at Washington, D.C., and were revised at a second meeting held at Harwell, England, in September 1948."

"At the forthcoming third meeting, the Guides will be reviewed in the light of technical developments of the past 12 months. The purpose of the review is to assist in maintaining maximum security of the information held in common by the participating nations..."

V. INDICATIONS OF PROGRESS OF CANADIAN ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAMME.

A. Post-War Position of Canada

1. Address by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, then President, Atomic Energy Control Board, at meeting of Engineering Institute of Canada, May 8, 1947:

"As a consequence of our war effort in the field of atomic energy, Canada attained a position in development which, while not of the same order of magnitude as that of the United States, was nevertheless second only to that country. Canada has considerable reserves of uranium. She has a staff of scientists who have wide experience in carrying out nuclear research."

2. Montreal GAZETTE, September 5, 1947:

"Existence in Canada of the world's largest heavy water atomic plant and the discovery in the Canadian northlands of new uranium deposits were disclosed yesterday by Reconstruction Minister Howe at a press conference.

"He declined to say where the new uranium deposits are or to estimate their size but said that Belgian Congo is still the world's largest supplier of the element, with Canada still second as a source of supply."

3. Article entitled "Potential Resources of Uranium" by Mr. G.C. Bateman, member, Atomic Energy Control Board, in THE NORTHERN MINER, 25 November, 1948:

"We are one of the very few suppliers of raw materials on any important scale and Canada, and Northwest Canada in particular, is one of the most promising fields for new discoveries."

B. Canadian Reactors

1. Radio address by Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, President, National Research Council, in C.B.C. Atomic Energy Series broadcasts, Spring, 1947:

"By September 1945 a small low-power atomic energy pile was in operation at Chalk River. This was the first pile outside of the United States to produce energy by nuclear fission. This pilot plant provided the means of gaining much experience and enabled the scientists to obtain important and valuable data which has been recorded in hundreds of secret reports and papers. Now a large pile (NRX pile) capable of producing thousands of kilowatts of energy has been constructed. Full scale chemical separation plants, laboratories for chemical, nuclear and technical physics research as well as medical and biological research have been erected."