the application of atomic energy in developing countries. Greater emphasis should therefore be placed upon the Agency's training programme rather than on the provision of expert services. More funds should be allocated for that work in the coming year.

91. His delegation had consistently advocated the granting of more research contracts to developing countries and would again urge the need for action to that effect. Six research contracts awarded to Korea had been concluded and four of them renewed for a further period. In view of the encouragement to the research workers concerned, it was sincerely hoped that favourable consideration would be given to Korea's application for further research contracts under the 1965 programme, and for renewal of those currently being undertaken.

92. The Regional Study Group on Reactor Utilization would undoubtedly facilitate co-operation among the countries of Asia and the Far East on problems of reactor operation and radioisotope production. His Government would ask that a meeting of the Study Group be held in Korea in the near future. The continuous and prompt exchange of up-to-date scientific and technological data and information on current national activities would be highly beneficial to the developing countries of the region, and the Agency, and in particular the regional officer, should assume an active role in promoting such exchange.

93. The regional officer system, established as an experimental measure, had proved most helpful, and he hoped that the officer stationed at Bangkok would be maintained and provided with a larger staff.

94. In conclusion, he again expressed his country's appreciation for the excellent work being done by the Agency, as the sole body with world-wide responsibility for promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

95. Mr. VEJYANT-RANGSRISHT (Thailand) congratulated the President on his election and thanked the host Government for its hospitality.

96. The Agency's technical work was proving to be of great benefit to the developing countries and with the tapering off of bilateral arrangements requests for technical assistance were increasing rapidly. During the past six years the value of requests for experts and equipment had increased by 400% but the percentage which the Agency could meet had declined to about 30%. Although allocations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Special Fund allocations were slowly growing, the Agency's share would not increase sufficiently to meet rapidly rising needs. The technical assistance position was unhealthy and action must be taken to increase the Agency's Operational Budget if requirements were to be met. It was gratifying that the Director General was trying to economize in other directions.

97. Thailand looked forward to taking part in the regional seminar on health physics to be held in Bangkok, and in the advanced training course on the application of radioisotopes in medicine.

98. Mr. HOCHSTRASSER (Switzerland) congratulated the President on his election and thanked the Japanese Government for its generous hospitality.

99. The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy had served to make it widely known that the use of nuclear energy for the production of electricity had become an attractive economic proposition in several parts of the world - a fact that would have deep repercussions on the Agency's programme, calling for gradual adjustments in the future. The main emphasis hitherto had been on the practical applications of radioisotopes; in the future there would be a certain shift to the use of nuclear energy for power production, while maintaining the valuable activities in the first area. Limitation of resources would, however, make a careful selection necessary, bearing in mind that many radioisotope applications were of interest to other international organizations as well, such as WHO and FAO.

100. The coming transition would also require adequate budget flexibility, necessitating a cautious approach to long-term commitments. The Agency would have to confine itself to helping new initiatives at the start and leave the further work to others. Efforts to secure the support of interested countries from the outset in work of that kind would be particularly useful.

101. The economically more advanced countries had to impose restraint in their demands on the Agency so that available resources could be used as far as possible for meeting the urgent needs of the developing regions. His Government was ready to make a voluntary contribution to the Agency's work in addition to its regular assessment, and to offer additional scholarships at Swiss universities for able students from developing countries. Swiss agencies supporting research were also willing to co-operate, insofar as their limited means would allow, in financing programmes of common interest. As in the past, his country's educational and research institutions would gladly accept Agency fellowship-holders for study purposes. It was the responsibility of the more advanced countries to build up their educational facilities at their own cost and to accommodate a certain proportion of foreign students; the Agency should avoid allocating funds for training institutions outside developing countries.

102. In the same connection, there should be wholehearted support for efforts to reduce administrative expenditure and it was to be hoped that the Director General would be able further to streamline the Secretariat. The prospective introduction of an electronic computer should be helpful in that respect. Also, past experience should be called upon in order to minimize the expenditure for the holding of the General Conference; various useful suggestions put forward had not as yet been acted upon.

103. The advent of economic nuclear power had had far-reaching consequences for his own country, which had decided for its construction programme to switch over immediately from hydroelectric to nuclear power stations. A first large pressurized-water power reactor of 350 MW(e) had been ordered and should enter into operation in 1969. Two further projects were at present under study. The first large installation would be of foreign design but it was hoped that Swiss industry would also gain access to the rapidly expanding market for nuclear reactors through its present development work on a heavy-water-moderated reactor type and its participation in the Dragon high-temperature reactor project.

104. In the present circumstances, the question of safeguards was therefore of great practical importance to Switzerland. Although fully intending to honour its obligation to use nuclear materials furnished from outside for peaceful purposes only, Switzerland fully recognized the need for controls. The revised

safeguards system before the Conference for approval was a considerable improvement over the one in force, despite the fact that the text still left much to interpretation. Practical experience alone would show whether the revised system would be a threat to the economical use of nuclear power plants. Nevertheless his Government was willing to approve it in the hope that co-operation would be forthcoming in the event of the need for further revision proving necessary.

105. The world still badly needed a universally acceptable and effective system of disarmament, but that problem was outside the Agency's competence and, moreover, was already being dealt with elsewhere.

106. The putting into application of a revised safeguards system at a time when the use of nuclear power was rapidly spreading would place a heavy responsibility on the Director General and the staff. Solutions striking a reasonable balance between the Agency's two basic tasks of promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy and preventing diversion to military purposes would have to be worked out.

107. The increasing collaboration of the Agency with regional organizations was a necessary development since many problems had to be treated on a regional basis. He particularly welcomed the good relationship that had been instituted with the European Nuclear Energy Agency, which had led to joint sponsorship of a number of initiatives.

108. In conclusion, he paid a tribute to the Director General and the staff for their unstinting work; in the future, the Agency would, he was confident, continue to help in bringing to mankind the great benefits to be derived from the peaceful application of atomic energy.

109. Mr. BOYESEN (Norway) congratulated Ambassador Asakai on his election as President of the Conference and asked that his delegation's thanks should be conveyed to the Government of Japan for its hospitality and for the excellent arrangements it had made.

110. As a fellow Scandinavian he took particular pleasure in congratulating Mr. Eklund on the renewal of his appointment as Director General of the Agency, which had received the unanimous approval of the Board and was sure to be welcomed by the Conference.

111. In his brief talk he would address himself to only a few specific questions. Firstly, he wanted to stress a point on which he believed there was general agreement, namely that it was in the interest of all Member States to keep extraneous political issues out of the Agency and out of the Conference's deliberations. The Agency had two main objectives, to promote the exchange of equipment and the dissemination of nuclear technology, and to prevent the misuse of nuclear materials for dangerous military purposes. Obviously, if it was successful in the latter venture, that would be an achievement of great political importance; but the best way to ensure success, in his opinion, was to have no politics in the Agency at all. The question of disarmament, as such, was not the Agency's proper sphere.

112. One of the most important tasks facing the Conference was to consider the revised and improved safeguards system. If one compared the Agency's success in bringing about agreement on the revised system with the endless disarmament negotiations that had been going on since 1945, one would have to concede that it was no mean achievement. But the system was also of importance in itself and not just as a measure of international co-operation. Clearly it had its limitations; for the time being at least only small quantities of nuclear materials would be subject to control.

113. Perhaps the most gratifying aspect of the safeguards system, therefore, was its significance for the future. Its evolution would have a close bearing on the problem of proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Agency's present safeguards programme should be regarded not as the end of the road but as the beginning of a long process of evolution. Without denying the worth of the present system, one could foresee that future safeguards must inevitably be more comprehensive and more binding. What was needed was a universal system, under the aegis of the United Nations, through which all nuclear activities having potential military applications could be closely supervised. Only with such a system could the prohibition which the Soviet delegation was calling for become really meaningful. A prohibition alone would accomplish little, and it was not the Agency's job to issue one; but the Agency could make a large contribution to the practical arrangements which would eventually bring about a prohibition.

114. In that connection budgetary questions became relevant. He could not agree with the delegate of France; the safeguards programme was eminently suited to international financing. If there was agreement that the proliferation of nuclear weapons must be prevented, it would be in the interest of the world community - and not merely of particular countries, least of all the countries that might be asked to accept controls - that that should be done. Finally, it should be stressed that the Agency must provide incentives which would encourage countries to accept safeguards, not the reverse. The Agency's principal task, after all, was to ensure that the possibilities of atomic energy were exploited to the greatest possible extent, while still avoiding the undoubted dangers inherent in it.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.