



International Atomic Energy Agency

# General Conference

GC(V)/OR.61  
7 December 1961  
GENERAL Distr.  
ENGLISH

---

FIFTH REGULAR SESSION

## OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE SIXTY-FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Friday, 6 October 1961, at 11 a.m.

President: Mr. QUIHILLALT (Argentina)

### CONTENTS

<u>Item of the agenda*</u>		<u>Paragraphs</u>
3	Credentials of delegates to the fifth regular session	1 - 79
	(b) Report of the Credentials Committee	
21	Voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1962	80 - 94

---

\* GC(V)/171.

---

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

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTH REGULAR SESSION

(b) REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (GC(V)/189)

1. The PRESIDENT called upon the Chairman of the Credentials Committee to present the Committee's report (GC(V)/189).
2. Mr. MARULANDA (Colombia), Chairman of the Credentials Committee, said that the Committee had held two meetings, on 27 September and 5 October 1961. Its report was quite clear and needed no explanation.
3. Mr. URANOVICZ (Hungary) noted from the report that the Committee was again recommending the Conference to adopt the United States delegation's proposal on the representation of China. The Committee also asked the Conference to approve its report.
4. The Hungarian delegation strongly protested against the occupation of China's seat by persons representing no one but themselves and a discredited clique of impostors who had been thrown out of China by the Chinese people. The only legitimate government entitled to send representatives of the great Chinese nation to international conferences was the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.
5. The Hungarian delegation maintained that there was only one China, the People's Republic of China, and that it was wholly intolerable that the Chinese people should continue to be deprived of its right to participate in international life on a basis of equality with other nations. The representation of the Chinese People's Republic could not be regarded as a matter of political bargaining. The Hungarian delegation would therefore vote against draft resolution I submitted with the Credentials Committee's report.
6. Paragraph 13 of the report referred to a motion introduced by the United States delegate that the Committee take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary. That motion showed the extent to which the United States could be swayed by imperialistic political considerations; it was contrary to good sense, was a flagrant breach of Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure, and had no legal basis. The Hungarian delegation's credentials fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 27, and had been issued by a Government with which the United States maintained diplomatic relations.

7. The only explanation of the motion presented by the United States delegation with regard to the credentials of the Hungarian delegation was that the United States refused to abandon its cold-war policy and come down to reality. The Hungarian Government protested against the United States' attitude, and deeply regretted that some members of the Credentials Committee still supported United States interference in the internal affairs of a Member State. Attempts of that kind were doomed to failure.

8. It was an undeniable fact that the Hungarian People's Republic had taken part in the Agency's work from the beginning. The election of Hungary to the Board of Governors<sup>1/</sup> proved that 43 Member States recognized the part it had played in that work, and the Hungarian delegation thanked them.

9. For the reasons he had given, the Hungarian delegation would vote against the two draft resolutions submitted with the report, which were manifestations of a policy that gravely endangered the very existence of the Agency.

10. Mr. PETRZELKA (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic) considered it necessary to make the following statement of principle in connection with the report of the Credentials Committee:

"In accordance with the declarations it made at the international conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Czechoslovak delegation has stated at previous sessions of the General Conference that the Czechoslovak Government does not recognize any signature on the Statute on behalf of China other than that of the representatives of the People's Republic of China. On the same grounds, the Czechoslovak Government does not recognize any credentials issued on behalf of China other than credentials issued by the only legitimate Government of China, which is the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

11. In that connection the Czechoslovak delegation protested once again against the policy of discrimination pursued by certain Western Powers, which prevented the People's Republic of China from becoming a Member of the Agency. That abnormal situation was detrimental to the Agency, to its activities and to international co-operation in the field of atomic energy.

12. The seat that belonged to China was being usurped by private persons who had nothing in common with China's 650 million people. Their presence at the Conference was possible only because Taiwan was occupied by armed forces of the United States. Moreover, the results of the elections to the Board clearly reflected the real international situation, which United States policy would not recognize.

---

<sup>1/</sup> GC(V)/OR.59, paragraph 13.

13. The motion which had been presented by the United States delegation and adopted by the Committee, and was mentioned in paragraph 13 of its report, relating to the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, was an attempt to undermine the authority of the people and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Committee's decision could not be accepted, because the credentials of the Hungarian delegation had been issued by the legally elected Government of Hungary, in accordance with the constitution of the country. The attitude of the delegations which had supported the United States motion was all the more surprising because they represented States which maintained diplomatic relations with Hungary.

14. The motion was, in fact, a manifestation of the cold war which certainly did not contribute to improving relations between States, but could do nothing to disturb the international position of the Hungarian People's Republic. The election of Hungary to the Board by 43 votes confirmed that the decision of the Credentials Committee was unfounded. It was relevant to recall that in April 1961 the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic had been elected vice-chairman of an international conference held in New York, which had adopted a multilateral convention on narcotic drugs; the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic had been elected a member of the drafting committee of the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held in March and April 1961; and a few days previously the Hungarian representative had been elected rapporteur of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

15. The Czechoslovak delegation accepted the credentials of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, and requested the Conference to approve them.

16. The Czechoslovak delegation would vote against the Credentials Committee's report.

17. Mr. MITRA (India) regretted that the Credentials Committee's report contained a number of errors.

18. In the opinion of the Indian delegation, the legitimate Government of Hungary was the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. He hoped the legitimacy of that Government would not be questioned again at each of the forthcoming meetings of the Board.

19. With regard to paragraph 5 of the report, he said that India had always regarded the Government of the People's Republic of China as the legitimate Government of China.

20. The Indian delegation would vote against draft resolution I submitted by the Credentials Committee, which was illegal and not in conformity with the precedent created by the United Nations General Assembly at its current session.

21. Mr. CARGO (United States of America) said that his delegation would vote in favor of the two resolutions reproduced in paragraph 18 of the Credentials Committee's report.

22. The United States delegation would refrain from replying to the allegations made by certain delegates, in order to avoid any political discussion which might prevent the Conference from concentrating on the important mission of the Agency.

23. The views of the United States on the representation of China and the credentials of the Hungarian delegation had repeatedly been made clear and would be made clear again in the political organs of the United Nations. In submitting its draft resolution I, the Credentials Committee had simply conformed to the practice followed at previous sessions and by other organizations of the United Nations family.

24. As the question of the representation of China was under consideration at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, it did not seem fitting that a member of the United Nations family should change the procedure it had always followed, until the General Assembly had reached a decision on the subject.

25. Furthermore, the action taken by the Credentials Committee on the question of the Hungarian delegation conformed to the practice followed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its last five regular sessions, at its third special session and at its recent special session.

26. The United States delegation hoped that the Conference would approve the report of the Credentials Committee.

27. Mr. DIMITRIU (Romania) observed that the systematic opposition of the United States and a certain number of other Powers prevented the People's Republic of China from being represented in the Agency. The Romanian

delegation must protest against such an attitude, which debarred a Great Power from participating in the Agency's activities and, by the operation of an automatic majority, arbitrarily enabled a puppet Government to usurp the seat of the People's Republic of China, which was playing an increasingly important part in international life.

28. It was inconceivable that the Agency should continue to ignore the existence of a country whose population represented a quarter of mankind, and which was in a position to make a valuable contribution to scientific progress. The Romanian delegation maintained that only the Government of the People's Republic of China was entitled to represent the Chinese people at the Conference.

29. He also protested against the Credentials Committee's recommendation concerning the credentials submitted on behalf of the Hungarian delegates.

30. The Romanian delegation would vote against the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee.

31. Mr. EMEL'YANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) vehemently protested against the recognition of the credentials of Chiang Kai-shek adherents who claimed to represent China at the Conference, whereas in fact they represented nobody but a group of reactionaries who had been driven out of China in defeat. That clique had nothing in common with the Chinese people.

32. The right to represent China at the Agency belonged solely to the delegates appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China. At the present time, no international problem could be solved without taking the views and interests of that Republic into account. The absence of the great Chinese State was prejudicial to the Agency's essential activities. China's authority on the international scene was continually increasing. It had established diplomatic relations with 40 States, and its commercial and cultural exchanges were world-wide. Except for the United States, the principal capitalist countries were trading with China; the Chinese people's co-operation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America was constantly developing.

33. At the present time, representatives of the People's Republic of China were taking part in the negotiations concerning Laos which were in progress at Geneva. The sixteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly,

currently in progress, had broken the opposition of those who, for the last ten years, had blocked consideration of the question of recognizing that country's rights in the United Nations. That vital question was now on the agenda, and the Soviet delegation was convinced that all who wished to strengthen peace and co-operation between States were in favor of recognizing the rightful place of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

34. The attitude of the United States delegation, which was endeavoring at the present session to maintain the existing intolerable situation and again to impose the adherents of Chiang Kai-shek on the Agency as legitimate "representatives" of China, showed once more that the United States was pursuing a cold-war policy and thus creating an atmosphere in the Agency which made co-operation impossible. By approving the United States motion that no proposal to exclude Chiang Kai-shek's adherents from the Conference should be examined, the majority of the Credentials Committee's members had given their support to that bankrupt policy. The presence at the Conference of outsiders who claimed to represent China only impaired the Conference's authority, and their participation in the voting made it doubtful whether the decisions taken were legally valid.

35. The Soviet delegation did not recognize the validity of the credentials of Chiang Kai-shek's representatives and would therefore vote against the draft resolution on the subject submitted by the Committee. It drew the attention of the Conference to the grave responsibility which must be borne by the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

36. It deeply regretted that the Conference had once again had imposed on it the so-called problem of the Hungarian delegation's credentials. The action of the United States delegation in raising that question could be described only as a deliberate act of provocation, which reflected a desire to create an atmosphere of tension in the Conference.

37. The Hungarian People's Republic was a Member of the Agency and discharged the obligations undertaken by it under the Statute by co-operating, in the Agency, with other States in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. On the previous day the Conference had elected Hungary to the Board by the large majority of 43 votes, thus confirming the validity of the Hungarian delegation's credentials.

38. Those credentials were in order; they were in conformity with the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic and with the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. They had been submitted by the legitimate Government of Hungary, which maintained diplomatic relations with most States represented in the Agency. Any attempt to question those credentials was an act of unwarrantable interference in the internal affairs of a Member State.

39. The Soviet delegation protested against the decision regarding the Hungarian delegation's credentials which the Credentials Committee had taken under pressure from the United States. It urged that there should be a separate vote on the two draft resolutions which the Credentials Committee had submitted for adoption, and requested a roll-call vote on draft resolution I.

40. Mr. FLBURE (Yugoslavia) said that only the Government of the People's Republic of China was entitled to represent the Chinese people at the Conference.

41. He regretted that the validity of the Hungarian delegation's credentials had been disputed. His delegation considered that those credentials were in full conformity with the provisions of Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure.

42. He would vote against the recommendations of the Credentials Committee.

43. Mr. ZHMUDSKY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the representatives of many countries, met together to consider extremely important and urgent questions, had once again been obliged, to suit the convenience of the United States, to abandon their essential work in order to hold a kind of spiritualist seance. The United States delegation proposed to admit, as the genuine representatives of China, people who were, so to speak, ghosts belonging to the Chiang Kai-shek clique conjured up from the grave to which they had been consigned thirteen years previously, following the glorious victory of the people's revolution in China. It might well be asked how much longer such fair-ground spiritualist shows with conjuring up of phantoms would continue. Was it not time to put an end to that caricature of history, reality and common sense?

44. If the United States persisted in refusing to recognize the People's Republic of China, it would eventually find itself isolated. There was adverse criticism of that erroneous policy even in the United States itself:



Professor Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia University had urged that the United States should not make itself look foolish in the eyes of the world and irritate its friends still further by persisting in its attitude towards China. The fact should be faced that there was in the world only one China, in which 650 million persons, who had entrusted their legitimate Government in Peking, the capital of the country, with a noble undertaking, were trying to build a new society.

45. Some people claimed that the matter of the representation of China should first be solved in the United Nations. He asked them whether it was admissible in our age that an international organization as important as the Agency should bury its head in the sand and seek refuge in purely formal considerations and procedural subterfuges in order to convince people that political problems of the greatest importance, such as the representation of China, were outside its competence.

46. The Agency, which was based on the noble ideals of universality and impartiality, should take decisions that were uncompromisingly logical and in keeping with its principles. It should demonstrate its loyalty to those ideals and unanimously reject the inadmissible recommendation made by a majority of the Committee, under pressure by the United States, regarding the bogus credentials of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

47. The Ukrainian delegation regretted that the Conference was obliged to consider the question of the credentials submitted by the lawful representatives of the People's Republic of Hungary. It was obvious to any unbiased person that there could be no question of disputing the validity of those credentials, and his delegation strongly objected to the matter's being raised.

48. Mr. SHIN (Republic of Korea) approved the report of the Credentials Committee and regretted that some delegates had seen fit to raise political questions, whereas the Conference should concern itself solely with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

49. The Credentials Committee had rightly recognized as valid the credentials presented by the lawful Government of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China was oppressing the Chinese people and had been guilty of

aggression in Korea, Tibet and Laos. In that connection, he wished to remind the Conference that a resolution of the United Nations in 1951 had recognized that Communist China had been an aggressor.

50. He sincerely hoped that the Conference would adopt the report of the Credentials Committee without spending further time on political discussions of matters which would be considered at the present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The delegation of Korea would vote in favor of the Credentials Committee's report.

51. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) said that he would not return to the legal aspects of the Credentials Committee's report, which eminent jurists had already covered. He would limit himself to its political aspect.

52. The People's Republic of China occupied an extremely important place in the world, if only because of the size of its population. Furthermore, its potential with regard to the utilization of atomic energy was enormous and the Agency needed the collaboration of such a great Power in order to extend its activities. The delegate of the United States had urged the Conference not to discuss political questions, on the pretext that the Agency should occupy itself exclusively with the uses of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. He wondered how one could reasonably undertake to explore that new field of activity and at the same time refuse to admit to the Agency a country whose collaboration was indispensable for the achievement of that aim.

53. At a meeting of Foreign Ministers in Berlin, Mr. Foster Dulles had told the Soviet representative that he did not know of any country called the People's Republic of China. Shortly after that, the whole world had had to admit that that country existed. At the present session of the Conference, that same country was being refused admission to the organization responsible for promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy; but very shortly the People's Republic of China would have to be recognized as one of the world's great atomic Powers. Each year the same outworn arguments were put forward because of a refusal to face facts.

54. With regard to the credentials of the Hungarian delegation, the United States delegate had said that for several years the United Nations General Assembly had taken no decision on the validity of the credentials presented

by the representatives of that country. Statements of that kind served only to keep the cold war alive. The Polish delegation could not accept the decision of the Credentials Committee on that subject, and would therefore vote against the Committee's report.

55. Mr. HADI (Indonesia) stated that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the only lawful government of China. For that reason it was impossible to recognize the validity of the credentials presented by the delegates of the Government of Taiwan. The Indonesian delegation would consequently vote against draft resolution I, which the Credentials Committee recommended for adoption. As to the report of that committee, his delegation approved it, with the reservation that, in its opinion, the credentials presented by the Hungarian delegation were in conformity with Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure. In support of that contention, he reminded the Conference that it had elected Hungary to the Board. Furthermore, the attitude taken by the United States delegation was all the less understandable in that the Government which the Hungarian delegation represented was recognized by the United States.

56. Mr. PAZE (Albania) protested on behalf of his delegation against the fact that the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China continued to be held unlawfully by the representatives of the bankrupt Chiang Kai-shek clique, which was in the service of American imperialism. It was entirely unjust that 650 million Chinese should not be represented at the Conference.

57. Despite the efforts of many peace-loving countries to settle the problem of Chinese representation, no progress had so far been made in that direction because of the hostile attitude of the United States and of other Western countries towards the People's Republic of China. It was high time to put an end to that abnormal situation which was preventing the Agency from carrying out its statutory functions.

58. The People's Republic of China was a great world Power and played an important role in international affairs. It maintained diplomatic relations with more than 30 countries and commercial and cultural relations with a still larger number of States. No international problem could be settled without its participation. All international problems which, up to the

present, had been discussed in collaboration with the People's Republic of China had been satisfactorily settled; that showed the constructive attitude adopted by its Government. Conversely, those problems from the discussion of which China had been excluded were still awaiting solution.

59. The policy followed by the People's Republic of China was one of peace and sincere co-operation with all countries, based on the principles of equality, non-interference, mutual respect between peoples and peaceful coexistence. That policy met with the full support of all peace-loving peoples. To deny the great role of the People's Republic of China in the settlement of certain international problems was to shut one's eyes to reality in order to justify the presence of delegates who, in point of fact, represented no one but themselves.

60. By militarily occupying the island of Taiwan and continuing to defend the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in international organizations, the United States was simply undermining the bases of international co-operation. All its slanders against the People's Republic of China, aimed at preventing it from occupying its rightful place in the Agency and in other international organizations, were groundless, tendentious and contrary to the principles set out in Article II of the Statute, according to which the Agency should seek to enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. Whether the United States wanted it or not, the People's Republic of China was a great world Power which was continuing to assert its authority and to make progress. That fact could be ignored only by those blindly obedient to Washington's orders.

61. The reason why the United States disdained the assistance of a quarter of the human race in a field so important for mankind was that it did not really wish to promote co-operation between all countries. That attitude represented a challenge to the Agency's Statute and to the spirit of international collaboration; moreover, it conflicted with the United States delegate's statement regarding the alleged desire of his Government to place atomic energy at the service of peace.

62. The Albanian people and its Government had always supported sincere efforts by peace-loving peoples to promote international collaboration. Hence, the attempts of the United States and a number of Western countries to keep

the People's Republic of China out of the Agency could only arouse the indignation of those peoples. The presence of a delegation that represented nobody harmed the Agency's interests, and he protested energetically against the anomalous situation. He earnestly requested the Conference to evict the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek without delay, and to invite a delegation from the People's Republic of China to take part in its work.

63. Mr. BORISEVICH (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) regretted that in four years the Agency had not succeeded, for reasons which everyone knew, in reaching an equitable solution to the problem of representation of the People's Republic of China. For the last four years the place of China had been unlawfully occupied by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which had no connection with China and represented only itself.

64. The Byelorussian delegation had already stated on many occasions and still continued to urge that only the delegates of the People's Republic of China were entitled to occupy China's place. Preventing the People's Republic of China from taking part in the work of the Agency not only dealt a severe blow to the latter's prestige but also appreciably reduced its usefulness in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy. During recent years the People's Republic of China had achieved considerable success in all spheres of activity, including nuclear science and technology. Chinese scientists were enthusiastically participating in the work of the Dubna Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, work which was directed to peaceful ends.

65. The Government of the People's Republic of China was striving incessantly to establish a zone of peace in Asia and a denuclearized zone in the Pacific. The peaceful policy followed by that country was entirely in accordance with the Agency's principles and purposes, and was finding more and more support among Member States. The admission to the Agency of a delegation from the People's Republic of China would appreciably improve the international climate, help the Agency to discharge its responsibilities, and provide a solid base for effective international co-operation.

66. Not for the first time was the Byelorussian delegation a witness to the shameful farce of which the People's Republic of Hungary was victim. The validity of the Hungarian delegation's credentials could no more be called in question than could those of other countries, including the United States.

67. Mr. YU (China) wished to reply to the flood of defamatory and inaccurate statements by the delegates from Communist countries and their satellites - statements that could serve only to contaminate the peaceful atmosphere of the Conference - with a few sincere, quiet words calculated to create a true understanding among men and nations, which had to choose between survival and annihilation. To every member of every delegation he would say that, if there were any one single nation able to serve the Agency's high aims, it was the country he represented, and that, if there were a regime that should not be heard at the Conference, it was the puppet regime of the so-called People's Republic of China. That statement was neither too categorical nor too sweeping if the word peace were accorded all the importance attached to it by Article II of the Statute. If that word were to be replaced by the word war, his country would be the first to withdraw from the Agency and give place to the puppet regime of which he had just spoken.

68. It was a well-known fact that the head of the communist gang in Peking wished to eliminate capitalism by war, and that his plan to solve the population problem in continental China was to destroy a quarter of the Chinese people. Without recourse to atomic energy, the puppet communist regime had already liquidated 20 million people since its occupation of that part of China. The horror and devastation that that regime would spread throughout the world, were it in possession of sufficiently dangerous atomic weapons, could easily be imagined. That being so, was it an exaggeration to maintain that the puppet regime of Peking was the least qualified candidate for membership of an Agency whose aims were exclusively peaceful?

69. The Republic of China had inherited a tradition of 40 centuries of peace, and that experience was its most valuable contribution to the Agency and to humanity at large for the promotion of prosperity and the fight against war. It was in the twentieth century that the West had discovered the secret of splitting the atom, and had hastened to use its knowledge for the manufacture of weapons of war. The world hoped, in spite of everything, to find some means of saving mankind from complete annihilation, but at the same time continued tests aimed at producing more powerful atomic bombs. People talked about disarmament, but the fact that it was necessary first to disarm the hearts of men was not recognized. The Chinese people had discovered the

secret of splitting the molecule and invented gunpowder more than eighteen centuries before, but had used the discovery to make fireworks and rockets for purposes of amusement. The ancient Chinese had seen the danger of encouraging the production of means of destruction without any spiritual sanctions which could prevent their misuse. In other words, the Chinese delegation was firmly convinced that moral progress must keep pace with material progress. The Chinese people had disarmed before arming. A nation which throughout its history had so well understood the meaning of the word "peace" should be the last to leave the Agency if the Agency's objectives remained peaceful.

70. He hoped that the delegates to the Conference would heed his message, for he was convinced that any unfortunate decision regarding the representation of his country in any international organization would mark a further step towards the break-up of that organization and the annihilation of mankind, which must be avoided at all costs.

71. Mr. DOBREV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation strongly protested against the draft resolution recommending the Conference not to consider, at its fifth regular session, any proposals to exclude the delegate of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

72. The delegates of South Korea and of the Chiang Kai-shek clique had claimed that such a proposal was a propaganda maneuver. What kind of propaganda could it be, when 650 million Chinese were not represented in the Agency? It could no longer be denied that the great People's Republic of China really existed. The Chinese people had completed the great socialist revolution and China had become a really powerful State. The lawful government of China had been recognized by all the socialist countries, a large number of Asian and African countries, and even by Great Britain. The former Commander-in-Chief of the British armies, Field-Marshal Montgomery, had recently stated that there was no China but the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintained relations only with the People's Republic of China and recognized only the government of that Republic.

73. At every session since the Agency had been set up, the Conference had gone through the same farce in order to avoid recognizing the People's Republic of China, because the greatest capitalist Power in the world was seeking to seize foreign territories, establishing bases on the Chinese

territory of Taiwan and pursuing a dictatorial policy in the Agency for purely political and selfish purposes, thus paralyzing its activities. For those reasons, the Bulgarian delegation strongly protested against the recognition of the credentials of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and would vote against the draft resolution before the Conference.

74. With regard to the credentials of the Hungarian delegation he wondered whether any reasonable man could contest the validity of the credentials issued by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. The previous day, Hungary had been elected to the Board by a majority of the Members of the Agency. It enjoyed the confidence of the countries of Eastern Europe, which had asked it to state their views on current problems confronting the Agency. Why was the United States delegation proposing, against the wishes of the majority of Members, that the validity of the Hungarian delegation's credentials should not be recognized? There could be no doubt about the answer to that question: the United States was attempting, by a policy of cold war, to sap the foundations of co-operation between all the nations of the world.

75. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution I submitted by the Credentials Committee.

76. At the request of Mr. Emelyanov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) a roll-call vote was taken.

The Republic of Korea, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

The result of the vote was as follows:

In favor: Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Iran, Italy, Japan.



Against: Morocco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq.

Abstaining: Pakistan, Iceland, Israel.

77. Draft resolution I was adopted by 37 votes to 25, with 3 abstentions.

78. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution II submitted by the Credentials Committee.

79. Draft resolution II was adopted by 44 votes to 12, with 8 abstentions.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND FOR 1962 (GC(V)/163, 183, 187)

80. The PRESIDENT invited the Rapporteur of the Committee for Pledges of Voluntary Contributions to the General Fund to introduce the Committee's reports (GC(V)/183, 187).

81. Mr. POLACZEK (Austria), Rapporteur of the Committee for Pledges of Voluntary Contributions to the General Fund, drew the attention of the Conference to the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Committee concerning increased voluntary contributions to the General Fund (GC(V)/183).

82. He had pleasure in announcing that the total contributions pledged for 1962, as of 4 October 1961, amounted to \$1 066 945. Since that date, the Government of Pakistan had announced that it would contribute the equivalent of \$6000 in Pakistan rupees.

83. On behalf of the Committee, he recommended the Conference to approve the draft resolution on voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1962 (GC(V)/187), in which it would express its appreciation to those Member States which had pledged contributions and urge all other Member States to contribute to the maximum extent compatible with their resources.

84. Mr. FLORES (Mexico) announced that his Government would contribute to the General Fund for 1962 the sum of \$8500, which represented an increase of 13.33% over its contribution for 1961.

85. Mr. KRISTENSEN (Denmark) stressed the importance of voluntary contributions for the Agency's budget. Over the years there had been a very modest increase in the target fixed for those contributions, and it was therefore quite reasonable for the Conference to ask Member States who were able to do so to contribute amounts which bore at least the same ratio to the target for each year as did their assessed contributions to the regular budget.

86. Denmark had applied that principle since 1959, and would continue to do so in 1962, as the Danish delegate had announced at the meeting of the Committee. He was glad that the other Scandinavian countries were also applying the principle. He therefore supported the Committee's draft resolution, and sincerely hoped that the Committee's recommendations would meet with increasing understanding on the part of Member States.

87. Mr. EMEL'YANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Union attached great importance to the Agency's work in connection with technical assistance to the developing countries. That was one of the responsibilities of the Agency, which was called upon to accelerate and increase the contribution of atomic energy to the peace and prosperity of the whole world.

88. His delegation had carefully studied the draft resolution sponsored by Brazil and South Africa, calling for an increase in voluntary contributions to the General Fund (GC(V)/163). His delegation considered that the draft ran counter to the spirit of the Statute, as it proposed to transform the voluntary contributions of Member States into compulsory ones. That was clearly indicated in operative paragraph 2, which was a flagrant violation of the very principle of voluntary contributions. The Agency should adopt the practice of the United Nations, whose activities in the field of technical assistance to the developing countries accorded with that principle. The draft resolution sponsored by Brazil and South Africa was at variance with that practice.

89. The explanation given was that the Agency's resources were inadequate, but that was far from true. It was common knowledge that the Soviet Union had put at the disposal of the Agency 70 fellowships, 50 of which were tenable for a period of five to six years, for training experts at universities and

colleges in the USSR, and 20 fellowships for giving scientists and experts from the underdeveloped countries advanced training, for periods of from three to six months, at scientific research institutes of the USSR. The Soviet Union's contribution under that program was equivalent to 1 170 000 rubles, or \$1 300 000. The Soviet Union had also put the services of 30 experts at the Agency's disposal free of charge. It was common knowledge, too, that the Soviet Union had made an additional voluntary contribution of 50 000 rubles in 1959. That sum would have enabled States Members of the Agency to obtain equipment, instruments and apparatus from the Soviet Union. But as the Soviet delegation had repeatedly pointed out, certain circles had put numerous obstacles in the way of making use of those offers.

90. At the beginning of 1960 the Soviet Union had sent a qualified expert to Vienna on a special mission to negotiate with the Agency. During those negotiations the USSR had stated its willingness to supply certain apparatus and equipment for use in the atomic industry and in scientific establishments. The items in question consisted of standard radioisotope laboratory equipment, radiation measuring instruments for geological research, equipment for medical radiation laboratories, and so on. But the Soviet Union's proposals had met with opposition from the Secretariat.

91. At the same time the Soviet Union had stated that the apparatus and equipment would be supplied to the Agency at world market prices. The Secretariat and the Director General had had to admit that, in many cases, the price of the Soviet equipment was not only competitive with world market prices, but lower than that quoted by Western countries for similar equipment. The question therefore arose why the Secretariat had not accepted the Soviet proposal to supply that equipment to the countries concerned. The Soviet Union had twice stated that it was prepared to meet Afghanistan's request for complete equipment for the Nuclear Physics Faculty of Kabul University. It had also been ready to comply with the United Arab Republic's request for equipment for medical establishments. One example of the ill will shown by the senior officials of the Agency with regard to making use of the Soviet Union's voluntary contributions was to be found in the intolerable and inexplicable

delays within the Secretariat in connection with obtaining a mass spectrometer for the Agency's Laboratory. That apparatus had been supplied by the Soviet Union as a voluntary contribution, i.e. free of charge, yet the Secretariat was nevertheless spending an unconscionable time collecting funds to pay for something which was being given free! Had ever such nonsense been heard?

92. For its part, the Soviet Union had done everything in its power to assist the Secretariat in using its voluntary contribution. From the time that it had offered the contribution, it had made proposals to the Secretariat regarding the supply of equipment and apparatus the total value of which had been more than double that of the contribution. If the Secretariat had really wanted to use the Soviet contribution and to supply Soviet equipment to developing countries, the amount of the contribution would have been used up long since.

93. The policy of the Soviet Union with regard to technical assistance to developing countries was well known: the Soviet Union gave such assistance and would continue to give it.

94. For the reasons already stated, the Soviet delegation could not approve the proposal of Brazil and South Africa, which in effect transformed voluntary contributions into compulsory ones.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.