

bution that has helped to make Canada one of the leading nations in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy...."

BACKGROUND

Dr. Lewis, who is 58, was born in Castle Carrock, Cumberland, England, and, from 1930 to 1939, worked at the Cavendish Laboratory, first with Lord Rutherford on alpha radioactivity, then with Sir John Cockcroft on nuclear disintegrations by particles accelerated by high voltages and on the construction and operation of the Cambridge cyclotron. From 1939 to 1946, when he came to Canada, he was on loan to the British Air Ministry for radar work. At the end of the war he was chief superintendent of the Telecommunications Research Establishment.

Canada's nuclear programme was in the process of transition from wartime to peacetime purposes when Dr. Lewis joined the National Research Council as Director of the Division of Atomic Energy Research in 1946. Under his guidance, the research facilities and capability at Chalk River developed over the next few years a stature winning them a world-wide reputation for excellence.

When the Crown company, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, was formed in 1952, Dr. Lewis was appointed Vice-President, Research and Development. It was about this time that he began his advocacy of a uniquely Canadian nuclear-power system. His confidence was based on extensive research and studies by the scientists and engineers at Chalk River, directed toward development of a system that would best and most economically meet Canada's future needs for the production of power.

NEW LIFEBOAT TO BE TESTED

The Department of Transport recently announced the purchase of a 44-foot, self-righting lifeboat, developed by the United States Coast Guard, which would be tested by the Canadian Coast Guard for its suitability for coastal search and rescue work.

The lifeboat is powered by two 200-horsepower diesel engines and is so designed that, in the event of its being capsized by extremely heavy seas, it will quickly right itself. This boat has been used successfully for some time by the United States Coast Guard.

Department Marine Services officials said that the vessel would be tested for about six months at Clark's Harbour, Nova Scotia, to determine its capabilities under the operating conditions to be expected in Canadian waters. Besides studying the new U.S. craft, officers examined a number of other models suitable for inshore coastal duty, and had studied vessels in use in Britain and Europe. It had finally been decided to put the U.S. lifeboat into service for the test period.

The testing project marks another step forward in the DOT's programme, announced some time ago, of strengthening the search and rescue capabilities of

the Canadian Coast Guard. The first development was a recent call for tenders for construction of the first of six 200-foot deep-sea search and rescue ships.

The new lifeboat carries a crew of three. If the tests show that it is well suited to Coast Guard use, consideration will be given to the acquisition of others of the same type for shore-based rescue operations.

CANADIAN TREE IN MANHATTAN

Canada is to present a Christmas tree to Rockefeller Centre in New York City for the 1966 Yuletide season as a prelude to the hundredth anniversary of Confederation. This will be the first time that the Rockefeller Centre tree has been from outside the United States.

The 64-foot white spruce, the thirty-fourth tree to reign over the Xmas season in New York's midtown complex, was found in the Petawawa forest preserve in the Upper Ottawa Valley, 120 miles northwest of Ottawa. The forest giant, estimated to be 75 years old, has a branch spread of 27 feet, a trunk that measures 19 inches in diameter, and weighs two and a half tons.

John Fisher, Canadian Centennial Commissioner, said that the presentation of the tree would "underscore the goodwill that has always endured between the United States and Canada". He said he hoped "the citizens of the United States, as our neighbours, can join with us in making the start of our centennial celebration a memorable one. At the same time, we hope we will be adding to the joy of the holiday season".

In accepting the offer of the Canadian tree, G.S. Eyssell, president of Rockefeller Centre, Inc., said: "The Rockefeller Centre Christmas tree is enjoyed by millions of visitors annually, and is seen by countless more via press and television. The fact that the tree will come from Canada this year, will add a new dimension to our Yuletide activities."

CNIB CENTENNIAL PLANS

Recreational activities of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind this year and next will have a centennial theme.

Awards and trophies for all recreational activities will recognize the 1966 and 1967 centennial years. Events will include five- and ten-pin bowling tournaments, cribbage and curling tournaments, bowling competitions, and fishing derbies.

In September 1967, the CNIB will be host for the Pacific Northwest Blind ten-pin bowling tournament in Vancouver where bowlers from British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon are expected to compete for miniature totem poles, which will serve as trophies and as centennial souvenirs of the visit.