

Discussion

D.G. Wentzel: *What happens to the Schmidt and other telescopes?*

M. McCarthy: The research telescopes at Castel Gandolfo (see *Annual Report of Vatican Observatory 1963*, D.J.K. O'Connell) are "lightstruck" by the growth of suburban Rome with its large industrial parks in the Roman plain. The Vatican Observatory Research Group moved to Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A., five years ago, where the new 1.8-m telescope will be erected (squirrels permitting) on Mt. Graham, Arizona. Dr. George Coyne, Director of the Observatory is directing the disposal and transfer of available telescopes. At present he is working with colleagues from Peru concerning the moving of the Zeiss doublet south of the equator.

Ed. note: *There is uncertainty whether Mt. Graham will be allowed to be used as a telescope site for environmental reasons, including whether a certain type of rare squirrel there will be affected.*

SURPLUS TEXTS AND JOURNALS FOR ABROAD — A CANADIAN PROGRAM

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We wish to report briefly on a program for sending donated astronomical books and journals to overseas institutions that have not been able to acquire them in other ways. The program is being sponsored for a trial year by the Canadian Astronomical Society (CASCA), in co-operation with the Canadian Organization for Development through Education (CODE), which has generously offered to pay for the shipments to some countries, mostly in Africa and the Caribbean.

We have been soliciting donations from among the membership of CASCA for materials surplus to their needs, and have offered these through the Newsletter of IAU Commission 46, the IAU Bulletin, and Colloquium 105. Our efforts have been successful, and at the time of writing, about half the journal runs and texts, and almost all of the monographs available at the time of the Colloquium have found recipients¹. We are gratified by this result, as we had been unsure of the usefulness of what we were doing. Discussions at the Colloquium have given us additional

¹in Bulgaria, Poland, India (2), Egypt, and Nigeria.

reassurance in this regard.

At the time of writing we are in the process of arranging shipping for the requests we have received. The program will then probably come under review by CASCA's Education Committee, which will make recommendations to CASCA's Board. Most of the donor activity has been centered around Toronto and Victoria, and so an expansion of activity to other Canadian centers seems to be a plausible development.

As we anticipate the program's continuation, our invitation for requests remains open. We recapitulate the conditions presently applying:

When the recipient institution is in a country currently receiving CODE support (please see appendix), shipment of the requested materials will be arranged and paid for by that organization. If the recipient institution does not fall into that category, it would have to assume the shipping costs itself, as we are not able to pay for these. In that case, however, we are willing to explore creative alternatives to help keep costs to a minimum. Soliciting assistance from national airlines or embassies may be one of the ways of doing this.

CODE have asked us to bind as many as we can of the journal sets that they ship for us. CASCA has set aside a modest budget for this purpose. Institutions making requests are asked to let us know if they are able to look after the binding themselves, so that we can stretch these funds as far as possible. We will probably not be able to assume the binding costs for journals sent to non-CODE countries, but hope that in most cases this additional support will not be seriously missed.

Generally we will honor requests in the order that we receive them, but we reserve the right to direct requested materials where we feel they will bring the maximum benefit. Our operation is not centralized and has limited manpower — the filling of requests is thus expected to require time, particularly when binding arrangements must first be made.

Requests for materials may be made to either of the following:

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We wish to acknowledge the support given to the initial organization of this project by the late Michael Ovenden of the University of British Columbia. His participation added a distinctly humane touch. We also gratefully acknowledge the support offered to the program by CODE.

Appendix: CODE Program Countries

Please note that this list is subject to change. Readers of our previous com-

munications will notice its shorter length, the result of restructuring at CODE. Eligibility for CODE support will be confirmed at the time a request is received.

AFRICA	Botswana	The Gambia	Mali	Togo
	Burkina Faso	Ghana	Mozambique	Uganda
	Burundi	Guinea	Rwanda	Zambia
	Cameroon	Kenya	Senegal	Zaire
	Chad	Lesotho	Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe
	Comoros	Liberia	Swaziland	
	Ethiopia	Malawi	Tanzania	
CARIBBEAN	Antigua	Grenada	St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla	
	Belize	Guyana	St. Lucia	
	Dominica	Haiti	St. Vincent	
OCEANIA	Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands		

THE TRAVELLING TELESCOPE

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1. Introduction

Astronomy is deeply rooted in the culture of almost every society, including those in the so-called "developing countries." By virtue of its fundamental applications and implications, it has had a profound influence on philosophy and on religious ritual and belief. Astronomy is vigorously pursued in the industrialized countries where, with multi-million-dollar facilities on the ground and in space, exciting discoveries in astronomy are constantly being made. In the developing countries, astronomical research and teaching activity ranges from little to none. There is tremendous potential for growth, however, especially if the industrialized countries can be persuaded to help. At any time, there are several countries which are in the process of raising their astronomy to a level at which they can become full members of the international professional astronomical community. The IAU strongly supports this process.

It would seem inappropriate to encourage developing countries to make large expenditures on astronomical research at this time, but there are many benefits to be gained from making more modest investments in astronomical research and