

the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) on October 6. These are general enabling agreements that will facilitate exchanges of information and materials. In addition, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited signed an agreement with Euratom providing for a joint research and development programme centred on the heavy-water moderated type of reactor, in which will be included study and development work on the heavy-water moderated organic-cooled type of reactor as well as on reactors both moderated and cooled by heavy water. Over a period of five years the contracting parties undertake to make equal contributions to the joint programme up to \$5 million each, the Canadian contribution to be spent in Canada out of the normal budget of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

Canada has continued to participate fully in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and will be on its Board of Governors for a third term, having again been designated one of the five members "most advanced in the technology of atomic energy". The first uranium supply transaction to be carried out by the Agency was completed this year, when on November 16 the Canadian representative in Vienna transferred the title to the three tons of natural uranium metal which Canada had offered to the Agency free of charge and which the Agency had sold to Japan. Title was transferred to Japan on the same day and on November 20 the metal ingots, which had been refined in Canada, were delivered to the Japanese representatives at Sorel, Quebec. In addition to this gift of uranium metal, Canada again made a voluntary contribution of \$50,000 to the Agency for use in its programme of technical assistance; a further contribution of \$25,000 may be made available if justified by the response from other members.

In the course of the year a European-American Nuclear Data Committee was established under the auspices of the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the OEEC. Canada is represented on this Committee of experts, which will devote itself to collecting all available information on the properties of the nuclei of elements important in the study of atomic energy.

Civil Aviation

In April an exchange of notes was signed in Ottawa, amending the agreement of June 4, 1949 for air service between Canada and the United States. The amendment increased the number of points in each country served by airlines operating between the two countries. In the same month agreement was reached in Vienna concerning air services between Austria and Canada; although an air agreement has not yet been signed, the Canadian carrier, Trans-Canada Air Lines, has been permitted to operate into Vienna since May under a temporary permit.

In September the exchange of traffic rights in force for a year on a temporary basis between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany was formalized by an air agreement signed in Ottawa. In November agreement was reached with Italy on an air compact between the two countries, which, by March of 1960, should provide for direct air services between Rome and Montreal. Canadian Pacific Air Lines has been designated as the Canadian carrier.

Discussions were also held with other countries, which may, in the course of 1960, lead to the amendment or conclusion of air agreements.