



Communications have begun with the U.K., Malaysia, East Africa, Australia, Bahrein, Japan, Kuwait, West Germany and through Europe to Canada and the United States. The second phase will include Hong Kong, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. "The possibilities of international communication are limitless," an engineer at Arvi said. "We are only beginning to scratch the surface."

Mr. Balchandani sums up the value of the new station in India's modernization programme by saying:

"Man's ability to store knowledge, store information, and his ability to communicate this to another of his kind has been considered by far the most fundamental advantage of man over other creatures—in fact, man's advantage over the entire universe. The story of any nation, the growth of any nation, starts with the growth of its communications. Today we have come to identify the progress of a nation with the sophistication of its communication facilities. The Arvi Earth Receiving Station—and another now planned for construction near Delhi—will provide India with good quality reliable communications adequate for its trade and commerce and in keeping with its international standing."

This rendering (above) shows how a system of three satellites, stationed 22,300 miles (35,700 kilometres) above the equator, can provide communications for the entire world except for the north and south polar regions. Supplied with nuclear power, such satellites could relay television and radio transmissions directly to home receivers. Below, some of the equipment supplied by Canada.

