

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH SESSION

Official Records


**791st  
PLENARY MEETING**

 Saturday, 13 December 1958,  
at 3 p.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Charles MALIK (Lebanon).

## AGENDA ITEM 44

## Budget estimates for the financial year 1959

## REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4070)

1. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it the draft resolution I to VI contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/4070] and the amendment [A/L.258] which El Salvador, the Netherlands and New Zealand have proposed to draft resolution I.

2. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee (translated from Spanish): I have the honour to present the report of the Fifth Committee [A/4070] on agenda item 44: "Budget estimates for the financial year 1959".

3. This report summarizes the debates in the Fifth Committee and reproduces the different decisions taken, which are now put forward as recommendations to the General Assembly.

4. The first decision relates to the organization of the Secretariat. The Committee having considered the question in all its details notes that the Secretary-General proposes to amalgamate in a single department the activities of the Technical Assistance Administration with those of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. I understand that no action by the General Assembly is called for in the matter, and that it is mentioned only for purposes of information as a decision of the Fifth Committee.

5. The draft resolutions approved by the Committee are to be found at the end of the report. Draft resolutions I and II refer respectively to the appropriation of \$60,758,620 for the financial year 1959 and to the unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for that year. Then come two draft resolutions relating to the working capital fund, which is increased to \$23,500,000 for 1959.

6. Draft resolution V concerns the classification of United Nations Headquarters, New York, in the schedule of post adjustments for salaries. The alteration proposed was justified by the increase in the official cost of living index in New York.

7. Lastly, draft resolution VI relates to the agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague, the seat of the International Court of Justice. The agreement in question is to be amended in order to authorize an increase in the annual contribution by the Court for the use of the Palace.

8. These six draft resolutions contain the recommendations which the Fifth Committee submits to the General Assembly in connexion with item 44 of the agenda.

In accordance with rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Fifth Committee.

9. Mr. SCHURMANN (Netherlands): In its resolution 896 (IX) of 4 December 1954 the General Assembly decided that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened to conclude a convention for the reduction or elimination of future statelessness as soon as at least twenty States had expressed their willingness to co-operate in such a conference. In June 1957 the required number of twenty States willing to participate in the conference had been reached.

10. The conference should, therefore, have been held this year, 1958, but the Secretary-General decided to postpone the convening of the conference until March 1959 because the facilities at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, where the conference was to be held, were already exhausted for the year 1958 due to the fact that the building would serve as a meeting place for the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the International Law Commission, the Economic and Social Council, and the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

11. Accordingly, the Secretary-General convened the conference for March 1959. A number of States announced their attendance and provision for the costs of the conference estimated at \$43,500 was made in the proposed budget for 1959. During the first reading of the proposed budget in the Fifth Committee [661st meeting] this provision was adopted without discussion. During the second reading, however, a proposal was made for the elimination of this item from the budget, and the Fifth Committee [704th meeting]—if I may say so, in a rather hasty decision—unfortunately adopted this proposal.

12. Our three delegations regret this decision of the Fifth Committee which in practice overrules a previous decision made by the General Assembly itself. Once the General Assembly had decided that the conference should be convened as soon as twenty countries had indicated their willingness to participate and when the Secretary-General had given effect to this decision by convening the conference, it was, in our

opinion, injudicious for the Fifth Committee to withhold the means for the meeting of the conference to which several countries had already appointed plenipotentiaries, and thus to nullify the decision of the General Assembly.

13. Apart from this argument, however, the decision of the Fifth Committee was, in our opinion, not a wise one, and this for two reasons. Firstly, the year 1960 is already more burdened with codification conferences than the year 1959. I need only remind this Assembly that in 1960 there will be held the second United Nations conference on the law of the sea and in all probability a conference on diplomatic intercourse and immunities.

14. Secondly, it is urgent—I repeat, it is urgent—that this conference for the elimination of statelessness should be held, and the High Commissioner for Refugees has indicated several times that his office is anxiously awaiting the results of this conference.

15. For these reasons my delegation, together with the delegations of El Salvador and of New Zealand, has introduced an amendment [A/L.258] to draft resolution I of the Fifth Committee to the effect that the provision for the holding of the conference in 1959 should be restored.

16. I should like to point out that this means no extra expenditure, because if the item is removed from the budget of 1959 it will automatically have to appear on the budget of 1960, and therefore in terms of money it makes no difference to the General Assembly whatsoever.

17. On behalf of the sponsors of the amendment I express the sincere hope that it will be adopted.

18. Mr. OPRESCU (Romania) (translated from French): I do not think it is quite true to say that the Fifth Committee's decision was taken hastily. That decision was taken after the receipt of replies from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions based on the suggestions made by this Committee, and I must emphasize that none of the co-sponsors of the amendment [A/L.258] raised the slightest objection at the time.

19. When we proposed in the Fifth Committee [704th meeting] that the budget estimates for 1959 should be reduced by the sum of \$43,500 which had been requested in connexion with the convening of the conference for the elimination of statelessness, we had the following facts in mind. Over the past three years, in other words from the time when this conference was first mooted, only twenty countries have signified their agreement to the convening of such a conference, and there seems little likelihood of its being successful. The budget expenditures for 1959 are moreover somewhat high.

20. Bearing in mind the Advisory Committee's suggestion that this international conference should be postponed to a later date and that the budget estimates for 1959 should be reduced by \$43,500, the Fifth Committee decided by a large majority to reduce the budget by this amount and to propose to the General Assembly that the conference should be convened at a later date.

21. That is why we are going to vote against the proposal contained in the amendment submitted to the

Assembly, and we urge all other delegations to do so too, thus endorsing the Fifth Committee's decision and the suggestions made by the Advisory Committee.

22. We hope that the sponsors of the amendment will be willing to withdraw their proposal; we ask them to do so in view of the high estimated expenditure for 1959 and the need for States to have much more time to reflect on this question. Further, we believe that such a conference if it were held at a later date might prove successful. At all events, we would draw attention to the provisions of articles 85 and 86 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which lay down explicitly that all decisions on budgetary questions or amendments relating to such questions must be made by a two-thirds majority.

23. Mr. GEORGIEV (Bulgaria) (translated from French): I should like to add a few words to what the representative of Romania has just said. In addition to the rules which he has mentioned, I would refer to rule 154 which reads:

"...No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated...shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

24. The question of convening an international conference on statelessness would have financial implications, and the amendment [A/L.258] is therefore unacceptable under rule 154. Consequently, I am formally raising the preliminary question of the admissibility of this amendment.

25. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand): The representative of the Netherlands has already outlined in detail the reasons which have moved the three delegations of the Netherlands, New Zealand and El Salvador to propose the amendment [A/L.258] which is before the Assembly. I do not propose therefore to detail those reasons again, but I should like to comment on the objections which have been taken to this proposal by the representatives of Romania and Bulgaria.

26. If I understood the representative of Romania correctly, he commented on the question as to whether or not the Fifth Committee had acted hastily. Of course, that is a matter of opinion and, while I would not venture to dispute it in detail with him, I should like to suggest that its action in this particular case was injudicious. I say that because of the background which has already been outlined regarding this particular proposal.

27. First of all, there is the resolution of the General Assembly at its ninth session—resolution 896 (IX)—that a conference be convened, and I think that the Assembly's words were "as soon as the requisite number of States have communicated their willingness to co-operate in such a conference". The requisite number of States have communicated their agreement to the holding of such a conference and, since the question to be discussed at that conference is statelessness—which is a very important question to a number of countries—it would seem to be the course of reason and of co-operation to allow that conference to be held. My own country is not particularly concerned with the immediate problems to be dealt with in this conference on statelessness, but I suggest to

the Assembly that, since it is a problem affecting many countries, and the High Commissioner for Refugees has drawn particular attention to it as one upon which he feels it important to reach some decision, it would be wise to allow this conference to proceed.

28. As to the role of the Advisory Committee in this matter and the reference made particularly to rule 154 by the representative of Bulgaria, I venture to suggest that the Advisory Committee has in fact discharged its function in respect of this particular matter.

29. I venture to suggest that, as indicated in paragraphs 80 and 81 of the report of the Advisory Committee [A/3860], there has been substantial consideration of this point by the Advisory Committee and, for the practical reasons urged by the representative of the Netherlands, I would think it important that we should act in a way which will allow this conference to proceed.

30. It has been pointed out that the Secretary-General has already made provision in this year's schedule of conferences for the holding of this conference. The conference has, in fact, already been convened. It would have been held last year but for the impracticability of arranging it with the conference facilities available to the Secretary-General. It would be very difficult indeed to have it next year in view of the great range of conferences to be held in that year; and on these practical grounds, and with full regard for considerations of economy, I wish to urge upon the General Assembly the importance of our acting in a way which will assist in the solution of this problem of statelessness.

31. Mr. GEORGIEV (Bulgaria) (translated from French): I am not very well acquainted with the Sixth Committee's work, but as far as I know it has not considered at this session the question dealt with in the present amendment [A/L.258]. According to rule 67 of the rules of procedure, however, "The General Assembly shall not, unless it decides otherwise, make a final decision upon any item on the agenda until it has received the report of a committee on that item".

32. We have no report from the Sixth Committee on this subject, and I do not think that it would be proper procedure for the General Assembly to take a decision on it before taking a decision on the problem raised by rule 67.

33. I must therefore press my motion on the question of admissibility, basing myself on the rules I have mentioned and those to which the representative of Romania has referred.

34. Mr. SCHURMANN (Netherlands): I wish to say just a few words in answer to the objections raised by the representatives of Romania and Bulgaria.

35. The representative of Romania put forward two arguments. In the first place, he said that if this conference were not held in 1959 that would represent a saving for the United Nations. I have already explained, during my first statement, that that is certainly not the case. The General Assembly has already decided that the conference will be held; therefore, it is merely a question of whether it will be held in 1959 or in 1960. If the conference is not held in 1959, that will not mean that the United Nations will save the \$43,500 needed to meet the expenditures of the conference. It

merely means that that amount will have to appear in next year's budget.

36. In the second place, the representative of Romania said that it would be a good thing not to take a decision on this question now and to leave further time for thought about it. It seems to me that since the original decision to hold the conference was taken in 1954 [resolution 896 (IX)], since the conference has already been convened, and since a considerable number of States have already indicated their willingness to participate in it, there is really no reason to postpone the conference any longer. I do not think that any State needs more time than the four years which have elapsed to think over its attitude towards the conference.

37. So much for the points raised by the representative of Romania.

38. I turn now to the two points raised by the representative of Bulgaria. In the first place, he mentioned rule 154 of the Assembly's rules of procedure, which states:

"No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General."

and:

"No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

39. Both those conditions have been fulfilled in the present case. The Secretary-General has indicated in his budget estimates that the cost would be \$43,500 (A/3825, p. 7). The Administrative and Budgetary Committee—that is to say the Fifth Committee—has commented and advised on that amount. It has stated that the amount in itself is correct, merely commenting that, if the General Assembly wished to defer the matter, that might be done this year. In any case, there was advice from the Fifth Committee. Hence, I repeat, the two conditions mentioned in rule 154 have been met.

40. The second objection raised by the representative of Bulgaria was that the condition mentioned in rule 67 of the Assembly's rules of procedure had not been complied with. Rule 67 states that:

"The General Assembly shall not, unless it decides otherwise, make a final decision upon any item on the agenda until it has received the report of a committee on that item."

41. To my great surprise, the representative of Bulgaria went on to say that in this case we had received no report. I have before me document A/4070, entitled "Report of the Fifth Committee". In it, the question is treated at length. How, then, anyone can possibly maintain that we have received no report from a committee on this question is a complete mystery to me.

42. I therefore think that those procedural objections are not well founded.

43. Before leaving this rostrum, I should like to say that the question of statelessness is a real, human

tragedy. There are thousands of people in the world who are suffering under this condition. I think merely from the point of view of humanity it is reasonable that the States should get together as quickly as they possibly can to relieve the suffering of these people. I think that that is a consideration which States Members should bear in mind in deciding whether this conference should be held in 1959 or should again be postponed.

44. Mr. GEORGIEV (Bulgaria) (translated from French): I apologize to the President and Members of the General Assembly but it is not a report by the Fifth Committee that is in question. When I said that there was no report I was thinking of the Sixth Committee. In my opinion we ought to have had a report from the Sixth Committee. I know it will be objected that the Sixth Committee has already adopted a decision which takes effect automatically: if the conditions are fulfilled, the conference must be convened. But that is not my view. For an international conference to succeed, preparations are necessary, and I believe that, for such a conference to be convened, the Sixth Committee should have dealt with the matter during this session and should have taken a decision. If I spoke as I did, it was because as far as I know—I am not familiar with the work of the Sixth Committee—there is no report and the Sixth Committee has not considered this question. That is why I raised the preliminary question of the admissibility of the amendment submitted to the Assembly [A/L.258] and am pressing the point.

45. The PRESIDENT: With regard to the question whether this matter has or has not been examined by the Sixth Committee, I wish to call the attention of the representative of Bulgaria and other Members of the Assembly to the fact that during its eleventh session the General Assembly adopted on this very matter a resolution which had been recommended by the Sixth Committee. I refer to resolution 1107 (XI). Since that resolution was submitted to the Assembly by the Sixth Committee, it would appear that during the eleventh session the Sixth Committee did study this matter and adopt a decision on it, prior to the action taken by the General Assembly.

46. I now invite the Assembly to vote on the draft resolutions I to VI contained in the report submitted by the Fifth Committee [A/4070]. I will first put to the vote the amendment [A/L.258] to resolution I submitted by El Salvador, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

The amendment was adopted by 44 votes to 11, with 22 abstentions.

Draft resolution I, as amended, was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 73 votes to none.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 65 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 68 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 76 votes to none.

47. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representatives who wish to explain their votes.

48. Mr. KWEEDJIEHOO (Indonesia): During the debate of the budget estimates for the financial year 1959 in the Fifth Committee, my delegation pointed out [658th meeting] that the amount of the regular budget has increased by 35 per cent as compared with the actual expenses in 1954. My delegation expressed its concern, as did the majority of the delegations, at the fact that, if the rising trend was allowed to continue at the same rate, the annual budget for the United Nations will in 1964 be almost double the actual expenses in 1954, that is to say, in a period of ten years.

49. My delegation also pointed out that the membership of the United Nations comprises not only countries with a high degree of prosperity, but also, and even mostly, countries with a low national and low per capita income. The high amount of the regular budget of the United Nations has already proved a burden to many countries, as is demonstrated by the amount of contributions in arrears. I am afraid that the burden will be too heavy for them if the annual budget continues increasing.

50. I wish to impress upon the General Assembly once again the seriousness of the situation, especially if we bear in mind the deteriorating economic situation in many countries. It is in this spirit that my delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution I on the budget estimates for 1959. I express the hope that due attention will be given to the concern expressed by my delegation and also by other delegations with regard to this matter.

51. Mr. SOKIRKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Soviet delegation abstained from voting on resolution I on the budget estimates for the financial year 1959 and voted against resolution III on increasing the revolving fund for the reasons which were explained in detail by the Soviet delegation during the debate on these matters in the Fifth Committee [704th meeting].

52. The budget estimates for 1959 include expenditure for the maintenance of a number of special missions and related activities which have been established in violation of the United Nations Charter, for political motives which have nothing in common with the high purposes of the United Nations.

53. The time has come to review certain decisions of the General Assembly, to rid ourselves of a number of special missions and organizations, to cease financing their activities and also to cease financing the activities of certain programmes which are not only useless, but harmful. I am speaking primarily of such organs as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and others, which are obviously useless and incompatible with the purposes of the United Nations.

54. The records of the Fifth Committee show that a number of delegations adduced many facts in support of this conclusion. The Soviet delegation considers that the contributions of Member States should be spent only on those activities of the Organization which really meet its purposes and aims, serve the interest of the maintenance of peace and security, and develop and strengthen understanding between States Members of the Organization.

55. The Soviet delegation feels obliged to draw the attention of States Members of the Organization to the

constant, and often unreasonable, increase of the expenditure of the United Nations and the consequently increasing burden laid on Members of the Organization.

56. The Soviet delegation expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will use his wide powers in the field of budget expenditures wisely and that he will not countenance waste. It is essential to reduce the expenditure on the Secretariat machinery, by organizing its work better and more rationally and by improving the machinery itself in accordance with the suggestions made by many delegations in the Fifth Committee.

#### AGENDA ITEM 66

#### Report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

57. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy [A/3949]. In addition, the Assembly has before it a seven-Power draft resolution [A/L.257]. It is a source for rejoicing by everyone that Powers representing all shades of opinion are sponsoring this draft resolution.

58. Mr. WISE (United States of America): The United Nations and its related organizations have played a most significant and constructive role in advancing the application of great scientific discoveries for the benefit of the people of the world.

59. The most impressive example of this in recent years has been, of course, atomic energy. The United Nations made its contribution in two ways—by organizing the first<sup>1/</sup> and second<sup>2/</sup> Conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Geneva, and by assisting in the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Conferences opened the gates and spread before the scientific world the great mass of knowledge which had been released from the restrictions of national secrecy. On the other hand, the Agency is establishing itself as the chosen instrumentality of the world community to assist Member countries in the application of this great new force to meet the needs of their people.

60. My delegation congratulates the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, and the Secretariat on the success of the second Conference. While it will take some time fully to evaluate its results, my Government believes that its stimulus to scientific endeavour and practical application will be fully as great as in the case of the first Conference.

61. The United States delegation in Geneva announced the declassification of the programme for research on the control of thermo-nuclear fusion, which promises another giant step toward the day when nuclear power will be widely available.

62. Differing views have been expressed regarding the desirability of a third conference of the same type and

<sup>1/</sup> International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 8 to 20 August 1955.

<sup>2/</sup> Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 1 to 13 September 1958.

magnitude. In the opinion of my Government, it is too early to say whether another conference on the same subject of the same size and type would be desirable. The answer will depend on a study of the proceedings by the scientific community and conference activities in the next few years. For this reason we believe that a period of more than a year will be required for the evaluation of the results of the second Conference, and for adequate consultations between the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the specialized agencies concerned, regarding the need, nature, and timing of any similar conference in the future. In conducting such evaluation and consultation the Secretary-General might well make further use of the Advisory Committee.

63. That Committee's principal terms of reference called for the planning of the two Conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy and advising the Secretary-General on the relationship agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

64. Since those tasks have been completed, my delegation feels that action by this General Assembly regarding the future of the Committee is in order. We know from the report of the Secretary-General and from observed results that this Committee has been very useful, as a small group of eminent scientists to whom the Secretary-General can turn for advice. The Secretary-General recommends that the Committee be continued with broadened terms of reference, and this appears to be fully justified.

65. My delegation has submitted a draft resolution [A/L.257], the sponsors of which are Brazil, Canada, France, India, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. In its operative paragraphs this draft resolution expresses appreciation to those responsible for the success of the second Conference, namely, the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee, the Conference Secretary-General, and the participants; it calls for an evaluation of the second Conference in relation to the need, nature and timing of similar conferences in the future; and requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly and to report on the results of the study at the fifteenth session.

66. The core of this draft resolution is operative paragraph 3, according to which the Committee, as presently constituted, will be continued as the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, with terms of reference permitting the Secretary-General to request its advice on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy which may be of concern to the United Nations. My delegation feels that this change in the name of the Committee will more accurately reflect the existing understanding of its appropriate functions as stated in the Secretary-General's report, and in addition will not give the impression, as would the continuation of its name, that there is an overlapping of its functions and those of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

67. In conclusion, I would recall the growing role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the firm support of my Government for the development of its programme.

68. We think this draft resolution will commend itself to the members of the General Assembly, as meriting the broadest support, and I urge its adoption.

69. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): In the post-war period, it would be difficult to find more striking examples of real international co-operation than the two large-scale Conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy which have been held under the auspices of the United Nations.

70. When the first Conference was convened at Geneva in the summer of 1955, there was some doubt whether that meeting of scientists would have the desired results. At that time, nearly all information on atomic energy was kept a close secret, and it seemed to be extremely difficult to arrange, in the prevailing atmosphere of the cold war, for an extensive exchange of information and co-operation between the scientists of various countries in such a field as atomic energy.

71. But the first Conference was crowned with complete success. The second Conference, which has recently concluded its work, was a significant event in the field of international scientific and technical co-operation.

72. The work and results of this Conference serve as vivid and eloquent proof of the necessity for international co-operation in the interests of peace and of the advancement of all mankind. Such co-operation in various fields of human activity is a vital need; it breaks down the barriers artificially created by those who advocate a "position of strength" policy and want to foment the cold war, and paves the way for a lasting peace.

73. The Secretary-General, in his report [A/3949], rightly points out that the second Conference greatly exceeded the first in scale. It was attended by 6,300 people from sixty-nine countries and various international organizations, and much scientific and technical information was submitted.

74. At the second Conference, a preponderant place was rightly given to a question which had not been discussed at the 1955 Conference, namely, that of controlled thermo-nuclear reactions. The mantle of secrecy has now been stripped from that highly important problem, the solution of which would place in the hands of mankind a practically inexhaustible source of energy. Soviet scientists made an important contribution to this sphere of nuclear physics. The Soviet Union was the first to publish the result of its research work on controlled thermo-nuclear processes. Implementation of the proposals of Soviet scientists for the organization of close international co-operation and the exchange of information in this field of scientific research work would undoubtedly help to speed up the solution of this problem, which is so highly important to all countries.

75. The Soviet Union has devoted considerable effort and expenditure to the solution of problems relating to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. In our country, many scientific research establishments have been set up for this purpose, large-scale scientific research and experimental constructional work is being carried on, and a number of absolutely new industrial processes have been developed.

76. As early as 1954, the first industrial atomic power station in the world was constructed and put into operation. In 1958, the first section of a very large atomic power station, the total power of which will amount to 600,000 kilowatts, was put into operation.

The significance of this work can hardly be over-estimated, if we consider the statement in the Secretary-General's report that by 1975 the majority of the new power stations in many countries will be operated with nuclear fuel [A/3949, para. 21].

77. Our country operates the largest atomic accelerator in the world—a synchrophasotron with a power of 10,000 million electron-volts. The atomic ice-breaker Lenin has been launched. The Soviet Union has made considerable achievements in the use of radioactive isotopes in the national economy and in scientific research.

78. The Soviet Union willingly shares its achievements with other countries, on the basis of bilateral agreements.

79. Furthermore, a joint institute of nuclear research has been set up at the initiative of the Soviet Union for twelve countries which have unique installations for conducting scientific research. The Soviet Union also actively participated in setting up the International Atomic Energy Agency and is giving it every support.

80. The Soviet delegation considers that the convening of international conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy under the auspices of the United Nations has been fully justified, and associates itself with the conclusions in the Secretary-General's report concerning the importance of the further development of international co-operation in this sphere. The Soviet delegation is also in favour of close co-operation between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in holding international conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Such international atomic co-operation will undoubtedly provide considerable assistance to countries in carrying out their national programmes for the establishment and development of atomic industries and other sectors connected with the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

81. Bearing in mind the need to continue and develop international co-operation and exchange in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the Soviet delegation, together with six other sponsors, has introduced a draft resolution [A/L.257]. This draft resolution recognizes the important contribution made by the second Conference to the development of exchanges of scientific and technical information and international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It also proposes measures for continuing and developing such co-operation, in order that further international conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, on the same lines as at the previous two Conferences, may be organized in the future under the auspices of the United Nations.

82. The draft also provides for the continuation of the Advisory Committee, in order that it may advise and assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations "on all matters relating to peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations may be concerned".

83. While we are on the subject of the usefulness and necessity of developing international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and of the successes already attained, we feel we must mention some of the shortcomings and actual obstacles encountered in working for such co-operation.

84. In view of the really broad development of international scientific and technical co-operation in the

peaceful uses of atomic energy, we must admit that it is absolutely essential for all States which wish to do so to participate in such co-operation. No one can deny that both the first and the second Conferences would have been much more representative and authoritative if they had been attended by scientists from the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic and certain other States. As we all know, the participation of scientists from these countries in the Conferences was made impossible by the objectionable position taken by the Western Powers and, above all, by the United States of America. We believe that the time will come when the United States and the Powers which follow it will understand the unreasonableness of this discriminatory policy and will stop placing obstacles in the way of co-operation and contacts between the scientists of various countries.

85. International conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy open up wide possibilities for co-operation and exchange of the most recent information and

experience among countries in the field of atomic science and techniques. This co-operation would be incomparably more useful if an agreement could be reached to prohibit atomic weapons, and if these weapons could be eliminated from the armaments of all States. Then the whole power of the atomic industry could be placed at the service of peace and progress.

86. It is the duty of the United Nations to promote favourable conditions which would ensure the exclusively peaceful use of atomic energy, for the benefit of science, technique and the advancement of mankind.

87. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution [A/L.257] submitted by Brazil, Canada, France, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The draft resolution was adopted by 77 votes to none.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.