

they pose to the very existence of life on this planet is too great - for sane men anywhere to view with equanimity their existence in a divided and frightened world.

Despite our setbacks on disarmament, there is hope that progress can be made in international co-operation for constructive uses of atomic power.

When he spoke to this Assembly last December, President Eisenhower made the significant proposal that there should be established an international agency under the aegis of the United Nations which would foster the growth of the new atomic technology for peaceful use. We in Canada believe this proposal to be very important, not only for its own merit, but because it implicitly recognizes the principles which are essential to the achievement of prosperity and the diminution of the threat of war throughout the world.

The first of these principles is that the endeavour to establish trust between nations by means of co-operative ventures aimed at the social and economic betterment of mankind should not be made conditional upon political agreements which are impossible until such mutual confidence has been achieved. Surely it is one of the first lessons of history and of the study of human nature that trust is a delicate plant of slow growth, which takes time to flower, and that conversely suspicion is a hardy weed which cannot be killed merely by chopping off its foliage. It is with this in mind that the Canadian Government has observed with very great regret the discouraging refusal of the Soviet Union to consider these United States proposals except on conditions which have been already shown to be unacceptable to the great majority of the members of the United Nations.

The second principle is that proposals for co-operation which are as important as these to all the countries of the world should be developed, in President Eisenhower's own words, "under the aegis of the United Nations." This is certainly one case in which we should not by-pass our world organization.

Canada, like the United States and other free countries principally involved with atomic energy matters, believes that even in the absence, the regrettable absence of Soviet participation, an international atomic energy agency along the lines proposed by President Eisenhower could usefully be formed by the nations willing to subscribe to its aims and support its activities. My country is in a position to make a useful contribution to this work - the work of such an agency and will be glad to do so.

Nevertheless, the Canadian Delegation is confident that the proposal to establish an international atomic energy agency will prove to be an important step in the liberation of atomic energy from its military bonds, and that as the resources of more and more nations are applied to the problem, the advance towards application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind will become increasingly rapid.

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy cannot in itself remove the dangers of atomic destruction. These dangers and other dangers have, however, brought their own response, in the determination of many