



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 14 No. 21

May 27, 1959

CONTENTS

Canada and Outer Space	1	Gift to the West Indies	5
New Canadian Citizens	2	An Historical Exchange	5
Mr. Menzies' Visit	2	Ships to Belgium	5
National Energy Board	3	Link with The Netherlands	6
Building Permits in 1958	5	General Norstad in Ottawa	6

CANADA AND OUTER SPACE

In an address at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, on May 15, 1959, Prime Minister Diefenbaker discussed Canada's place in the space age. He reiterated what he had said on a previous occasion, that jurisdiction should be vested in the United Nations so as to assure that outer space will be used for scientific and peaceful purposes only, and that all nations, great or small, will have equal territorial rights.

Mr. Diefenbaker went on to say:

"On May 6th, the community of nations took another step forward into the space age. On that date there was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This Committee, of which Canada has been appointed a member, was established by the United Nations as the means for planning international co-operation in research in the space sciences and the exploration of space....

"Canada, as a member of the United Nations Committee, will put forth every endeavour to ensure that a suitable basis for future international co-operation is developed.

"Because of Canada's geographical relationship to the magnetic pole, there are conditions of special interest in the upper atmosphere over this country which have been the subject of active research for many years. Canada can make a significant contribution. For the past 12 years there has been a major Canadian programme investigating the ionos-

phere, the aurora, meteors, cosmic and solar radiations and the geomagnetic fields.

"Since the development of high altitude rockets and artificial earth satellites, the governmental scientific agencies have initiated an expanded programme of instrumentation and research. Canadian scientists have assisted in tracking satellites and have supplied information on their trajectories to the Soviet Union, as well as to the United States. A group of chemists at McGill University have co-operated with United States' scientists in sending chemical materials up in rockets to investigate the composition of the upper atmosphere. To facilitate the tracking of high altitude vehicles at extreme ranges, a very powerful radar is being installed in Saskatchewan.

"During the International Geophysical Year, which ran from mid-1957 to the end of 1958, Canada was host to the United States IGY rocket programme at Fort Churchill. Various Canadian agencies assisted the United States rocket team. As part of the programme, two rockets carrying instruments prepared by the Canadian Armaments Research and Development Establishment were fired in November 1958. Plans exist to fire during the present year additional United States rockets with instruments provided by Canadian agencies.

"Meantime, a high altitude rocket of Canadian design is under development and it is likely to be a highly efficient research ins-