

insisted that inspection be confined to such facilities and materials as governments may wish to declare. In addition, the Soviet government maintain that any international atomic energy authority must be subject to the jurisdiction of the Security Council. This would mean that the permanent members of the Security Council could exercise their veto power in the event that the Authority reported a violation of the treaty. The Soviet have suggested "special inspections" on grounds of suspicion but the control organ proposed by the Soviet government has not been provided with sources of information which would be capable of detecting evasions and violations and so there could be no suspicion on which to call for a special inspection.

The discussions in the Atomic Energy Commission in 1948 were confined to a detailed examination of the Soviet proposals of June 1947, and to a limited study of the organization of an international control agency.

The exhaustive study of the U.S.S.R. proposals led a majority of the members of the Commission to the conclusion that they were inadequate to provide a basis for effective international control of atomic energy. The opinion of the majority of the Commission is stated in the Commission's Third Report in the following words:

"In the field of atomic energy, the majority of the Commission has been unable to secure the agreement of the Soviet Union to even those elements of effective control considered essential from the technical point of view, let alone their acceptance of the nature and the extent of participation in the world community required of all nations in this field by the first and second reports of the Atomic Energy Commission."

The third report in consequence stated that the differences between the majority of the members of the Atomic Energy Commission and the U.S.S.R. had made it impossible for the Atomic Energy Commission to continue the preparation of a draft treaty for the international control of atomic energy. This report was adopted by the Atomic Energy Commission in May of 1948. In submitting its third report to the Security Council, the Atomic Energy Commission recommended approval and that this report and the two previous reports be transmitted to the General Assembly "as a matter of special concern".

In June 1948, when the third report was before the Security Council for approval, the U.S.S.R. exercising its 26th veto, voted against its adoption. The Security Council, however, approved a procedural motion proposed by Canada which transmitted the three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, together with the record of the deliberations of the Security Council on the subject, to the Third Session of the General Assembly "as a matter of special concern". Thus there was created an opportunity to test the conclusions of the majority both as regards their technical correctness and also as to their acceptability to the member states of the United Nations.

In the opening meetings of the General Assembly in Paris, the Atomic Energy Commission proposals were given wide support by many nations, except by the countries of the Soviet bloc.

The Soviet Union presented two proposals. One to which I have previously referred concerned an immediate reduction by one-third in conventional armaments of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the prohibition of atomic weapons. The other proposal of the U.S.S.R. introduced the idea of "simultaneous" conventions, the one for the prohibition of atomic weapons, and the