

those operating on Alouette I. These 240-foot long antennae are specially designed to carry out the highly sensitive investigation and detection work involved in ionospheric studies and constitute an acknowledged technical advance. Canada hopes that Alouette II will match if not exceed the achievement registered by Alouette I, the first Canadian satellite in space. Alouette I, placed in orbit on September 29, 1962, is still providing scientific data from a circular polar orbit about 625 statute miles above the earth.

Mr. Chairman, in referring thus briefly to Canada's activities and interest in the outer space field my Delegation wishes above all to encourage appropriate interest on the part of other States regardless of their size and resources.

In conclusion I can only remark that nothing could be more appropriate for discussion today than the subject International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. There is something not only praiseworthy but reassuring about the achievement of a rendezvous in space. I may say that my Delegation attaches equal importance to the prospects of a rendezvous right here on earth of States interested in outer space questions when the working group of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space meets in January.

I should hope, Mr. Chairman, that the resolution before us would receive the same unanimous endorsement that has been enjoyed by its predecessors in 1962 and 1963.