

might desire to issue additional regulations, consistent with the federal ones, to deal with special local conditions. When this proposal was favourably received by provincial health authorities, a drafting committee was set up to consider what should be included in these regulations. The draft regulations recommended by this body were considered by various departments and organizations concerned and, when general agreement had been reached, they were recommended to the Board by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The standards set out in this new section are those recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. The section also specifies the procedures and equipment which the Board will require of users of radioactive materials to enable them to meet these standards. It also indicates that administration of these regulations will be carried out with the assistance of federal and provincial inspectors.

Mr. Churchill noted that, though the main change in the regulations was the inclusion of the health and safety section, a few other changes had been made. These were largely minor in nature, the only important change being a rewording of the section dealing with the control of the release of atomic energy information, to reflect the relaxations which had been made in this field.

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AVIATION AWARD

Defence Minister Pearkes has announced that the Trans-Canada (McKee) Trophy for 1959 has been awarded to J.A.D. McCurdy of Montreal. Mr. McCurdy won the award in recognition of his meritorious service in the cause of Canadian aviation during the past fifty years, and for his outstanding contribution to the success of the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight Observances during 1959.

The McKee Trophy, which dates back to 1927, is presented each year for meritorious services in advancement of Canada aviation. Emphasis is placed on performance throughout the year rather than on a single brilliant exploit, and special consideration is given to the application of aircraft and aviation equipment to new and useful purposes.

The Trophy was donated by the late Dalzell McKee of Pittsburg, a wealthy aviation enthusiast who made the first trans-Canada flight by seaplane in 1926. Mr. McKee established the Trophy in recognition of the welcome and assistance given him by the RCAF during the flight.

Mr. McCurdy is one of Canada's aviation notables and is credited with making the first airplane flight in Canada at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, on February 23, 1909. On that occasion he flew the "Silver Dart", an aircraft of his own design, a distance of half a mile over the

ice-covered bay at Baddeck.

Mr. McCurdy has distinguished himself in many ways since that first flight. As a flying instructor and as a proponent of the use of aircraft in both war and peace, he was one of the progenitors of the Royal Canadian Air Force. At the outbreak of the Second World War, he accepted the appointment of Assistant Director General of Aircraft Production, Department of Munitions and Supply, at Ottawa, a position he held throughout the war years.

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FIRST SHIPS INTO SEAWAY

The Canadian ore-carrier S.S. "Menihuk Lake", only a year old and one of the largest vessels sailing the St. Lawrence Seaway, passed through St. Lambert Lock downbound shortly after noon on April 19. The 715-foot laker was the first ship to enter the Seaway from Lake Ontario this season.

The "Menihuk Lake" entered Iroquois Lock at the western end of the new lock system at 8:12 a.m. April 18. The S.S. "Lemoine", 633 feet long, another Canadian laker, was first to enter the system upbound. She entered St. Lambert Lock from Montreal at 8:33 a.m. on April 18 and left the lock at 9:04. These two lake ships met and passed in the Beauharnois Canal at approximately 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

Twenty-two ships had transited the Iroquois Lock downbound by midnight the first day of navigation. Ice and high winds had prevented the laying of a number of lighted buoys in Lake St. Louis and, owing to the fact that winter markers only were still in place, it was necessary to restrict navigation to daylight hours for some time.

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CANADIAN OVERSEAS TROOPS ROTATE

Two major units of Canada's NATO Brigade will be replaced next fall after three years service in Germany.

The 3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, including the battery at Camp Valcartier, Quebec, will rotate with the 1st Regiment, now stationed at Fort Prince of Wales with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

The 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada at Calgary, Alberta, will change stations with the 2nd Battalion, now at Fort MacLeod near Iserlohn.

The troop movement will start in October and be completed by the end of November. Some two-thirds of the Canadian Brigade in Germany rotated last autumn under the Army's new policy for a three-year tour of duty in Europe instead of two years. Approximately one-third of the strength of the overseas brigade will rotate every autumn from now on.