

training in this field, and which would facilitate countries participating to set up their own research reactors . . .

When it had seemed that Soviet participation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy would not be forthcoming, the United States had consulted with Canada, Australia, Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa and the United Kingdom, which were the countries possessing raw materials or technical knowledge of atomic energy and were developing this force for peaceful purposes. With the exception of Portugal, which is not a member of the United Nations, these countries joined in co-sponsoring a seven-power resolution, which expressed the hope that the International Atomic Energy Agency would be established without delay and suggested that once the agency was established it should negotiate an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations. The resolution also provided for the holding of an international conference of nuclear and related scientists in the summer of 1955, the arrangements for the conference to be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting on the advice of a small advisory committee composed of representatives of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union did not join in sponsoring this resolution, and a number of other countries had reservations about the manner in which the complicated programme was being advanced. Nevertheless they co-operated in a unanimous vote in favour of the resolution; thus indicating the complete agreement in the Assembly that advantages for economic and social welfare could result from an appropriate implementation of President Eisenhower's welcome suggestions. Although most delegations agreed with Mr. Lodge that this was "an historic moment", many of them cautioned against undue optimism in the face of the formidable problems which remain to be solved before the full potentialities of the scheme can be realized.

The Question of Defining Aggression

The question of defining aggression first came before the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 17, 1950, and was referred to the International Law Commission. The work of the Commission was studied, along with a report of the Sixth Committee, by the General Assembly at its seventh session in 1952. By resolution 688, the General Assembly decided that a definition of aggression was both desirable and possible; and a special committee of fifteen members was set up to study the question further and to submit a draft definition of aggression to the ninth session of the General Assembly.

The Special Committee met between August 24 and September 21, 1953, and prepared a report which was discussed in the Sixth Committee of the current ninth session of the General Assembly. The report included a study of the two main types of definitions (general and detailed) and of the different modes of aggression, including indirect.

It was apparent at the outset of the debate in the Sixth Committee that there was a wide area of disagreement among delegates about the desirability of defining aggression at all and about the type of definition that should be adopted. It was also evident that there was no unanimity on the kind of aggression which should be included in the definition. Some delegates thought it should be restricted to armed aggression while others wished to see the notion of indirect aggression also included in the definition.