

CANADIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

December 18, 1965

PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE - (Item 31)

Statement Made on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
to the First Committee by the Canadian Permanent
Representative, H.E. Ambassador Paul Tremblay,
on Saturday, December 18, 1965

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure for my Delegation to be a co-sponsor of the draft resolution in document L/363. As a member of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Canada attaches considerable importance to the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and is conscious of a responsibility to support the development of such co-operation in every possible way. My Delegation also considers it important that as many countries as possible, whether active in the space field or not, should be able to derive benefit from space exploration. Canada hopes that smaller powers will maintain an interest in outer space developments and believes that the United Nations can play a helpful role in encouraging and stimulating exchanges of information on outer space matters.

Naturally the dramatic activities of the United States and the repeated successes of the U.S.S.R. in space continue to command our admiration and applause. The whole world has rejoiced in the last few days over the spectacular success of the American astronauts in achieving rendezvous in outer space during the course of a time record flight. France has also joined the select group of space powers through the development of powerful launching rockets and the fabrication of sophisticated artificial satellites. It is, however, possible for other countries to do useful work. Ambassador Goldberg has already been kind enough to mention briefly the recent successful launching of Alouette II, the second Canadian satellite to be placed in orbit. This satellite, designed to carry out soundings of the ionosphere, was launched toward the end of November, in co-operation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States. Alouette II was designed and built by Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment near Ottawa, Canada, with the support of Canadian industry. It will sound or probe the top side of the ionosphere; measure solar radio noise; investigate upper atmospheric radio signals initiated by lightning strikes and other radio sources; and detect energetic particles. Outwardly Alouette II will resemble its predecessor Alouette I but its unusually long sounding antennae, when extended on achieving orbit, will be almost double the length of