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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY: "Canada, like the United States and other free countries principally involved with atomic energy matters, believes that even in the absence of Soviet participation, an international atomic energy agency along the lines proposed by President Eisenhower can usefully be formed by the nations willing to subscribe to its aims and support its activities. Canada is in a position to make a useful contribution to the work of such an agency and will be glad to do so," said the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. L.B. Pearson, to the United Nation General Assembly on September 23.

Despite setbacks on disarmament, Mr. Pearson said, there was hope that progress could be made on the side of international co-operation for constructive uses of atomic power. Canada believed President Eisenhower's proposal to be important, "not only for its intrinsic merit but because it implicitly recognizes the principles which are essential to the achievement of prosperity and the diminution of the threat of war throughout the world."

The Canadian Government, he added, had "observed with very great regret the discouraging refusal of the Soviet Union to consider the United States proposals except on conditions which have been already shown to be unacceptable to the great majority of the United Nations."

Mr. Pearson proceeded, in part:

"... the Canadian Delegation is confident that the proposal to establish an international atomic energy agency will prove to be an important step in the liberation of atomic energy from its military bonds, and that as the resources of more and more nations are applied to the problem, the advance towards application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind will become increasingly rapid.

"International co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy cannot in itself remove the dangers of atomic destruction. These and other dangers to peace have, however, brought their own response, in the determination of many governments and millions of people to use our United Nations for the purpose of avoiding the grim tragedy of global destruction, and of bringing about a better world than the one we have today.

"The evolution of technological processes and developments in nuclear science have made mankind far more immediately interdependent than either public opinion or governments, in any part of the world, have yet realized. But, unfortunately, as our interdependence increases, our divisions persist. The fact that, if we do not find a means to harmonize, to reconcile them, they may destroy us all, increases the importance of the United Nations as a centre of negotiation, of reconciliation, and