

powers. It is interesting to note that the United States, in carrying out its own programmes for French Africa, is making use of the facilities of French-language institutions in Canada.

In the light of these considerations, it is proposed that approval in principle be given to the establishment of an educational assistance programme for newly independent French-speaking African countries at a cost of approximately \$300,000 per year. This educational assistance might include scholarships, the provision of teachers and teacher-trainers in so far as this is possible and other forms of educational assistance. It is suggested that the administration of such an educational assistance programme in Canada could be a responsibility of the External Aid Office. A study would need to be made of the staff and budgetary implications of administering the programme.

It is relevant that at its recent General Conference the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) approved an emergency voluntary programme of additional aid for the development of education in Africa including surveys of educational needs and provision of overseas teachers and professors. This programme is to be financed by voluntary contributions from governments and non-governmental organizations. UNESCO will also administer offers of fellowships from donor governments for advanced degrees to students from African countries in order to alleviate the shortage of qualified teaching staff in institutions of higher learning. It is apparent that, as a result of these decisions, UNESCO will be in a position to give worth-while advice on the type of Canadian educational assistance programme which would best suit the needs of French-speaking African countries. Since, with the exception of Leopoldville, Canada does not have diplomatic representation in any of the French-speaking African countries, it would also be necessary to work out procedures for liaison with such countries in setting up a Canadian programme and UNESCO could be helpful in this. It is accordingly suggested that an approach should be made to UNESCO with a view to seeking their co-operation in formulating a Canadian programme and developing procedures for implementing it.

A Canadian educational assistance programme for newly independent French-speaking African states would result in demands on the French-speaking educational resources of the provinces, particularly the Province of Quebec, and it would therefore seem necessary, in developing the scheme, to have from the beginning the co-operation of the provinces and educational institutions which will be mainly concerned.

It is therefore recommended that:

- (1) The Canadian Government approve in principle the establishment of an educational assistance programme including scholarships and the provision of teachers and teacher-trainers and other types of educational assistance for independent French-speaking African countries at a total cost of approximately \$300,000 annually;
- (2) The External Aid Office be responsible for the administration of this programme in Canada, the necessary extra staff and budget to be provided;
- (3) The Secretary of State for External Affairs be authorized to discuss with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization the possible content of the Canadian programme and the procedures for implementing it;
- (4) The Secretary of State for External Affairs be authorized to discuss with the provinces and universities concerned and with other educational authorities the ways in which they could best assist in developing and implementing the scheme; and
- (5) After these discussions, Secretary of State for External Affairs submit a detailed plan to Cabinet for approval outlining proposals on the content of the programme and the countries which it would cover.