

Under this program, the area and its territories have been provided with two passenger-cargo ships for inter-island transportation, a deep-water wharf at St. Vincent, a residence for the University of the West Indies in Trinidad, port-handling equipment for five harbours and, for several of the smaller islands, schools, warehouses and freshwater supply facilities. Projects under way include an aerial survey of Trinidad, a scheme for the expansion and improvement of Trinidad's dairy herds, the provision of rural schools, teacherages and a sewerage system in Jamaica and a prefabricated fish-packing plant in Guyana, and the construction of a bridge in British Honduras.

A substantial amount of technical assistance has also been given. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1966, training programs were arranged in Canada for 431 students from the Commonwealth Caribbean, the fields of study including agriculture, engineering, fisheries, forestry, medicine and public administration. In addition, 130 Canadians served in the Commonwealth Caribbean, including teachers, soil surveyors, and advisers in the fields of statistics, legal drafting, housing, films, radio broadcasting, postal services, Indian affairs, technical education and harbour management.

Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.—In the autumn of 1960 the Canadian Government undertook, subject to parliamentary approval, to contribute \$10,500,000 to a Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) over a three-year period beginning Apr. 1, 1961. This program arose from discussions at the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1960. Although entirely a Commonwealth scheme, SCAAP is essentially the counterpart in Africa of the Colombo Plan in Asia. 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 fields in which they have experience and specialized knowledge. All Commonwealth countries and dependent territories in Africa qualify for development assistance under the SCAAP program.

As occurred in other areas of Canada's expanding aid program, the level of grant aid to SCAAP increased in 1965-66 to \$9,500,000 from \$6,500,000 in the previous fiscal year and development loan assistance to \$5,000,000 from \$4,500,000. In 1965, the first Canadian development loan in Africa was extended to Nigeria in the amount of \$3,500,000, and early in 1966, two loans totalling \$2,450,000 were granted to Tanzania. A \$2,000,000 food aid grant in the form of wheat flour was made to Ghana.

Technical assistance programs continued to receive major emphasis. During 1965-66, 436 Canadian teachers, professors, and Canadian technical experts were on assignment in Africa while 526 African students received academic and technical training in Canada. This represented a sharp increase in the program of technical assistance from the previous year.

Canadian capital assistance has concentrated on projects assigned a high priority by the recipient country and in which Canada has a high degree of expertise. These included aerial mapping and survey work, forest inventories, pulp and paper survey and forest products development, irrigation and land reclamation, medical training and wheat research, geological surveys and mineral exploration, and the provision of equipment for schools and national parks. A major Canadian-Ghanaian joint effort was the building, equipping and staffing of the Trades Training Centre at Accra at an estimated Canadian cost of \$1,155,000. The institution was formally opened in July 1966. A similar institution is planned for Benin City, Nigeria.

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