

increases in crude petroleum, rubber and products, plastics and products and books and printed matter. There was very little change in imports of cotton products, petroleum products, rolling-mill products, coal and fruits. There were lower imports of engines and boilers and aircraft and parts, and imports of pipes, tubes and fittings were reduced by almost two-thirds in value. Non-farm machinery remained by far the largest import commodity despite a drop of nearly \$7,000,000.

Imports from the United States in the first quarter of 1959 rose by almost 4 per cent to \$891,400,000 from the corresponding period in 1958. The increase in imports of automobile parts accounted for almost all of the gain in value, and there were also increases in automobiles, fruits and vegetables and certain animal and chemical products. Some decline took place in imports of textiles, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals.

Imports from the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 1959 declined to \$108,900,000, about 6 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1958. A sharp increase in imports of automobiles was almost entirely offset by declines in the value of imports of other iron and steel products. There were sharp declines in aircraft and parts and settlers' effects and some reduction in imports of wool fabrics and other textile products.

Imports from the Commonwealth rose to \$37,900,000 in the first quarter of 1959, about 5 per cent above the level of the corresponding period in 1958. Imports of alumina from Jamaica were somewhat lower and there was also a slight drop in purchases of tea from India and Ceylon. Imports of raw sugar from Australia increased sharply, but those from Mauritius and Fiji declined, and there was also some increase in imports of crude rubber from Malaya.

During the first three months of 1959 imports from Europe went up to \$66,100,000, an increase of more than 22 per cent over the same period last year. Most of the increase took place in automobiles, coming mainly from the Federal Republic of Germany, but also from France, Italy, Sweden and Czechoslovakia. There were also higher imports of rolling-mill products and glass from Belgium and Luxembourg and of electrical apparatus from the Netherlands.

Imports from Latin America in the first quarter of 1959 rose to \$85,300,000, some 3 per cent higher than in the first three months of 1958. Imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela, which account for about two-thirds of Canada's total imports from the area, were higher, and shipments of raw cotton from Mexico more than doubled in value.

Imports from all other foreign countries taken together rose by almost one-third to \$51,300,000 in the first quarter of 1959. This increase was largely brought about by sharply increased imports of crude petroleum from Arabia and a substantially higher level of imports from Japan.

NATO FELLOWS

Two Canadians have been awarded fellowships by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They are Mr. John H. McKay, Chief of the Technical Services Branch, Inspection Services, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, and Mr. Jacques-Yvan Morin, Professor of International Law at the University of Montreal. Mr. McKay will prepare a study on "The Possibility of Increasing Standardization Between NATO Nations in the Field of Basic Components of Industrial Products", while Mr. Morin is to do a research paper on "Juridical Problems Raised by the Planned Development of Closer Economic, Social and Cultural Ties Between the Member States of NATO".

Mr. McKay was born in 1910. After graduation from the University of Toronto in 1932, he joined the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada in the early forties prior to his appointment at National Defence. He soon became aware of what lack of standardization was costing in sterile duplication and his interest in remedying this situation led to his association with standards committees in his own Department and at the national and international levels. He represented Canada in standardization negotiations between the U.S., Britain and Canada and was also Canadian representative at the meetings of a technical committee of the international organization for standardization at Stockholm in 1955, at Lisbon in 1957 and at Harrogate, England, in 1958.

Mr. Morin was born in 1930 and obtained his B.A. at the University of Paris, his M.A. at the University of Montreal, his Bachelor of Civil Law and Master of Laws degrees at McGill University, and a diploma in international law at Cambridge University. He is a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec and is now assistant professor of international law at the University of Montreal, where he lectures on international organizations. Mr. Morin also belongs to the International Law Association, the American Society of International Law and the International Commission of Jurists (The Hague).

Messrs. McKay and Morin were awarded the fellowships with ten other successful candidates from various NATO countries, selected by the committee for North Atlantic studies which met at NATO Headquarters in Paris on June 11 and 12 under the chairmanship of Ambassador André de Staercke, Permanent Representative of Belgium to NATO. The awards were made from lists of candidates submitted by national selection committees totalling 69 names.

The purpose of the fellowship programme is to promote study and research leading to publication in various aspects of the common interests, traditions and outlook of the countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, in order to throw light on the history, present status, and future development of the concept of the Atlantic Community, and the problems which confront it.