

U.S.-CANADA AIR PACT

Re-negotiation of the 1949 Air Transport Agreement between Canada and the United States began in Washington on April 27.

The civil-air relations between Canada and the United States were discussed by the Prime Minister and the late President Kennedy at their meeting in Hyannis Port in May 1963. At that time, it was agreed that discussions would be initiated to study air-travel arrangements from the point of view of the travelling public and the airlines of the two countries. Subsequently, President Kennedy directed Professor John K. Galbraith of Harvard University to undertake a study of the air relations between Canada and the United States. Professor Galbraith visited Ottawa and Washington, and held discussions with government officials and representatives of the airlines of both countries. His report to President Kennedy, in which he recommended re-negotiation of the 1949 agreement, was also made available to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and President Johnson gave further consideration to this subject at their meeting in Washington in January of this year, and agreed that negotiations on the bilateral air agreement would begin shortly in order to work out satisfactory arrangements.

MILITARY ENVOYS ON TOUR

Military, naval and air attachés accredited to Canada from 23 countries are now on a familiarization tour of Western Canadian defence and industrial establishments that began April 21 and will end on May 2.

The group, which left Ottawa aboard an aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, flew to RCAF Station Cold Lake, Alberta, to witness a flying display and tour 6 Operational Training Unit, 42 Radar Squadron, the Central Experimental and Proving Establishment detachment, and 10 Field Training Unit.

The tour will include a visit to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and to the headquarters of the Northwest Highway System. At Calgary, Alberta, the attachés will visit Canadian Army installations where they will witness rescue training at Camp Sarcee.

The group will tour HMCS "Naden" and the Royal Canadian Navy Fleet School at Esquimalt, British Columbia. They will travel to Vancouver aboard the destroyer escort HMCS "Saskatchewan" before returning to Ottawa by air.

ICE-BREAKING REPAIR SHIP

The world's first ice-breaking cable-repair ship is being built for the Department of Transport's Coast Guard service in Montreal. The vessel will be named when she is commissioned on her completion in the spring of 1965. The contract price was over \$8 million.

The ship is twin-screw, diesel-electric powered and equipped to lay and repair cable for the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the Atlantic Seaboard and in the Eastern Arctic. She will lay cable over the bow only and has a capacity of 400 miles of submarine cable in three circular storage tanks.

SPECIAL FEATURES

There will be a stern and bow water-jet reaction system to help in manoeuvring at low speeds while engaged in grappling, replacing or repairing cable. The vessel will have two systems of water tanks, one to reduce rolling, called a patent Flume stabilizer, and the other a heeling system to help free the vessel when caught in heavy ice.

The ship has a helicopter deck with telescopic hangar, the latter of a design evolved by the DOT for shipboard helicopter operations.

PROPULSION MACHINERY

There will be four propulsion generators, each developing 3,000 brake horsepower, driving two propulsion motors, each of 4,500 shaft horsepower, operated from a common control room and remotely controlled from the wheelhouse and bridge and from the forecandle head. The cable-handling machinery will also be remotely controlled in this fashion.

The full complement of the ship will be about 100 men, including ship's officers and crew, flight officers and an engineer, cable engineers and other officials.

REFERENCE BOOK ON SMOKING

"Smoking and Health", the reference book planned as the keystone of the Canadian educational programme on that subject, has been released to the country's physicians and other health workers. Copies of the 170-page, pocket-sized publication, produced by the Department of National Health and Welfare, were mailed recently to Canada's nearly 19,000 English-speaking doctors. The French edition, now being printed, will follow shortly.

The book presents information from research carried out in Canada and elsewhere. A ready reference section prepared by the Department is a feature.

It is the first official publication to appear as the result of the Canadian Conference on Smoking and Health held in Ottawa last November. Priority has been given to basic material for professional health workers, since it is to the latter the public turns for example and guidance. In addition, an information kit for general use will shortly be made available to provincial health departments.

The book contains summaries of reports by the Royal College of Physicians of London, the American Cancer Society and the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. Studies conducted in Canada range from the smoking habits of 78,000 male war pensioners to those of high-school students.