

displacement of 1,500 tons, for the inter-island shipping service. Both the "Federal Maple" and "Federal Palm" were commissioned in July 1961. Work is beginning on the construction of a dock on the island of St. Vincent at a cost of \$1 million and other projects include provision of equipment for other ports in The West Indies, aid for the University College and a natural resources survey. Contributions already made under the scheme include laboratory equipment for a vocational school in St. Kitts and a documentary film.

A total of 81 West Indians arrived in Canada between the inception of the programme and June 30, 1961, for training, public administration, forestry and housing-being the main fields of interest. Canadian advisers sent to The West Indies during the same period numbered 28. Among them were Canadian educationists who served at the University College of The West Indies and as advisers to the Ministry of Education in Jamaica. Science and technical teachers have worked in St. Vincent, St. Lucia and St. Kitts, and a team of soil surveyors visited the faculty of agriculture of the University College.

Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme

Canada has also contributed to a programme of technical assistance, set up at the end of 1958, to Commonwealth countries not eligible for assistance under the Colombo Plan or the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme. A total of \$750,000 had been provided under the scheme by the end of 1961. Expenditure increased substantially during 1960-61, Ghana and Nigeria receiving the largest amounts of aid. At the end of June 1961, 58 trainees were in Canada engaged in such fields of study as agriculture, co-operatives, mining, engineering, public administration, health and social welfare. During 1960, 18 Canadian advisers went abroad under the programme, 12 to Ghana, four to Nigeria, one to Uganda and one to British Honduras. With the establishment of SCAAP, the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme will be confined in future to Commonwealth countries outside the area covered by the Colombo Plan, the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme and SCAAP, for example, British Guiana, British Honduras and Hong Kong.

Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme:

A contribution of \$10.5 million, to be spread over a three-year period, has been promised to the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme (SCAAP), which was established in September 1960 after a ministerial meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Committee. Canada has contributed \$3.5 million for the financial year 1961-62, the first year of operations. This programme includes technical assistance and educational aid, as well as some capital-aid projects. An aerial resources survey is being undertaken for Nigeria, and other projects are now under consideration. Several Africans are arriving in Canada to study various subjects, and so far over 40 advisers have gone to Nigeria, Tanganyika, Ghana, Gambia, Kenya, and Sierra Leone under this programme to assist in the development of education, medicine and medical research, the establishment and organization of a television industry and a national film unit, and to advise on various aspects of finance.

Educational Assistance to French-speaking African States

Canada agreed to provide \$300,000 a year for educational assistance to the newly-independent French-speaking states of Africa, which were former colonial possessions of Belgium and France. For the academic year 1961-62, it is hoped that, with the co-operation