

control and also of the Indian proposals regarding the suspension of nuclear tests and an "armaments truce".

The final text adopted embodied a number of Soviet and Indian amendments. In spite of this, both countries insisted on a number of additional amendments all of which were defeated by a substantial majority. The closest vote was on the Syrian (and Indian) suggestion that the disarmament Commission and the Sub-committee be enlarged. At the suggestion of the United States the Assembly decided by 35 votes in favour, (including Canada) 18 against and 7 abstentions that the Syrian amendment should not be put to the vote.

A United Kingdom motion that no vote be taken on a Soviet resolution under the Soviet item "Measures for the Further Relaxation of International Tension and Development of International Co-operation" was adopted by the Political Committee by a vote of 40 in favour (including Canada), 11 against (including Soviet Bloc, India, Indonesia, Yugoslavia) and 6 abstentions (including Burma, Argentina, Lebanon). In plenary, the Soviet Union did not ask for a vote on its resolution.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

On December 3, 1955, the General Assembly approved by a unanimous vote the resolution on the peaceful uses of atomic energy which had been approved by the First (Political) Committee on October 27. There had been no dissenting votes in the Committee but all six Arab countries (Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen) had abstained. In plenary, the Arab delegations explained their affirmative vote by pointing out that the resolution was no longer a draft sponsored by 18 countries (including Canada*) but a proposal from the First Committee as a whole.

By its resolution, the Assembly recommended that a second international conference for the exchange of technical information regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy (similar to that which took place in Geneva in August 1955) be held in two or three years' time. For this purpose, the Assembly decided to continue the Advisory Committee of Scientists (of which Canada is a member) which assisted the Secretary-General in organizing last summer's conference. This Committee will also advise the Secretary-General in the study of the relationship of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations, which he is called upon to make under the resolution. The Assembly endorsed the decision of the 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 Agency. The Assembly at the same time 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 (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Portugal, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States) in negotiations on the draft statute of the Agency.

* Other sponsoring countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.