

upper atmosphere over Canada presents unique environmental conditions of ionization and radiation to high altitude rockets and satellites. Canada for twelve years has carried on a major research programme into the ionosphere, aurora, meteors, cosmic and solar radiations and the geomagnetic fields.

"With the advent of high altitude rockets and satellites for atmospheric and spacial investigations, an expanded programme of high altitude rocket instrumentation and research has been initiated. Canada has been acting as host to the United States IGY Rocket Programme at Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and various Canadian agencies have assisted the United States Rocket Team by supplying needed information. The first two Canadian instrumented rockets were successfully fired at the Fort Churchill range this month. Additional rockets will be fired in 1959. A high altitude rocket of Canadian design and using solid propellant is under development. To facilitate the tracking of high altitude rockets and satellites at extreme ranges, a very powerful radar station is now being installed at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

"To do its job properly the proposed *ad hoc* committee must be a good technical body, capable of producing an expert study of what has been done and what can be done with respect to the peaceful potentialities and resources of outer space. It will be an exploratory body rather than a decision-taking or executive body. For this purpose the primary and essential criterion of membership should be the technical and scientific experience of the countries to be represented. After that, geographical representation should be taken into account in order to ensure that the most important regions of the world are represented. We agree with the Australian and Brazilian Representatives that the Committee should be of manageable size but not too restrictive. We also agree with the United States Representative that it should consist of government representatives assisted by scientific advisers.

"My Delegation believes that it would be advantageous to examine in this way the possible forms of collaboration and to hold preparatory discussions on the nature of an international agency in this field without waiting for agreement on the difficult problems. We believe it is possible and desirable to separate the peaceful use aspects from the disarmament aspects at the present stage. But, of course, the two are closely related and the disarmament aspects of outer space are related to the general problem of disarmament. The peaceful use of outer space under an international programme should not give military advantages to any particular countries.

"We also believe that it is of urgent importance to consider the disarmament aspects of outer space in an appropriate manner. No country more than Canada, which could be at

the centre of a missile war, desires to ensure that outer space should not be used for destructive or aggressive purposes. We think, however, that this should be dealt with, and dealt with urgently, by the United Nations organs set up to consider disarmament. In August 1957 Canada joined with the United States, the United Kingdom and France in proposing the establishment of a technical body to study the design of an inspection system to ensure the peaceful uses of outer space. This proposal was endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 1148 (XII) adopted last year. I wish to reiterate it now.

"The time to control missiles in outer space is now, not when large numbers exist. The Canadian Prime Minister, in commenting on the Soviet announcement of the first successful test of an ICBM in August last year, expressed the hope that the first effect of that event would be redoubled sincerity and effort to ensure that the passage of time did not bring to the problem of missiles the complications which delays in reaching agreement had introduced in the field of nuclear weapons.

"However, we are not interested in mere pious declarations. The restriction of outer space to peaceful purposes only, must be controlled and must be part of a balanced disarmament programme. We were glad to note that the Soviet Representative has also recognized, as he said in his statement last week, the necessity for control to be established within the framework of the United Nations over the implementation of such measures.

"We agree, as we always have, that all aspects of disarmament are related. There can be no question of accepting the elimination of all bases in order to secure the establishment of a United Nations space organization, but it would not be unreasonable to expect that any serious discussion of the disarmament aspects of outer space would take into consideration other aspects of disarmament that were strategically related. It would appear to us that any agreement related to the prohibition of use of outer space for war-like purposes can scarcely fail to provide for international restrictions of some sort on all missiles over a certain range."

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THE BREWING INDUSTRY

Value of factory shipments by Canadian breweries in 1957 climbed 7 per cent to an all-time high of \$231,116,000 from 1956's previous peak total of \$215,897,000, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. Sales tax and other excise taxes and duties paid to the federal and provincial governments amounted to \$138,474,000 versus \$127,731,000, bringing the combined total to \$369,590,000 from \$343,628,000.

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