

latter contains 5,000 curies of cobalt-60, the gamma rays from which are used to sterilize materials and to study the useful effects of radiation on such things as lubricants, plastics and drugs. Demonstrations of the uses of the machine will be given during the conference, showing how the gamma radiation affects various materials.

The model of NPD (Nuclear Power Demonstration), which is six feet long and four feet high, shows the main features of Canada's unique heavy water-natural uranium plant that is now under construction two miles from Rolphton, Ont., near the Des Joachims Generating Station 150 miles west northwest of Ottawa. (About 16 miles up the Ottawa River from Chalk River).

A model of the Horizontal Pressure Tube Reactor (HPTR), an atomic power reactor designed by Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., will also be on display at Geneva. Like the NPD model, the HPTR model shows clearly how the reactor fuel is contained in horizontal pressure tubes and how the machine is refuelled.

Canada's preliminary design for a large atomic power station known as CANDU (Canadian Deuterium Uranium) will be presented in a series of diagrams in the display panels of the exhibit.

The uranium industry will be presented pictorially in four large panels of photographs of mines in the ore-producing regions of Blind River, Ont.; Brancroft, Ont.; Beverlodge, Sask.; and Port Radium and Marian River in the Northwest Territories. About one ton of ore samples from these regions and samples of products of the mine mills and the Port Hope refinery will be shown. Ore milling, concentrate refining, the production of uranium metal and the manufacture of fuel rods in Canada will be shown by diagrams and photographs and by models of the Port Hope Refinery of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, and the Nordic mill of Algom Uranium Mines Limited. Sections of fuel rods for the NRX and NRU reactors, manufactured in the Port Hope plant of AMF Atomics (Canada) Limited, will be shown.

The sub-critical reactor at the University of Toronto and the 1,000 kilowatts swimming pool type reactor at McMaster University will be presented in diagrams and photographs.

The main descriptive panels in the Canadian exhibit cover an area 150 feet long and four feet deep. On these panels are some 300 photographs and diagrams, accompanied by descriptive material in English and French.

Three 30-minute, colour films will be shown in conjunction with the Canadian exhibit.

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NEW POSTAGE STAMP

Mr. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has announced details of a new design 5 cent postage stamp to be issued on September 10 next.

The new stamp focuses attention on the important role played by Canadians in the development of petroleum. A Canadian Geologist, Abraham Gesner, of Nova Scotia, laid the foundation for the new industry when he discovered kerosene in 1846 and established its use for illuminating purposes. Another Canadian, James M. Williams, dug the first commercially successful oil well at Oil Springs, Ontario in 1857. Canadian enterprise in the refining of petroleum became the basis for the modern world-wide petroleum industry.

The release of the new stamp coincides with the World Power Conference which will convene in Montreal from September 7 to 11. At this conference Canada will be host to some 1,700 delegates representing 52 countries. The World Power Conference will consider how the various sources of energy from heat and power may be adapted for the maximum benefit of mankind.

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NATO PLAN ENDS

The termination of the RCAF's original NATO Aircrew Training Plan was marked by a colourful ceremony at RCAF Station Winnipeg on Saturday, July 19.

Since its beginning in late 1950, the plan has seen more than 5,000 pilots and observers from 10 other NATO countries trained in Canada by the RCAF as one of Canada's mutual aid contributions to NATO. Close to 200 trainees under the original arrangements are still in Canada, and the last of these is expected to graduate this December.

Under separate arrangements which replace the original plan, some training is continuing for limited numbers of aircrew from Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands. In addition, pilots are being trained in Canada for the German Air Force under a similar agreement.

The ceremony marking the ending of the original scheme featured the presentation of an illuminated scroll to the RCAF on behalf of the NATO nations participating in the training. The scroll was presented by Air Marshal Sir High Constantine, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Policy, SHAPE, who represented the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, General Lauris Norstad. Rear Admiral R.D. Hogle, Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans, Policy and Operations at SACLANT, represented the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, Admiral Jerauld Wright, at the ceremony. Air Marshal Hugh Campbell, Chief of the Air Staff of the RCAF, represented Canada and received the scroll.

The flags of the 15 NATO countries formed the backdrop for 450 RCAF and other NATO airmen drawn from seven stations within Training Command, as well as for the RCAF Coronation Trumpeters, the RCAF Central Band from Ottawa, and the massed Trumpet and Drum Bands from Stations Gimli, Portage la Prairie and Macdonald, Man.