

rejected this plan, considering that prohibition in itself would not contribute to security, but must form part of an over-all plan providing adequate safeguards against clandestine activity. In present circumstances, prohibition by itself would mean no more than a unilateral reduction of armaments by the United States, which so far was the only nation capable of waging atomic war.

As a result of the Soviet Union's refusal to accept the majority proposals, the Atomic Energy Commission had reached an impasse and had decided to suspend its work. In such a situation it was the duty of the Assembly to examine the proposals and judge for itself the attitude taken by the various members of the Commission. The Canadian delegation hoped that as a result of the discussions in the Assembly the minority would come to regard the majority conclusions as inescapable and thus enable the Commission to resume its work; accordingly a draft resolution endorsing these conclusions was submitted as a framework of discussion.

This resolution, after expressing the opinion that there was no solution, other than the majority proposals, which would "meet the facts, prevent national rivalries in this most dangerous field, and fulfil the Commission's terms of reference," and noting that the Soviet Union had refused to agree "to even those elements of effective control considered essential from the technical point of view, let alone their acceptance of the nature and extent of participation in the world community, required of all nations in this field," continued as follows:—

"The General Assembly, therefore,

"Approves the General Findings (Part IIc) and Recommendations (Part III) of the First Report and the Specific Proposals of Part II of the Second Report of the Commission, as constituting the necessary basis for establishing an effective system of international control of atomic energy in accordance with the terms of reference of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and approves the Report and Recommendations (Part I) of the Third Report which contain an analysis of the nature of the impasse confronting the Commission and the recommendation resulting therefrom;

"Recognizes the grave dangers to international peace and security resulting from the absence of effective international control of atomic energy and calls upon all nations to fulfil their responsibilities to the world community by accepting the necessary basis for such control as approved by this body."

Opposition to the majority proposals, and in particular to the attitude taken by the United States, was expressed by the delegate of the *Soviet Union* (Mr Vyshinsky) with vigour and at length. He accused the United States of systematically attempting to avoid putting into effect the resolution of January, 1946, which gave the Commission the task of eliminating atomic weapons from national