

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

Administrative Report of the Board of Directors

1961-62 Session

1. Summary of the Year's Work

The Board of Directors has the honor to present to you the following report on the work of the Board during the year 1961-62.

The Board has been pleased to note the progress made during the year in the various areas of responsibility assigned to it. The Board has continued to work closely with the Administration and the Faculty in the development of the University's policies and programs. The Board has also been concerned with the financial health of the University and has taken steps to ensure that the University's resources are used efficiently and effectively.

The Board has also been concerned with the physical plant of the University and has taken steps to ensure that the University's facilities are maintained in good order. The Board has also been concerned with the University's relations with the community and has taken steps to ensure that the University is an active and contributing member of the community.

those operating on Alouette I. These 240-foot long antennae are specially designed to carry out the highly sensitive investigation and detection work involved in ionospheric studies and constitute an acknowledged technical advance. Canada hopes that Alouette II will match if not exceed the achievement registered by Alouette I, the first Canadian satellite in space. Alouette I, placed in orbit on September 29, 1962, is still providing scientific data from a circular polar orbit about 625 statute miles above the earth.

Mr. Chairman, in referring thus briefly to Canada's activities and interest in the outer space field my Delegation wishes above all to encourage appropriate interest on the part of other States regardless of their size and resources.

In conclusion I can only remark that nothing could be more appropriate for discussion today than the subject International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. There is something not only praiseworthy but reassuring about the achievement of a rendezvous in space. I may say that my Delegation attaches equal importance to the prospects of a rendezvous right here on earth of States interested in outer space questions when the working group of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space meets in January.

I should hope, Mr. Chairman, that the resolution before us would receive the same unanimous endorsement that has been enjoyed by its predecessors in 1962 and 1963.

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