

stimulated. It would also obviate any difficulties which the setting up of any new machinery would create.

3. The United States Government is now proposing that the revised Combined Policy Committee be given authority to "establish broad policy and procedures for scientific and technical co-operation in research and development for military purposes, both nuclear and non-nuclear." It would operate within the limits of the constitutions and statutes of the Governments represented on it, and would continue the functions at present performed by the Combined Development Agency with regard to procurement and allocation of uranium ore. The more specific responsibilities it would assume are set out in the attachment to the draft Aide-Mémoire.

4. The United States also propose that the membership of the reactivated Committee would be, for the United States, the Secretary of State (who would be chairman of the Committee), the Secretary of Defence, and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, or their alternates; for the United Kingdom the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, or their alternates; and for Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of National Defence and the President of the Atomic Energy Control Board, or their alternates.

5. The draft Aide-Mémoire proposes three principal changes in the terms of reference as drawn up in 1943.

(a) Canada, nominally at least, would be a full member of the Committee rather than merely represented on it. Representation for the three countries would be equal both qualitatively and numerically. It should be noted, however, that Canadian representatives would be unable to participate in all of the proposed sub-groups. The revised United States Atomic Energy Act would still restrict certain exchanges with Canada on, for example, matters dealing with atomic warheads. This might also be the case in the field of nuclear propulsion, although it is anticipated that it will be possible to devise flexible procedures to meet the problem.

(b) The Committee would become involved in the non-nuclear as well as the nuclear aspects of scientific and technical weapons research and development.

(c) As the three Governments would each have two Ministers on the Committee, it would be possible to facilitate a higher degree of political supervision and control of matters falling within the Committee's responsibilities.

6. It is believed that Canada should agree to the United States proposals and accept membership on the reconstituted Committee for the following reasons:

(1) The United States proposals clearly reflect recognition on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom of the useful role which Canada can play in the technical aspects of weapons development and of Canada's interests in this field.

(2) Canada would also benefit greatly from the additional information concerning current United States and United Kingdom projects which membership on the reactivated Committee would provide, and which would be of positive benefit in connection with our share in the defence of North America.

(3) Membership would also provide a further channel of influencing thinking, particularly United States thinking, on research and development questions and possibly, eventually, certain defence production questions which might arise, although it is not the present intention of either the United States or the United Kingdom to extend the scope of the Committee's functions to the production field.