

and supported administratively by the office of the NATO Science Adviser. The progress and administration of the programme will be examined annually in the Science Committee and periodic reports will be submitted to the Council and Member Governments. The results of research encouraged under this programme will be made available to all member countries.

The costs of the programme will be shared in accordance with the normal NATO budget-sharing formula under which Canada will contribute \$58,000.

Canada's contribution will be in addition to its participation in the NATO Science Fellowship Programme and in the Programme for Advanced Studies Institutes which were introduced last fall upon the recommendation of the Science Committee.

EXPORTS INCREASE SHARPLY

Canada's commodity exports to all countries reached an all-time monthly peak in June, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's value was \$519,900,000 versus \$428,500,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the January-June value to \$2,416,700,000 versus \$2,381,300,000 in the first half of 1958.

Accounting for a large part of the month's increase, exports to the United States rose in June to \$321,100,000 from \$233,600,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the half-year total to \$1,507,300,000 versus \$1,368,900,000. Exports to the United Kingdom showed a small decrease in June to \$76,800,000 from \$78,400,000 a year earlier and in the six-month period to \$365,100,000 from \$369,700,000.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth increased in June to \$28,100,000 from \$26,200,000 in the corresponding month last year, while January-June shipments declined to \$134,000,000 from \$155,600,000. Shipments to all other foreign countries rose in June to \$93,900,000 from \$90,300,000 a year earlier, while six-month exports fell to \$410,300,000 from \$487,100,000.

ARCTIC-BOUND SHIPS

Inspection of a fleet of eight Arctic-bound ships in Montreal harbour, by Mr. George Hees, Minister of Transport, recently marked the start of one of the major undertakings in the Department's visit Arctic supply programme for 1959.

In the holds and tanks of the vessels were more than 20,000 tons of general cargo, fuel and diesel oil, and aviation gasoline destined for the Joint Canadian-U.S. Arctic Weather Stations on the remote Arctic Islands, and the DEW Line sites on the east coast of Baffin Island;

The tonage represents about one-quarter of the total cargo that will be delivered into Arctic and sub-Arctic regions by the Transport Department this year to establish an all-time record. Still to be shipped are about 60,000 tons of supplies going to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait trading posts and Eskimo communities, as well as for Mid-Canada Line sites on Hudson Bay, DEW Line sites on Foxe Basin, and Frobisher, Canada's new "Hub of the Arctic."

The entire 1959 supply task will require a fleet of 13 Departmental vessels, including icebreakers and special supply ships; 20 chartered freighters and tankers; and more than 130 landing craft for use where there are no docking facilities. About 1,000 personnel will be required to handle the unloading.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO FORCE

Through an exchange of diplomatic notes, the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States for co-operation on the uses of atomic energy for mutual defence purposes went into effect on July 27.

The Agreement was signed on May 22, and was tabled in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, on May 25. The delay between signature and the entering into force of the Agreement results from the requirement of the United States Atomic Energy Act that there be a waiting period of sixty days before such agreements become effective.

The Agreement will continue and extend the harmonious co-operation in the atomic energy field which has existed for many years between Canada and the United States.

VEHICLE BORDER CROSSINGS

Traffic entering Canada from the United States rose 1.8 per cent in June to 1,792,200 vehicles from 1,760,200 a year earlier, leaving January-June entries slightly below a year ago at 7,540,700 vehicles versus 7,547,200.

Entries of foreign vehicles in June climbed to 994,200 from 970,200 and returning Canadian vehicles to 798,000 from 790,000. Half-year entries of foreign vehicles dropped to 3,616,900 from 3,688,300, while returning Canadian vehicles increased to 3,923,800 from 3,857,900.

Travellers entering Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in May increased to 231,400 from 220,500 a year earlier, making the January-May total 4.8 per cent larger than a year ago at 871,400 versus 831,700. Month's entries by foreign travellers rose to 120,900 from 115,500 and returning Canadians to 110,500 from 105,000. Five-month entries of foreign travellers using these means of transportation climbed to 365,200 from 357,500 and returning Canadians to 506,300 from 474,200.