

### Scholarships

During 1959 there were 5,987 foreign students studying at Canadian universities and colleges. Over 1800 of these came from non-self-governing territories. I will not attempt to break these figures down, except to mention by way of example that 54 came from dependent and trust territories in Africa, 290 from Jamaica and 575 from Trinidad.

The four chief Canadian sources of financial aid for students from other countries, including dependent territories, are (1) the technical assistance programmes; (2) the National Research Council; (3) the Canada Council; and (4) the Canadian Government making awards under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. In addition, a number of individual universities have on their own initiative established exchange and unilateral scholarships, some of which are administered by World University Service of Canada. The latter organization, and its ancillary, Friendly Relations with Overseas Students, are devoted to the welfare of students from abroad in matters such as housing, emergency financial aid, social contacts, and meetings with leaders in Canadian business and public affairs.

Under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, inhabitants of non-self-governing and trust territories within the Commonwealth are eligible to apply for Canadian scholarships and fellowships. Out of a total of 104 Canadian awards made this year, 37 went to candidates from dependent and trust territories. These scholarships usually cover the expenses of travel, living and study during two academic years and include:

- (a) transportation to Canada and return;
- (b) tuition and other university fees;
- (c) a personal allowance of \$150 a month;
- (d) a grant for books or equipment of \$100;
- (e) medical and hospital expenses;
- (f) in some cases, as for scholars coming from tropical countries, a clothing allowance of up to \$250.00; and