

the implication being that there is no need to hurry. I understand why comments of that kind were made at the time, and in the context of their presentation. But I am persuaded that even those who felt it necessary to use that argument, at that time and in that context, themselves fully recognize United Nations concern to be not with outer space as such, but with the use which mankind has now begun to make of it.

Mankind's activities in outer space must be regulated by observed rules in the interests of all. This would help to ensure that the great positive achievements of man's conquest of space will not also add a new and potentially dangerous dimension to the tensions dividing the nations of our planet. The rule of reason and law in this infinite new field can bring infinite benefits to man. That is the challenge we face in the United Nations.

If we fail to meet the challenge of wisely ordering man's activities in space, another measure of certainty may be added to the growing possibility that the days of life on planet earth are numbered. If we are successful in meeting it - and why should we not succeed? - our planet may yet face the universe with unity of purpose and commonality of effort. We may thus assure our children's children a new horizon of beckoning promise, perhaps the most significant ever to be envisioned in the unfolding destiny of man.

Quite obviously the problem of outer space has two main facets. It has a military and security aspect, which represents, in a sense, its essentially negative side. Military and security considerations are, however, not our immediate concern under Item 21. We have spent many weeks discussing disarmament in general, and in particular nuclear weapons and rockets which can carry them through outer space. Both the United States and Soviet plans for disarmament contain provisions to prevent the use of outer space for warlike purposes. If disarmament negotiations are resumed we might hope agreement could be reached to prohibit the military use of outer space under effective international safeguards. This is an objective Canada will vigorously pursue.

AS I have said, our immediate concern under Item 21 is with the other more positive facet of the problem; namely, the exclusively peaceful uses of outer space. In this regard our objective is not only to head off international rivalry in outer space before it has become too serious for us to control. Our efforts should be directed to the early development of international co-operation in all phases of the exploration and use of outer space. "Co-operation" not "Competition" must, as always, be the watchword of United Nations involvement in the problem of outer space. Only by achieving co-operation will it be possible to avoid the extension of present rivalries into this new field, and to ensure that the exploration and use of outer space will be only for the betterment of mankind and to the benefit of States irrespective of the stage of their economic or scientific development.

I have here borrowed freely from the preamble of Resolution 1472 (XIV). In the light of these fundamental considerations, the General Assembly by that resolution set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. At the