

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

ATOMIC CONTROL: At its 43rd meeting, the working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission adopted Monday a joint resolution submitted by the representatives of Canada, China, France and the United Kingdom which reads as follows:

"The working committee,

"Having examined in detail and as a whole the Soviet proposals of June 11, 1947 and the elaborations thereon, and in view of the conclusions set out in the preceding paragraphs,

"Finds that the Soviet proposals ignore the existing technical knowledge of the problem of atomic energy control, do not provide an adequate basis for the effective international control of atomic energy and the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons, and therefore, do not conform to the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission.

"The working committee concludes that no useful purpose can be served by further discussion of these proposals in the working committee."

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 9-2, reported the U.N. Press Division. The two dissenting votes were cast by the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. The "conclusions set out in the preceding paragraphs," in the text of the preamble of the resolution, refer to the statement of the four nations on the Soviet proposals made in the name of these countries by Richard Miles of the United Kingdom at the last meeting of the working committee.

Andrei A. Gromyko of the U.S.S.R. made a long and detailed statement. The U.S. delegation and its supporters had always stressed the importance of international atomic inspection, Mr. Gromyko said, according to the U.N. Press Division report: But, now, the positions had changed with the Soviet delegation trying to convince the U.S. delegation and others that international inspection was a very important measure, and the U.S. and others, on the other hand, declaring that inspection was not so important and that only together with other measures could inspection be considered as insuring effective control.

The two most serious defects of the joint statement, he said, were:

- (1) the mention only in passing of the prohibition convention. On this matter, the authors of the statement had a "very poor vocabulary" and did not produce any argument at all;
- (2) the statement overlooked entirely that one should speak of control not in terms of space but of time. The Soviet proposal in this field submitted a long time ago called for international control and inspection applied at once and simultaneously on all sources of raw materials and plants after the conclusion of the convention.

The joint statement, Mr. Gromyko concluded, was an additional sign that the U.S. delegation and the delegations supporting the U.S. had decided not to try again seriously to reach agreement. The results would be obviously harmful for the United Nations and the full responsibility for this would be with those delegations who had created this situation.

General A.G.L. McNaughton of Canada expressed "very sincere disappointment" at Mr. Gromyko's attitude towards the joint statement, which General McNaughton said, was the result of a most careful, objective and factual study and whose every conclusion was well founded. In essence, the statement was flat rejection, not supported by arguments which would have been justified by the care with which this statement had been drafted, reported the U.N. Press Division.

The working committee adjourned without setting a date for a new meeting.

CANADIAN AMENDMENT: Meeting for the first time since March 8, the working committee of the Commission for Conventional Armaments continued on Tuesday discussion of the United Kingdom draft resolution on the principles governing the formulation of practical proposals for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, the U.N. Press Bureau reported.

Amendments to the U.K. resolution were submitted by the United States, Canada, and Columbia. The U.S. and Canadian amendments were accepted by Richard Miles of the United Kingdom. Mr. Miles reserved his attitude on the Colombian amendment. Suggestions for drafting changes in the U.S. amendment were made by the representative of China.

The discussion is to continue at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, April 13.

General A.G.L. McNaughton of Canada submitted an amendment to reword paragraph 5 (c) of the U.K. resolution to read as follows:

"It (an adequate system of safeguards which should be included in a system for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces) causes the minimum interference with and imposes the minimum burdens on any aspect of the life of individual nations".

The original U.K. wording was "economic and industrial life."

VOICE OF THE NORTH: Twenty-five years after the opening of the Dawson City signal Station, one of Canada's first two far north message centres, another milepost in sub-arctic communications was passed by members of the Canadian Army, it was announced by Western Command at Edmonton. After months of preparation Royal Canadian Corps of Signals personnel in the Yukon Territories town carried out the first official radio broadcast of station CFYT.