

(University of Durham, UK). In this thesis there is a lot of tables about comets, supernovae, solar eclipses,... seen by Moslem Astronomers.

S. Dick : What about Indian Astronomy and Islamic Astronomy ?

R.S. Ansari : Lot of work has been done on these two cultural areas and there are authorities on these fields.

S. Dick : Make a comment regarding my belief that Prof. Lankford is including a section in the Encyclopedia on the History of Astronomy on Islamic contributions.

H. Butcher : I hope you have some sort of collaboration with the Indian radiotelescope at Ooty which is a synthesis telescope and our new GMRT.

In the case of **Canada**, the Report prepared by **E. Kennedy** (unable to attend the GA) was read by S. Débarbat. News were given about the book published under the title "A history of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada", on the occasion of its centenary which occurred in 1990, about the obituary which appeared in the Journal for the History of Astronomy (XXV, 94) stated that "For more than thirty years, Stillman Drake (who died in late 1993) was the world's pre-eminent interpreter of the life, work and times of Galileo, and that the papers of E. Kennedy have been donated to the University of Saskatchewan Archives, about books published such as "Clyde Tombaugh, Discoverer of Planet Pluto" (University of Arizona Press, 1991) by David H. Levy.

HISTORY OF ARGENTINE ASTRONOMY

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Astronomy started in Argentina with B.Gould who inaugurated the Cordoba Observatory in 1871. Many important star catalogues, like the Cordoba Durchmusterung, were produced till 1942 when the 1.5m telescope was dedicated in Bosque Alegre and the astrophysical work began. In 1956 was created the school for Astronomy. In La Plata, the Observatory was constructed between 1885 and 1895 and several good telescopes for that time were purchased. The astronomical work started only in 1905, together with the formation of astronomers, when the Observatory became part of the University of La Plata, with telescopes which permitted not only the production of star catalogues but also astrophysical work. The third observatory, the Felix Anguilar, was inaugurated in 1953 in the city of San Juan concentrating mainly on astronomical work producing several fundamental catalogues. In 1962, was created the Instituto Argentino de Radioastronomia (IAR) to install a radiotelescope near La Plata, in cooperation with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, two 30 parabolic antennas for the observation of HI 21cm line. Several important HI surveys have been produced. A centre for the study of cosmic radiation became in 1966, in Buenos Aires, the Instituto de Astronomia y Fisica del Espacio (IAFE) in which several groups are working on cosmology, stars and radioastronomy and also on projects of scientific satellites. In 1986, a 2.15 m telescope was dedicated in the Prov. of San Juan, at 2500m a.s.l., within the Complejo Astronomico El Leoncito (CASLEO). This telescope is, at present, the main Argentine astronomical instrument.