

sensation of the countries most advanced in the technology of atomic energy in the various areas of the world, of producers of source material and of suppliers of technical assistance. The following countries were designated: Canada, France, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Brazil, South Africa, India, Australia, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and Sweden. The Conference was called upon to elect ten additional members, one each from seven geographical areas (not including North America) and three floaters. The following were elected: Argentina; Italy, Rumania, Egypt, Pakistan, Indonesia and Korea; Guatemala, Peru and Turkey*.

The Board of Governors at its first meeting elected Mr. Winkler, of Czechoslovakia, as its Chairman for the next year and, as its two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Wershof, of Canada, and Mr. Furuuchi, of Japan. The Board then appointed Mr. Sterling Cole as Director General of the Agency, subject to the approval of the General Conference. This approval was obtained on October 7 and Mr. Cole immediately took an oath of office. (Mr. Cole has been a member of the United States Congress for about 25 years. He has resigned in order to accept this appointment). Although there was no formal opposition to Mr. Cole's appointment, the U.S.S.R. delegate stated that his delegation would have preferred someone from a "neutral" country. Selection of a candidate from one of the great powers, he suggested, might lead smaller countries in need of assistance to fear that their interests might be sacrificed to those of the great power of which the Director General was a national. Moreover, in the future, other great powers might be tempted to press for the appointment of one of their nationals. However, he concluded, since the views of the Soviet Delegation had not commanded the support of certain delegations the Soviet Delegation, conscious of the importance of preserving the spirit of co-operation which had marked the proceedings of the Statute Conference and those of the Preparatory Commission, would not oppose Mr. Cole's appointment.

Programme and Budget

The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency defines the objectives of the Agency in the following terms:

The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

The Conference had before it carefully considered recommendations by the 18-member Preparatory Commission for the initial programme, budget and staff establishment of the Agency. The recommendations were necessarily couched in general terms and were designed to take account of the capacity of the new agency to complete substantive work in its first year of life. They distinguished between activities which could be undertaken from the start, with relatively modest resources, and those which will require more extensive preparation and planning. The first group included assistance to member states in acquiring knowledge and skills needed to make full use of radioisotopes and radiation sources; measures to promote the interchange of technical and scientific information, including the convening of scientific conferences; projects for the exchange and training of scientists and experts; and the formulation of standards for health and safety for the Agency's oper-

*See Vol. 8 No. 7, External Affairs July 1956.