

agreed that the Colombo Plan should be extended for another five years from June 1961. Reports of the Committee on progress and future plans are published after each annual meeting; each report also contains sections describing the activities of member countries.

Canada-West Indies Aid Programme.—On the formation of the Federation of the West Indies in 1958, Canada undertook a \$10,000,000 program of economic and technical assistance over the period from 1958-63. The first major project in this program was the provision of two passenger-cargo ships for inter-island transportation at a cost of approximately \$6,000,000. The vessels were commissioned in the summer of 1961 and handed over to the West Indies Government. Tools and equipment valued at \$28,000 have been supplied to a technical school at St. Kitts, a dock costing approximately \$1,000,000 is under construction at St. Vincent, port equipment valued at \$435,000 is being supplied to various islands and a residence for students is to be constructed at the University College of the West Indies in Trinidad.

Up to Oct. 31, 1961, training programs had been arranged for 38 individuals from the West Indies in different fields, including public administration, information services, fisheries, etc. The 28 Canadian experts who undertook assignments during this period went to Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and St. Kitts. They included soil surveyors and advisers in statistics, legal drafting, housing, education, films, radio broadcasting, postal services and harbour management.

Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme.—At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September 1958, Canada announced a decision to provide funds for technical assistance to Commonwealth countries outside the Colombo Plan area, with particular emphasis on the African territories. By the end of March 1961, Canada had made available \$1,130,000 to this program. Ghana and Nigeria received the greatest amount of aid, although some assistance was extended also to British Guiana, British Honduras, Uganda, Hong Kong and Sierra Leone. The Commonwealth countries in Africa are now eligible for Canadian assistance under a new Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme described below.

By Oct. 31, 1961, 54 training programs had been arranged since the inception of the plan, the chief fields being agriculture, co-operatives, mining, geology, engineering, public and business administration, health and social welfare. Eighteen Canadians had undertaken advisory assignments in Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, British Guiana and British Honduras in education, public information, public administration, law and agriculture.

Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme.—At a meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Committee in London in September 1960, it was agreed that a program of economic and technical assistance for Commonwealth countries and territories in Africa should be launched. Canada undertook to provide a contribution of \$10,500,000 to this program over a period of three years beginning with the year ending Mar. 31, 1962.

By Oct. 31, 1961, training programs had been arranged in Canada for 36 Africans under this plan and 37 Canadian teachers and other advisers had been sent to Commonwealth countries in Africa, including Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda. In addition, an aerial survey and mapping project had been undertaken in Nigeria at a cost of \$1,350,000.

Educational Assistance to French-Speaking States in Africa.—In April 1961, the Canadian Government announced that it proposed to offer assistance in the educational field to French-speaking States in Africa, and Parliament subsequently appropriated \$300,000 for this purpose for the year ending Mar. 31, 1962. By the end of 1961, plans were under way to send some 15 French-speaking Canadian teachers to Africa under this program.