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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**GEN. MCNAUGHTON ON ATOMIC CONTROL:** The following is the partial text of the address delivered by Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations, to the 44th Annual Dinner of St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore, on November 30:

"...Anxiety over the control of atomic energy has increasingly troubled the nations of the world during the four years which have passed since the first man-made nuclear explosion took place in the desert of New Mexico in July, 1945, when the first experimental atomic bomb was detonated with awe-inspiring results in most remarkable accord with the predictions and prior calculation of the physicists and engineers.

"Shortly thereafter, as you will recall, two atomic bombs were exploded over Japan and these had very immediate consequences in inducing the surrender of that country. Thus World War II ended with the atomic bomb established as a weapon which stood in a class by itself. Even the earlier models used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki represented a concentration of explosive power some 5,000 to 10,000 times greater than anything which could previously be carried in a single aircraft. By reason of continuing large-scale research, principally in the United States, it is only reasonable to expect that this factor has since been increased substantially.

"While these new atomic weapons have this vast power, yet they are only fully effective when used in a surprise attack on concentrated targets. It would not be efficient to use

atomic bombs against an army deployed in the field or against a naval force in open battle order. Atomic weapons do not therefore replace conventional armaments by land and sea and the usual vehicles and mechanisms of war continue in their relative importance. Atomic bombs are not an absolute weapon in the sense that their employment by themselves could be expected to win a war. They are a formidable power for destruction which is added to other existing measures, not a new weapon which replaces something else.

"The circumstances in which the effects of atomic bombs are to be most feared are when unsuspecting people are concentrated in great cities, when harbours are congested with unwarmed shipping and in closely developed manufacturing areas before measures can be taken to disperse important large industries. In consequence what we have most to dread is the secret accumulation in hostile hands of stocks of atomic bombs. Because of the vast power of the atomic weapon even a small stock is a very great menace and now that the USSR has been able to produce a nuclear explosion, there will be ever-increasing anxiety. By this I do not mean that ability to wage atomic war follows closely on the incident of a first nuclear explosion but I do say that the situation is such that while we maintain our technical leadership as a first requisite, we must continue to bend every effort towards reaching agreement for the creation of safeguards and international controls which will give certainty to the universal enforcement of the