

applications over the previous year. In addition, the average cost of a scholarship award in some countries has almost doubled and this has placed heavy financial burdens on the Programme which was obliged, at times, to provide partial awards instead of full awards in order to accommodate as many candidates as possible. While I do not mean to imply here, Mr. Chairman, that the programs should expand indefinitely, I do suggest that increased efforts on the part of all concerned governments must be made if the Programme is to carry out successfully its mission of permitting young people from southern Africa to enjoy training and educational opportunities which would otherwise be denied them.

Mr. Chairman, the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa at its 26th meeting held on October 30, 1978 decided that, in view of the outflow of numerous young student refugees from southern Africa into neighbouring states and the increase in the size and scope of the Programme, it would be desirable to strengthen the Programme by the addition to the Advisory Committee of a limited number of new members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly. In this regard, it would seem appropriate to add new members from the major donor countries as well as from countries which host students under this Programme.

The Advisory Committee has also decided that given the changes in the situation throughout southern Africa since 1975 when the first field evaluation of the Programme was conducted, the General Assembly should appoint a team of four or five people to undertake a second field evaluation of the Programme in consultation with the Secretary-General in order to find ways and means to improve and expand the Programme and to provide better educational opportunities to meet the increasing demands on the resources of the Programme. The team might be expected to visit the headquarters of specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations in Europe as well as certain donor countries and a number of host countries in Africa.

7. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Mr. Maurice Dupras, M.P., Representative of Canada, gave the Canadian statement in the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly on October 17, 1978 concerning peaceful uses of outer space. First he described Canada's space program and touched on Canadian participation in international collaboration for peaceful use and application of satellites. Next, Mr. Dupras discussed the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, raised the question of the nuclear-powered satellite COSMOS 954, which had crashed on Canadian territory, and mentioned the lack of progress on the issue of direct broadcasting by satellite. Lastly, he stated that Canada would cosponsor a resolution introduced by Austria on peaceful uses of outer space. Here are Mr. Dupras' remarks on behalf of Canada.

Our primary interest has been in the development of communications by satellite. There are now three Canadian ANIK satellites providing communications services to remote Canadian communities. An ANIK B satellite, the first of a new generation, is due to be launched next month. The joint Canadian-American Communications Technology Satellite, known as Hermes, has proved successful: numerous experiments have been