

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.

Within the context of Canada's expanded aid programs, increased levels of grant assistance were available in the year ended Mar. 31, 1965 for Commonwealth countries and territories of Africa. In addition, discussions were begun with a number of African countries on projects that would be suitable for special development loan financing.

During 1964-65, grant aid expenditures totalled almost \$5,000,000, a figure nearly 50 p.c. above the level of \$3,300,000 in the previous fiscal year. The increased expenditures related principally to the provision of teachers and advisers and of training facilities in Canada; expenditures for these purposes rose from \$2,256,000 in 1963-64 to \$3,691,000 in 1964-65. Expenditures on capital projects and the supply of equipment increased from \$1,106,000 to \$1,297,000 during the same period; the number of teachers and other technical advisers on assignment in Africa financed by Canadian aid funds rose from 189 to 278; and the number of African students receiving training in Canada under SCAAP and Commonwealth Scholarship Plan auspices was 400 compared with 278 in the previous year.

Construction progressed on a Trades Training Centre at Accra; this Centre, staffed by Canadians and Ghanaians, is expected to open its doors in January 1966. During 1964-65, projects were initiated or continued in six countries—Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. Major projects were principally in the fields of resource development, mapping and education. The second phase of a mapping and aerial survey in Nigeria was begun, which will involve a total Canadian expenditure of almost \$3,500,000, representing the costs of Canadian photography carried out in Nigeria (Canadian aircraft and crew) and the production in Canada of the required survey maps. Canada is also participating in a similar mapping survey of South-East Tanzania and has committed \$1,000,000 to cover Canadian costs. Agreement was also reached on a feasibility survey for the establishment of a pulpwood industry in Malawi to exploit the timber resources of the Vipya Plateau. In Nigeria, as part of a comprehensive rural water development program, Canada undertook an extensive water resources survey.

**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. For the year ended Mar. 31, 1965, aid was substantially increased and an allocation of \$4,000,000 was provided to allow for development of a capital assistance program as well as expansion of technical assistance. During the year, 67 teachers served in French-speaking Africa and there were 54 students receiving training in Canada. Preliminary surveys for bridge construction and hydro-electric development were carried out and an agriculture education survey of six countries was in progress at the end of the year. Arrangements were made to assist the Republic of Guinea in its roads improvement program by the provision of heavy equipment. A series of educational films was offered to Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Morocco, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta. A contribution of \$500,000 was made to the UN Congo Civilian Fund.

**The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.**—The proposal to establish a Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan was made at the Trade and Economic Conference held at Montreal in September 1958. The Conference envisaged a scheme of 1,000 university scholarships, of which Britain undertook to provide one half and Canada one quarter. The details of the proposed scheme were worked out at the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford in 1959. This Plan was designed to enrich the intellectual life of each country of the Commonwealth by enabling an increased number of its abler students to share in the wide range of educational resources available through the Commonwealth and thus promote the equality of educational opportunity at