

they are taken from the ground. This agency would control the extent of the mining of these ores which are the only known materials from which energy can be released in substantial amounts by the fission of the atom. Production would be strictly related to consumption and there would be no accumulated stocks to cause anxiety.

The agency would own, operate, and manage all facilities handling dangerous amounts of fissionable material. It would conduct research in the field of atomic energy except that research requiring non-dangerous quantities only would be freely licensed with provision for full publication of findings.

The agency would administer the quotas of atomic energy materials, facilities or power allocated to each nation in accordance with the proposed atomic energy treaty and would build and operate plants within the nation's quota. No nation would be permitted to possess dangerous quantities of atomic fuels or to own plants for making them. Atomic weapons would be prohibited and the agency would be empowered to ascertain resources and to prevent secret activities.

It is the view of the majority that only with such a system operating satisfactorily would countries possessing atomic weapons be justified in giving to the world their secrets for the production of atomic energy. These nations feel that the only way by which security can be given to the world lies in the complete elimination of secrecy in atomic matters, together with the institution of international inspection and control on such a comprehensive basis that it will provide adequate and acceptable safeguards against all possibility of the hazards of violations and evasions. Agency operation and management of dangerous facilities is an essential element of this plan.

The majority of the members of the Commission are convinced not only that the system they have proposed will give the safeguards needed but that it is the only method by which this desired end can be achieved.

On the other hand the Soviet have put forward a plan which differs fundamentally. They have proposed the immediate outlawing of the atomic bomb and the destruction of existing stocks. After this would have been effected the Soviets concede the need for instituting what they call "strict international control" but their proposals in this connection on detailed examination have been shown to be merely a system of "periodic" visits to such plants only whose existence their respective governments had seen fit to disclose. There was also to be "special" inspection on suspicion but any method of gaining information on which suspicion might be based was carefully excluded.

The Commission's examination of these proposals showed that they would represent only an act of unilateral disarmament by the United States which, even if it were carried out, would give no real assurance that the Soviet or any other country engaged in atomic activities would not or could not secretly make and use the bomb in future.

This conclusion follows from the fact to which I have already referred, namely, that the fissionable materials which are the essential substances for such peaceful applications of atomic energy as the development in the future of atomic power, are also the explosive element of the bomb. In the