

in the heavens. These waves will be transmitted to the control building where observations of the electrical currents give scientists an idea of the composition of space.

Numerous stars, gas clouds and other structures, invisible through the optical telescope, will be "seen" for the first time by Canadian astronomers when the large parabolic telescope comes into operation, probably within a year.

Radio astronomy techniques penetrate the curtain of atmospheric dust, which for years has limited optical observations. These new

techniques have increased by 10 times the distance man could formerly see into space.

Viewing with the radio telescope is possible in cloudy and rainy weather, and in full sunlight when the brightness of the sky makes optical observations impossible, thus extending the hours astronomers can spend exploring the sky.

Primarily for unlocking the secrets of outer space, the radio telescope can be adapted to the tracking of earth satellites by the addition of radar attachments.

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COLOMBO PLAN AID

Details of recent decisions by the Government on the Canadian Colombo Plan programmes in India, Pakistan and Ceylon were given in the House of Commons December 19, by Mr. E. D. Fulton, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Fulton said that their programmes will be financed by funds already voted by Parliament or provided for in the main estimates of the Department of External Affairs for the current year, with the one exception of the Indian programme. For India these projects, together with the shipment of \$7 million worth of wheat, will take up not only the funds now available, but in addition \$5 million of the sums which Parliament will be asked to vote for the Colombo Plan next year. The authority which has now been given for a number of projects and forms of aid will enable purchasing to go forward over the next six to eight months.

By making these decisions now, subject of course to Parliament voting the necessary funds, the Government, Mr. Fulton said:

"Are ensuring that Canadian aid will flow as quickly as possible during the next half year. In this fashion we are endeavouring to speed up the flow of available aid to India".

Mr. Fulton went on to give the following details:

"With regard to the programme in India, Canada proposes to make available a further \$2 million to continue work on the Canada-India reactor; \$5 million for the erection of transmission lines as part of the Kundah hydroelectric development near Madras; \$3

million for treated wooden railway ties; \$120,000 for three cobalt beam cancer therapy units; \$65,000 for audio visual equipment and educational material, and \$10.8 million for the supply of industrial metals urgently required by India's metal working industry.

"With regard to the programme in Pakistan, Canada will provide \$1 million for the construction of a transmission line for the Ganges-Kobadak project and \$1.6 million for the doubling of the circuit on the Dacca-Chittagong electric transmission line.

"With regard to our Colombo Plan programme in Ceylon, Hon. members will recall that of the \$2 million available for Ceylon \$1 million is being supplied in the form of flour which, when sold, will create counterpart funds for use on a number of projects which will be reported to the House in due course. As far as the other \$1 million is concerned, Canada will make available a further \$200,000 for the construction of additional transmission lines for the river valley development scheme in Eastern Ceylon; \$12,500 for remedial equipment for the rehabilitation centre at the University of Ceylon; \$640,000 for the continuation of the aerial survey; \$14,000 for additional agricultural pest control units; \$17,500 for a stand-by radio unit for Colombo airport; \$3,000 for X-ray maintenance equipment; \$100,000 for further equipment for a technical institute, and \$13,000 for a crane for Colombo harbour."

The Minister pointed out that the great bulk of the goods, materials, and engineering services associated with these projects will be provided from Canadian sources.

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HELICOPTERS IN VITAL ROLE

"The ice is opening up about two miles off your port bow. There's open water beyond the pack for about 10 miles..."

The voice came in over the radio and the Department of Transport's 5,678-ton icebreaker "d'Iberville" moved ahead to take advantage of the channel spotted by the ship's mate, accompanying the helicopter pilot on the ice reconnaissance flight.

To him and to the ship's crew, the job of being the "eyes" of the Arctic convoy long since had become routine. For the successful conduct of the Department of Transport's huge job of supplying its weather stations at Resolute and Eureka, and in other far-flung Arctic operations, it had become one of major importance.

In this year's Arctic supply task, the helicopter once again played a vital role. Use of the machines cut days off the schedules