

in half and a three-fifths drop in seeds, but a sharp gain in iron ore. Exports to France were somewhat lower, with a sixfold gain for aluminum and a very sharp increase for wheat. A marked decline in wheat was responsible for a reduced export total to Switzerland, and virtual disappearance of barley for a total export drop to the U.S.S.R. But appearance of barley and wheat resulted in a twenty-sixfold rise in exports to Poland. There were also higher exports to Norway, Italy and Sweden.

Exports to Latin America went down 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1959 to \$46,900,000, as compared with a gain of 11.8 per cent in the third and declines of 3.4 per cent in the second and 18 per cent in the first quarter. The 1959 total declined by 3.9 per cent to \$173,000,000. Exports to Venezuela, the largest market in the area, were slightly higher, with increases in wheat, milk products, wood pulp and plastics, but a 90 per cent fall in wheat flour. There were sharp increases in exports to Colombia and Chile, and somewhat higher totals for Argentina and Peru. Exports to Brazil were reduced by a third, with declines in newsprint and electrical apparatus, and there were also lower totals for Mexico and Cuba.

Exports to all other countries as a group went up in every quarter and reached a total of \$205,300,000 for 1959, up 24.9 per cent from 1958. Exports to Japan rose by one-third to \$139,900,000 and showed gains in wheat, accounting for about half of the export total, and in seeds, wood pulp, aluminum, asbestos, wheat flour, iron ore and copper. There were also somewhat higher exports to the Philippines.

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RADIATION EXPERT TO GHANA

A Canadian radiation technician, John D. Marr, arrived in Accra on February 3 to assist in setting up air-sampling stations to be constructed under a radiation-monitoring programme that is to be established by the Government of Ghana.

Before proceeding overseas, Mr. Marr, an employee of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., had been consulting with senior scientific officials of the Department of National Health & Welfare's Radiation Protection Division, which concerns itself with the Canadian Fallout Sampling Programme for the Measurement of Radioactivity in Air, Rainfall, Soil and Selected Foods. Last autumn, two Ghanaian officials visited Ottawa and Chalk River to inspect Canadian equipment and installations for the detection of radioactivity and to hold discussions with those concerned with the Canadian operation.

The Canadian Government has been active in efforts to improve man's knowledge of the phenomenon of radiation. On November 17, 1959, Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for

External Affairs, introduced a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly calling upon the United Nations Scientific Committee to examine the possibility of making more effective arrangements for the collection and analysis by member states of radiation samples of air, water, soil and food on the basis of uniform standards. Member states having facilities for laboratory analysis were invited to assist in this operation.

Canada pledged support to a co-operative programme, organized under the direction of the Scientific Committee, whereby the Secretariat would be notified of the availability of radiation samples by member states willing to collect them and of the availability of facilities for analysis in member states willing and able to receive such samples from others. Canada offered to receive and analyse on a regular basis samples from 20 to 25 foreign sampling stations.

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CANADA'S CENTENNIAL

The following communiqué was issued on February 8 at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Provisional National Committee on Canada's Centennial under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Léon Balcer and Mr. J. Angus MacLean:

"The Provisional National Committee on Canada's Centennial held a highly successful inaugural meeting on Monday, February 8. Cabinet Ministers and officials of the Federal Government and of the governments of the provinces were in attendance.

"The meeting was opened by the Prime Minister of Canada, who stressed the importance of this historic milestone to all Canadians. After brief opening statements by the provincial delegations, the meeting engaged in a preliminary and informal discussion of many ideas and suggestions on ways and means by which the centennial might best be observed.

"The Provisional National Committee agreed to recommend to the federal and provincial governments that it be constituted as the National Committee, composed of four Federal Ministers, one provincial minister and at least one other delegate nominated by each provincial government, with a Secretariat provided by the Federal Government. It was decided that working groups should be established to begin work on the following aspects of the Centennial observance, under the Chairmanship of the following Ministers:

Historical Projects, Mr. Alvin Hamilton; Ceremonial Matters, Mr. Léon Balcer; Cultural Aspects, Mrs. Ellen Fairclough; Administrative Questions, Mr. Angus MacLean.

"The Provisional National Committee agreed unanimously to support the application of the City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, which Canada will place before the International Bureau of Exhibitions, for holding a World's Fair in the Montreal area in 1967."