whatever use they wished of the information provided by the data centre and could consult with other governments if they so desired.

I have outlined in a very general form some of the ideas about ways in which members might begin co-operating in this field, and have put forward some thoughts about how co-operative effort might eventually be organized and institutionalized. The Canadian Delegation hopes that the governments of other countries represented here will study this matter and will have suggestions to make that will contribute constructively to the solution of the problem of how to verify a comprehensive test-ban treaty effectively.

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ALOUETTE II POSTAGE STAMP

The Postmaster General has announced that a stamp to honour the recently-launched *Alouette II* satellite will be issued in January 1966.

The *Alouette II* was developed by Canada's Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment and National Research Council. Like its predecessor *Alouette I*, it was launched at the Vandenberg Air Base in California as part of a Canadian-U.S. programme of space research.

The main purposes of the satellite are to measure the hour-to-hour electron densities at the height at which it orbits; to listen to very low frequency noise (in the range of 1 to 10 Kc/s) and to measure primary cosmic-ray particles outside the earth's atmosphere, including electrons, protons and alpha particles.

The new stamp of the 5-cent denomination, was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa from data provided by the DRTE. It features an artist's conception of the *Alouette II* circling the globe. A partial outline of Canadian territory is visible. The colour of the stamps will be blue and a total of 26 million will be issued.

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EXPAND IBM SERVICE FOR CS

The Canadian Government's Central Data Processing Bureau recently received authority from the Treasury Board to install a large and flexible computing and data-processing system which will be available to all departments and agencies of the Federal Government on a service basis. The main component of this system will be an *IBM System 360 Model 65*, which will be delivered in July 1966. Operations are expected to begin on August 1, 1966.

DIRECT ACCESS FEATURE

One feature of the new installation will be that departments will be able to obtain direct access to the Bureau's facilities through terminal equipment installed in their own data centres. By use of a communications link, it will be possible for departmental personnel to have direct control over the processing of their work on the central facility. The workload of the Bureau's equipment will be kept under constant review and the facility will be augmented as necessary to ensure ready access by departmental users.

The Bureau will assume the responsibility of ensuring compatibility of the central equipment with that installed in departmental data centres. Therefore, the Bureau's choice of IBM equipment need not influence the selection of a supplier for departmental equipment. The first remote data centre that will operate directly with the central facility is that in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, which will employ a *Control Data 3100* system.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau will acquire its own facilities, service on any other computer installation will be provided, should a department so desire, or should it be judged more efficient or economic to do so. Programming and machine systems analysis assistance will also be provided, as in the past, and this service will be expanded as the demand increases.

SERVICE OUTSIDE THE OTTAWA AREA

Discussions are proceeding with the Administrative Telecommunications Agency, Department of Transport, with a view to providing direct communications links between the Bureau and centres outside Ottawa. As a first step, the Bureau is planning to provide direct lines from Ottawa to both Montreal and Toronto. These lines will be available to casual users in those cities through a local exchange. This service will be extended, in due course, to Hamilton, Quebec City and Halifax and to other major centres in Canada.

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FISHING BANKS RE-MAPPED

The exact position and shape of such sub-marine features as "The Owl", "The Cow Pen" and "The Patch" have been revealed by a new chart issued for fishermen on Canada's Atlantic coast by the Canadian Hydrographic Service. The chart covers fishing grounds south and east of Nova Scotia to Sable Island and includes Sambro Bank, Emerald Bank, Western Bank, Middle Bank and Sable Island Bank. It gives an accurate, detailed picture of the shape and depth of the sea bottom, enabling fishermen to select the most favourable areas for fishing and to make the most efficient use of the large trawlers.

Drawn on a scale of 1:300,000, or about four miles to the inch, the new chart, number 4040, illustrates depth primarily by contour lines. The contours are shown as a solid blue line spaced at 10-fathom intervals to a depth of 100 fathoms; at 20-fathom intervals to a depth of 200 fathoms; and at every 100 fathoms to a depth of 1,000 fathoms. The small contour interval clearly outlines the edges of the banks where the most fish are caught.

The new chart, with two added features, is the second of its type to be issued by the Canadian Hydrographic Service. The first, number 4041, covers the Atlantic Coast banks of Banquereau and Misaine, which lie off Nova Scotia between Scatarie and Sable Islands. The two added features are the location of cables in the area to enable fishermen to avoid fouling their gear and to prevent expensive breaks in the cables and the delimiting of all Armed Forces exercise areas. These are shown in grey.