

In his address to this Assembly last Saturday, the representative of the U.S.S.R. said that after thirty months of work by the Atomic Energy Commission there had been no positive results, that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission had remained fruitless. He sought to place the blame on the United States for the failure, thus far, to bring about the international control of atomic energy. I do not think this is borne out by the facts. The Government of Canada has taken part in the important discussions and negotiations on this subject since their inception. I am therefore able to speak with some knowledge of the facts.

The facts show conclusively that not only has the United States striven earnestly and hopefully for a solution, but that, subject to proper safeguards, they have unhesitatingly offered to give to the world the far-reaching advantages which came to them in consequence of their vast efforts in this field during the late war.

Two years ago, when the meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission were commenced, no one was certain that it would be possible to produce a workable plan in the international control and development of this great source of energy. A plan for this purpose has, however, been developed. The nations of the world, which now possess the resources and the skill for the production of atomic energy, have stated their willingness to take part in the operation of the plan.

The representative of the U.S.S.R., in denying that substantial progress has been made toward the working out of arrangements for the international control of atomic energy, stands almost alone in this view. Every other country which has participated in the work of the Atomic Energy Commission established by this Assembly at its first session in London, which has been free to express its conclusions, has joined in full acceptance of the majority report of the Commission.

The report of the Commission will come before the Assembly later for detailed study and approval. At that time, members of the Canadian delegation will develop the reasons for Canada's acceptance of its proposals. In our opinion they are based on the inescapable facts of atomic energy, and constitute the only method by which these new dread forces may properly be brought under effective control in the interest of peace and well-being of all the peoples of the world.

In international relations, as, indeed, in all human relations, attitude and will are of first importance. A solution of most problems is not difficult to find where men or nations are really anxious to discover common ground, and bring their wills to that task. Where, however, there is no will to peace, and an attitude of antagonism rather than of co-operation is deliberately fostered, the appeal soon becomes one to force, rather than to reason. Wherever the appeal is to force, security, which is essential to the preservation of freedom, demands a preponderance of strength on the side of freedom. This is necessary, not from any thought of aggression, but to save from destruction, the very nations and peoples who have at heart the aim of creating better conditions for others as well as for themselves.

The problems of today are not going to be solved by any formula. They will be solved only to the degree that each individual does his part, and each nation does its part to further the common good, by an attitude of good-will towards all. In this particular, example is all powerful. Patience and forbearance are not signs of weakness. They are the hall-marks of strength.

If this world of ours is to escape destruction, international relationships, characterized by antagonism and coercion must make way for a world community which recognizes that "over all nations is