

reason to know that there can be fruitful cooperation on a bilateral basis. The satellite known as "Alouette" which was entirely made in Canada and which is conducting experiments in outer space of particular interest to Canadian scientists was launched by an American rocket. I might mention in parenthesis that all scientific information which Canada obtains through "Alouette" will be made available to the world scientific community. At an earlier date the United States and the United Kingdom cooperated in launching a satellite. These kinds of bilateral cooperation can and should continue. But the new element in the concept of sponsorship by the Outer Space Committee is that it encourages cooperation between the two major space powers in third countries, a development which in our view is most promising.

My delegation would like to thank the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union for their prompt and well-conceived responses to the requests made in Resolution 1721 for the elaboration by them of programmes for taking advantage of developments in outer space technology for the expansion of activities in these areas. We welcome the participation of the representatives of these two specialized agencies and of the other specialized agencies who are attending this meeting - the World Health Organization, IAEA and UNESCO. We hope that WMO and ITU, assisted by member governments, will continue to explore possibilities, particularly along the lines suggested in Sections B and C of Draft Resolution A/C.1/L.320, for the expanded application of outer space technology to their respective fields of activity.

I should like to take this opportunity to make one specific comment concerning the use of artificial satellites for telecommunications. Operative paragraph 3 of Section (C)