

Appendix B

ITEM 1*

AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT NUCLEAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ARTICLE 1

To insure joint theoretical and experimental research into nuclear physics by scientists of the states signatories of the present agreement, an international scientific research organization known as the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research is hereby established.

ARTICLE 2

The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research shall conduct all its activities in accordance with a charter, the draft of which shall be prepared by the Institute's management and approved by the governments of the states members of the Institute. The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research shall have the rights of a juridical person. It may cooperate in its work with appropriate institutes and laboratories in the territories of the states members of the Institute. The Institute shall be located in Kalinin region, the USSR.

ARTICLE 3

The membership of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research consists of the signatory states of the present agreement. Other states, wishing to take part in the work of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, shall declare their concurrence with the provisions of the present agreement and shall become members of the Institute by decision of the majority of the states members of the Institute.

ARTICLE 4

The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research shall comprise the following research organizations:

1—A laboratory of nuclear problems with a synchrocyclotron with proton energy of 680 megelectron volts (former Nuclear Problems Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences).

2—A high energy physics laboratory with a proton synchrotron of a planned proton energy of 10,000 megelectron volts (former Electrophysics Laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences).

The aforementioned Nuclear Problems Institute and the Electrophysics

* The basic English text of this Agreement was published in a TASS press release dated July 11, 1956.

Laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences shall be delivered by the Government of the USSR to the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research with all equipment, principal, auxiliary and administrative installations and buildings, on the date the present agreement comes into force.

With a view to the further development of nuclear research the following installation shall be built at the Joint Institute:

1—A laboratory of theoretical physics with a calculating department and electronic computing machinery;

2—A laboratory of neutron physics with an experimental nuclear reactor with a high density of the neutron current;

3—A cyclotron for accelerating multicharged ions of various elements and for experiments with them as part of the nuclear problems laboratory;

4—Other experimental installations and laboratories.

ARTICLE 5

The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research shall be managed by a director and two deputies, elected by the majority of states members of the Institute from among scientists of these states. The director shall be elected for a term of three years, and deputy directors for two-year terms. The Institute director and his two deputies shall be elected in due manner by the plenipotentiaries of the states members of the Institute.

The Institute's director is a plenipotentiary person effecting relations with appropriate institutions in the states members of the Institute on all questions bearing on the latter's work. The management of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research is responsible to the governments of the states members of the Institute for the Institute's work and shall report regularly to them.

A scientific council shall be established at the Institute to discuss and approve research plans, the results of their fulfillment, and other questions bearing on the Institute's scientific activities. The members of the scientific council shall be appointed by the states members of the Institute from among their scientists, each state appointing three persons. The director of the Joint Institute shall appoint a deputy in charge of construction and the business affairs of the Institute.

ARTICLE 6

Each state member of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research shall make annual contributions for the maintenance of the Institute and the building of new research facilities, and shall participate in the material maintenance of the Institute.

The shares of the founder states in expenditures on the building and maintenance of the Institute are determined by the following scale: Albania—0.05 percent; Bulgaria—3.6 percent; Hungary—4 percent; Ger-

man Democratic Republic 6.75 percent ; Poland—6.75 percent ; Rumania—5.75 percent ; USSR—47.25 percent ; Czechoslovakia—5.75 percent.

In the case of new members joining the Institute or the withdrawal of any state from the Institute, the shares of the states in the expenditures on the building and maintenance of the Institute are subject to revision, and the new scale shall be submitted for the approval of the governments of the states members of the Institute. The share of the states members of the Institute shall have no bearing on the degree of participation of a member state in the Institute's scientific work and administration.

ARTICLE 7

A financial committee composed of representatives of all states members of the Institute shall be formed to prepare the budget and control the Institute's financial affairs. Each member state shall have one representative on the financial committee. The committee members shall be appointed by the governments of the states concerned. The chairmanship of the financial committee meetings shall rotate among the representatives of every state.

ARTICLE 8

Any state member of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research has the right to withdraw from the Institute. Written notification of the withdrawal from the Institute shall be sent by the plenipotentiary of the government of the member state desiring to leave the Institute to the Institute's director not later than three months before the end of the current year.¹

ARTICLE 9

The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research may be liquidated by agreement among the governments of all the states members of the Institute. In case of liquidation, all equipment, principal, auxiliary and administrative installations shall become the property of the USSR on whose territory the Institute is located. The other member states shall be compensated in accordance with their share in the capital expenditures of the Institute.

In case of the Institute's liquidation, the cash resources, with the exception of the part to be used to meet the Institute's obligations, shall be divided among the states members of the Institute at the time of the Institute's disbandment proportionally to the actual cash contributions made by these states during their membership in the Institute.

ARTICLE 10

This agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature by all member states. For each country joining the Institute thereafter the

¹ The eighth article of the Institute's Charter states that "resignation from the Institute shall become official upon termination of that fiscal year in which the state declared its withdrawal from the Institute."

agreement shall become effective on the date of its admission to membership according to the procedure provided for in Article 3.

The present agreement was signed in Moscow on March 26, 1956. It was done in one copy, in Russian. Certified copies of the agreement shall be communicated by the Government of the USSR to all other signatories.

ITEM 2 *

CHARTER OF THE JOINT NUCLEAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SECTION I

Creation and Location of the Institute

ARTICLE I

The Joint Nuclear Research Institute, hereinafter referred to as the "Institute," shall be an international scientific-research organization, created by the Agreement for the organization of such an institute which was concluded among the following governments on the 26th of March, 1956:

The People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean Popular-Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Rumanian People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovakian Republic.

ARTICLE 2

The Institute shall be located in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the town of Dubna, Moscow district.

Mailing address: P.O. Box 79, Central Post Office, Moscow

ARTICLE 3

The Institute shall be a legal entity and, according to the laws of the country wherein it is situated, shall possess the capacity and status necessary to achieve its aims and functions.

The Institute shall have the right of free access to foreign publications.

The Institute shall have its own seal, an impression of which is affixed to this Charter.

* The Russian text of this Charter is to be found in 2 *Atomnaya Energiya*, No. 1, 76-82 (Russia 1957). An English text may be found in the English translation of this periodical (published by Consultant's Bureau, New York).

SECTION II

Aims and Functions of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute

ARTICLE 4

The purpose of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute is:

(1) to guarantee the coordination of theoretical and experimental research done by scientists of member-states in nuclear physics;

(2) to further the development of nuclear physics in the member-states by the exchange of experience and of theoretical and experimental research results;

(3) to maintain communication between the national and international scientific-research organizations and other organizations interested in the development of nuclear physics and in the exploration of new possibilities for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy;

(4) to help develop specialized skills of every description in the scientific-research personnel of the member-states.

The Institute will concern itself exclusively with the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy to benefit all mankind.

Results of scientific research done at the Institute shall be announced either by publication or at scientific conferences and meetings.

Reports on the work accomplished shall be sent to all member-states.

SECTION III

Membership in the Joint Nuclear Research Institute

ARTICLE 5

The members of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute are those states which signed the agreement concerning the organization of this Institute.

Other states, wishing to participate in the work of the Institute and concurring with the conditions of the Agreement concerning the organization of the Institute, shall become Institute members upon the decision of a majority of the member-states.

The amount of participation in the Institute's maintenance and construction expenses allotted newly-joined member-states shall be decided by the Finance Committee and approved by the governments of the member-states.

ARTICLE 6

All members of the Institute shall participate equally in the scientific work and management of the Institute.

ARTICLE 7

The Institute's Board of Directors, with regarding to the principle of cooperation, shall decide individually all questions regard the use of the Institute for work by non-member state scientists.

The Institute Board shall determine the size and form of compensation required for the use of Institute equipment and materials according to the agreement reached with the interested state, scientists, or scientific institution.

ARTICLE 8

Any Institute member-state can resign from membership.

Written notice of withdrawal from the Institute shall be submitted by the government of the state wishing to withdraw from the Institute to the Institute's Board no later than three months before the termination of the current fiscal year.

Resignation from the Institute shall become official upon termination of that fiscal year in which the state declared its withdrawal from the Institute. After reviewing the budget for the fiscal year in which the state announced its withdrawal from the Institute, the Finance Committee shall determine the amount of monetary reimbursement due the resigning state, according to the share of capital outlay for the Institute apportioned that state.

SECTION IV

Finance Committee and Budget

ARTICLE 9

A Finance Committee consisting of representatives from all member-states shall be set up to control the financial affairs of the Institute and to approve the budget.

Each member-state shall have one representative on the Finance Committee. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the governments of the respective states.

The Finance Committee shall convene at least once a year. Representatives of each state in turn shall preside over the sessions.

The Finance Committee's resolutions shall require a two-thirds majority vote for adoption.

ARTICLE 10

The Finance Committee shall examine and approve:

- a) the estimated costs of financing Institute scientific and economic works;
- b) the departmental structure, personnel, and official pay rates for all categories of Institute workers;
- c) amounts and terms of monetary payments toward Institute construction and maintenance from member-states, according to the proportionary scale provided in the Agreement of the member-states;
- d) the plan for financing capital construction.

The Finance Committee shall generally control all financial affairs of the Institute.

ARTICLE 11

A budget for the Institute covering the period from January 1st to December 31st inclusive shall be drawn up each year.

ARTICLE 12

In the budget presented by the Board to the Finance Committee, provision shall be made for all Institute expenses, itemized as follows:

- a) financing of scientific research and payment of Institute workers;
- b) cost of developing scientific research and other Institute objectives;
- c) money to reward and encourage Institute workers, for length of service, etc., and to give financial help to workers when and if needed;
- d) other expenses incurred in the course of the Institute's activities.

ARTICLE 13

Each member-state shall produce on the dates specified monetary payments, according to the budget approved by the Finance Committee, toward the maintenance and development of the Institute and its objectives.

These payments shall be payable in the currency of the country wherein the Institute is situated.

In those cases where the Joint Nuclear Research Institute requires currency to purchase equipment, instruments, materials, technical scientific literature or periodicals from states not belonging to the Institute, member-states shall pay a portion of the sum allotted them by the Agreement in the currency of those states. The amount of the sum in this currency will be established by the Finance Committee.

The value of equipment, materials, and instruments supplied by member-states, as well as the value of individual work accomplished according to Institute laws may be computed as part of the allotted participation.

The manner of computation shall be established by the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE 14

The scale of allotted participation in the Institute development and maintenance costs shall be revised both upon the admittance of new member-states and upon the withdrawal of any state from membership, and a new scale shall be presented to the governments of the member-states for approval.

ARTICLE 15

During the fiscal year, the Institute may partially redistribute the monies itemized in the budget under the divisions of capital construction and exploratory work.

ARTICLE 16

At the end of each fiscal year, the Institute Board shall report to the Finance Committee on the budget balance according to its status at that time.

The Finance Committee shall specify the date on which the report is to be presented.

SECTION V

The Scientific Council of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute

ARTICLE 17

The Scientific Council of the Institute shall consist of three scientists from each member-state, to be appointed by their states.

The staff of the Scientific Council shall include the Director and Vice-Directors of the Institute (who are chosen according to article 20 of this statute), who shall have the right to vote.

Laboratory Directors, who have not been appointed members of the Scientific Council by their various governments, shall be included in the staff of the Scientific Council with the right of participating in the debates.

ARTICLE 18

The Scientific Council of the Institute shall:

- a) consider and approve the Institute's scientific research programs;
- b) examine the results of completed scientific research programs and also the results of individual studies;
- c) consider other questions concerning the scientific work of the Institute.

The Scientific Council shall convene at least twice a year.

ARTICLE 19

The Institute Director shall be president of the Scientific Council.

The Scientific Council shall announce its own rules of procedure.

SECTION VI

Board of Directors of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute

ARTICLE 20

The Institute shall be headed by a Board of Directors consisting of an Institute Director and two Vice-Directors, to be elected from the scientists of the member-states by a majority of these states. The Director shall be elected for a three-year term, the Vice-Directors for a two-year term.

The Board of Directors shall be elected by the plenipotentiary representatives of the member-states.

ARTICLE 21

The Institute Director shall be a plenipotentiary officer, who shall maintain relations with the appropriate institutions of the member-states in all questions regarding the Institute's work.

The Institute may establish direct communication with scientists and scientific organizations of other countries.

The Institute Vice-Directors shall assist the Director in the management of the Institute, substitute for him in his absence, and shall have a responsibility equal to his for all activity of the Institute.

ARTICLE 22

The Institute Board is responsible to the Governments of the member-states for the activity of the Institute and shall report to them periodically.

Only decisions of the Finance Committee and the Scientific Council may direct the Institute Board in the management of the Institute; the Institute Board shall not obey any orders from individual member-states.

ARTICLE 23

On the appointed dates, the Institute Board shall present a yearly budget estimate and a report of the budget balance to the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE 24

The Institute Board shall direct the scientific work of the Institute according to the program for scientific research procedure approved by the Institute's Scientific Council, and shall direct the financial affairs according to the decisions of the Finance Committee.

The Institute Board shall have the right of partially altering the scientific research programs assigned to the various Institute Laboratories.

The Board must inform the Institute's Scientific Council of all such changes or modifications.

ARTICLE 25

Each year, the Institute Board shall present to the Institute's Scientific Council for review and approval drafts of summary programs for scientific research works, drafts of programs for the future development of the Institute, and a report of the Institute's scientific work.

ARTICLE 26

The Institute Director shall be manager in chief of Institute assets. He shall be in charge of all the Institute resources and property.

ARTICLE 27

The Institute Director shall have the right :

- a) to hire and discharge employees according to the Institute's personnel statute ;
- b) to establish or alter within the official wage limits approved by the Finance Committee the wages of all employees, and to initiate individual pay raises for highly-skilled workers of up to 50% of the original wage within the limits of the sums estimated for this.

SECTION VII

Laboratories of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute

ARTICLE 28

The Institute staff shall include: a Nuclear Problems Laboratory, a High Energy Laboratory, a Neutron Physics Laboratory, and a Theoretical Physics Laboratory, each of which shall coordinate the research in their respective fields of nuclear physics.

The Institute Laboratories shall consist of scientific departments and sections.

Decision of the Institute's Scientific Council can change the number of Laboratories to fit the requirements of the work at hand, and decision of the Institute Board can change the number of departments and sections.

ARTICLE 29

Scientists from member-states will be chosen by the Institute Board to serve as Laboratory Directors and subsequently approved by the Scientific Council ; their function shall be the management of the Laboratories.

The Laboratory Directors shall be responsible to the Institute Board for their actions and for the work of their Laboratories.

ARTICLE 30

The Laboratory Directors shall direct all scientific research work in their Laboratories according to the program approved by the Institute Scientific Council ; their function shall be the management of the Laboratories.

The Laboratory Directors shall be responsible to the Institute Board for their actions and for the work of their Laboratories.

Through the Institute Board, Laboratory Directors may select personnel, hire and discharge Laboratory employees, determine and alter, within the approved pay-rate limits, wages paid Laboratory employees according to the extent and quality of each employee's work, and may declare bonuses or fines.

ARTICLE 31

A Scientific Council shall be set up in each Laboratory, the staff of which shall be approved by the Institute Scientific Council.

The Laboratory Director shall be the president of the Laboratory Scientific Council.

The Laboratory Scientific Council:

a) shall prepare programs for the scientific research work assigned the Laboratory;

b) shall examine results obtained by such scientific research work and by individual studies;

c) shall confer doctorates and bachelors degrees in the mathematico-physical and technical sciences;

d) shall consider other questions concerning the scientific work of the Laboratory.

ARTICLE 32

On specified dates, the Laboratory Directors shall present a draft program of the Laboratory's scientific research work, a report on the Laboratory's work, and requests for needed materials and equipment to the Institute Board.

SECTION VIII

*Administrative-Economic Management of the Joint Nuclear
Research Institute*

ARTICLE 33

The Institute Director shall appoint one of his assistants as Administrative Director to manage the administrative-economic work and construction of the Institute.

ARTICLE 34

The Administrative Director shall direct the work of the departments within his jurisdiction, which departments provide the framework of the Institute. He shall have the right of hiring and discharging workers in these departments.

ARTICLE 35

The Administrative Director as proxy for the Institute Director shall manage the assets and shall be responsible for the correct expenditure of Institute funds as outlined in the budget approved by the Finance Committee.

The Administrative Director shall be subordinate to and responsible for his actions to the Institute Director.

SECTION IX

Concerning Personnel at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute

ARTICLE 36

All persons on the Institute staff shall be employees of the said international scientific organization and under obligation to further its aims and undertakings.

ARTICLE 37

Institute employees shall be recruited from member-state citizens.

The Institute's Board shall consider the proposed contingents from each member-state, and the Scientific Council shall approve them.

The question of scientific workers sent by member-states for short-term work at the Institute shall be decided by the Institute Board.

ARTICLE 38

The obligations and rights of Institute personnel shall be determined by a Code of Regulations for personnel of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute. Personnel of the Institute shall be subject to the laws of the country in which the Institute is located.

ARTICLE 39

The Institute Board may take university students or graduates who are citizens of member-states for practical study in the Institute's Laboratories. In such cases, the states shall stand the expenses incurred by their students or novices. The form and term of this practical study shall be determined by the Institute Board.

SECTION X

Liquidation of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute

ARTICLE 40

The Joint Nuclear Research Institute can be liquidated by agreement of the member-states' governments.

Upon liquidation, all Institute equipment and all principal, subsidiary and administrative buildings shall become the property of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, wherein the Institute is located. Other member-states shall receive monetary reimbursement proportionate to the amount of participation assigned each of these states in capital outlay for the Institute.

Upon liquidation all Institute monetary assets on hand, except those portions required to pay Institute obligations, shall be distributed among those states who are members of the Institute at the time of its liquidation,

in proportion to the amounts of monetary payments actually contributed by these states during their participation in the work of the Institute.

SECTION XI

Ratification of the Charter

ARTICLE 41

This Charter shall be ratified by the Council of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the member-states.

The ratified copy of the Charter shall be kept at the Institute.

SECTION XII

Amendments to the Charter

This Charter may be amended or changed.

Proposals to change the Charter shall be directed to the Institute Board. The Board shall also have the right to propose changes in the Charter. Upon the acceptance of such proposals by a majority of the member-states, the Institute Board shall consider those changes as part of the Charter.

This Charter for the Institute has been drawn up in the Russian language on the 23d of September, in the year 1956. Witnessed copies of this document shall be sent by the Institute Board to all Institute member-states.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiary representatives of the Institute member-states' governments have signed this document and certified it with the Institute's seal.

Authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of Albania
 Prifmi, Mihal
 Authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria
 Gerasimov, Lyuben
 Authorized by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic
 Kish, Arpad
 Authorized by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam
 Chan Dai, Ngia
 Authorized by the Government of the German Democratic Republic
 Rambusch, Karl
 Authorized by the Government of the Chinese People's Republic.....
Wan Gan, Chan
 Authorized by the Korean Popular-Democratic Republic.....
 Kim Khen, Bon
 Authorized by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic...
 Sodnom, Namsrain
 Authorized by the Government of the Polish People's Republic.....
 Billig, Wilhelm

Authorized by the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic...
 Khulubei, Khoriya
 Authorized by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....Slavsky, Efim Pavlovich
 Authorized by the Government of the Czechoslovakian Republic.....
 Kozheshnik, Yaroslav

ITEM 3*

SOVIET GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON GENERAL EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

On July 12, the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry sent to the Governments of Austria, Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and to the Government of the United States, through their embassies and legations in Moscow, the text of the Soviet Government statement: "On general European cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

The text of the aforementioned statement was simultaneously brought to the attention of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, through their embassies in Moscow.

Here is the text of the statement of the Soviet Government.

The great discoveries in the sphere of atomic energy have considerably expanded the opportunities for technical progress, development of power, industry, agriculture, transport, science, and culture, and for improving the welfare of the people. Further development in the field of atomic energy and its practical application in science and engineering call for an appropriate industrial and scientific-technical base, call for collective efforts of states in organizing production and utilizing atomic energy for peaceful aims.

At present, when the Cold War and mutual nonconfidence in relations between states, which hampered the development of general international cooperation are receding into the past, more favorable conditions are appearing for the efforts of scientists, engineers, and other atomic specialists to be directed not toward military uses of atomic energy, but toward its use for peaceful aims, for the benefit of mankind.

* The English text of this statement was published in a TASS press release dated July 13, 1956.

The Soviet Government considers that the attainment of an international agreement on the unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and on their withdrawal from the armaments of the states would open wide prospects for the peaceful uses of atomic energy and make it possible to switch over the huge material-scientific-technical and other resources from the production of means of destruction to the creation of material benefits and spiritual values.

Working consistently for unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, the Soviet Government is already taking the necessary steps for a general development of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses for atomic energy. Moreover, the Soviet Government bases itself on the fact that international cooperation in this field must completely exclude the use for military aims of atomic materials which are provided on the basis of corresponding agreements.

It goes without saying that cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy can be effective only under conditions of equality of all the interested parties, in the presence of strict respect of national sovereignty of the states and noninterference in their internal affairs, in the strict observance of the high principles expressed in the U. N. Charter. Such cooperation can be fruitful only if it will not harm the security of any of the states, and the assistance granted is not conditioned by any kind of demands of a political or military nature.

The Soviet Union, as one of the states which is developing the production of atomic energy and which possesses atomic raw material, is actively taking part in the development of international cooperation in the cause of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The USSR, together with other states, is taking part in the measures for the creation of an international agency for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Soviet Government considers that the possibilities for development of international cooperation in the field of application of atomic energy are far from exhausted. In particular, this refers to development of cooperation in this field on a regional basis.

At the present moment the attention of broad public circles is being more and more attracted to the question of the organization of cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy between the European states. The development of such cooperation between the European countries would have contributed considerably to the strengthening of confidence among them and would have been in accord with the interests of general European security. In present conditions it is the European states, together with the United States, which have the most favorable prospects, including the existence of highly-developed industry, qualified manpower, well-trained scientific and engineering cadres, and the necessary reserves, for the devel-

opment of cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy between European countries, and to render corresponding assistance to other states.

Nevertheless, one must but note that lately in some of the Western European states definite attempts are being made to exploit the understandable aspirations of the peoples for development of international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, for the creation in this field of a closed grouping of a few states—which will hamper the broad cooperation in this field on a general European basis. Such a grouping is envisaged by the plans for setting up the so-called Euratom, an atomic merger of six European countries—France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg.

According to the plan for the establishment of Euratom, drawn up by a special inter-governmental committee of the aforementioned six states, a monopoly of rights is to be given to this organization for the possession of all the nuclear materials as well as the right to distribute these materials among states of the group. The authors of this plan propose to grant the executive organs of Euratom rights and authority which would enable this organization to control, in fact, the whole atomic industry, and, to a considerable extent, branches of national economy connected with it in the states participating in this merger. Thus, in substance, a supranational character has been contemplated for this organization.

One cannot fail to see that the creation of such an organization under circumstances in which several West European states are members of closed military blocs which oppose other European states would result in the fact that the activity of the Euratom would be subject to the military-strategic aims of these blocs. By the nature of the organization of Euratom, it naturally could not be expected to carry out its activity in the interest of those states which have no opportunity to develop the production of atomic energy in their countries.

This means that economically stronger states and, in fact, the corresponding large monopolies of these countries, will have an opportunity to use Euratom to impose conditions on other countries which are much weaker economically. Obviously, this could lead only to the increasing of distrust in relations between states and would create additional difficulties in the organization of a system of effective European security.

One must also take into consideration the fact that the creation of this organization, to which only a part of Germany will belong, would lead to an even greater consolidation of the division of Germany into two parts and would make more difficult the achievement of measures for the creation of a single peace-loving and democratic German state.

One must also note the circumstance that the creation of Euratom would, in fact, lead to the removal of any restrictions in the production of atomic

energy, which are now being contemplated in relation to West Germany. This would permit the revenge-seeking West German circles to organize in their country production of atomic weapons, which would create a serious threat to the cause of peace in Europe.

The Soviet Union has always stood and continues to stand for wide international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. It does not make a secret of its achievements in the peaceful application of atomic energy and willingly shares it with all countries. It is giving effective assistance to several countries in the development of research in the fields of nuclear physics and the uses of atomic energy for peaceful aims, in the construction of atomic reactors, training of specialists, and so forth.

To bring about the cooperation of scientists in various countries in theoretical and experimental research in the field of nuclear physics and to broaden the possibilities for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, on the initiative of the Soviet Union a conference was convened in Moscow in March 1956 of representatives of eleven countries of Europe and Asia who concluded an agreement on setting up an international scientific research organization under the name of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research. In accordance with the agreement, the Soviet Government has handed over to the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, the Institute of Nuclear Problems and the Electro-Physical Laboratory with all their unique equipment.

It is clearly provided for in the agreement that other states, wishing in the future to take part in the work of the Institute, can state their agreement with the articles of the agreement, and, following a decision of the majority of the members of the Institute, become members of the latter, with equal rights. Thus, the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, open to other countries for participation, is destined to become an important center of cooperation between scientists of different states.

Proceeding from the fact that exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy will be a powerful incentive for the further development of atomic science and will contribute to the elimination of suspicion and distrust in this field, the Soviet Union submitted in April 1956, for examination by the 11th session of the European Economic Commission, a proposal on creating, within the framework of this organization, a body to deal with questions of the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Introducing this proposal, the Soviet Government proceeded from the fact that some countries, especially small countries, do not have the ability to solve by themselves the complex questions connected with the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. Such questions as the training of scientific cadres, the creation of a material base for the development of scientific research work, the setting up and development of the production of atomic

energy for peaceful purposes are very complex matters which demand huge expenditures and the existence of a corresponding technical base. Without doubt, the broad cooperation of all European states in this field will speed up the development of the production of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and will to a large extent, contribute to raising the well-being of the peoples.

Attributing great importance to cooperation in the field of peaceful utilization of atomic energy, the Soviet Government holds that the time has come for convening a conference of the countries of Europe for the discussion of the question of setting up a general European regional body for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. Such a body could be set up on an inter-government basis, with the participation of all the European states wishing to join. The United States could also participate in such a body.

In the opinion of the Soviet Government, such a conference could discuss the question of the rights and powers of the above-mentioned body, while bearing in mind that its competence should include such questions as, for instance, the study of the economic aspects of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy; study of the possibility of coordinating the utilization of raw material resources; the rendering of technical assistance; exchange of information; granting of technical and scientific consultation by states advanced in the atomic field, to other states; assistance through cadres; discussion of the question of maintaining permanent relations between the international and national organizations existing in Europe in the field of the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The conference could, of course, examine any other proposals of states regarding the extension of international cooperation in the field of peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

It goes without saying that a broad development of general European cooperation in the task of peaceful utilization of atomic energy by no means excludes bilateral agreements in this field. On the contrary, bilateral agreements, concluded on the basis of equality and without imposing on one of the parties any political, economic, military, or other demands incompatible with the principles of respect for the sovereignty and independence of states, will contribute to the unification of the efforts of the states and to cooperate between them in the field of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Government expresses its conviction that the governments of all interested countries will respond with suitable attention to the appeal of the Soviet Union for uniting their efforts in this important field. It expresses its conviction that such cooperation of all European states would contribute to a large extent to reaching an agreement on banning the atomic and hydrogen weapons and eliminate them from the armaments of the

states—which, in its turn, would secure the utilization of all nuclear materials exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the progress of science and technology, for the use of the people.

ITEM 4

DECLARATION OF THE U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON PLANS TO CREATE EURATOM AND A “COMMON MARKET” *

At the present time the governments of France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg are preparing the creation in Western Europe of two new closed organizations, a “partnership” of the six named countries in atomic energy (the so-called “Euratom”) and a “common market,” within whose framework is planned the gradual abolition of customs duties in the economy of each of the countries, “free” movement of labor force and capital, and joint exploitation by the participating countries of French, Belgian and Dutch colonial domains.

In view of the fact that the plans to create Euratom and the “common market,” which concern problems of economic cooperation and cooperation in the use of atomic energy (problems which are important ones for all European countries), envisage measures whose fulfillment will entail dangerous consequences for the peoples of Europe, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been authorized to make the following declaration.

The Soviet Union has constantly sought, and now seeks, the fullest development of international economic cooperation, including cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, since such cooperation corresponds to the interests of all countries, strengthens confidence between peoples, and creates a solid basis for the peaceful co-existence of states.

The Soviet Union attaches special importance to the establishment of such cooperation in Europe on an all-European basis, inasmuch as it would contribute to overcoming the division of Europe into opposed military groupings, which (division) has been the result of the Western powers’ policies, and would contribute to European peace.

The development of peaceful production of atomic energy on a wide scale in European countries would open up favorable perspectives for the development of economy, science and culture, and for the increased well-being of the peoples. The use of the tremendous opportunities which peaceful utilization of atomic energy gives naturally requires a corresponding productive and scientific-technical base, and the united efforts of the states in organizing the broad industrial production of atomic energy. Therefore the Soviet government regards with understanding the aspira-

* Pravda, March 17, 1957, p. 3.

tions of various European states, especially those which do not have sufficient resources and technical experience at their disposal to carry out work in this field, to unite their efforts and opportunities for peaceful use of atomic energy and to make use of the scientific and technical experience which has been accumulated by other countries.

The Soviet government understands equally well the interest of European countries in establishing broad economic cooperation in all other fields. The broadening of economic cooperation between European countries would have a highly favorable effect on the development of these countries' economy, on increased employment, and on the improvement of the living standard of the population. It would exert a positive influence on the world economic situation as a whole. Economic cooperation on an all-European basis would assist in restoring traditional trade ties and scientific-technical ties which have been destroyed; it would help overcome artificial obstacles and limitations in the area of commercial and other economic relationships; it would bring European states closer to one another, and would increase the European peoples' sense of security and faith in the morrow.

However, the plans to create Euratom and the "common market" stand in clear contradiction to these aims. One's attention is drawn first of all to the fact that all the members of Euratom and the "common market" are members of the military grouping, NATO. It is obvious that the entire activity of Euratom and the "common market" will be subordinated to the aims of NATO, whose aggressive character is widely known.

Under such conditions the fulfillment of plans to create Euratom and the "common market" will inevitably lead to a further deepening of the division which splits Europe, to the increase of tension in Europe; it will greatly complicate the establishment of economic and political cooperation on an all-European basis; it will create new difficulties in solving the problems of European security.

New and serious obstacles will also arise in the path of restoring the national unity of the German people, since Western Germany will be still more deeply drawn into the system of closed military groupings of the Western powers which are opposed to other European states. In this connection it is necessary to note the understandable concern expressed by the Social Democratic Party through its leader Ollenhauer in his declaration of March 6th of this year, in which he pointed out a number of dangerous consequences for the German people in the plans to create Euratom and the "common market."

The affirmations of certain leading statesmen in the Western countries to the effect that Euratom and the "common market" will concern themselves exclusively with problems of peaceful cooperation among the participating countries represent nothing more than a concealment of the actual

plotting of their organizers and originators. One must not forget that certain United States circles which actively support the creation of Euratom are seeking the earliest possible restoration of German militarism and the equipment of the already-created West German army with all types of modern arms, including atomic arms. As is known, it was on the initiative of the United States that a decision was made on this question at a NATO Council session in December, 1956. The creation of Euratom will be a practical step in the fulfillment of these aggressive plans, so dangerous for all peoples.

There can be no doubt that revenge-seeking circles in Western Germany will miss no opportunity to use Euratom for accumulating atomic materials and raw materials in order more quickly to prepare for the production of their own atomic weapons. In this way, the creation of Euratom will clear the way for German militarism to prepare for new military adventures; in the middle of Europe there will again arise a dangerous center of unrest. In this connection, however, it must again be noted that the equipment of the West German army with nuclear weapons will be pregnant with dangerous consequences, above all for the population of West Germany itself, which may find itself the object of a retaliatory atomic blow.

Concerning the plans of the ruling circles of certain West European countries to use Euratom as a means of controlling the production of atomic energy in Western Germany, such plans have been shown by experience to be without foundation. It is well known that when the European Coal and Steel Union was created, the French government, seeking to ensure ratification of the agreement to create this Union by the French parliament, also declared that it would be possible by way of this Union to gain control over Western Germany's war-industry potential. Seeking the ratification of the Paris agreements, the French government asserted that these agreements would be a means of achieving military control over Western Germany. It is now clear to all that these calculations proved illusory. The creation of Euratom—regardless of others' wishes—will inevitably lead to the removal of all limitations in the field of atomic arms production in Western Germany, and this will create a direct threat to the people of France as well as to the peoples of other West European nations.

Equally without foundation are the plans of certain circles in France, Italy, and other West European states that the creation of Euratom will contribute to a lessening of these countries' economic dependence on the United States. On the contrary, their dependence on the U.S.A. will only increase, to the detriment of the national sovereignty of the countries participating in this grouping, since the United States—and nobody attempts to conceal this fact—will in reality control Euratom, acting in the capacity of chief supplier of fissionable materials and of equipment for atomic

production in Euratom countries. It is not by accident that influential circles in England have come out against England's joining Euratom, realizing full well the consequences which participation in it would have for England.

The plan to create a "common market" likewise represents a serious threat for the peoples of European countries. . . .

. . . Proceeding from these considerations, the Soviet Union has already put forth a number of suggestions aimed at establishing genuinely all-European cooperation:

1. In April, 1956, at the eleventh session of the European Economic Commission of the United Nations, the Soviet Union introduced a proposal to create, within the framework of this commission, an organ dealing with questions of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. This proposal is included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the United Nations' European Economic Commission, which opened on April 29th of this year.

2. In its declaration "On All-European Cooperation in Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy" of July 12, 1956, the Soviet government proposed that a conference of all the European countries be convened to discuss the question of creating an all-European organization on peaceful utilization of atomic energy, bearing in mind that this organization would be a regional division or department of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the opinion of the Soviet government, such an organization could be founded on an inter-governmental basis, with participation in it by all interested European states, and also by the United States.

This regional organization for peaceful use of atomic energy, as suggested by the Soviet Union, would not be directed against any state or group of states and would not act counter to any national interests whatever.

Cooperation in the framework of an all-European regional organization on atomic energy would, beyond any doubt, be able to contribute to the progress of each of the European countries in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and to the raising of the European peoples' living standards, not to mention the fact that it would be an important means of improving the situation in Europe generally.

The establishment of all-European cooperation in peaceful utilization of atomic energy would contribute in many respects to a solution of the most urgent modern-day problem: the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons as weapons of mass destruction.

Guided by its desire to contribute to a positive solution of the problem of all-European cooperation in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, the Soviet government proposes that certain supplementary problems be considered, including the following:

- a) the creation of a scientific-research institute or institutes in atomic energy, on an all-European basis;
- b) cooperation in creating enterprises for producing atomic energy for industrial and scientific-research purposes, including problems of ensuring a supply of raw materials for these enterprises.

It goes without saying that, when cooperation in peaceful utilization of atomic energy is made possible on an all-European basis, European countries will have the opportunity to take advantage of the Soviet Union's experience in this field. . . .

. . . The Soviet government is ready to consider any other proposals concerning principles and forms of all-European economic cooperation, as well as cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Soviet government believes that the proposals outlined above for all-European economic cooperation and cooperation in peaceful use of atomic energy may be considered at the twelfth session of the United Nations' European Economic Commission.

The Soviet government hopes that the governments of all interested lands will give due attention to the Soviet Union's proposal on the question of all-European economic cooperation and of cooperation in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy.