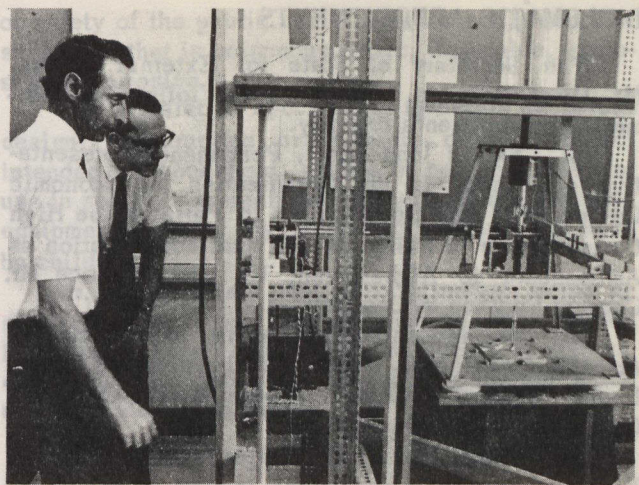


The Curie balance, with which Canadian scientists will measure the magnetization of moon sample.



Moon sample's remanent magnetism will be measured with the astatic magnetometer.

CANADA TO STUDY MOON SAMPLES

The Geological Survey of Canada will take part in the research following mankind's first visit to the moon. In response to the submission of a proposal to the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Geological Survey of Canada has been chosen to carry out detailed scientific investigations on samples of lunar material brought back by *Apollo XI* astronauts.

The proposal to carry out these studies was submitted in 1966 at the invitation of NASA by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and was based on the storehouse of expert knowledge amassed by the GSC since its formation in 1842. With over a century and a quarter of experience in examining

earthly materials and the up-to-date techniques and modern equipment in use by the GSC, the proposed studies of the lunar rocks, detailed and complex as they will be, involve a minimum of special preparation.

Studies of the moon samples will be in the fields of mineralogy and petrology; magnetism; electrical conductivity; elemental concentrations and isotopic abundance ratios and chemical analysis.

To make the studies, the GSC scientists hope to receive lunar samples in the form of polished thin sections, powder, a one-centimeter cube and a small cylindrical core sealed in a glass tube - in all about two ounces of the moon's surface.

W. INDIES UNIVERSITY EXPANSION

Work has begun on a \$2,131,000-expansion program for the University of the West Indies through the co-operation of the Canadian International Development Agency. The program includes construction of six university centers in the Windward and Leeward Islands, a student residence in Barbados and a faculty club in Trinidad. It is part of a five-year \$5-million plan of Canadian assistance to the University begun in 1966, which includes the construction of building, the provision of scholarships and fellowships for training in Canada and at UWI, and the provision of Canadian lecturers and professors.

In 1968-69, Canada provided scholarships for 93 students at UWI; 21 postgraduate students were brought to Canada for study and 18 Canadian professors served at the University.

In 20 years, UWI has expanded from one college center at Kingston, Jamaica, with a total enrolment of 33 students in 1948, to two more in Trinidad and Barbados, providing education for 3,614 students in 1968. The six centers now under construction on the islands of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent will make a university education accessible to more West Indians than ever before.