

way the colonial causes which they have espoused. They may have sensed that the majority in the General Assembly was not in the mood at this session for repetitious debates on colonial issues of long standing and that it would resist resolutions demanding radical action. In consequence the comparatively reasonable manner in which the Assembly dealt with colonial issues at this session appeared to be in large measure the result of shrewd and responsible judgment on the part of the Afro-Asian delegations.

### Atomic Energy

The resolutions on the peaceful uses of atomic energy and on the effects of atomic radiation provided similar evidence that the United Nations could work together. The Western Great Powers were required, in promoting their ideas, to make modifications in order to meet objections mainly from the Arab, Asian and Scandinavian countries. The Soviet Union, however, had little success in gaining support for their point of view.

It would be unrealistic not to recognize the difficulties involved in implementing the resolutions on the atomic items. The complexities of running the proposed atomic energy agency have only begun to appear; the negotiations on its statute are likely to be protracted and it may therefore be some time before the agency comes into being; furthermore, the committee established to study the effects of radiation on man and his environment may not produce immediate results. However, both these bodies would appear to be essential in a world of atomic development, and the necessity for their success may compel the powers concerned to reach agreement. In any event, the tenth session not only demonstrated the continued interest of the U.N. in all matters relating to the establishment of an international atomic energy agency, but also created the committee on radiation. The majority of member countries are unlikely to relax their interest in these agencies, and will undoubtedly continue to press for a practicable solution to atomic problems.

### Disarmament

The debate on disarmament was somewhat disappointing after the hopes raised at the ninth session. As between the major powers, it consisted mainly of a repeat performance of what had taken place during the discussions of the Disarmament Sub-committee in September and October where no progress had been made. This was perhaps inevitable in view of the deadlock reached a few days earlier in Geneva on the other outstanding issues between the East and the West. The truth of the matter is that the major powers and, for that matter, other member states had little time before the Assembly discussions to examine the situation resulting from the Geneva negotiations. In view of this, the Assembly seems to have taken a sensible step in recommending that priority be given to the implementation of "confidence-building measures" such as the Eisenhower plan for the establishment of a warning system through the exchange of military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection and the Soviet plan for establishing control posts at strategic centres.

### Korea

A long debate held late in the Assembly disclosed lack of progress towards the goal of peaceful unification of Korea and was the occasion for perhaps the