

The idea for an exchange of scholarships and fellowships within the Commonwealth was put forward at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal in September 1958 on the initiative of the former Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. Sidney Smith. It was expected that within a few years after it began the programme would cover about a thousand Commonwealth scholars and fellows. Of this total Canada undertook at Montreal to be responsible for one-quarter.

Subsequently the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford agreed on the principles which should govern the operation of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. The Conference agreed that the majority of the awards under the plan should be to men and women of high intellectual promise who might be expected to make a significant contribution to life in their own countries on their return from study overseas. It was also agreed that the awards would normally be available to graduate students. These awards will be called Commonwealth Scholarships and it is envisaged also that there will be a limited number of awards called Commonwealth Visiting Fellowships to be made to senior scholars of established reputation and achievement.

The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee will guide the implementation in Canada of the recommendations of the Oxford Conference on the Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. It is expected that when the plan is in full operation about 125 new students will come to Canada each year from different parts of the Commonwealth on two-year scholarships; that is, there will be 250 Commonwealth scholars studying in Canada at any one time.

In order that the plan may be started as soon as possible Canada will shortly offer for immediate competition by Commonwealth students approximately 100 scholarships tenable at institutions of higher learning in Canada from the beginning of the academic year in October, 1960. The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee will select scholars for Canadian awards and will also nominate Canadians for awards by other countries.

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THEATRE GRANTS

The Canada Council in November approved grants totalling nearly \$100,000 to organizations and individuals in the fields of music and drama. A grant of \$10,500 went to the Dominion Drama Festival, part of which will help cover expenses of groups competing in the 1960 Festival to be held in Vancouver.

Other theatre grants include: Montreal Repertory Theatre, \$10,000 to help it carry out its programme for the 1960 season; New Play Society of Toronto, \$7500 to enable it to produce three plays during the 1959-1960 season; Holiday Theatre of Vancouver, \$5000 to

help it expand its activities outside Vancouver and to experiment in children's theatre; Canadian Theatre Centre, \$2000 towards organizing a bilingual school of the theatre in Canada.

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SURVEY NORTH MAGNETIC FIELD

A team of geophysicists from the Dominion Observatory is carrying out a six-week survey of the magnetic field over a million square miles of Canada's northlands to obtain data for magnetic charts of these regions.

Using the Observatory's three-component airborne magnetometer, they will fly 35,000 air miles, including 12 flight lines of more than 2,000 miles each, over the central part of the Northwest Territories and Yukon between Baffin Island and Alaska and between north latitudes 60 and 70 degrees.

Mines Minister Paul Comtois said that this magnetic survey, which is part of a programme to cover the whole of Canada and certain adjacent areas, is necessary to get up-to-date knowledge of the earth's magnetic field over these vast areas. The Observatory developed the three-component airborne magnetometer early in the decade to measure, from the air, the strength and direction of the terrestrial magnetic field for mapping and general research purposes.

The magnetometer, which weighs nearly a ton and is carried inside the aircraft, makes a continuous record of the magnetic intensity of the ground over which the plane is passing. At the same time, constant observations of the stars by one of the geophysicists provides the true direction of the magnetic field.

To obtain this information and other star sights for navigational purposes, the crew will endeavour to fly above the upper cloud level, which is expected to be between 8,000 and 12,000 feet. One of the reasons this work is being carried out in winter is to take advantage of the good astro-navigation conditions provided by the long hours of darkness in the Arctic.

The flight lines of the operation run east-west and are at intervals of one degree of latitude, that is, 60 geographical miles apart. During the main part of the operation, the team's chartered DC4 four-engined aircraft will use the airports at Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Fairbanks, Alaska, and Whitehorse, Yukon.

This operation follows on the 42,000-mile magnetic survey the Dominion Observatory carried out in 1958 over British Columbia and out across the Pacific Ocean to Australia, Japan, the Aleutian and Pacific islands and home again, as part of Canada's share of the task of a world magnetic survey. The Observatory has also conducted ocean magnetic surveys to England and Bermuda. In Canada, it has completed airborne magnetic surveys in the Atlantic and Prairie Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and parts of Northern Canada.