

ernors and the Director-General to prepare a long-term programme for the Agency's activities, having due regard to its difficulties in financing its operational programme.

In their joint memorandum to the General Conference, the Board of Governors and the Director-General proposed a long-term plan, the purpose of which would be to provide general guidance for the direction and scope of the Agency's activities in the years to come, and to define the role the Agency should assume in furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The programme would begin in 1965 and would be reviewed periodically, so as to keep it in line with scientific discoveries and technological developments.

Sixteen delegations spoke on the long-term plan and, though they expressed some mild reservations on points of detail, all gave it general approval and praise.

Three resolutions came before the Programme, Technical and Budget Committee on this subject. One, submitted by the Board of Governors and recommending the introduction of biennial programming to begin in 1965, was adopted in committee without a vote, and in plenary after neither debate nor vote.

A second resolution, proposed by Pakistan and co-sponsored by Brazil, Iran and Tunisia, dealt with the follow-up by the Agency of the recommendations made by the UN Conference on Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less-Developed Areas (UNCSAT) and requested the Director-General to initiate specific projects in this sector in co-operation with the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council. By this resolution also, member states were urged to make available the resources needed to enable the Agency to make the fullest possible contribution to the objectives of the Development Decade. After a brief debate, the resolution was adopted in committee without a vote, as it was later in plenary.

The last resolution introduced in connection with long-term planning had to do with the Soviet-bloc proposal to establish six medical centres and six centres for physics research, and was the only controversial subject before the committee. The U.S.S.R. accepted amendments put forward by Denmark, Norway and Sweden that had the effect of referring the matter back to the Board of Governors for further study. The resolution as amended was adopted both in committee and in plenary without a vote.

Power Development

Thirteen delegations spoke on this subject, most of them stressing the importance of getting on with the planning for nuclear power. They also emphasized the desirability of full exchange of information through IAEA on experience of all sorts — favourable and unfavourable — in the development of power programmes. Particular interest was expressed in studies of the broad economic effects of the use of nuclear power, as well as limited-cost comparisons, and several countries where water supply was a serious problem underscored the importance to them of the study of water desalinization by nuclear power. The Canadian