

institutions in Ghana and Sierra Leone and the supply of vehicles and equipment in Nigeria, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In addition, a number of new projects are under construction including a fish distribution and cold storage project in Ghana, fisheries research facility in Uganda and a natural gas feasibility study in Nigeria. Some of these new projects may be undertaken during the current fiscal year.

Expenditures on technical assistance, which in 1962-63 amounted to \$1,417,958.68, are expected to increase substantially during 1963-64. On September 30, 1963, there were 141 trainees from Africa studying in Canada under SCAAP, 97 teachers, including university professors and 31 technical assistance advisers on assignments in Africa. A number of additional technical assistance advisers are scheduled to take up appointments before the end of the fiscal year. Canadian secondary school teachers, university professors and technical assistance advisers were on assignments in nine African Commonwealth countries: Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda.

### CANADA-WEST INDIES AID PROGRAM

#### *Caribbean Program*

Because of Canada's substantial interests in the Commonwealth territories of the West Indies, the movement towards a West Indies Federation was of some importance to Canada and this geographic area became the first, after the Colombo Plan, into which a Canadian aid program was extended. In 1958 the Canadian Government announced that it wished to assist the West Indies Federation in its economic development efforts and that accordingly it was prepared to grant, subject to Parliamentary approval, a total of \$10 million over a five-year period commencing in the fiscal year 1958-59. This program continued even after the dissolution of the Federation but obviously some changes had to be made in it. With the separate independence of Jamaica and Trinidad in 1962, Canadian diplomatic missions were established on these Islands and assistance was carried on through bilateral negotiations. In 1961, Canada joined with the United States and Britain in carrying out an economic survey of the smaller territories and, as a result of this survey, Canada accepted certain projects to be carried out in these Islands under its West Indies Program.

The original undertaking of a \$10 million, five-year program expired on March 31, 1963. In advance of this date, the Government agreed that Canadian aid to the West Indies area should continue into 1963-64 and should be maintained at the same average level as in recent years. This meant a sum of \$2 million for 1963-64. At the same time, the Government also agreed that British Honduras and British Guiana, which had formerly been receiving about \$100,000 worth of annual assistance under a separate program for other Commonwealth countries, should be brought into the general Caribbean scheme. Accordingly the Cabinet decision of November 1962 was that Canadian aid to the Commonwealth countries and territories of the Caribbean area should be maintained in 1963-64 at a level of \$2.1 million.

Since the inception of the Canada-West Indies Program in 1958, Canadian capital assistance has been given in the following forms:

- (a) Two ships with a value of \$5,866,000 were provided in 1960 for inter-island traffic.
- (b) A deep water wharf and warehouse project for the Island of St. Vincent, to which Canada contributed \$1 million, was started in 1962 and is scheduled to be completed in February 1964.