

munication and space meteorology, international sounding-rocket launching facilities, the potentially harmful effects of space experiments and the updating of studies on national and international space activities. It reported progress on draft international conventions on liability for damage caused by space vehicles and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, and noted that it had continued to receive information from the United States and the Soviet Union concerning vehicles they had put into outer space. In November 1964, these two countries submitted a second memorandum of understanding on the implementation of the sections of the Bilateral Space Agreement of June 1962, dealing with the co-ordinated meteorological satellites programme and world magnetic survey using satellites. This represents encouraging evidence of continuing co-operation between the two space powers.

Early in 1964, Canada participated in negotiations between the United States, the countries of Western Europe, Australia and Japan to establish an international system of satellite communications and, in July 1964, signed two agreements establishing interim, technical and financial arrangements for such a system. In 1964, Canada also signed an agreement with the United States for a multi-satellite upper-atmosphere research programme.