

ballistic missiles which will be the nearest thing to an "ultimate weapon" yet projected. These missiles, which would travel high in the ionosphere at 10 or 20 times the speed of sound, would be ominously different from anything yet conceived in the mind of man. The perfection of such devices would not only provide the means of delivering atomic and thermonuclear weapons almost instantaneously to any part of the world but would involve the nations in an arms race on a scale even vaster than those of the past.

We have already seen the results of our failure to control the development of atomic weapons at a time in their evolution when effective control was still a technical possibility. Surely we ought to learn from this bitter experience and take steps now to control the development of these weapons of the future while there is still time. His Holiness Pope Pius XII in his last Christmas message, when he put forward three points that paralleled closely the Western proposals made during the General Assembly debate, warned the world of the cataclysmic destructive possibilities of future warfare in these words:

"There will be no song of victory, only the inconsolable weeping of humanity, which in desolation will gaze upon the catastrophe brought on by its own folly"

While our talks in the Disarmament Sub-Committee were still in progress last fall, the General Assembly of the United Nations convened for its tenth annual session and for some time I had to divide my attention between the Sub-Committee and the work of the General Assembly itself. I might say that I was greatly assisted in the work of the Assembly by the help of two of my colleagues, the Hon. J.J. McCann and the Hon. Roch Pinard who were valued members of the Delegation.

Some idea of the wide range of subjects which was considered at this anniversary session may be gained from the fact that its agenda, as finally adopted, included no less than sixty-six different items. Of these, perhaps the most important were disarmament itself, the peaceful application of atomic energy and the admission of new members.

The efforts of the United Nations to speed the peaceful development of atomic energy date back to December 1953, when President Eisenhower appeared before the General Assembly and made a dramatic proposal to help solve the world's fearful atomic dilemma. He proposed the establishment under the aegis of the United Nations of an international agency to coordinate the peaceful application of atomic energy in the fields of agriculture, electrical energy, medicine and other humane pursuits.

The Government of Canada welcomed this generous and far-sighted proposal put forward by the President of the United