

Canada has also given a substantial amount of technical assistance. As of Mar. 31, 1964, training programs had been arranged in Canada for 123 students from the Commonwealth Caribbean. Their fields of study included agriculture, engineering, fisheries, forestry, medicine and public administration. In addition, 64 Canadians were sent to the Commonwealth Caribbean; they included teachers, soil surveyors and advisers in statistics, legal drafting, housing, films, radio broadcasting, postal services and harbour management.

Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program.—In the Fall of 1960 the Canadian Government undertook, subject to parliamentary approval, to contribute \$10,500,000 to a Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program over a three-year period beginning Apr. 1, 1961. The program, known as SCAAP, arose from discussions at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1960. Roughly speaking SCAAP is a counterpart in Africa of the Colombo Plan in Asia, although it is entirely a Commonwealth scheme. The main donor countries are Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand; some of the newer Commonwealth members, particularly India and Pakistan, have been able to provide limited amounts of technical assistance in the fields in which they have experience and specialized knowledge. All of the Commonwealth areas of Africa, both independent countries and dependent territories, qualify for assistance under this program.

The major endeavour under the SCAAP program has been the provision of technical assistance. Up to Mar. 31, 1964, scholarships and training programs had been provided for study in Canada under SCAAP for 290 African students, and 238 Canadian teachers and technical assistance advisers had served on assignments in ten Commonwealth African countries—Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda. On that date 148 students from Africa were in Canada under SCAAP auspices and 96 teachers and university professors and 47 technical assistance advisers were serving in Commonwealth countries of Africa.

In addition, Canada has participated in several capital projects: an aerial mapping and airborne geophysics survey in Nigeria which began in October 1961 and for which Canada has allocated \$1,850,000; a forest inventory in Kenya for which \$400,000 has been allocated; provision of architectural and engineering services, construction materials and equipment for a trades training centre in Ghana and a secondary school in Sierra Leone; and supply of various types of vehicles and equipment in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

Educational Assistance to French-Speaking States in Africa.—In April 1961, the Canadian Government announced an offer of assistance in the educational field to the French-speaking states in Africa, and subsequently appropriated \$300,000 for this purpose for each of the years ended Mar. 31, 1962, 1963 and 1964. It was decided at the commencement of this program that emphasis should be placed on the provision of Canadian teachers for Africa and this has continued to be the main priority in the program. Up to Mar. 31, 1964, 30 secondary school teachers and university staff had served in six countries—Cameroon (12), Rwanda (7), Mali (4), Congo (Brazzaville) and Togo (3 each) and Morocco (1); 19 were on assignments at that date. Four training awards for study in Canada have been made available under the program—one each to students from Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and Niger. Other forms of assistance related to education include provision of Canadian paper worth \$50,000 for a UN textbook production centre in Cameroon and the provision of a number of mobile film units and audio-visual equipment to six countries in Francophone Africa.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.—The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan was first discussed at the Trade and Economic Conference held at Montreal in September 1958. The delegates, in stressing the importance of education and training in the participating countries, expressed the hope that they would be able to share with each other the advantages of education of all kinds and at all levels. The Conference envisaged a scheme of 1,000 scholarships of which Britain undertook to