

was available on the subject. Otherwise, he said, it might "blow up in our faces".

ATOMIC ENERGY STATEMENT: The following is the text of the statement made by General A.G.L. McNaughton before the Atomic Energy Commission on May 17:

"We have all listened most carefully to the statement which has just been made by the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union, and I may say that I for one have earnestly searched his words for some indication of a new approach to the solution of the serious problem presented by the control of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. I regret to say that I have not been able to detect in Mr. Gromyko's remarks the smallest evidence of hopeful development in the Soviet position. Rather the contrary - a mere repetition of what he has said before, including a resolution of the thesis that these proposals are only the proposals of the United States. Whereas, in fact, they are the proposals which have been worked out in the Commission by many other nations besides the United States in developing a realistic approach to a solution of the problem presented."

"Since we have no new suggestions from the minority, Mr. Chairman, I now suggest that the resolution before us which was submitted by the distinguished delegate of France be put to the vote."

"This resolution recommends the suspension of the negotiation in the Atomic Energy Commission and the transmission to the Security Council of the documents recording the work of the Commission."

AT NEXT SESSION

"Since the submission of our second report in September last, it is understood that these documents will include the majority and minority reports and related statements which have been rendered or given and considered in the Commission. The resolution further recommends that the Security Council should transmit these and the previous report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the next regular session of the General Assembly as a matter of special concern."

"I am sure I reflect the view of the majority of the members of this Commission when I express disappointment in the fact that the affairs of this Commission have reached an impasse which is beyond the capacity of this Commission itself to resolve at this time. It has become evident, that the issues which have been raised now require debate in a wider forum and it is for this reason that the conclusion has been reached that the situation should be promptly and fully reported, first to the Security Council and then to the General Assembly of the United Nations so that the grave question at issue may be taken up at the forthcoming session which is called to meet in Paris in September next."

"I would like to make it quite clear that this proposal on the part of the majority of the Commission does not represent any acceptance of defeat or confession of failure in their efforts to achieve a proper system for the international control of atomic energy. Quite the contrary - the majority of the members of the Commission are certain that they have evolved and set forth in their report the technical framework of a system of control which will be satisfactory and which in the end will be accepted and implemented by all nations. We have realized, I am sure, that having completed that part of their task which primarily concerns scientific and technological matters the time has arrived when increased efforts should be given to general consideration including those of an international political character and therefore they feel that the debate can be pressed with greater advantage in the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"I would like you to think of this action by the majority members for what it is - a bold challenge to the forces of reaction - of ignorance - and of timidity to face up to the new conceptions of international organization which recognizes the inescapable fact consequent on our entry into the atomic age."

"This challenge will develop in the General Assembly from the firm basis of the knowledge which has been gathered in the Commission, for the arguments which have been marshalled here and will proceed from the firm conviction which has come to the great majority of the nations - to fourteen nations out of seventeen - which have taken part in the work of the Commission to date."

"I do not minimize the resistance which still has to be overcome but I do maintain that to date very remarkable progress has been achieved and that we can go forward in confidence with the task which is in the interest of all peoples and to the real advantage of all nations."

SECURITY COUNCIL: The Security Council met May 15 at the call of its President, Alexandre Parodi of France, to consider the cable received by him from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt which announced that "Egyptian armed forces have started to enter Palestine to establish security and order in place of chaos and disorder."

Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, of Egypt, declared that Egyptian troops were entering Palestine "with the unequivocal consent of the people of Palestine."

Dr. Mordecai Eliash of the Jewish Agency for Palestine called the Egyptian action "wanton and provoked aggression" and urged the Council to take the necessary measures provided in the Charter.

Dr. Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia, General A.G.L. McNaughton, of Canada, and Dr. T.F. Tsiang, of China, stressed the necessity for the Truce Commission to keep the Council re-

gularly informed about the developments in Palestine.

General McNaughton said, according to the U.N. Press Bureau, extreme importance was attached to having the Security Council permanently informed on the events in Palestine. The Truce Commission had been established by the Security Council and it was not compatible with the dignity of the Council to have to rely on the charges and counter-charges of the parties concerned.

He proposed that the Security Council request the Secretary-General to furnish the Truce Commission with the necessary personnel and assistance in accordance with the Council's resolution.

CANADA'S CONGRATULATIONS: The Department of External Affairs has released the text of a message of congratulations which the Prime Minister of Canada has requested the Canadian Ambassador to China, the Honourable Thomas Clayton Davis, to convey to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Republic of China on May 20. The message reads:

The election by the National Assembly of a President of the Republic of China under the new Constitution will be a source of satisfaction and pride in all countries where representative government is cherished. I send hearty congratulations to Your Excellency upon being elected as the first President of the Republic, and cordial greetings and warmest of good wishes to you on behalf of the Government and people of Canada on the occasion of Your Excellency's inauguration.

(Signed) W.L. Mackenzie King.

Congratulations were also sent to General Li Tsung-Jen who is being inducted as Vice-President of China in the same ceremony.

NATIONAL GROUP: The Department of External Affairs announced May 18 that a National Group for Canada has been appointed by the Canadian Government. The following have agreed to act as members of the National Group:--

The Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada;

The Honourable J.C. McRuer, Chief Justice of the High Court of Ontario;

The Honourable Thane Campbell, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island;

The Honourable W.M. Martin, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan;

J.T. Hackett, Esq., K.C., M.P., President of the Canadian Bar Association.

The National Group has been appointed to function under the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the

purpose of nominating candidates to the International Court. It has also been asked to make recommendations to the Government of candidates who might be nominated to the International Law Commission.

Members of the Court will be elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations during the course of the third session of the Assembly while members of the International Law Commission will be elected by the Assembly during the course of its third session. Members of the Court will be elected from candidates submitted by National Groups to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Members of the International Law Commission will be elected from candidates nominated by Governments.

DOMINION CEREALIST: Appointment of Cyril Harold Goulden, B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., to assume the position of Dominion Cerealists at Ottawa, recently vacated by Dr. L. H. Newman, was announced May 18 by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Dr. Goulden has been Officer in Charge of the Dominion Cereal Breeding Laboratory at Winnipeg since 1925.

He was born June 2, 1897, at Bridgend, Wales. When three years old he moved to Canada with his parents, settling on a farm near Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Goulden obtained his Bachelor of Science of Agriculture degree in May 1921 and his Master of Science degree in May 1923 at the University of Saskatchewan. In his graduating year he won the Scott Scholarship for the highest academic standing and also a travelling scholarship, which later enabled him to attend the University of Minnesota.

In June 1921 he was appointed Instructor in Agronomy at the University of Saskatchewan, carrying the work along with his studies, and in 1922 he became Lecturer in charge of Cereal Investigations. In June 1925 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Minnesota.

When the Dominion Department of Agriculture established its Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg in 1925 Dr. Goulden was appointed officer in charge of the Cereal Division staff. That part of the Laboratory in which cereal plant breeding is carried on has since been re-named the Dominion Laboratory of Cereal Breeding.

In directing the work of the laboratory, Dr. Goulden has been responsible for the research in plant breeding and plant genetics that has resulted in the development of four disease resistant varieties of wheat - Renown, Redman, Regent, Coronation - and four disease resistant oat varieties - Ajax, Exeter, Garry and Vanguard.

During the summer of 1930, Dr. Goulden studied statistics under Dr. R.A. Fisher at Rothamstead Experimental Station, England. In 1936 he published his "Methods of Statistical Analysis".