

In addition to this you have to study not only the spectroscopic analysis of the light but you have to study where the stars are, how bright they are, how hot they are and a lot of things like this. So a complete observatory consists of a variety of sorts of telescopes and the telescope which gets the most attention at the moment is the 150-inch, which is now in the planning stage; this will be placed on a mountain south of Penticton, Mount Kobau and the entire establishment on Mount Kobau and at Penticton will be part of a single establishment to study astronomy in all its aspects.

Mr. AIKEN: I would also like to ask could these radio telescopes be used to observe satellites or other units being sent into space at the present time?

Mr. HODGSON: I suppose that our dishes could be used for that purpose, but they have not been because they were not designed for that specific purpose, and other facilities are capable of doing it.

Mr. AIKEN: The facilities at Jodrell Bank, for example,—

Mr. HODGSON: Yes.

Mr. AIKEN: —are used very extensively for this. Are these facilities similar to the facilities of the Penticton unit at all?

Mr. HODGSON: It is a very very much larger facility, working at a different frequency; they are the same in principle. Our astronomers at Penticton have a fixed program of examining the sky at a certain wavelength and they pursue this as long as conditions are favourable and they do not get deflected into the sort of public relations aspect of tracking satellites.

Mr. AIKEN: I would assume, therefore, that we have not been asked by American authorities or anyone else to assist in tracking observations?

Mr. HODGSON: That is right.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions on Votes 60 and 65?

Mr. AIKEN: Perhaps this question is a little bit off key, but have these radio telescopes been used in any way for observation of unidentified flying objects?

Mr. HODGSON: No, I do not think that there has been any application in that way.

Mr. AIKEN: They are limited then to stellar observations, for long range radio signals from stars in a very large system?

Mr. HODGSON: Yes. They are making at the moment a complete survey of the sky at the frequency of their telescope and this will eventually be published as maps showing sources of radio noise in this; these sorts of studies will be co-ordinated with our big optical telescope, when it is available, to try to tie the two things together.

Mr. AIKEN: Has there been any significant discovery through the use of the radio telescope?

Mr. HODGSON: I think nothing world startling. They have found new sources of radio noise and mapped them very thoroughly, but on the understanding of what these mean I do not think there has been any breakthrough scientifically.