(C.W.B. June 15, 1960)

imports. Even if it was considered that \$244,980,184, the value of agricultural and farm-product exports, reflected grains in transit from the Prairies (and this is certainly not the complete case), the grand total for exports would still be, roughly, \$419,lovered thro positions on stage to .000,007 sound into the day work whose ent n

Backstage facilities, provide company, of

UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT IN CANADA (Continued from P. 3)

this means that the federal treasury makes a matching grant for all corporate contributions.

UNIVERSITIES AND EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES

"I have dwelt at some length on the relations between the Federal Government and Canadian universities in meeting the requirements of higher learning within our own boundaries. This by no means, however, exhausts the area of co-operation and mutual responsibility which exists between us. Canadian universities play a vital and indispensable role in helping the nation to fulfil its international responsibilities. Indeed, without the active support and participation of the institutions you represent here it would be virtually impossible for many of our assistance and training programmes to go forward. One has only to consider the involvement of the universities in our Colombo Plan and technical assistance programmes to understand the nature of the contribution you are making to these important international undertakings.

"As you know, the Canadian Government operates three bilateral programmes of technical assistance in addition to its participation in similar activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, such as UNESCO, FAO, ICAO, ILO and ICA. Our three bilateral programmes comprise the Colombo Plan, a programme of technical assistance to the West Indies and a third to the less-developed countries and territories of the Commonwealth that are not eligible to receive assistance under the first two plans, principally in Africa.... " 8201 at

TRAINEES IN CANADA

"Under our three bilateral technical assistance programmes since their inception a total of 1,359 trainees have come to Canada at a cost of some \$5 million, Of course, not all of then have been engaged in academic work. Nevertheless, an indication of the contribution made to these programmes by the universities may be had from the fact that of the 288 trainees under the Colombo Plan in Canada last year 151 were doing academic work under scholarships awarded through the Plan, 39 per cent n Brit ish Columbia enjoysna racher large fa-

vourable balance of trade in the statistics

covering experts and imports through if a customs ports; In the first him months of 1950 the cumulative total for experts was

\$664,753;810; as apposed to \$380,628;740 for

at the undergraduate level and 61 per cent at the graduate level....

"Yet a further indication of the important role of the Canadian universities in international exchanges may be drawn from the fact that in 1958-59 some 2,613 students from Commonwealth countries were in attendance at Canadian Universities either by their own private arrangements or through various types of scholarship.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS

"It is an interesting coincidence that the first gathering of what was to be the National Conference of Canadian Universities in 1911 in Montreal was called to discuss questions suggested for consideration at the first meeting of a Congress of Universities of the Empire. This Congress which met first in 1912 subsequently evolved into the present Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. Thus throughout the history of your organization there has been a continuous association with the Commonwealth connection, and it is, therefore, signularly appropriate that the task of the academic administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan as a whole for Canada should have been vested in the Canadian Universities Foundation. It continues an historic relationship.

"The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan had its origins, as you know, in the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference that was held in Montreal in September, 1958, at which agreement was reached in principle on the establishment of a scholarship scheme. The Plan contemplated that some 1,000 scholars and fellows would be given the opportunity to study in Commonwealth countries other than their own. At the Montreal Conference, the United Kingdom offered to make 500 places available and Canada agreed to accept 250 students under the proposed Plan. Other Commonwealth countries have since that time offered places, and the target figure of 1,000 has now been attained and will probably be surpassed.

"It was obvious from the very beginning that the success of the Plan would depend heavily upon the support and collaboration of the universities. The enthusiastic response which has been given by our Canadian universities has been most encouraging....

"The Commonwealth, as a unique experiment in human relationships and founded on a belief in the worth and dignity of the individual and a recognition of the value of freedom and cooperative action, depends to no small extent for the attainment of its objectives upon the quality and scope of education in its deepest and widest meaning...."

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