

overwhelming majority in the Board of Governors (17 votes to three, with three abstentions). They pointed out that the Board had had to choose between only two candidates, and that Dr. Eklund had been the best available man. It was desirable at this point in the Agency's development, they maintained, to appoint a scientist to the post of Director-General, and Dr. Eklund was a highly qualified and widely known scientist with considerable administrative experience.

Canadian View

The Canadian representative (Mr. Wershof), in his statement during the debate on this question, recognized that United Nations organizations should have an increasing number of higher executives belonging to the Afro-Asian group of countries but he rejected the thesis that these countries had an absolute right to this particular post at this time. The Canadian Government, he said, would have been sympathetic to a qualified candidate from Asia or Africa, but none had been proposed. He also rejected the Soviet claim that the West had not wished to consult the U.S.S.R. on this subject. Co-operation with the U.S.S.R., Mr. Wershof said, was highly desirable, but should not involve subjection to the irrational veto of a qualified candidate.

In the end Dr. Eklund's appointment was approved by the General Conference by a vote of 46 in favour to 16 against, with five abstentions. The Soviet



Canadian delegation to the IAEA General Conference in Vienna: First row, right to left— Mr. Max Wershof, Canadian Ambassador to Switzerland, head of delegation; Mr. J. L. Gray, President, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.; Miss D. Burwash, Department of External Affairs; second row, right to left— Mr. K. Goldschlag, Canadian Embassy, Vienna; Mr. L. J. Wilder, Canadian Embassy, Athens; Mr. J. W. Greenwood, AECL.