

Major-General J.F.M. Whiteley, former army instructor at the Imperial Defence College in England and now in Canada on an exchange basis, is commandant of the College, and the director is Col. W. Clement Dick, OBE, of the Canadian Army.

Other members of the directing staff are Lt.-Col. R.T. Bennett, RCOC; Lt.-Col. E.D. Danby, RCIC; W/C F.W. Hillock, RCAF; Lt.-Col. W.E. Kern, U.S. Army; Lt.-Col. J.K.S. Manuel, RCASC; Lt.-Col. G.M. Paradis, RCAC; Lt.-Col. C.H. Spencer, RCE; Lt.-Col. T.G.V. Stephenson, Royal Signals; Lt.-Col. E.S. Tate, RCA; and Lt.-Col. N.G. Wilson-Smith, MBE, Royal Winnipeg Rifles. GSO 2 of the College is Major H.L. Brown, RCAC.

Included in the course will be two weeks of joint study with the RCAF Staff College from Toronto, with emphasis laid on air problems as they affect the army. Also planned is a trip to the Canadian Joint Air School at Rivers, Manitoba.

Tactical exercises in the field will be carried out over a wide area near Napanee, Smith Falls and Gananoque, and will include a signals exercise at Vimy in cooperation with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. This will be on a divisional level with divisional headquarters moving tactically.

**NEW DESTROYER COMMISSIONED:** The latest addition to the Royal Canadian Navy's peacetime fleet, the Tribal class destroyer, H.M.C.S. "Athabaskan", (Commander J.S. Davis, R.C.N., of Oakville, Ont.) was commissioned in Halifax, January 20.

"Athabaskan", the last of the Canadian built Tribal class destroyers, is of the same class as the "Athabaskan" lost in action off the coast of France almost four years ago.

The new "Athabaskan" which was built by Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., embodies all her predecessor's fighting qualities plus a few additional features in comfort and convenience not common to older type destroyers. Among some of the more important innovations is the laundry, fitted with three commercial washing machines and a tumbler dryer, easing the "dohobeying" problems of the ship's company. She is very thoroughly insulated, providing the greatest possible comfort in either equatorial or northern climates. Water coolers and domestic refrigerators are also a boon in the modern destroyer's far ranging operations. Weather decks, as in other ships of her class are laid with non-skid, sentex deck covering. Sure to appeal to the entire crew is the fountainette, capable of caring for the ice cream longings of everyone. She will be a more comfortable "Home away from Home" for the men that sail her.

"Athabaskan", when finally completed, is slated for duty in the R.C.N.'s Pacific Command, operating out of Esquimalt, B.C.

The first "Athabaskan", British built for Canada, made an illustrious name for herself in less than a year and a half of service.

Damaged by a flying bomb in 1943, she was repaired and on the day after Christmas while on the Murmansk run, she took part in the sinking of the "Scharnhorst". She later joined other Canadian Tribals, making pre-D-Day sweeps in the channel and on April 26, 1944, she shared in the destruction of an Elbing class destroyer. Three days later she was sunk in another action with two Elbinge. Although she kept her guns firing until the end, a torpedo from the enemy broke her in two.

### FARM LOAN BOARD

**APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED:** The Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott announced January 19 appointments to the Canadian Farm Loan Board arising out of the retirement on December 31, 1947, of Dr. J.D. Maclean, C.B.E., as Commissioner and Chairman of the Board.

Thomas F. Donnelly, M.D., C.M., who was appointed a Member of the Board on May 8, 1945, has been designated as Commissioner and Chairman. To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aime Boucher, Adrien Beaulieu has been appointed a Member of the Board. Mr. Beaulieu has had extensive experience in farming in Eastern Quebec and is presently a merchant in Ormstown, Quebec.

John C. Murray, Chief Inspector of the Board will, in addition to carrying on his present duties, be a Member of the Board. All appointments commence on January 1, 1948, and in the case of Dr. Donnelly and Mr. Murray will be for one year and in the case of Mr. Beaulieu will be for five years.

Joseph Amroise Proulx, M.B.E., has been appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Proulx succeeds the late Mr. P.A. Angers who died on December 4, 1947.

Mr. Proulx was born at L'Avenir and holds the degree of B.S.A. from Oka Agricultural College. He held successively from 1920 to 1940 the positions of Provincial Agronomist at Richmond, Quebec, Manager of the Co-operative Federee, at Richmond, Quebec, and Chief Reviewing Officer of the Canadian Farm Loan Board at the Quebec Branch. He was employed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture from 1940 to 1945. Mr. Proulx was engaged in farming from 1945 to 1947, when he rejoined the Board as Chief Reviewing Officer. Mr. Proulx's appointment is effective from January 1, 1948.

**VETERANS FORM CO-OP FARM:** Ten veterans, who spent last year clearing and breaking bushland in the Carrot River tract set aside by the Saskatchewan Government for veteran settlement, have formed the first co-operative farm in the burned-out timber block lying 100 miles east of Prince Albert.

Co-operatives Minister L.F. McIntosh announce the incorporation of the River Bend Co-operative Farm, seventh co-op farm in Saskatchewan and the second to be organized by veterans.

**USSR ATOMIC ENERGY PROPOSALS:** Meeting at Lake Success N.Y. on January 16 for the first time in the new year, the Working Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with the plan of work adopted by it on 18 December 1947, returned to the study of the Soviet proposals on Atomic Energy control of 11 June 1947, and in connection herewith of the questions submitted by the United Kingdom to the Soviet delegation on these proposals and of the Soviet replies to these questions.

In respect to paragraph 1 of the Soviet proposals, Francois de Rose (France) asked whether, in the understanding of the Soviet delegation, the outlawing of atomic weapons would insure similar measures with regard to other weapons of mass destruction; whether atomic control, as visualized by the Soviet proposals, included control of prospecting; whether the Soviet delegation accepted control over "related activities" like production of heavy water, pure graphite etc; whether the Soviet proposals envisaged control of scientific research activities and finally, whether control of clandestine activities was acceptable to the Soviet delegation.

### REPLY BY MR. GROMYKO

In reply, Andrei A. Gromyko (USSR) said that the General Assembly resolution spoke of "convention or conventions" to be concluded for the control of Atomic Energy. Although the resolution did not specify the number of such conventions, it followed clearly that the most important task was the prohibition of atomic weapons. For this reason, said Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet delegation had, in June 1946, submitted a draft of a convention on this matter.

As to the extension of control to "related activities," Mr. Gromyko said that he had already declared in the Security Council, that control over Atomic Energy should not include such branches of industry which do not produce Atomic materials. An unjustified extension of control to these fields of industry would constitute interference with the internal affairs of a state and with questions which were within the internal jurisdiction of that state. For this reason, he declared, such control would be inadmissible.

On prospecting, Mr. Gromyko said that prospecting should be decided upon and carried out by the state and not by an international organ. He agreed that the question arose here on how could it be assured that no clandestine exploitation was being undertaken. However, he declared, this raised the whole question of clandestine activities in connection with any international convention. The first report of the Atomic Energy Commission, he said, had recommended some measures in this respect, like aerial surveys, but this did not solve the question. The International Control Agency, he added, should base itself on the assumption that states, signatories to the convention,

had undertaken obligations to implement this convention and that this fact naturally excluded clandestine activities.

With regard to scientific research activities, Mr. Gromyko said that these should be undertaken by the state itself, which did not exclude scientific research by the International Control Agency. In cases when scientific research activity by a state involved the use of Atomic materials quantities, the International Control Agency, he said, should take the same measures as it would have taken in the case of an industrial installation producing Atomic materials.

Mr. Gromyko pointed out that paragraph 1 of the Soviet proposals contained two basic ideas: (1) conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of Atomic weapons; (2) simultaneous establishment of strict international control over all facilities engaged in mining of Atomic raw materials and in production of Atomic materials and Atomic Energy. He stressed the last idea particularly, because as he said, some delegates did not seem to pay sufficient attention to this provision.

### GEN. MCNAUGHTON'S COMMENT

General A.G.L. McNaughton (Canada) said that if the expression "simultaneous" in paragraph 1 of the new Soviet proposals applied not only to the convention prohibiting Atomic weapons but also to control methods to make this prohibition more effective, he had no particular anxiety as to the whole question whether one or several conventions should be concluded. However, he continued, this expression did not seem to apply to all agreements for Atomic control, and this would not in fact satisfy the conscience of the world.

If, continued General McNaughton, "strict international control", as envisaged by the Soviet proposals meant the kind of control which the majority of the Committee had always considered essential to give the necessary effectiveness to the control system, his delegation would be very happy to be in agreement. Unfortunately, however, declared General McNaughton, the detailed replies given by Mr. Gromyko to the French delegate, particularly the Soviet reservations on prospecting, scientific research, and undeclared activities, left the Canadian delegation with "great anxiety" that such was not the case, and he hoped that Mr. Gromyko would set these anxieties at rest in his coming statements.

**WILL HEAR CANADIAN EXPERTS:** Committee two (control) of the Atomic Energy Commission met January 19 for the first time this year, with General McNaughton representing Canada. The Committee considered the operational structure of the proposed International Control Agency and decided to hear experts from Canada, the United States, U.K. and Belgium who might be able to give the Committee the benefit of