anchored cable across the river by boat. The cable became part of the catwalk, which was fitted with equipment for winching the main cable across the tower and into place. The main cables each consist of twenty 2 1/8-inch strands each containing 91 individual wires. Stiffening trusses were erected on shore and were hung from the suspension system using a winter-time ice bridge.

The deck of the bridge consists of 6%-inch concrete with an additional travel surface of 2-inch thick asphalt. The bridge is designed to rest at its normal cambered position under dead load, at a temperature of 30 degrees F. Under temperature and load changes the center span may raise as much as three feet above

normal or lower by 4½ feet.

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COLUMBIA RIVER RESOURCES

The United States and Canadian delegations appointed to negotiate an agreement for the co-operative development of the water resources of the Columbia River system held their seventh session in Ottawa, September 26, 27 and 28.

The chairmen of the delegations, Mr. E. F. Bennett, United States Under-Secretary of the Interior, and the Mr. E. D. Fulton, Canadian Minister of Justice, announced on the final day of the meeting that a progress report to governments had been agreed upon and would be submitted to them for consideration as soon as possible. In accord with the usual procedure and the understanding prevailing throughout, announcements of detail will be made simultaneously by the respective governments.

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DATA PROCESSER TO PAKISTAN

The Department of External Affairs has announced the appointment, under the Colombo Plan, of Mr. Jean-Théophile Lamontagne (61) of Quebec to advise the Government of Pakistan on data processing for the agricultural census now being taken in East and West Pakistan.

This census is a major step in the Government of Pakistan's programme to deal with the problem of food shortage. Mr. Lamontagne will be carrying on the work originally planned by Mr. J.H.B. Gann of British Columbia who, under the Colombo Plan, spent some months in Pakistan in 1959 working on the development of a programme for tabulating the census.

Mr. Lamontagne, a resident of Quebec City, received his education at the École Normale Laval. He was employed for ten years as a teacher by the Quebec City School Board and, in 1930 he joined the provincial Department of Agriculture as a statistician, where he introduced the punched-card system. He transferred to the provincial Department of Trade and Commerce in 1936, and was subsequently appointed Chief of the Data Processing Service.

CANADA SALUTES NIGERIA

On September 30, Prime Minister Diefenbaker issued the following statement on the occasion of Nigerian Independence Day:

"I am happy to extend a few words of welcome to Nigeria as it assumes its new status of full membership in the Commonwealth association of sovereign nations. I assure you that the people of Canada feel a special affinity to Nigerians on this great day of the achievement of independence for, as you know, Canada was the first member of what is now the Commonwealth to demonstrate that both independence and a close association with the Commonwealth can be, and have been, happily maintained.

REGIONAL DIVERSITY

"Canadians have had, and still face, some of the problems of diversity in national character which you have experienced and which you will probably confront and be confronted with in your role of independence. The division of Nigeria into the Northern, Eastern and Western regions is perhaps analogous to our division into provinces. The prevalence of many languages, the variety of religions in your country, correspond, although in a more complex and dramatic way, with the diversities that have characterized and enhanced the Canadian nation.

"It may well be that the similarity of some of the problems of nation-building will strengthen the bond between us born of mutual admiration for parliamentary institutions, for the Common Law, and for democratic government.

INDEPENDENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY

"I think it is right to say that Nigeria has, with astonishing wisdom, been able to grasp the inseparability of the twin ideas of independence and responsibility. Your political leaders and your Civil Service are a credit to your nation. We have already had the opportunity to welcome a considerable number of them and I hope that in the years ahead we shall meet many more. One of the most remarkable achievements of Nigeria is, of course, the success with which educational facilities have been brought to the people. As a result of the sincere and intense effort, I am informed that more than two and a quarter million children are now enrolled in primary schools in your country. This is a magnificent achievement.

"May I assure you that Canadians have welcomed the contacts that have already existed between our countries. We feel that Nigerians are our friends and my hope is that the contacts between us will multiply and that your friendship will grow in the years to come. It is with confidence in our increasing friendship and understanding too that I now, speaking for all Canadians, welcome you into the Commonwealth brotherhood of nations. May prosperity and success be yours always."