

10. Wilcox added that the USA thought it would be useful to accelerate studies of this type of power facility with a view to producing a demonstration reactor which would convince underdeveloped countries of its usefulness. The Agency had undertaken certain studies in this field and the USA was also engaged in relevant work to which the Agency might be given access or in which it might later be invited to participate. This would be for USAEC to consider further.

11. Gray sounded a note of caution, suggesting that it would be ten years at least before small economical power reactors could be developed and that it might be unwise to stimulate excessive hopes prematurely.

12. Wilcox agreed but suggested that economical small-scale nuclear power was an important goal towards which the Agency should work; stimulation of interest through the Agency might help to speed things up. The USA was also concerned that the Agency's training programmes might not repeat not be put to the best use by trainees returning to their countries due to a lack of laboratory facilities and equipment. The Agency had a role in supplying such equipment, once technical knowledge had been imparted through training, and the USA was considering whether it might do so on a loan or long term repayment basis.

13. Wershof commented that he was personally worried by any suggestion that the Agency devote a large share of its resources to the supply of equipment in view of the fact that this was likely to consume a disproportionate amount of the small general fund. An alternative would be to develop the intermediary role of the Agency under Article XI of the statute. In this connection, he had been disappointed that the USA had concluded arrangements for a large programme of cooperation with Euratom without in any way associating the Agency with the project.

14. Wilcox admitted that the arrangements for Euratom cooperation represented a missed opportunity from the Agency's point of view. However, there had been a number of considerations to be weighed and the Euratom Agreement had been concluded as part of a pattern of encouraging European unity. He could not repeat not foresee the recurrence of a similar agreement.

15. Wilcox then went on to speak of the role which the USA had originally thought the Agency might play in the supply of nuclear fuels. At one time, the Government had envisaged this as an important role for the Agency and one which, if the Agency were able to obtain nuclear materials at concessional rates, would enable it to build up working capital. Thinking had however changed in view of the changed world uranium supply situation and the fact that supply to the Agency at concessional rates by the USA would have required congressional approval, which appeared unlikely to be forthcoming.

16. Wershof agreed that this Agency role no repeat no longer appeared as significant as it had once done. He then said that he wished to put forward informally, and seek the opinion of USA officials on, an idea being considered by senior officials in Ottawa: namely the creation of an obligation on governments to measure data on fallout and report to a central body.⁵²⁶ (Your telegram G-94 September 1† refers).

17. Wilcox stated that this idea would be considered by State Department officials and an opinion would be expressed to us in due course. In the meantime Sisco (Acting Director of UN Political and Security Affairs) offered the preliminary opinion that it might be difficult to have IAEA assume the role of depository for this information since most fallout now originated

⁵²⁶ Voir chapitre I, première partie, section A (IV)./See Chapter I, Part I, Section A (IV).