

ations as well as international co-ordination of activities in this field. In the initial phase, the Preparatory Commission also proposed that the Agency should assist its member states in laying the ground-work for reactor programmes. At the same time, the Agency should undertake planning and preparations for its longer-term programmes, such as the encouragement of nuclear research; more extensive activities in the reactor field; arrangements for the provision of nuclear materials and the development of safeguard procedures.

In the course of the discussions at the first session of the General Conference a number of member states, including Canada, offered to make available to the Agency fissionable or source materials, facilities for training and other forms of assistance which would help it to implement its programme. Mr. Wershof announced in the course of the general debate that Canada is in a position to make substantial quantities of uranium available to the Agency or its members in various forms, including fabricated fuel elements. He also informed the Conference that Canada will gladly co-operate with the Agency in the provision of training and technical assistance and in the exchange of technical information. The actual terms and conditions under which materials and assistance will be made available remain to be worked out with the Board of Governors. The majority of delegations emphasized the shortage of trained personnel and recommended that the Agency in its initial period should concentrate on training and on the exchange of information. Again many delegates suggested that maximum use of existing national facilities should be made and that the Agency should act as a clearing house rather than embarking on ambitious training and information programmes of its own. In line with this concept of the Agency's functions in its early years was the view expressed by many delegates regarding the need for economy and restraint in building up the staff of the Agency. All were agreed that the Agency should secure first-class scientists, technicians and administrators, but a good many delegates were obviously concerned lest the Agency should start off with too large an establishment — one that might be difficult to fill with competent personnel or one that might waste the talents of experts who are in short supply.

On the recommendation of the Board of Governors, the General Conference unanimously approved the proposals of the Preparatory Commission. In so doing, however, it noted that the recommendations contained in the programme were largely of a general character and recommended that "in planning the work of the Agency, the Board should give high priority to those activities which will give the maximum possible benefit from the peaceful applications of atomic energy in improving the conditions and raising the standard of living of the peoples of the under-developed areas". The General Conference also recommended that the Board of Governors should examine the desirability of making application on behalf of the Agency for participating membership in the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

The Statute provides that the expense of the Agency should be divided as between administrative expenses and operational expenses. The former are to be met by all member governments by assessment. The operational expenses are to be met by voluntary contributions and any excess of revenue over expenditures from Agency projects. The administrative budget proposed by the Preparatory Commission for the first year amounts to \$4,089,000, of which \$624,000 will be to meet the expenses of the Commission itself and of