

That resolution was sponsored by Austria, India and Sweden and was adopted by a vote of 89 in favour, including Canada, none against and four abstentions. Another resolution, sponsored by India and 25 other countries, contained the following operative paragraph:

"Urges the states concerned in the Geneva negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, and requests other states to refrain from undertaking such tests."

That resolution was adopted by a vote of 83 in favour, including Canada, none opposed and 11 abstentions.

This year for some reason or other -- I really do not understand why -- the Delegate of the Soviet Union to the conference in Geneva became intransigent. It was really impossible to make any further progress.

The "Troika" Proposal

The United States and Great Britain submitted revised proposals meeting many of the objections which had been taken by the Soviet Delegate, but these were not even adequately discussed by the Soviet Representative. He was insistent on the troika principle for controlling the test ban under which principle there would be one representative of the U.S.S.R. one representative of the Western side and one neutral, and was also insistent that the whole question of nuclear tests should be taken out of the conference and put into a general conference on disarmament. However, the conference still goes on. The Western side have refused to take steps to break it off, and I believe have acted very wisely in so doing.

At the United Nations in 1959 Canada sponsored a resolution calling for more adequate reporting on radiation and for additional steps to warn the people of the world about the effects of radiation as well as further action along that line. The resolution was co-sponsored by ten other nations and was finally adopted by unanimous vote on November 21, 1959. We offered to conduct in Canada tests of samples of air, soil, water, food and bone collected in nations which did not have the scientific facilities for carrying out such tests. In the intervening period arrangements have been made with Burma, Malaya, Ghana and Pakistan for Canada to carry out such tests. We have had to build up staff in Canada to do this work. We have extended our facilities and everything has now been prepared with this end in view.

As a result of the resolution, increased attention has been given to radiation problems internationally. For example, 12 other states have offered their facilities in the same way Canada did. These include the United Kingdom, the United States,