

recorder, earphones and microphone. Two students can be accommodated in each cubicle.

The basic purpose of the laboratory is to provide pupils with regular practise in listening to good examples of the speech they are learning and a large amount of imitation and repetitive oral drill. Listening practice is intended to lead progressively toward the ability of the students to understand the language, while the oral drill is aimed toward the acquisition of fluent speaking ability.

Reading and writing skills are developed in another classroom, where formal instruction is given in grammar and spelling.

During a language class, students listen to a master tape of the day's lesson prepared beforehand by the teacher. The teacher's voice is recorded on one-half of the dual track tape in each of the cubicle's recorders. At the conclusion of the transcription, students play back the tape, repeat the lesson after the teacher and compare the two voices. In this manner they are able to hear themselves as others hear them, and are able to judge and correct their speech by comparing it with the model being imitated.

The teacher has a master monitoring board in the laboratory and frequently listens to the various students as they repeat the lessons. Aid is thus given in accents and pronunciation.

It is estimated that students will have a vocabulary of approximately 1,600 words after one full year of study. Cost of the Redwater language laboratory was \$5,400. A similar language laboratory is operated in Edmonton by the University of Alberta.

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AVIATIONAL TV

Closed-circuit television will provide Trans-Canada Air Lines passenger agents and travellers with up-to-the minute flight information at Montreal Airport starting this month.

The system, being installed by Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd., will provide flight numbers, scheduled and forecast departure times and gate numbers for passengers, plus the status of aircraft being loaded, space available, baggage cut-off times and flight close-off and departure times.

It will ensure that all TCA agents receive immediate flight information simultaneously, at the same time keeping air-travellers in the picture as to the status of their own flights.

The initial installation at Montreal will consist of a camera and camera-control unit in the passenger office feeding three 27-inch screens. Two screens will be placed in front of the counter for the use of agents and passengers, while a third screen will be placed in the lobby of the terminal for passengers.

It will be the first application in Canada of closed-circuit TV in the air transportation

field, said C.J. Campbell, Director of Telecommunications for the airline, in announcing the order.

"The potential of such a system is unlimited," he stated. "It can be expanded to include a great deal of additional information and to service ancillary operations such as caterers, ground-transportation operators and the Post Office Department.

"There is no limit to the number of slave sets which could be operated off the master camera at a very nominal cost."

A similar installation is planned for Toronto's Malton Airport early next year.

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COLOMBO PLAN AID TO INDIA

Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, told Parliament on January 19, "that under the 1959-60 Colombo Plan programme, Canada has agreed to make available to India \$25 million, which will be used to provide Canadian commodities and equipment requested by the Indian Government to help carry forward its second Five-Year Development Plan." The sum would be used in the following ways, Mr. Green said:

"...\$11.5 million for the provision of industrial metals including aluminum, copper and nickel, which are required to maintain an adequate level of industrial activity and employment for the balance of the current Five-Year Plan; \$7 million for the provision of wheat to meet urgent food shortages; \$2.55 million for fertilizers which will be used to help meet one of India's most urgent problems, increased production of food; \$2 million which will be used to purchase diesel locomotives; \$130,000 for three cobalt beam-therapy units; \$700,000 for further work on the \$8.7 million Canada-India reactor that is being built near Bombay; \$250,000 for radio-teletype equipment to assist India in expansion of its meteorological facilities; \$120,000 for raw asbestos required for the construction of factories and industrial housing; \$750,000 which will be used to carry out feasibility studies on four hydro-electric projects which India has requested Canada to consider for financing under the Colombo Plan."

Besides the foregoing capital-aid allocations, Mr. Green went on, Canada would continue its technical-co-operation programme in India as "part of its over-all Colombo Plan programme for South and Southeast Asia."

Referring to the 1958-59 programme for India, the Minister observed that "it has now been agreed that \$380,000 which had not been allocated to specific projects in that programme will be used to provide \$250,000 worth of copper and \$130,000-worth of equipment for a scheme to improve the milk-distribution system in Calcutta."