

of the Province of Quebec, 12 to 14 teachers of vocational subjects at the secondary level can be recruited for service in these countries. Other educational projects are being considered under this programme.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme

Canada also participates in the Commonwealth scholarship and fellowship plan initiated at the Montreal Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in 1958. This scheme differs from programmes referred to in the preceding paragraphs in that it is a multilateral cultural exchange between Commonwealth countries, rather than a bilateral aid scheme. For its first year of operations (1960-61), \$500,000 was made available by Canada for 101 scholars from 26 countries or territories of the Commonwealth to begin their first year of study in Canada. Provision has been made for 80 of these to remain in Canada for another year along with an additional 103 who arrived in 1961 to begin their studies in the academic year 1961-62. For this purpose an allocation of \$1 million has been made available for the second year of operation. The majority of Commonwealth scholars who study at Canadian universities under this plan will eventually return to their home countries to teach, chiefly in universities.

United Nations Agencies

By 1962 Canada will have contributed \$30.41 million to multilateral aid programmes. These include the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, to which Canada is the third largest contributor. Canada's contribution to the UN Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance is reinforced by the provision of training facilities in Canada for United Nations fellows and scholars and by the recruiting of Canadians for service under UN auspices in under-developed countries. From 1950 to June 1961, the number of training programmes arranged for UN trainees and those coming to Canada under the United States International Co-operation Administration Programme and the programmes of other international aid agencies, totalled 1454. Other multilateral aid programmes in which Canada participates are: the United Nations Special Fund (fifth largest contributor), UNICEF (fourth largest) and the operational programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Special Fund is engaged on relatively large-scale projects of technical assistance which are beyond the scope of the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, while UNICEF concentrates on assisting governments, chiefly of under-developed countries, to develop permanent health and welfare services for children and on combating diseases to which children are particularly susceptible. Special contributions have also been made to the malaria-eradication programme of the World Health Organization, to the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization and to the United Nations Technical Assistance Centre set up in 1959 in the University of British Columbia. In addition, Canada has, since 1950, contributed a total of \$93.80 million to a number of special aid programmes designed to deal with such problems as the care and settlement of refugees. In World Refugee Year it implemented a scheme to bring to Canada 211 refugees suffering from tuberculosis, together with their families.

International Development Organizations

In addition to membership of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation, Canada joined in 1960 the newly-established International Development Association. By March 1962, Canada will have made loans and advances to these bodies amounting to \$29.21 million.