

intellectual life of each country of the Commonwealth by enabling an increased number of its brighter students to share in the wide range of educational resources available throughout the Commonwealth and thus promote the equality of educational opportunity at the highest level. During the academic year 1965-66, there were 222 Commonwealth scholars in Canada; since the Plan first became operational during 1960-61, a total of 563 scholars have come to Canada for advanced study.

In 1965, Research and Visiting Fellowships were introduced as part of the Canadian contribution to this Plan. It is expected that each year three Research Fellowships will be awarded for a full academic year and five Visiting Fellowships for shorter periods. These Fellowships will enable senior educationists from other Commonwealth countries to visit Canadian universities and other educational institutions to carry out investigations, study or research in their particular fields. During the 1965-66 academic year, four Visiting Fellowships and three Research Fellowships were awarded.

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 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 that year, 67 teachers served in French-speaking Africa and 54 students received training in Canada. Preliminary surveys for bridge construction and hydro-electric development were carried out; an agriculture education survey of six countries was begun; arrangements were made to supply heavy equipment to assist the Republic of Guinea in its roads improvement program; a series of educational films was offered to Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Morocco, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta; and a contribution of \$500,000 was made to the UN Congo (Leopoldville) Civilian Fund.

In the 1965-66 fiscal year the allocation totalled \$7,500,000—\$5,500,000 in grant funds and \$2,000,000 in development loans. There were 155 teachers on assignments to 16 French-speaking African countries and 97 trainees in Canada. Technical and capital assistance was given to the University of Rwanda; paper for the production of educational literature was supplied to Cameroon, Congo (Leopoldville) and Guinea; film vans and films were made available to Guinea and Gabon; arrangements were made to participate in a livestock improvement program in Cameroon, and a cadastral survey in Morocco; and, as in previous years, \$500,000 was granted to the UN Congo (Leopoldville) Civilian Fund.

Latin American Program.—A bilateral Canadian aid program for Latin America was initiated in December 1964, when the Canadian Government concluded an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) by which Canada allocated \$10,000,000 in 'soft' development loan funds for use in high-priority economic, technical and educational projects in Latin America. This initial allocation was augmented in September 1965 with the provision of an additional \$10,000,000 in development loan funds for the area.

Under the terms of the agreement, the IADB selects and processes proposed loan projects before submitting those considered suitable to the Canadian Government for its approval. By mid-1966, two Canadian development loans totalling \$4,500,000 had been made available—the Port Authority of Acajutla, one of the main Pacific seacoast ports of the Central American Republic of El Salvador, was granted an interest-free development loan of \$3,240,000 for the expansion and improvement of port facilities, and Canadian development loan funds of up to \$1,260,000 were made available to the Republic of Ecuador to finance a resources survey of 13,000 sq. miles of agricultural and forest land in that country's Guayas River Valley.