

take all possible measures to establish the agency without delay and bearing in mind the provisions of this resolution. The views expressed in this session of the General Assembly have already had a marked and proper influence on the drafting of the resolution of which I have been speaking. I can assure all members of this Committee that so far as my Government is concerned, the views expressed here on the draft Statute will be given careful and sympathetic consideration.

In its final form the operative part of the eighteen-power resolution relating to the Atomic Energy Agency:

- (a) *Welcomed* the announced intention of governments sponsoring the Agency to invite all members of the United Nations or of the Specialized Agencies to participate in a Conference on the final text of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (b) *Further welcomed* the extension of invitations to the Governments of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India and the U.S.S.R. to participate as governments concerned with the present sponsoring governments in negotiations on the draft statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (c) *Recommended* that the governments concerned take into account the views expressed on the Agency during the present session of the General Assembly, as well as the comments transmitted directly by governments, and that they take all possible measures to establish the Agency without delay bearing in mind the provision of this Resolution;
- (d) *Requested* the Secretary-General to study the question of the relationship of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations.

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

In the same resolution which proposed the early establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 27 also placed on record an expression of satisfaction with the results of the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy which was held in Geneva from August 8 to August 20, 1955. This Conference, which was universally acclaimed as being of historic importance, brought together scientific delegates from 73 nations, including the Soviet Union, and representatives of eight Specialized Agencies, in detailed and technical discussions of power reactors, the physics and chemistry of nuclear energy, and the uses of atomic energy in industry, agriculture, and medicine.

The Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy stemmed directly from a resolution adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 4, 1954. As stated in this resolution, the purpose of the Conference was to study the peaceful uses of the atom in such fields as biology, medicine, radiation protection and fundamental science. It was organized by the United Nations Secretariat in such a manner as to promote free discussion and exchange of scientific knowledge while ensuring that political considerations would not enter into the discussions.

Canada, one of the countries which sponsored the General Assembly resolution of December 4, 1954, took a very active part both in the preparations for the Conference and also in the Conference itself. Dr. W. B. Lewis, Vice-President of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, was appointed, along with