

- (a) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends.
- (b) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;
- (c) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;
- (d) For effective safeguards, by way of inspection and other means, to protect complying States against the hazards of violation and evasions.

Much has been said and written about the form of international control that should be initiated. The Government is giving earnest study to this immensely complex problem. It seems to me that the meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission will mark only the first step on the road towards international control. It is recognized that the final solution of the problem can be attained only by stages. In the long run, the finding of a solution must depend on good-will and mutual confidence between all the nations concerned.

I am sure that the House will agree with me that the immense gravity of the issue raised by the discovery of atomic fission, and its potential danger to civilization, has made it imperative that we should approach this question in a boldly constructive manner. It may very well be that the problem of dealing with the newly-discovered force, so dangerous to human society, may afford us an opportunity of making a great step forward in the field of international co-operation.

Among the many discussions of the form which international control of atomic energy may ultimately take, the report recently published by the State Department of the United States, which was prepared by a board of consultants, all specialists in the field, under the chairmanship of Dr. Lillenthal, deserves careful study. This report constitutes perhaps the most far-reaching attempt so far made to sketch out a plan that would control the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and turn the discovery into productive channels. I feel sure that Honourable Members will find the Lillenthal report an absorbing and enlightening document.

Until such time as the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has made its recommendations, and has translated these recommendations into action, it remains the responsibility of Canada, as well as that of the United States and the United Kingdom, to establish and maintain conditions under which these recommendations can be made fully effective. Canada, and all other nations possessing raw materials, or productive apparatus, or special knowledge with respect to atomic energy, have a very special responsibility to establish and maintain conditions which will ensure the effective carrying out of any recommendations that may be made by the Commission to provide for international control of atomic energy.