

2. Address of Senator Tom Connally to Committee One of the U.N. General Assembly, January 21, 1946.

"...The combined efforts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada during the war resulted in great scientific discoveries in the field of atomic energy. The world importance of the problems presented by these discoveries was the subject of a declaration made by the heads of governments of those three states at Washington on November 15, 1945..."

3. Statement of Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King in House of Commons Debate, December 17, 1945.

...We are prepared to concede that the progress our three countries had made in the development and use of atomic energy demanded that our countries take the initiative in an international effort to prevent the further use of atomic energy for destructive purposes. We felt an equal obligation on the part of our countries to promote the use of recent and further exchanges of scientific knowledge, particularly in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful and humanitarian ends...

III. POSTWAR AMERICAN BRITISH AND CANADIAN RELATIONS UP TO THE BLAIR HOUSE CONFERENCE.

A. Relation of the United States to the United Kingdom and Canada With Reference to the Monopoly of the Atomic Bomb Described in Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy, March 16, 1946 (Acheson-Lilienthal Report -- Department of State Publication 2498, U.S. Government Printing Office, Page 53).

"It is true that some part of our monopoly we hold in common with the United Kingdom and Canada. This applies principally not to material facilities or to weapons, but to the availability of raw materials, to theoretical knowledge, and to some elements of the know-how."

B. Fields of Co-operation.

1. Declassification.

a) Declassification Conference Held in the United States in November 1947 (see Third Semi-Annual Report of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, February 2, 1948, Senate Document No. 118, 80th Congress, U.S. Government Printing Office, page 25).

"In order to insure uniform application of declassification policies with respect to information shared by the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, as a result of their combined wartime efforts, and in the interests of maintaining maximum security of information, the Commission arranged a three-day conference between representatives of the atomic energy agencies of the three nations in November 1947... Discussions were limited to technical data held jointly by the participating nations as a result of their co-operation during the war. Canada and the United Kingdom now use the Declassification Guide developed in the United States and made available to them in April of 1946."