RESOLUTION 1149(XII), as recommended by First Committee, A/3729, adopted by Assembly on 14 November 1957, meeting 716, by roll-call vote of 71 to 9, with 1 abstention, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.
Abstaining: Syria.

"The General Assembly,
"Considering that the armaments race, owing to advances of nuclear science and other modern forms of technology, creates means whereby unprecedented devastation might be inflicted upon the entire world, and that peoples of all countries should be made to realize this,
"Considering that any agreement, whether partial or general, on the regulation of armaments necessarily implies adequate international control,
"Considering consequently that public opinion must be made aware both of the effects of modern weapons of all kinds and of the necessity of reaching a disarmament agreement providing effective measures of control,
"Considering that it is therefore desirable to seek ways and means of organizing an effective and continuing publicity campaign on a world-wide scale, under the auspices of the United Nations and disregarding all ideological or political considerations,
"1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information to be disseminated and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the means available for conducting such an international campaign;
"2. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Disarmament Commission whatever assistance it may request for this purpose;
"3. Invites Member States to communicate to the Disarmament Commission or to the Secretary-General in good time any views they may see fit to submit as to the scope and content of the proposed campaign."

OTHER DOCUMENTS
A/3804. Telegram of 4 October 1957 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of German Democratic Republic. Note by Secretary-General.

CHAPTER II
QUESTIONS RELATING TO ATOMIC ENERGY

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of the effects of atomic radiation was included in the agenda of the General Assembly's twelfth session at the request of Czechoslovakia.

The debate on this subject, in the Assembly's First Committee, was opened by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia on 7 November 1957. He pointed out that the question was one which directly affected people everywhere in the world, irrespective of their political, geographical, social or other conditions. Scientists, he said, agreed that radioactivity resulting from the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes could be controlled, but that radioactivity resulting from test explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons could not. "Delayed" or "global" fall-out, as distinguished from local fall-out, could be particularly dangerous.

The strontium-90 released into the stratosphere by a test explosion remained there for an average of 10 years and then gradually descended to earth, where it eventually penetrated into vegetable and human organisms. It was highly probable that as a result of nuclear tests in 1957, in addition to the tests of previous years, the strontium-90 content in some individuals might reach dangerous limits. Even small amounts of strontium-90 could cause cancer in the human body. Strontium irradiation also was harmful to bone marrow and might be the cause of leukaemia.

Radiation, he added, could also cause genetic
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mutations and give rise to disorders such as blood diseases, blindness, deafness and dumbness, and defects in mental development. It might also cause premature death of the individual in either the pre-natal or post-natal period. Furthermore, there were strong grounds for believing that a small amount of radiation received by each of a large number of individuals could do an appreciable amount of damage to the population as a whole.

It had been argued, however, that a so-called "maximum permissible dose" of radiation produced no harmful effects, either immediately or in future generations. While opinions on this subject differed considerably, more and more scientists were coming around to the view that any dose of radiation was harmful, and that leukaemia and genetic mutations were to some extent the result of natural radiation. Any further increases in natural radiation levels should therefore be prevented.

The spokesman for Czechoslovakia also found it significant that during the past two decades, the tolerable dose of radiation for professional workers had been progressively lowered. Thus, while knowledge of the effects of atomic radiation was far from complete, it was safe to anticipate that future research would show that any exposure to radiative elements was dangerous. In the present stage of knowledge of the problem, it was pointless to speak of a maximum permissible dose.

Intensive scientific research on the effects of atomic radiation was necessary and it was no less important to ensure the proper co-ordination of such research activity. The establishment of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was proof that the United Nations had realized the necessity of an expert judgement on the effects of atomic radiation. Now, as a result of a consistent rise in the levels of radiation, it was necessary to complete the work of that Committee with the help of scientists of all parts of the world. The most appropriate forum for such an exchange of views would be a scientific conference convened under the auspices of the United Nations not later than the beginning of 1959.

Czechoslovakia accordingly submitted a draft resolution (on 2 November) recommending that a scientific conference on the effects of atomic radiation be held under United Nations auspices, and also that the Scientific Committee be asked:

1. to co-operate closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency;
2. to issue annual summary reports on the levels of ionizing radiation in the world and on the effects of radiation;
3. to indicate research fields in which further study might be required.

Another draft resolution was submitted, on 8 November, by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Mexico joined them in presenting a revised version three days later.

By this nine-power proposal, the Assembly would:

1. call on all concerned to continue their co-operation in making information available within the sphere of the Scientific Committee's terms of reference;
2. ask the Scientific Committee to complete its report as soon as possible and to make that report available to all Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and to the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (scheduled to open in Geneva on 1 September 1958);
3. to discuss the report of the Scientific Committee at the Assembly's thirteenth session in 1958.

The United States representative, pointing out that his country had long been concerned with the effects of atomic radiation, welcomed the opportunity to discuss the subject in the United Nations.

He summed up the position of his Government on the problem as follows: nuclear testing was one of the obligations imposed on the United States by its efforts to provide a strong defence for itself and other countries which relied on the United States for their security; it was well aware that there was some atmospheric contamination from all nuclear tests; because there was world concern over that fact, it wished to see tests stopped in the only way which would not endanger the defence of free countries, that is, as part of the first stage of an over-all disarmament programme; in its current testing activities, the United States was moving towards the development of nuclear weapons which produced much less radioactive fall-out; nuclear tests were only a minor source of the ionizing radiation which was harmful to human beings.

Human beings, the United States representative said, had always received a fairly constant
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amount of genetically harmful radiation from outer space, the earth's crust and even their own bodies. Radiation had always been an important cause of inherited physical defects. Weapons testing was only a minor element in a constantly changing situation in the field of radiation. The small reduction in radiation which would result from the cessation of tests could be more than offset by greater use of medical X-rays or by inadequately controlled industrial radiation. These facts suggested that radiation should not be a cause for panic. Rather, it was something to be watched and studied in an orderly scientific fashion so that whatever action was taken would be guided by scientific knowledge.

The United States considered that much further scientific work on radiation would have to be done by the United Nations, but it felt that the logical time for the General Assembly to decide on further steps in the field would be after it had received and studied the report of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

The USSR representative, supporting Czechoslovakia's position, pointed out that the peoples of the world, already conscious of the dangers involved in the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction, were doubly concerned with the more imminent peril of radioactive fall-out from test explosions. It was very dangerous to belittle the importance of the increase in the level of radioactivity resulting from the explosions of nuclear weapons. Further, it was not true to say that the claimed decrease in the radioactive fall-out of the newer nuclear weapons would not significantly raise the world's level of radioactivity. In fact, radioactivity was increasing on the earth's surface because of the fall-out of strontium-90 which had accumulated in the upper strata of the atmosphere. So-called "clean" bombs would not improve the situation; the explosions would add considerably to the radioactivity of the environment. Serious thought should therefore be given to Czechoslovakia's constructive proposal for a conference which should be held no later than 1959.

The French representative, however, thought that such a conference would be necessary only if the results of atomic experiments were kept secret for military or technical reasons. In that case, an international conference would be a most valuable forum for the exchange of information, as the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy had been. In the matter of atomic radiation, however, the Scientific Committee had, for 20 months, enabled experts throughout the world to meet and to exchange material involving neither military secrets nor industrial proprietary rights. The Scientific Committee, composed of representatives of the countries most advanced in nuclear physics, was in constant touch with all other relevant bodies and had already published a provisional report of great value to the specialized laboratories. This report was to be followed by a comprehensive report on the knowledge accumulated. There should be time to consider the data in the Scientific Committee's report before a large scientific gathering was scheduled. For the time being, a conference of the type envisaged by Czechoslovakia would be premature; it would not be conducive to scientific progress.

The United Kingdom representative considered that the Czechoslovak position was lacking in balance in that it gave almost exclusive attention to nuclear tests as a source of radiation and made little distinction between radioactive fall-out from tests and radiation in general. It ignored, for example, the fact that one of the causes of increased radiation was the greater medical use of radioactive material. It also ignored the fact that much larger amounts of radiation were released from the natural background, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, X-rays and other man-made sources than from test explosions. The genetic effects of fall-out from tests were insignificant in comparison with the effects from those other radioactive sources. The possible danger to individuals arose mainly from strontium-90, and the United Kingdom had on several occasions made it clear that the matter was being carefully watched.

In reply, the Czechoslovak representative pointed out that the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation had been directly linked, in the Czechoslovak proposal, to the preparation of the proposed conference; indeed, the Scientific Committee's report was to be used as a basis for discussion. There was no conflict between the work of the Scientific Committee and the discussion of scientific findings on radiation in an international forum.

Other speakers on the subject included the
representatives of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, India, Japan, Poland, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia.

The representative of Japan noted that there were certain difficulties connected with the submission of the report of the Scientific Committee either to an international scientific conference on the subject or to the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in Geneva in September 1958. A better approach might be to broaden the functions of the Scientific Committee. One way of doing that would be to increase its membership to include scientists of such countries as Norway, the Netherlands and Italy who were not now represented on it and who could make valuable contributions. It was already clear that thought should be given to strengthening the functions of the Scientific Committee and to placing it on a more permanent basis.

Japan accordingly proposed two amendments involving additions to the multiple-power draft resolution. By the first, the Assembly, in addition to calling on all concerned to continue making information available, within the sphere of the Scientific Committee's terms of reference, would call on them to include information on the levels of natural background radiation, exposure from the industrial uses of radiation and contamination of the environment by man-made radioactivity, including nuclear test explosions and radioactive waste from industries. The second Japanese amendment asked, in effect, that the Secretary-General study the need and method of strengthening the Scientific Committee's functions.

The Indian representative thought that it would be desirable to have a single text incorporating all the ideas put forth by the exponents of the two main schools of thought on the subject of radiation. At the same time, the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee might be broadened. The Secretary-General might be requested to consider these proposals in consultation with the Scientific Committee, taking into account the discussion and the proposals at the Assembly's twelfth session and to report thereon to the thirteenth session. India, however, would not go as far as to ask for any immediate decision on calling a conference. Its suggestions were intended to pave the way for a unanimous Assembly proposal.

On 11 November, India introduced a draft resolution which was also sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The General Assembly thereby would: (1) call upon all concerned to continue their co-operation in making available information within the sphere of the Scientific Committee's terms of reference; (2) ask the Scientific Committee to complete its report at the earliest possible date; (3) ask the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Scientific Committee, to consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field, and to report to the Assembly's thirteenth session; (4) include in the agenda of its thirteenth session the report of the Scientific Committee; and (5) transmit to the Scientific Committee the record of the discussions in the First Committee on the effects of atomic radiation.

The 16-power draft resolution was approved unanimously by the First Committee, on 11 November. The nine-power draft resolution, at the request of its sponsors, was not put to the vote. Neither were the Japanese amendments to it, nor the Czechoslovak draft resolution.

On 14 November, the 16-power draft resolution, as recommended by the First Committee was approved—also unanimously—at plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1147 (XII).

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The 13-member Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, established by General Assembly resolution 913 (X), held one session in 1957 at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, from 8 April through 18 April. This was the third session of the Committee, and all meetings were closed. At this session Professor Zénon Bacq, of Belgium, was elected Chairman, and Dr. E. A. Watkinson, of Canada, was elected Vice-Chairman.

The two principal subjects for discussion at the third session were: (1) the genetic effects of radiation; (2) the form and general content of the comprehensive report which the Com-
Atomic Energy committee was due to complete by 1 July 1958. As a result of discussions by the Committee, working papers on the following subjects were prepared:

Genetic Aspects of Irradiation: (1) Genetic effects at the cellular level. (2) Mutation. (3) Selection. (4) Assessment of the social and biological consequences of mutation. (5) Genetic effects of multicellular organisms.


Also studied were measurements of radiation levels, particularly with respect to radioactive fall-out and strontium-90. It was decided that it was desirable to make available, to nations requesting them, calibrated strontium-90 samples similar to those encountered in fall-out work. The United States agreed to furnish the calibrated samples. During 1957, four types of samples were received from the United States Atomic Energy Commission and were distributed to 26 countries.

In October 1957, the Committee submitted its second yearly progress report to the General Assembly's twelfth session. Following discussions by the Assembly on the agenda item entitled "Effects of Atomic Radiation" (see above), a resolution was adopted whereby the Assembly, among other things, asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field, and to report to the Assembly's thirteenth session.

The Scientific Committee co-operated closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and also with the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements.

As of 31 December 1957, the following Governments and international organizations and commissions had transmitted a total of 154 reports to the United Nations, 78 of which were submitted during the period between 9 March and 31 December 1957: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom and United States; FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO; and the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements.

The staff carrying out work for the Committee in 1957 continued to consist of a group of six scientists at United Nations Headquarters, working in close consultation with groups of delegates nominated by the Committee.

Documentary References

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—12TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 715.
First Committee, meetings 894-898.
A/3614 and Add.1. Cable of 12 July 1957 and letter of 26 August 1957 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovak Republic, and Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, respectively, on inclusion in agenda of 12th Assembly session of item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation".
RESOLUTION 1147(xn), as recommended by First Committee, A/3731, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 14 November 1957, meeting 715.

The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the importance of problems relating to the effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment,

"Recalling its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955 by which the General Assembly established a Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and entrusted to it among others the task of collating in its report information on radiation effects on man and his environment,

"1. Calls upon all concerned to continue their co-operation in making available information within the sphere of the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

"2. Requests the Committee to complete its report at the earliest possible date and to make that report available to all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to the second conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field, taking into account in this connexion the discussion of this item at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, including the proposals submitted thereunder, and to report to the Assembly at its thirteenth session;

"4. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirteenth session the report of the Committee;

"5. Transmits to the Committee the records of the discussion in the First Committee of the item entitled 'Effects of atomic radiation'."

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

See also above, under CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

An Agreement bringing the International Atomic Energy Agency into relationship with the United Nations came into force on 14 November 1957 when the General Assembly unanimously approved this Agreement by resolution 1145 (XII). The text of this Agreement was based upon a statement of the principles concerning the relationship between the Agency and the United Nations, as approved both by the Conference on the Statute of the Agency in October 1956 and later by the General Assembly at its eleventh session.

The draft of the Agreement was prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in consultation with the Secretariat of the Agency's Preparatory Commission. This draft text was considered by the Agency's Preparatory Commission, and, in the light of this discussion, the text, with revisions proposed by the Preparatory Commission, was considered by the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (acting on behalf of the General Assembly) on 29 May 1957.

At a joint meeting on 24 June, the Advisory Committee and the Preparatory Commission agreed upon a draft of the Agreement to be presented to the General Conference of the Agency and to the United Nations General Assembly for final approval. The Preparatory Commission had proposed the wording "primarily responsible" in article 1 of the Agreement. It was finally agreed, however, that the word "primarily" be dropped, subject to an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Preparatory Commission, setting forth a mutually acceptable interpretation of this article. (For final wording, see text of Agreement in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

The text of the agreed draft, together with the correspondence between the Secretary-General and the President of the Preparatory Commission, was transmitted to the Agency's Board of Governors (as Agency documents GOV.4 and GC.1/3 of 11 July) and to the General Assembly (as documents A/3620 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

The text of the Agreement was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October and by the General Assembly on 14 November, by resolution 1145(XII).

Also on 14 November, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1146 (XII) ) authorizing the Agency to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of

1 For text of the Agency's Statute, see below, PART II, CHAPTER I, THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.
its activities other than questions concerning the relationship between the Agency and the United Nations or any specialized agency.

The Agreement recognized the Agency as the agency, under the aegis of the United Nations, responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with its Statute and without prejudice to the rights and responsibilities of the United Nations in this field under the Charter. In particular, the Agreement provides that the Agency shall report on its activities to the General Assembly at each regular session and shall submit reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council and notify the Council whenever, in connexion with its activities, questions within the competence of the Council arise. The Agency is also required to submit reports to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations organs on matters falling within their respective spheres of competence. The Agency is to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly in case of non-compliance in relation to safeguards, as specified in article XII(C) of the Agency's Statute. It is also required to co-operate with the Security Council on matters pertaining to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

The Agreement has provisions which are somewhat similar to those in the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies on resolutions of the United Nations, the exchange of information, reciprocal representation and the inscription of agenda items. It also deals with co-ordination of activities and co-operation between the Secretariats of the Agency and the United Nations both on the administrative and on the substantive sides of the Agency's activities, including participation by the Agency in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It provides for close budgetary and financial relationships between the Agency and the United Nations, and for the use of uniform standards of international employment and personnel arrangements, to the extent that this is feasible.

The Agreement further entitles the members of the Agency's staff to use the United Nations laissez-passer and extends to the Agency certain administrative rights and facilities enjoyed by organizations within the United Nations system.

On 13 December 1957, the General Assembly approved without objection the admission of the Agency to the Joint Staff Pension Fund, by resolution 1201 (XII). (For further details about the Joint Staff Pension Fund, see below, ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, CHAPTER I, section on JOINT PENSION FUND.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——12TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 714, 715.


A/3713. Note by Secretary-General.
A/L.228 and Add.1. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1145(XII), as submitted by 18 powers, A/L.228 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 14 November 1957, meeting 715.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy concerning its negotiations with the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, including the exchange of letters relating to the interpretation of article I, paragraph 1, of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Noting that the General Conference and the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency have approved the above-mentioned Agreement,

"Approves the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX
Agreement Governing the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency

"The United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Desiring to make provision for an effective system of relationship whereby the discharge of their respective responsibilities may be facilitated,

"Taking into account for this purpose the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the Agency,
"Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. PRINCIPLES

1. The United Nations recognizes the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) as the agency, under the aegis of the United Nations as specified in the present Agreement, responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with its statute, without prejudice to the rights and responsibilities of the United Nations in this field under the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its inter-governmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by this Agreement.

3. The Agency recognizes the responsibilities of the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, in the fields of international peace and security and economic and social development.

4. The Agency undertakes to conduct its activities in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter to promote peace and international co-operation and, in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded world-wide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies.

ARTICLE II. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The United Nations or the Agency may find it necessary to apply certain limitations for the safeguarding of confidential material furnished to them by their members or others, and, subject to the provisions of article IX below, nothing in the present Agreement shall be construed to require either of them to furnish any information the furnishing of which would, in its judgement, constitute a violation of the confidence of any of its members or anyone from whom it shall have received such information.

ARTICLE III. REPORTS OF THE AGENCY TO THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Agency shall keep the United Nations informed of its activities. Accordingly it shall:

(a) Submit reports covering its activities of the General Assembly at each regular session;

(b) Submit reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council and to notify the Council whenever, in connexion with the activities of the Agency, questions within the competence of the Council arise;

(c) Submit reports to the Economic and Social Council and to other organs of the United Nations on matters within their respective competences.

2. The Agency shall report to the Security Council and the General Assembly any case of non-compliance within the meaning of article XII, paragraph C, of its statute.

ARTICLE IV. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall report to the United Nations, as appropriate, on the common activities of the United Nations and the Agency and on the development of relations between them.

2. Any written report circulated under paragraph 1 of the present article shall be transmitted to the Agency by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE V. RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Agency shall consider any resolution relating to the Agency adopted by the General Assembly or by a Council of the United Nations. Any such resolution shall be referred to the Agency together with the appropriate records. Upon request the Agency shall submit a report on any action taken, in accordance with the statute of the Agency, by it or by its members as a result of its consideration of any resolution referred to it under the present article.

ARTICLE VI. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

1. There shall be the fullest and promptest exchange between the United Nations and the Agency of appropriate information and documents.

2. The Agency, in conformity with its statute and to the extent practicable, shall furnish special studies or information requested by the United Nations.

3. The United Nations shall likewise furnish the Agency, upon request, with special studies or information relating to matters within the competence of the Agency.

ARTICLE VII. RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be entitled to attend and participate without vote on matters of common interest in sessions of the General Conference and of the Board of Governors of the Agency. The Secretary-General shall also be invited as appropriate to attend and participate without vote in such other meetings as the Agency may convene at which matters of interest to the United Nations are under consideration. The Secretary-General may, for the purposes of the present paragraph, designate any person as his representative.

2. The Director-General of the Agency shall be entitled to attend plenary meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for purposes of consultation. He shall be entitled to attend and participate without vote in meetings of the committees of the General Assembly, and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and, as appropriate, their subsidiary bodies. At the invitation of the Security Council, the Director-General may attend its meetings to supply it with information or give it other assistance with regard to matters within the competence of the Agency. The Director-General may, for the purposes of this present paragraph, designate any person as his representative.

3. Written statements presented by the United Nations to the Agency for distribution shall be distributed by the Agency to all members of the appropriate organ or organs of the Agency. Written statements presented by the Agency to the United Nations for distribution shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the appropriate organ or organs of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VIII. AGENDA ITEMS

1. The United Nations may propose items for consideration by the Agency. In such cases, the United Nations shall notify the Director-General of
the Agency of the item or items concerned, and the Director-General shall include any such item or items in the provisional agenda of the General Conference or Board of Governors or such other organ of the Agency as may be appropriate.

"2. The Agency may propose items for consideration by the United Nations. In such cases, the Agency shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the item or items concerned and the Secretary-General, in accordance with his authority, shall bring such item or items to the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council or the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate.

ARTICLE IX. CO-OPERATION WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL

"The Agency shall co-operate with the Security Council by furnishing it at its request with such information and assistance as may be required in the exercise of its responsibility for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

ARTICLE X. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

"1. The United Nations will take the necessary action to enable the General Conference or the Board of Governors of the Agency to seek an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on any legal question arising within the scope of the activities of the Agency, other than a question concerning the mutual relationships of the Agency and the United Nations or the specialized agencies.

"2. The Agency agrees, subject to such arrangements as it may make for the safeguarding of confidential information, to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

ARTICLE XI. CO-ORDINATION

"The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of achieving effective co-ordination of the activities of the Agency with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and of avoiding the overlapping and duplication of activities. Accordingly, the Agency agrees to co-operate, in accordance with its statute, in measures recommended by the United Nations for this purpose. Furthermore, the Agency agrees to participate in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, as appropriate, of any other bodies which have been or may be established by the United Nations to facilitate such co-operation and co-ordination. The Agency may also consult with appropriate bodies established by the United Nations on matters within their competence and on which the Agency requires expert advice. The United Nations, on its part, agrees to take such action as may be necessary to facilitate such participation and consultation.

ARTICLE XII. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SECRETARIATS

"1. The Secretariat of the United Nations and the staff of the Agency shall maintain a close working relationship in accordance with such arrangements as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Agency.

"2. It is recognized that similar close working relationships between the secretariats of the specialized agencies and the staff of the Agency are desirable and should be established and maintained in accordance with such arrangements as may be made between the Agency and the specialized agency or agencies concerned.

ARTICLE XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

"1. The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

"2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the Agency undertake to consult from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services and appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Agency, and with a view to securing, within the limits of the Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the Agency, as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable.

"3. The consultations referred to in the present article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished by the Agency to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Agency shall be financed.

ARTICLE XIV. STATISTICAL SERVICES

"The United Nations and the Agency, recognizing the desirability of maximum co-operation in the statistical field and of minimizing the burdens placed on national Governments and on organizations from which information may be collected, undertake to avoid undesirable duplication with respect to the collection, compilation and publication of statistics, and agree to consult with each other on the most efficient use of resources and of technical personnel in the field of statistics.

ARTICLE XV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

"The United Nations and the Agency, recognize the desirability of co-operation concerning the provision of technical assistance in the field of atomic energy. They undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services relating to technical assistance and agree to take such action as may be necessary to achieve effective co-ordination of their technical assistance activities within the framework of existing co-ordination machinery in the field of technical assistance, and the Agency agrees to give consideration to the common use of available services as far as practicable. The United Nations will make available to the Agency its administrative services in this field for use as requested.

ARTICLE XVI. BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

"1. The Agency recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations, the Agency and the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.
"2. The Agency agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

"3. The Agency agrees to transmit its annual budget to the United Nations for such recommendations as the General Assembly may wish to make on the administrative aspects thereof.

"4. The United Nations may arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Agency and to the specialized agencies with a view to providing common services and securing uniformity in such matters.

ARTICLE XVII. PUBLIC INFORMATION

"The United Nations and the Agency shall cooperate in the field of public information with a view to avoiding overlapping or uneconomical services and, where necessary or appropriate, to establishing common or joint services in this field.

ARTICLE XVIII. PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The United Nations and the Agency agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate the interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Agency agree:

(a) To consult from time to time concerning matters of common interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To cooperate in the interchange of personnel, when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(c) To cooperate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;

(d) To cooperate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

3. The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Agency or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in the present article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE XIX. ADMINISTRATION RIGHTS AND FACILITIES

1. Members of the staff of the Agency shall be entitled, in accordance with such administrative arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Agency, to use the United Nations laissez-passer as a valid travel document where such use is recognized by States parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

2. Subject to the provisions of article XVIII above, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Agency shall consult, as soon as may be practicable after entry into force of the present Agreement, regarding the extension to the Agency of such other administrative rights and facilities as may be enjoyed by organizations within the United Nations system.

3. The United Nations shall invite, and provide the necessary facilities to, any representative of a member of the Agency, representative of the Agency, or member of the staff of the Agency desiring to proceed to the United Nations Headquarters district on official business connected with the Agency, whether at the initiative of any organ of the United Nations, of the Agency or of the member thereof.

ARTICLE XX. INTER-AGENCY AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

1. The United Nations and the Agency shall, on official business connected with the Agency, whether at the initiative of any organ of the United Nations, of the Agency or of the member thereof, consult from time to time concerning:

(a) To consult from time to time concerning matters of common interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To cooperate in the interchange of personnel, when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(c) To cooperate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;

(d) To cooperate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

3. The United Nations and the Agency shall be entitled, in accordance with such administrative arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Agency, to use the United Nations laissez-passer as a valid travel document where such use is recognized by States parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

"The present Agreement shall enter into force on its entry into force of the present Agreement.

RESOLUTION 1146(XII), as submitted by United States, A/L.229, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 14 November 1957, meeting 715.

"The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the provisions of article XVII of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of article X of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency,
"Authorizes the International Atomic Energy Agency to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the relationship between the Agency and the United Nations or any specialized agency."

CHAPTER III

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

SYRIAN COMPLAINT ABOUT CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE IN DEMILITARIZED ZONE

On 20 April 1957, the Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) reported that Syria had complained, late in March, to the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission that Israel military forces had been building military fortifications and constructing a bridge of military value at the outlet of Lake Huleh in contravention of article V of the General Armistice Agreement establishing a Demilitarized Zone between Syria and Israel. Syria had asked for an immediate investigation by the Mixed Armistice Commission and for necessary action with the Israel authorities.

The Acting Chief of Staff stated that he had not been able to make an immediate investigation because Israel had refused to allow United Nations military observers to enter the Demilitarized Zone from Syrian territory and had refused to allow an investigation from its own side. Subsequently, however, while maintaining its opposition to what it considered Syrian interference in the Demilitarized Zone, Israel had ceased to object to inspection of the site of the bridge. On April 7, the Acting Chief of Staff found that there were no fortifications, but that an area on the western approaches to the bridge had been marked as mined. He said he was arranging to have any existing mines removed from the area.

Although stating that the bridge could be used for military purposes, he was satisfied that it had been erected in connexion with the Huleh reclamation project. Accordingly, he did not think that he would be justified in asking for its removal since such a request would have to be based on the assumption that the bridge would be used for military purposes in violation of the General Armistice Agreement, an assumption which he was not entitled to consider.

The Acting Chief of Staff also suggested that, in view of the difficulties which had occurred in the investigation, it would be advisable to reaffirm the special powers of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission and United Nations military observers in the Demilitarized Zone.

On 13 May 1957, the representative of Syria requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the question. In a letter accompanying the request, he stated that while the Syrian Government would subscribe to most of the statements in the report of the Acting Chief of Staff, it could not concur in his conclusions.

The Council considered the Syrian complaint at three meetings between 23 and 28 May 1957 and invited the representatives of Syria and Israel to participate in the discussion.

The representative of Syria said, among other things, that the construction of the bridge had been accompanied by Israeli military activity in the Demilitarized Zone which was explicitly prohibited by article V, paragraphs 5(a) and 5(b), of the General Armistice Agreement. The bridge was of military advantage to Israel, and thus represented a violation of the General Armistice Agreement. The intention of Israel not to avail itself of this military advantage, as referred to by the Acting Chief of Staff, was not relevant in determining any breach of the Agreement.

The Syrian representative urged the Council to condemn Israel for violation of the General Armistice Agreement, and to order removal of the bridge.

The representative of Israel maintained that the General Armistice Agreement had expressly provided for the restoration of normal civilian life in the Demilitarized Zone. For the past