

NEW EDMONTON AIR TERMINAL

Tenders for the first stage of construction of the Department of Transport's new air terminal building at the Edmonton International Airport have been called, Transport Minister Hees announced recently.

The three-storey structure will cost about \$10 million and is expected to be completed in 1964. The tender call includes the excavation, footings, foundations and ground-floor structural slab, and work on these will likely get under way in May.

Detailed economic and traffic studies were carried out at the same time that the Department was concerning itself with studying the special problems presented by the advent of jet-powered commercial flights. "Many plans were prepared to determine which would best serve the numbers of passengers and kinds of flight predicted for Edmonton's airport," Mr. Hees said.

He noted that a new terminal building for Winnipeg had been under consideration at the same time. Both terminals, he said, "have now had the benefit of revisions suggested by observing the actual operation of jet aircraft at Canadian airports." Both, though unlike in appearance, will cost approximately the same, about \$10 million, and are slated for completion in 1964.

BUILDING DETAILS

The approved plans show a large central block, three storeys high, for the accommodation of the travelling public and the operating airlines. Above it, in the centre, rises a multi-storey office block that will house operations, including those of the Department of Transport services (Telecommunications, Air Traffic Control and Meteorological) necessary to the safe, efficient operation of a busy airport.

Eight aircraft will be able to park at the building simultaneously to load or unload passengers at adjacent gate positions. Travellers will be without shelter no more than the distance that safety demands that the aircraft remain clear of the building.

The movement of passengers through the building will take place on three levels, so that arriving and departing travellers and baggage will not cross each other. Most changes of level will be made by means of escalators.

A traveller arriving to board a plane will approach the building on an elevated roadway, allowing him to enter directly into the ticket concourse on the second floor. Surrendering his baggage at the airline ticket counter, he may proceed to the gate position from which his flight will depart. At the gates will be found departure rooms where passengers can assemble for final ticketing procedures and from which they can descend to the ground to board their planes. Additional gate positions can be readily added as the traffic warrants.

The waiting-room area is located on the same floor as the ticket counters and some of the concessions. The main restaurant and other concessions are found on a mezzanine floor overlooking the waiting area.

Travellers arriving by air, after claiming their baggage, may leave the building via the ground floor exit concourse. The exit concourse, too, is the arrival-point for those who must pass through the inspections (Health, Immigration and Customs) necessary to a port of entry into Canada.

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STAMP HONOURS NEW FRANCE HERO

The Postmaster General has announced that a five-cent commemorative stamp will be issued by the Canada Post Office on May 19 to mark the three-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of the Long Sault.

The stamp will be printed in two colours. It will show the profile of Dollard des Ormeaux, hero of the struggle, printed in blue on a light brown backdrop of the battle scene. The date of issue will permit distribution of the stamp just prior to the annual "Fête de Dollard".

In announcing the new stamp, the Postmaster General said the new issue commemorated an important milestone in the historic development of relations between the settlers of New France and the native Indians. He pointed out that both races had gone on to make outstanding contributions to Canada's national development; the French through their participation in the unfolding of a distinctive Canadian character; the Indians through a significant contribution to their country through their courage, tenacity and devotion to the land.

The stamp was designed by Philip Weiss, a native of Quebec who now makes his home in Ottawa. Mr. Weiss also designed the NATO commemorative stamp, issued in April 1959, and the Plains of Abraham stamp that went on sale in September 1959.

Adam Dollard, born in France in 1635, came to Canada where, in 1657, he was attached to the garrison at Montreal. He later received a tract of uncleared land and acquired the title of Sieur des Ormeaux. In the spring of 1660, he set out with 16 French compatriots and a number of Indians on an expedition up the Ottawa River. At the foot of the Long Sault, not far from the present town of Carillon, Quebec, the group encountered a large force of Indians. The struggle lasted an entire week and ended in the destruction of Dollard's force.

In assessing the value of the battle of the Long Sault, historians point out that it permitted time for the strengthening of the defences of the infant French colonies. In addition, the determination displayed by Dollard and his companions showed the Indians that the French were determined to maintain their foothold in the vast new land of Canada.