

On the training side, 123 students have been brought to Canada for courses of instruction in both academic and practical subjects. Of these, 64 were still in Canada on March 31, 1964. Their fields of training ranged through public administration, medicine, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, engineering and other subjects.

1964-1965 Programme

The Government has announced its intention of instituting a more comprehensive and sizable programme for the Commonwealth Caribbean in the fiscal year 1964-1965. Some of the above-mentioned capital projects are being carried into the present fiscal year and the technical-assistance programme will be continuing to expand. Detailed discussions are now taking place with the governments of the countries concerned and a large number of additional projects are under study, particularly for the independent countries of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AID PROGRAMME

In the autumn of 1960 the Canadian Government undertook to contribute \$10.5 million to a Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme (SCAAP) over a three-year period beginning April 1, 1961. The Programme resulted from discussions at the meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in 1960. Roughly speaking, SCAAP is the counterpart in Africa of the Colombo Plan in Asia, though very early in its existence the Colombo Plan was extended to include non-Commonwealth countries whereas SCAAP is entirely a Commonwealth scheme. The main donor countries are Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Some of the Commonwealth Asian members, particularly India and Pakistan, have provided technical assistance in fields where they have experience and specialised knowledge. All the Commonwealth areas of Africa, independent countries and dependent territories alike, qualify for assistance under SCAAP.

It has so far been the Canadian practice to concentrate assistance in the independent African Commonwealth countries, though limited amounts of aid have been given to the smaller dependent territories. Most Canadian SCAAP funds have been used for the benefit of Nigeria and Ghana, with Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda also receiving significant amounts.

At the beginning of SCAAP, the African countries made it clear that one of the most important requirements for their development was education assistance, particularly in the shape of trained staff. A large part of Canada's SCAAP aid effort has, accordingly, been in the field of education. During 1963-1964, 127 Canadian secondary-school teachers, teacher trainers and university professors were serving in the Commonwealth countries of Africa. Canada has also supplied educational equipment to a number of countries. Two projects - the construction of a trades-training centre in Ghana and a boys' secondary school in Sierra Leone - will combine capital assistance in the construction of these institutions with technical assistance, through the provision of Canadian staff and a training programme in Canada for African teachers.

Canada has also provided other kinds of assistance to SCAAP countries. A number of Canadian advisers or experts have been working with Africans in agriculture, fisheries, mineral development, pest control and statistics. The largest single capital-assistance project is an aerial-survey and topographic-mapping project in Nigeria at a cost to Canada of \$1.85 million. Canada is also carrying out a forest inventory in Kenya, and has provided a variety of types of vehicle and equipment to Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.