

Quebec is to have 50 new cultural centres in 50 regions of the province and buildings that will be a combination of gymnasium, community hall, theatre, library or museum, whatever the particular cultural need of the region, with buildings appropriately designed. A new conservatory, which will serve as a centre for the performing arts and a music school combined, will rise in Quebec City. The focal point of Quebec's centennial landscape of 1967 will be, of course, the 1967 World Exhibition, with its bright lights and millions of visitors.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

New Brunswick is considering 60 centennial projects enhanced by celebrations in as many centres. A historic building next to the Legislature will have been restored by 1967 and will house the province's archives. The government departments vacating the old building will now be under one roof, with the other departments in the centennial building adjacent to the playhouse.

Nova Scotia contemplates 40 centennial projects and a new centre for medical studies and research, the Sir Charles Tupper Memorial Centre, in Halifax.

Prince Edward Island has 25 projects in prospect. Its successful experience of the 1964 historical celebrations provided all Canadians with a lesson in the mobilization of human resources. With a staff of six, assisted by 1,000 volunteers, the Island carried out a very significant summer of centennial activity. The Fathers of Confederation Memorial Buildings, housing the archives, a library, an art gallery and the great Confederation Theatre, will thus look quite mature for the 1967 centennial celebrations.

Newfoundland, which will celebrate its eighteenth birthday as a province of Canada in 1967, should have no fewer than 25 centennial projects, and will be launching its festivities on a similar scale. In St. John's, a large cultural centre will rise, combining a theatre, a museum and an archives building.

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories, too, are planning projects and celebrations in a spirit comparable to that exhibited throughout the land.

All these plans, these new facilities, these extraordinary activities, are to be realized with the help of money, experience, enthusiasm and hard work. For the lasting projects, the money is coming from the Federal Centennial of Confederation Fund, administered by the Centennial Commission, which is providing \$42 million, from the provinces, whose total contributions will amount to approximately \$60 million, and from the municipalities, whose cash contribution to projects of a lasting nature will reach an estimated \$100 million.

NEW ATOMIC DESIGN CENTRE

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited is to build design offices and a development laboratory in a community 17 miles west of Toronto. The new establishment will house AECL's Power Projects group of about 400 engineers and technicians. Power Projects carries out the engineering and development of nuclear-power stations.

RECENT PROJECTS

Since it was formed in 1958, Power Projects has been engaged in the design and management of the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station, Canada's first full-scale nuclear-power plant, which is being built, with the co-operation of Ontario Hydro, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. A similar 200,000-kilowatt station is being built in the State of Rajasthan by the Indian Department of Atomic Energy, with Power Projects acting as the nuclear consulting engineer. In addition, Power Projects is designing the nuclear steam-generating equipment for the first two 500,000-kilowatt units in an Ontario Hydro nuclear station that is to be built near Toronto.

Power Projects will move to its new premises toward the end of 1965. The establishment will consist of a two-storey engineering building containing 73,000 square feet of space and a separate 75,000 square-foot laboratory, both designed by Dobush Stewart Bourke of Montreal.

The laboratory will be used for the development and testing of components for nuclear power stations. The main equipment to be installed includes two high-pressure hot-water loops and a high-pressure steam loop; it will represent an important addition to the engineering research facilities of Canada.

NEW BLACK WATCH MARCH

The band of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada has a new march in its repertoire, composed by one of its members. The new martial air, called "The Fourth Canadian Infantry Infantry Brigade Group March", was composed by Band Sergeant Emil Moeys, a native of Brussels, Belgium, who came to Canada in 1952 and is now a Canadian citizen. Sergeant Moeys will retire shortly from the Army and plans to live in London, Ontario.

"The march has a distinctive European air," says Lieutenant Harvey C. Eagles, director of music for the Black Watch band. It was recently played in public for the first time at a farewell parade for Brigadier Michael R. Dare, who was leaving the brigade to take up a new appointment.

NEW ENVOY TO EIRE

The appointment was recently announced of Mr. E.W.T. Gill as Canadian Ambassador to Ireland, to succeed Mr. Alfred Rive, who has retired from the public service. Mr. Gill, at present Canadian High Commissioner to Australia, will be taking up his duties in Dublin early in the new year.

Born in Ottawa in November 1902, Mr. Gill was educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and McGill University. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1950 and served as Alternate Canadian Representative on the North Atlantic Defence Production Board in London.

In 1954 he was appointed High Commissioner to South Africa and in 1957 High Commissioner to Ghana. In 1959 he was named Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. He was appointed High Commissioner to Australia in 1962.