

The substantive part of the revised *Canadian* resolution, which was adopted by 41 votes (N.Z.) to 6, with 10 abstentions, read :—

“ The General Assembly

“ Having examined the First, Second and Third Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission which have been transmitted to it by the Security Council in accordance with the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 24 January, 1946 :

“ 1. 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 to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes and for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons in accordance with the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission ;

“ 2. Expresses its deep concern at the impasse which has been reached in the work of the Atomic Energy Commission as shown in its Third Report and regrets that unanimous agreement has not yet been reached ;

“ 3. Requests the six sponsors of the General Assembly resolution of 24 January, 1946, who are the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission, to meet together and consult in order to determine if there exists a basis for agreement on the international control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes and for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons, and to report to the General Assembly the results of their consultation not later than its next regular session ;

“ 4. Meanwhile the General Assembly calls upon the Atomic Energy Commission to resume its sessions, to survey its programme of work, and to proceed to the further study of such of the subjects remaining in the programme of work as it considers to be practicable and useful.”

In the General Assembly the delegation of the *Soviet Union* reintroduced their draft resolution, and the delegation of *India* reintroduced two amendments the substance of which had been rejected in Committee—the qualification of the approval of the majority proposals by the words “ in substance ” and a direction to the Atomic Energy Commission to draft a treaty embodying its ultimate proposals.

In speaking to his resolution the delegate of the *Soviet Union* (Mr Vyshinsky) made it clear that his country's opposition to the Canadian draft resolution had not been in the least mitigated as a result of the modifications it had undergone. It was “ utterly incorrect,” he said, to say that there was a close similarity between the Canadian and Soviet drafts. The Canadian resolution contained no indication of the need for the elaboration of a convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons ; in this it differed from the Soviet resolution and this was