

CANADIAN MONEY FOR CONGO FUND

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\$500,000 in 1964 to the United Nations Civilian Fund for the Congo. This is the second such voluntary contribution by Canada since the Fund was established in September 1960 to provide economic assistance to the Congolese Government and to ensure the maintenance of public services. At that time Canada contributed an initial \$1 million.

The announcement of the contribution for 1964 was made on the occasion of the visit to Ottawa of U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. The grant is in keeping with the Government's expanded programme of assistance to French-speaking African states.

Much of the Canadian contribution will be used to pay the salaries of Canadian civilian personnel who are providing expert services and assistance to the Congolese Government under United Nations auspices. There are now more than 40 Canadian teachers and experts serving with the United Nations in the Congo.

ECIC INDIA LOAN EXTENDED

A \$900,000 addition to a \$1-million export-credits loan made to India last December for the purchase of Canadian capital equipment in the expansion of aluminum-production facilities of the Indian Aluminium Company Limited (INDALUCO), Calcutta, was recently announced by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The new Export Credits Insurance Corporation loan will cover the acquisition of additional capital equipment from Canadian suppliers and procurement services from the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited (ALCAN), Montreal, for the expansion of INDALUCO's bauxite mine and alumina facilities at Loharga, Bihar State, and of its smelter at Alupuran, Kerala State. The company now plans to boost its smelter production from 11,000 to 16,000 tons of aluminum a year.

BASIS FOR NEW LOAN

The new loan results from a revised estimate of India's needs. It has been agreed between INDALUCO and the Indian Government that the entire additional output will be of electrical conductor rod, which will be placed at the disposal of the Indian Government to help meet high-priority requirements of the rapidly-developing electrical industry in India. Repayment of the loan will be made in 25 semi-annual instalments beginning in May 1966. The interest rate is 6 per cent.

The original loan, made by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation in conjunction with a \$2,700,000 loan from ALCAN, was to expand INDALUCO's smelter and aluminum-foil facilities. ALCAN, which is affiliated with the Indian company through Aluminium Limited, Montreal, is the Canadian exporter engaged for both programmes. Purchases to be made in Canada will consist mainly of electrical equipment

for the smelter, and heavy bauxite hauling equipment to increase capacity to meet additional requirements of the smelter.

INDALUCO is the largest aluminum company in India, and operates a fully-integrated industry from bauxite mining, alumina and smelting facilities to the production of aluminum sheet, foil and extrusions, and other fabricated products.

Signing the recent financing agreement for India was the Acting High Commissioner for India, Ajoy K. Gupta. Signing for the ECIC were H.T. Aitken, President and General Manager, and T. Chase-Casgrain, Secretary.

Contracts signed under the long-term special credits committed to India as the Canadian contribution to the World Bank consortium fostering Indian development have now reached a total of \$56,500,000, with disbursements expected to average \$12,500,000 annually. All ECIC-financed projects in India have a high priority under India's current Five Year Plan for economic and industrial development.

FLYER INVENTS NEW IGNITION

An officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force, tired of trying to keep his car engine properly tuned, recently decided to do something about it. Working in his basement, Flight-Lieutenant Lloyd Winterburn of Ottawa, an electronics specialist, produced an invention that has already proven itself in about three million miles of road testing. Known as a "capacitor-discharge ignition system", the invention comes in a small metal box about twice the size of a cigarette package. It can be adapted to fit any make or model of car with either a 6-volt or 12-volt power supply.

ANSWER TO OLD PROBLEM

"This unit provides the answer to the 50-year-old problem of a reliable, efficient ignition system for all types of gasoline engines," Flight-Lieutenant says. He adds that it should not be confused with "transistor" ignitions. "Extensive and varied experience with automobile, trucks, outboard motors and stationary engines has disclosed that much more can be expected from the use of the capacitor-discharge ignition system than was first anticipated," the inventor states.

THOROUGH TESTING

The device has now been put on the market and a company formed. It has been tested with a police department, trucking companies and taxi firms, as well as private car owners, for a total of more than three million miles.

"Gas savings from 5 to 25 per cent have been recorded by different users," Flight-Lieutenant Winterburn states, "but the best savings are on large trucks, where there is a marked ton-mile per gallon improvement."

The basic difference between the capacitor-discharge ignition system and the standard system is that the energy is stored in a capacitor instead of a coil and is about six times as great as that of a standard system.