

Canada will have a contribution to make in this regard. The Canadian programme for the International Geophysical Year has included work in all the related disciplines. Although Canada has launched no satellite, Canadian scientists have assisted in tracking satellites and have supplied information on trajectories.

As a consequence of its latitude, the 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 of disarmament. We believe it is possible and desirable to separate the peaceful use aspects