

consider a draft treaty for the creation of an international system of control over atomic energy which would include the prohibition of atomic weapons.

When the Commission first met in June, 1946, it was presented with two different plans for the international control of atomic energy; one put forward by the United States Government, and the other by the Government of the U.S.S.R. The two plans differed fundamentally, and so far the Commission has been unable to carry out the responsibilities assigned to it mainly because no basis for agreement has been found between the views of the U.S.S.R. and of the majority of the members of the Commission on the main principles which are to govern a plan for the international control of atomic energy.

In its efforts to find a basis for such agreement the Atomic Energy Commission decided at the outset to defer consideration of the political aspects of the problem, until it had first determined whether control of atomic energy was practicable from a technical and scientific point of view. First of all a Scientific and Technical Committee composed of scientific and technical advisers examined the problem, and in September, 1946, reported unanimously that "we do not find any basis in the available scientific facts for supposing that effective control is not technologically feasible".

In its first report to the Security Council submitted on December 28, 1946, the Commission set forth a plan for the international control of atomic energy based upon proposals submitted by Mr. Baruch, (at that time the United States representative on the Atomic Energy Commission) which followed in its main concepts the Acheson-Lilienthal report. Because of the great knowledge of atomic energy gained by the United States in its wartime activities, this first plan put forward in the Atomic Energy Commission by Mr. Baruch was solely the product of thinking by those most experienced in the field of atomic energy in the United States. The Canadian Government, like other governments, was not consulted in the preparation of the United States Government's proposals for the international control of atomic energy. However, the Canadian government accepted the United States' proposals as a basis upon which to begin the discussion.

These proposals were then examined in detail by the Atomic Energy Commission to determine how they might work in practice, particularly in providing safeguards to countries complying with a system of international control against the dangers of non-compliance by any state through the diversion of materials or plants from peaceful to warlike uses. The result of this work was the subject of a second report of the Atomic Energy Commission, submitted to the Security Council on September 11, 1947, which elaborated specific proposals showing how on many points control could be carried out. The report also considered the points of disagreement expressed by the U.S.S.R. The representative of the U.S.S.R. on the Atomic Energy Commission abstained from voting on the first report and voted against the second report.

The plan supported by the majority of the members of the Atomic Energy Commission would establish an international atomic energy authority, which would own all uranium and thorium in trust for the nations of the world from the time these substances are taken from the ground, and which would control the mining of all such ores. Production would be strictly related to consumption, and there would be no accumulation of stocks. The authority would own, operate, and manage