

All these developments have relevance for Canada and for the future of Canadian aerospace programs. Canada could well be in the very fortunate position of being able, if so desired, to adopt several parallel and complementary courses of action at the same time.

There would appear to be no obstacles to continuing with bilateral arrangements of the kind now existing with the United States (launches for scientific satellites such as *Alouette*; ground-stations for "reading-out" earth-resource satellites, launches for communications).

Moreover, a relatively modest expenditure of federal research and development funds could enable Canadian industry to participate in contracts for the development and production of sub-systems in the post-*Apollo* system -- in effect a space-shuttle production-sharing program. A Canadian research and development effort of this kind would presumably entitle Canada to access to the post-*Apollo* facilities when they come into being.

Significantly, the draft convention now being considered for the future European Space Organization makes provision for associate membership for non-European countries. There is good reason to believe that under such an arrangement it would be possible to elect to participate in only those programs in which Canada had a real interest and that financial obligations would only arise with respect to those particular programs.

The propositions of continuing bilateral relationships with the United States and of research and development sharing need little explanation here. However, the case for seeking an association with the future European Space Organization calls for greater amplification on several points.

It is strongly suggested in *Foreign Policy for Canadians* that to ensure a continuing independent existence Canada should seek to develop countervailing influences to offset the dominant bilateral relationships with the United States. Continued Canadian co-operation with the United States in various space activities is undoubtedly desirable and probably inevitable. For this very reason there is a real political need to look beyond the continental relationships. Association with Europe offers such an opportunity and, it is to be hoped, could be achieved at a tolerable cost.

Most discussion of future space programs has focused on the short and medium term. I feel that it is necessary to look forward to the 1980s and beyond to a period when space activities will almost certainly have become much more international in scope than today. The European Space Organization will probably show signs of developing in the direction of a broad-based international space institution. This desirable objective would be fostered if Canada (and Australia and Japan as two other likely candidates) should be associated with the Organization from the outset. A Canadian voice, if it is raised now among the Europeans, would probably have more influence in the process of evolving an international institution, than if Canada should later try to influence the United States on the strength of what would necessarily be a relatively very modest contribution to the overall NASA program.