

and the earmarking of savings resulting from disarmament for economic development. The Soviet disarmament paper tabled by Prime Minister Bulganin repeated essentially the May 10 programme. The four heads of government suggested that the Disarmament Subcommittee be reconvened in New York on August 29 to consider, *inter alia*, the proposals submitted during the Geneva conference.

The New York discussions of the Sub-committee were mainly devoted to an elaboration by the Western powers of their Geneva proposals. At the same time Western delegations sought an elucidation of the Soviet position on the question of control. The Soviet Union persistently refused to clarify its stand on this issue, which is the crux of the disarmament problem. It also refrained from committing itself on any of the Western proposals put forward in Geneva. The Sub-committee was accordingly unable to reach any conclusions, and its report on 1955 discussions, dated October 7, did not contain any recommendations. In the course of the Sub-committee discussions it emerged that there were no effective means of ensuring the prohibition of nuclear weapons and, in particular, the elimination of stockpiles of these weapons. The Western countries came to the conclusion that the most appropriate course which could be followed in these circumstances was for the Sub-committee to resume its discussions in order to devise a disarmament programme consisting of measures which could be effectively controlled (e.g. the reduction of conventional armaments), and in particular to reach agreement on such confidence-building measures as President Eisenhower's plan for aerial inspection and Marshal Bulganin's proposal for establishing control posts at strategic centres. The Sub-committee was also to take account of the proposals put forward in Geneva by Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Faure. Suggestions to this effect were put forward by the Western powers during the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers (October 25-November 16) and ultimately embodied in a resolution sponsored by Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which was approved by the General Assembly on December 16 by a vote of 56 in favour and 7 against (including the Soviet bloc). The resolution also suggested that the Sub-committee take into account the proposal of the Government of India concerning the suspension of experimental explosions of nuclear weapons and an "armaments truce".

4. Atomic Energy and Radiation

As a consequence of a resolution adopted at the ninth General Assembly, the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in Geneva in August. Canada sent a delegation of twenty-six, including representatives from government atomic agencies, the universities, and industry. Thirteen Canadian scientific papers were presented. The conference was most successful and was universally acclaimed. It provided the first opportunity for scientists from all over the world to discuss questions connected with atomic energy, and helped to make people aware of the complex problems which must be solved before atomic energy can be economically exploited. Because of the widespread satisfaction with the results of the conference, the tenth General Assembly passed a resolution providing for another conference in two or three years' time.