

Canadian Space History Moments

- What follows are some images reflecting moments and people in Canadian space history. Canada had such vigorous space activity so early in the space age is due to a few individuals.
- In those days, it was possible for one person to take the responsibility for a program, allowing it to proceed rapidly. In the early days there was a tremendous sense of urgency.
- Today, our space program is more mature, and is the responsibility of organizations. This is a natural evolution, and this book describes what happened along the way.

The Second International Polar Year expedition to Chesterfield Inlet 1932-33



The RCMP Expeditionary Base



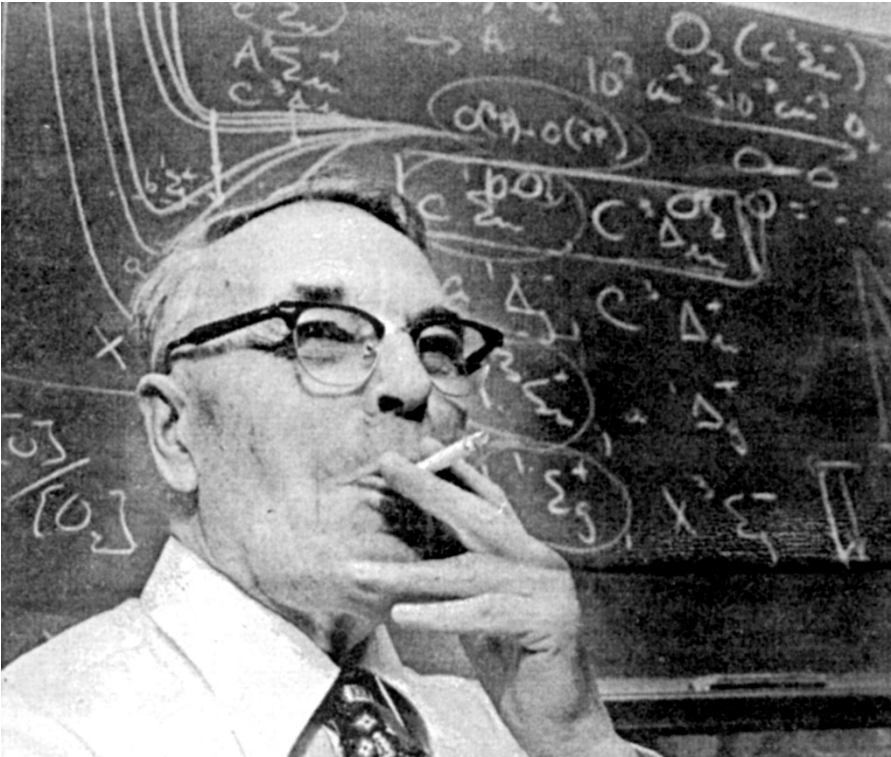
Balfour Currie at "Fort Sik-Sik"



Left: Don Rose of NRC (b. 1901)

Right: Frank Davies of DRB (b.1904)

Balfour Currie
U. of S.
(b. 1902)

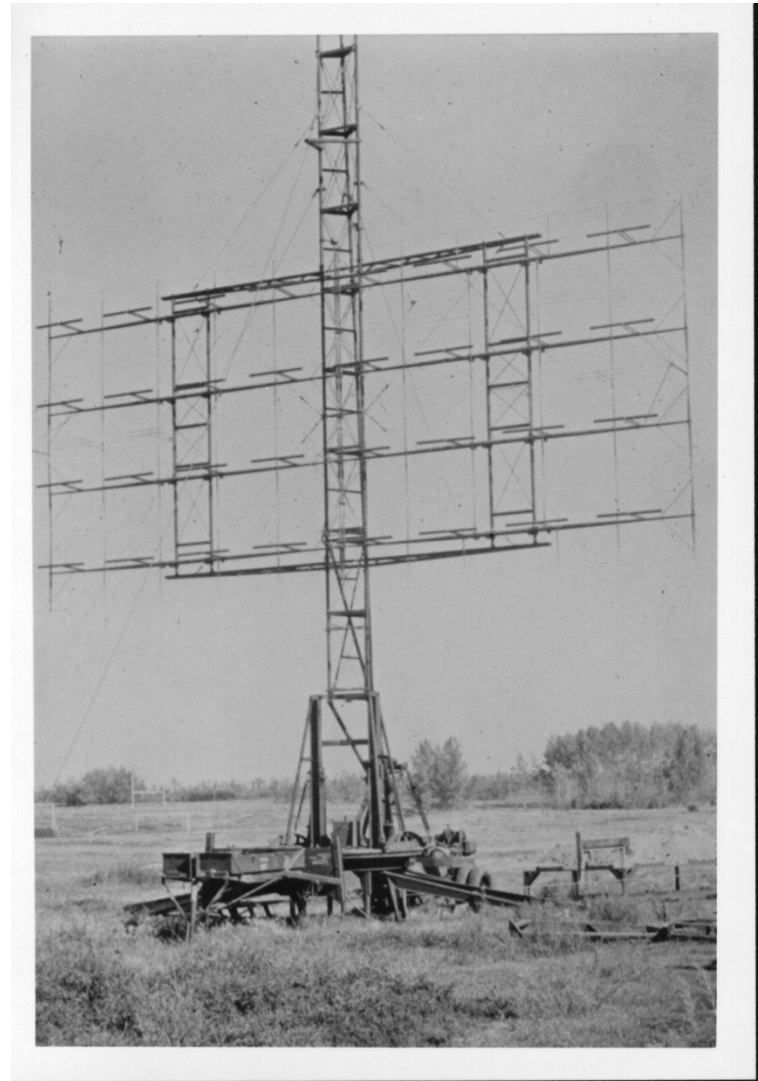


Where they did their work.

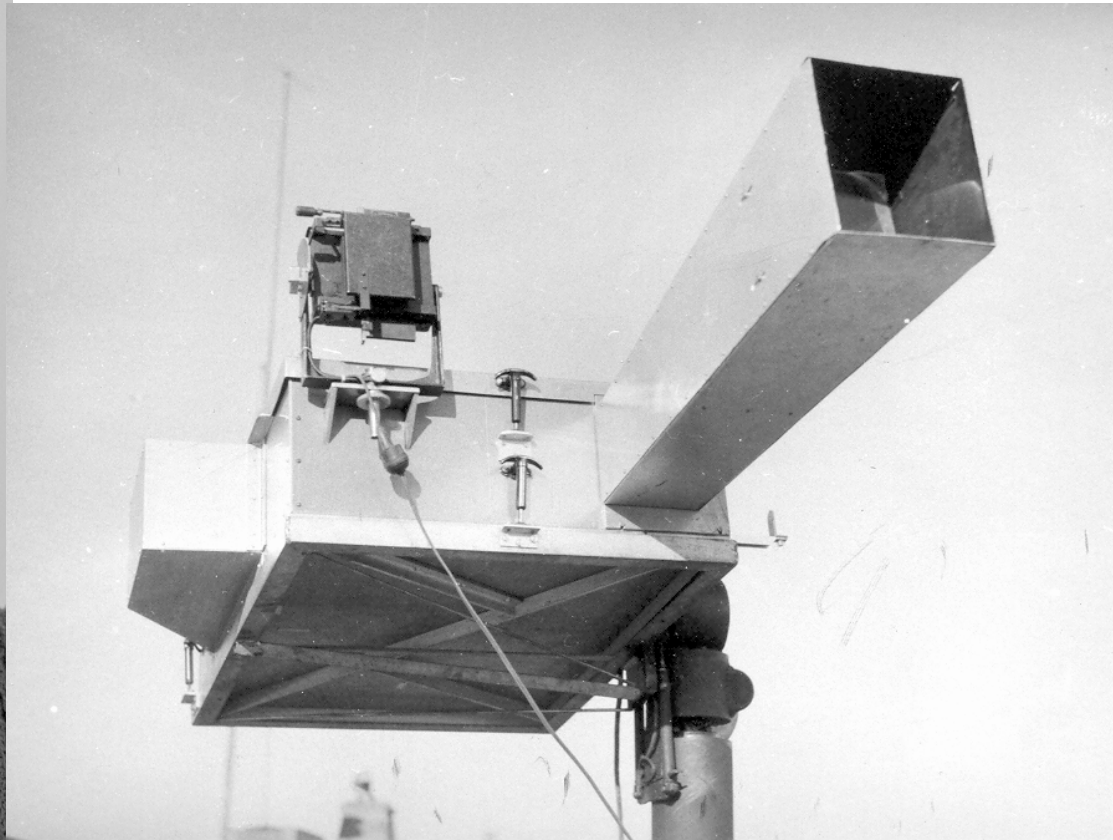
U. of S. upper right
DRTE lower left
NRC lower right



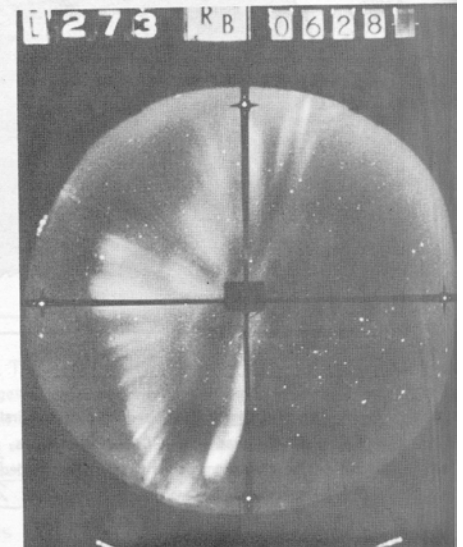
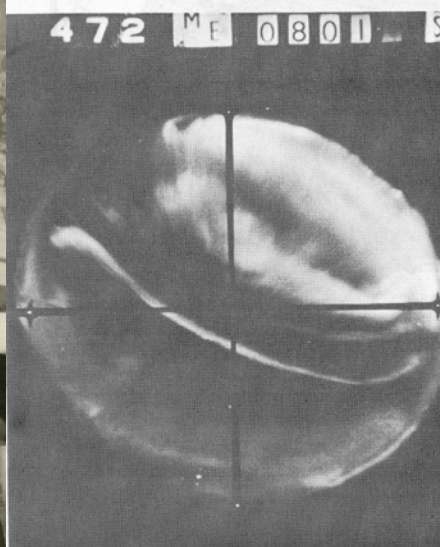
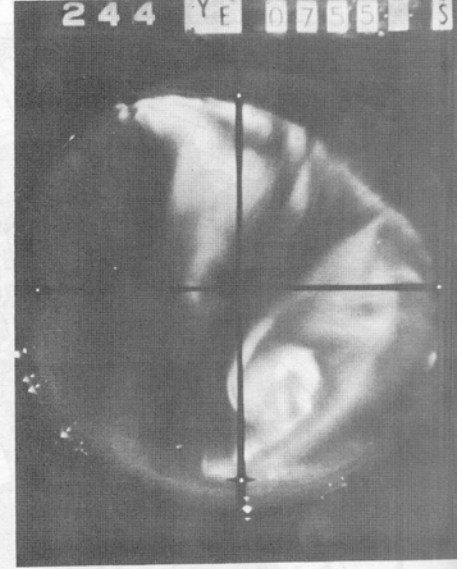
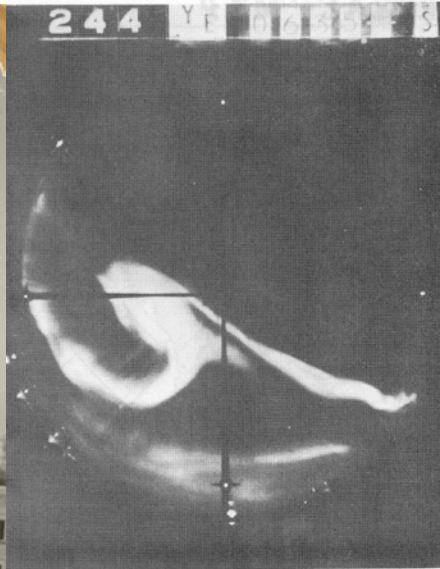
Peter Forsyth made the first auroral radar observations, at the U of S, in 1949.



Don Hunten began modern optical auroral observations at the U of S, 1951.



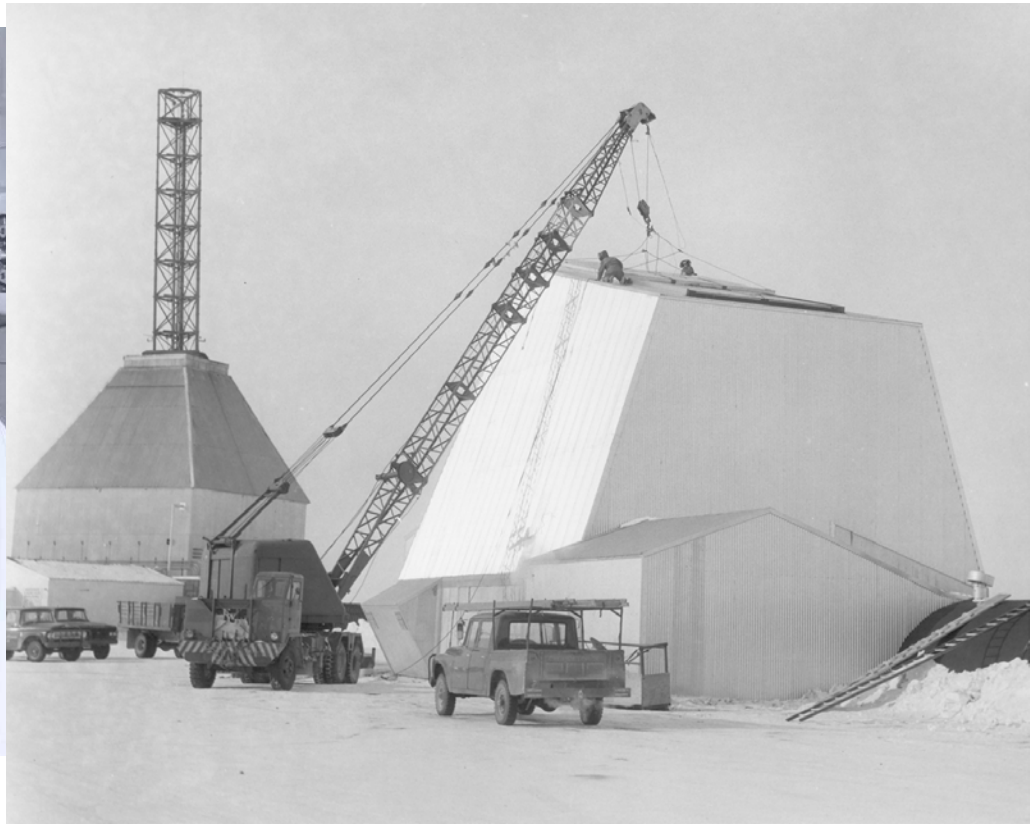
The all-sky camera was invented for the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year, by Jack Meek



At the end of the IGY, Canadian rockets were launched from Fort Churchill



Alex Kavadas (right), founder of SED Systems, pioneer in rocket research



The Churchill Research Range



Launch from Churchill Research Range

A very tall rocket payload (below)



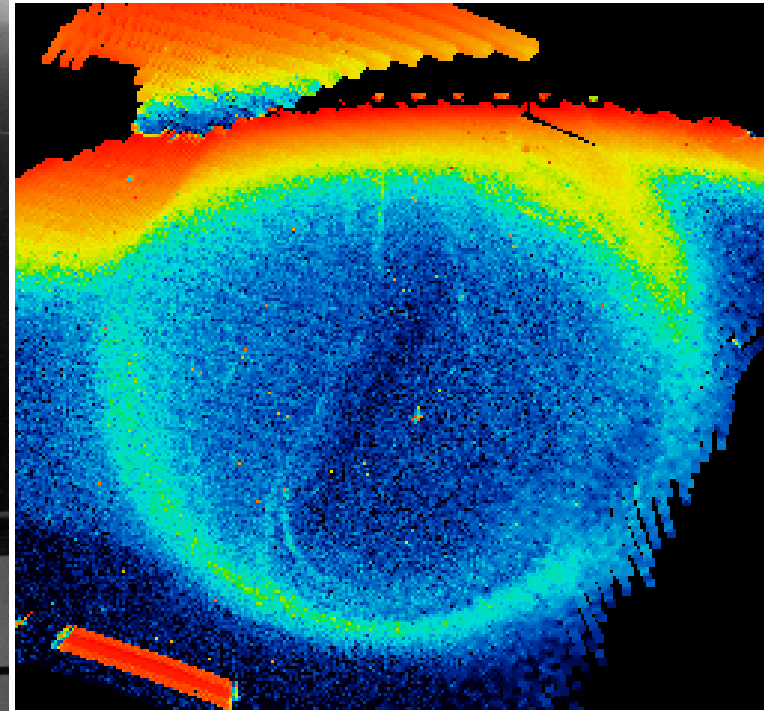
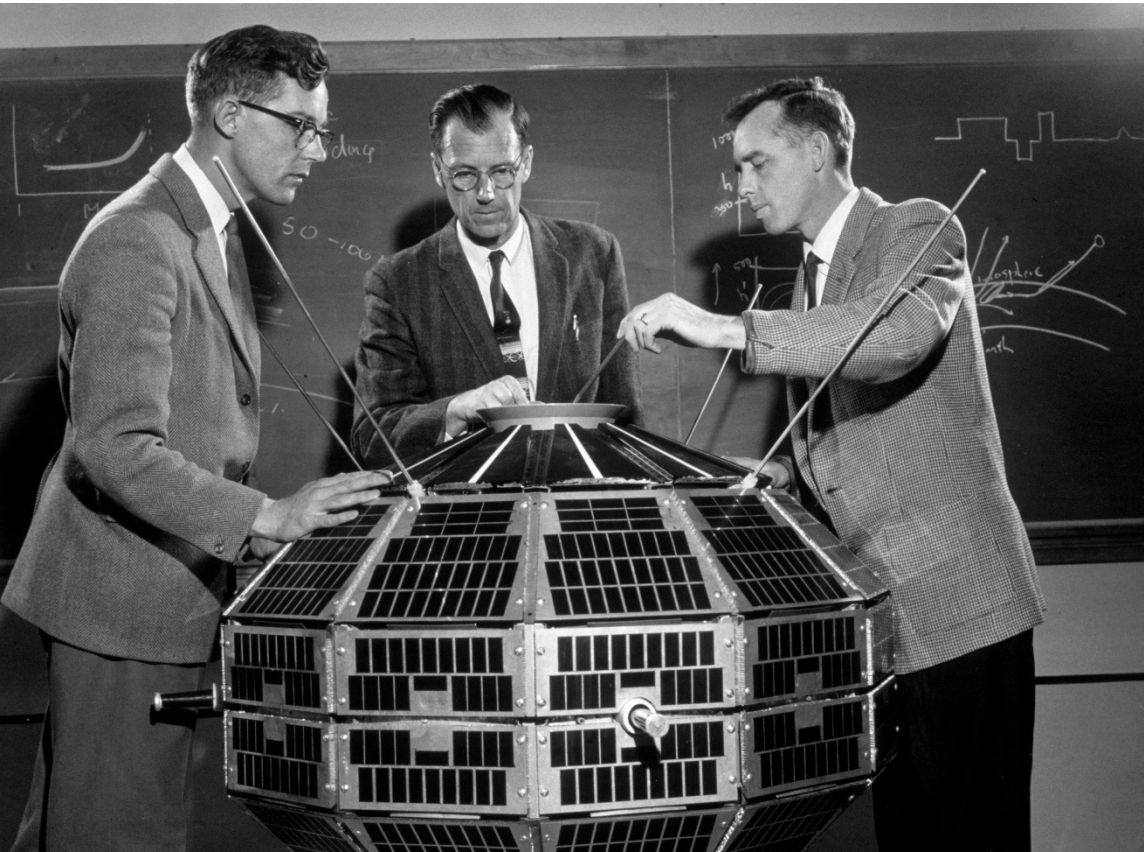
Black Brant VB
(above)

Launch from Churchill Research Range



The Alouette-ISIS satellites

Colin Franklin on the left



ISIS-II auroral image

Canada launched four scientific satellites, Alouettes I and II, and ISIS I and II, between 1962 and 1971.

Cape Parry 1974



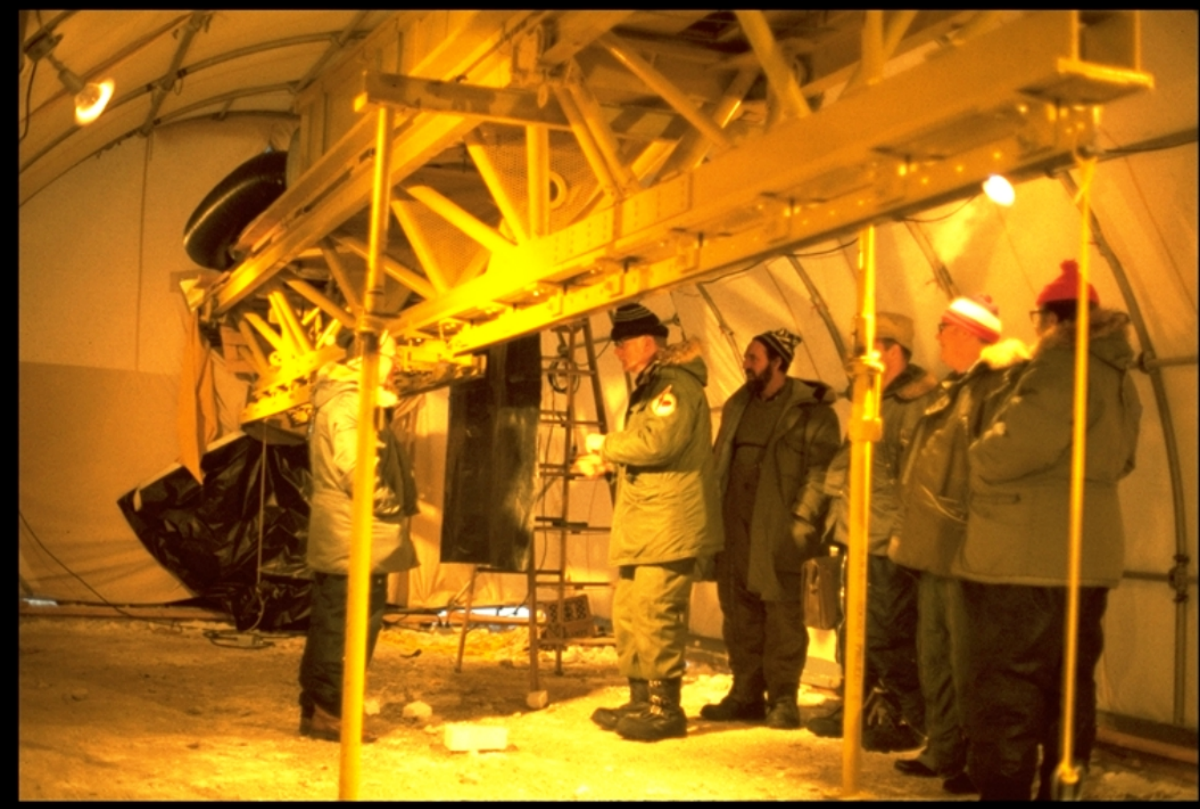
The launch was
into daytime
aurora



Preparing for launch at Cape Parry

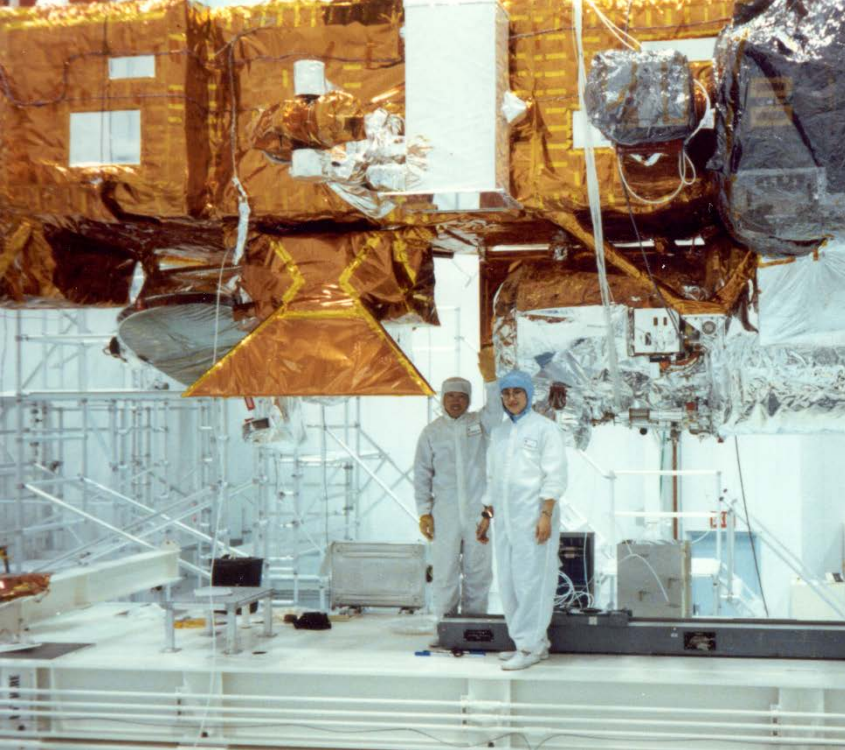


The launcher



“Daytime” aurora
at Cape Parry





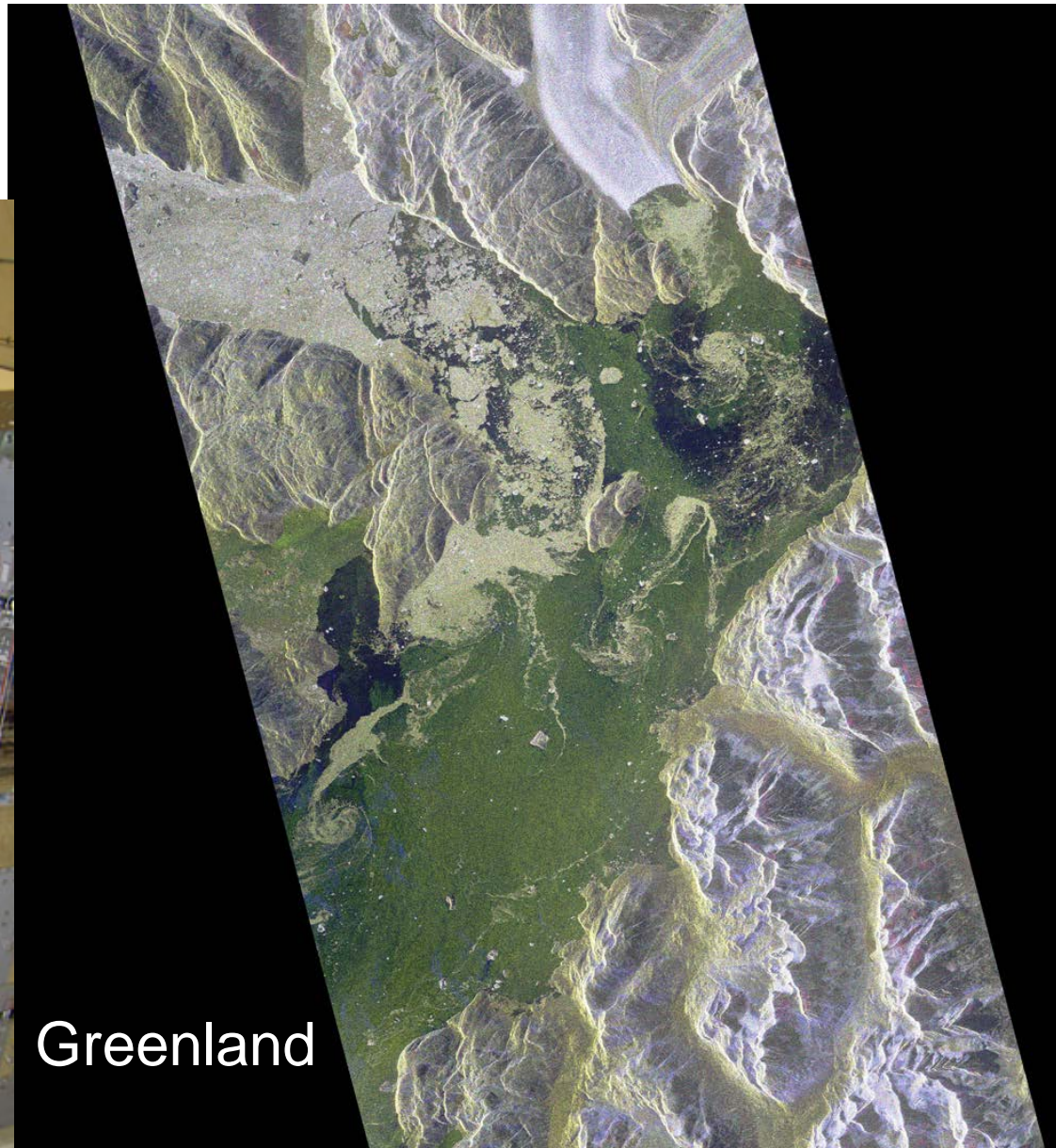
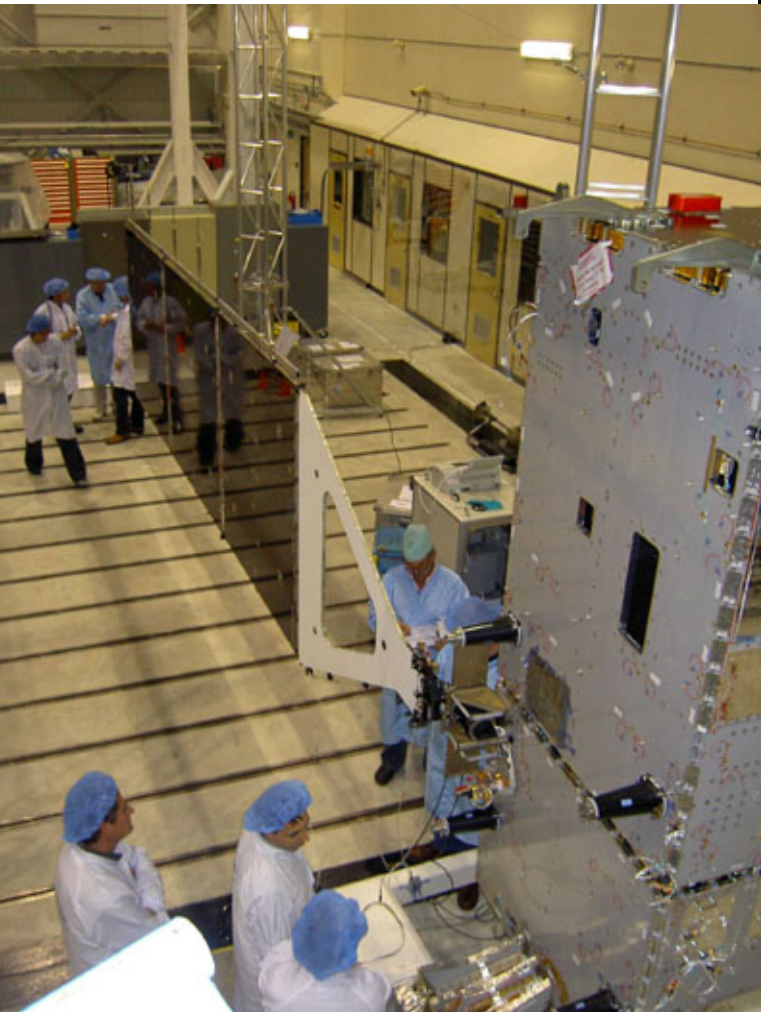
The Wind Imaging Interferometer, on the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite



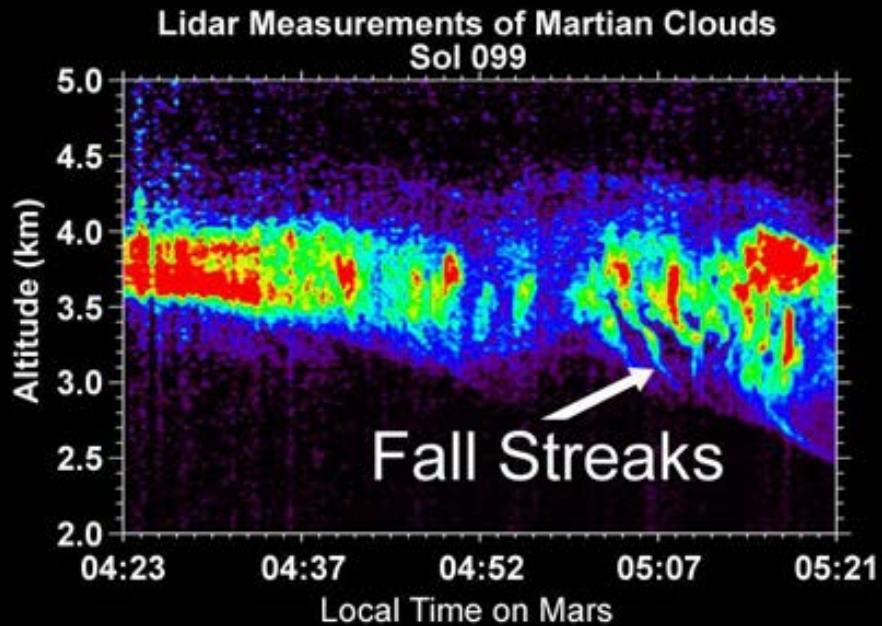
WINDII on UARS, being released from the space shuttle by the Canadarm, 1991.

Radarsat 2 launched Dec. 14, 2007

Canada's Radarsats monitor our oceans, ice and landmass



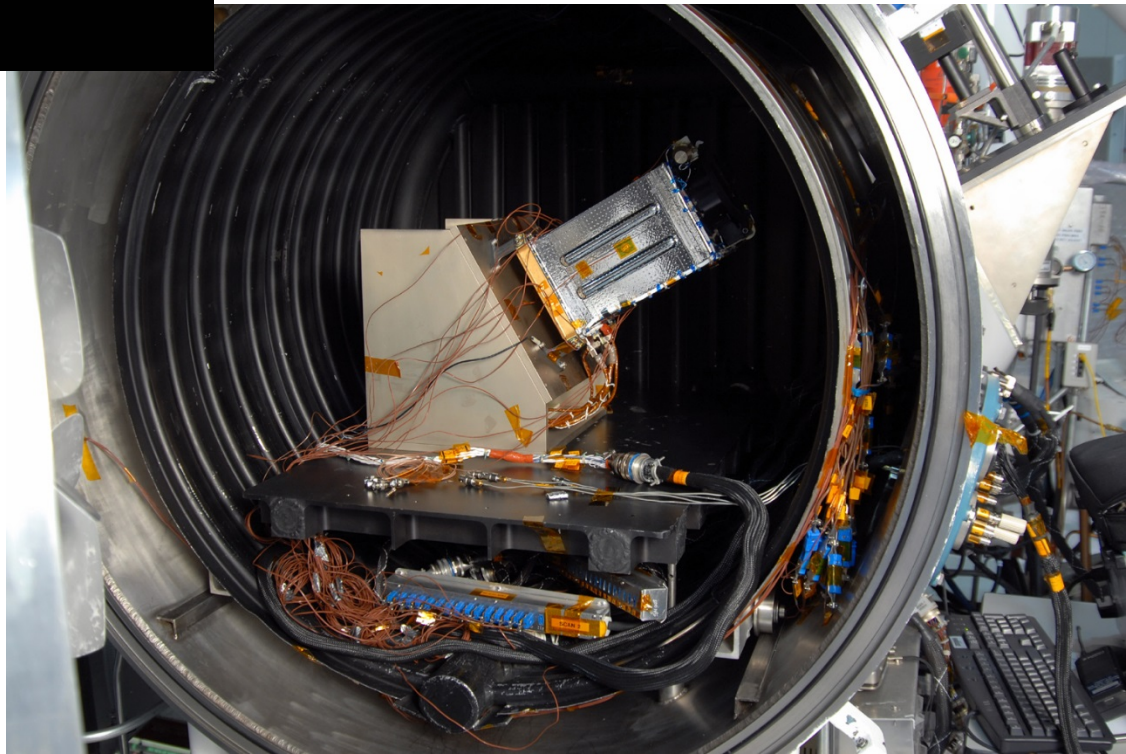
Greenland



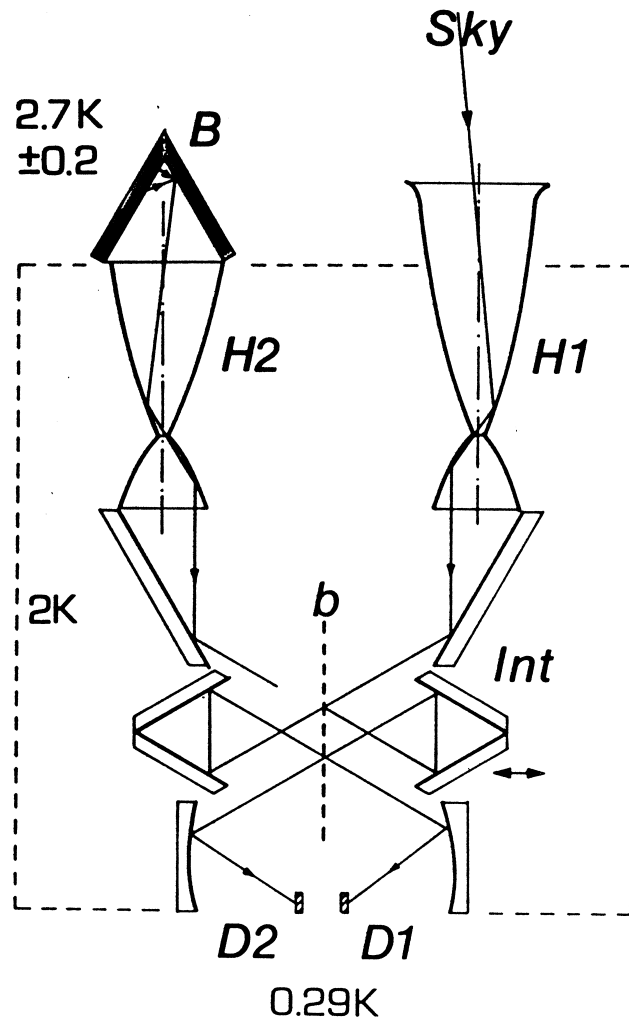
The lidar in the Canadian MET instrument observed what appears to be snow falling on Mars, in the late summer of 2008.

.....

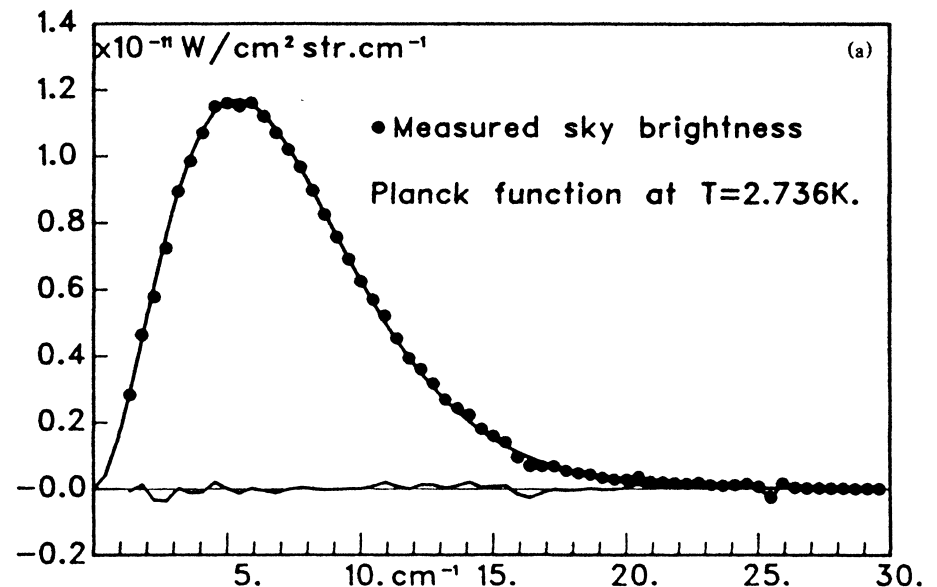
Canada's MET package on the NASA Phoenix mission to Mars in the thermal test chamber at the David Florida Lab. (right)



Cosmic background radiation measured from a Canadian rocket



Herbert Gush – University of Toronto and later UBC.
Launched in 1990



Steve MacLean, Sept. 2006, STS-115



THE END