

# SUMMARY OF THE WORKING OF THE PLAN IN THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

## AUSTRALIA

As in previous years, the responsibility for the award of Australian Scholarships and the nomination of Australian graduates for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries has rested with the Department of Education and Science.

Several Australian Visiting Professorships were awarded for the year 1969-70. The awards went to Associate Professor C. H. Pullen, Department of English, Queen's University, Ontario, who was attached to La Trobe University; Professor A. P. Robertson, Professor of Mathematics at Keele University attached to the University of Western Australia and Professor R. E. Gibson, Professor of Engineering Science, King's College, University of London, who was attached to the University of Sydney. Professor H. F. Halliwell, Professor of Chemical Education at the University of East Anglia, arrived in Australia during March 1970 and will be attached to the University of New South Wales.

Since the introduction of Australian Visiting Fellowships in 1960, a total of 33 distinguished people from Britain, Canada, Ghana, India, New Zealand, Nigeria and Uganda have visited Australia under the Scheme. The most recent Visiting Fellows have included Dr. W. C. Lorimer, Deputy Minister of Education, Manitoba, Canada; Mr. B. M. Pinder, Director of Primary Education, New Zealand, and Professor J. H. Nketia, Director, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana. Dr. Lorimer held discussions with Senior Australian educationists and administrators on aspects of educational administration and vocational education. Teacher training, primary and junior secondary educational administration were the main topics discussed by Mr. Pinder during his visit. Apart from visits to various Australian States to discuss aspects of music education, Professor Nketia attended the Australian UNESCO Seminar on Music in Tertiary Education and the First National Conference of the Australian Society for Music Education held at the University of Queensland during August, 1969.

Towards the end of March 1970, Professor W. Walsh, Professor of Education and Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Leeds, arrived in Australia under an Australian Visiting Fellowship.

Following an examination of changes in Australian living costs, approval was given for an increase in living allowance and marriage allowance payments to students holding Australian awards under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. The new rates were payable from mid-January, 1970.

A new edition of the Handbook for students studying in Australia has recently been produced. The booklet has been distributed to Australian overseas posts and where there is no Australian post, to nominating authorities, so that Scholars will receive a copy before leaving for Australia. A revised edition of the booklet "Some Opportunities for

Post Graduate Study at Australian Universities" is now being prepared.

Nominations have been invited for the 1971 Australian awards under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. As in recent years, some of the smaller Commonwealth Countries will have the opportunity to compete for a limited number of awards.

Australian graduates continue to show keen interest in the awards of other countries. Although applications have maintained a steady level they have not reached the peak figure of 1967. In 1969 Australians took up 34 awards offered by other Commonwealth countries.

## **BARBADOS**

There have been no changes in the operation of the Plan during the period under review. The Scholarships and Bursaries Committee of the Ministry of Education continues to recommend the selections of candidates to the Minister. There is considerable consultation with the other Ministries and the public sector on the needs of the country and how the subject fields in which the Scholarships and Fellowships are taken up can benefit the country.

There is no objection to the extension of Commonwealth Scholarships beyond two years to enable scholars to qualify for the Ph.D. degree or for other purposes, provided that prior approval is sought and obtained from the Government. The country's development programme is taken into consideration when such a request is made.

There is a great demand for Scholarships at undergraduate level. It is agreed that these undergraduate courses should in most cases complement the courses available at the University of the West Indies. There are however a large number of technical courses at the undergraduate level which are urgently needed for the development of this country.

It is very difficult to spare senior educationists and administrators from their jobs for full time courses. More short-term highly structural programmes would be beneficial to senior officials.

Commonwealth Scholars are making a valuable contribution to this country's development in every field both in the public and the private sector.

## **BOTSWANA**

No additions or changes have been made in the machinery in Botswana for dealing with the administration of the Plan. All matters are dealt with by the Central Bursaries Committee, Ministry of Education, P/Bag 5, Gaborone.

We would be happy to see awards specifically for undergraduates in as many fields as possible, because places for first degrees are at present Botswana's greatest need.

## BRITAIN

The official agency of the Plan in Britain continued to be the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Garner, G.C.M.G. The Joint Secretaries of the Commission, Dr. J. F. Foster and Mr. E. E. Temple, are Secretary-General and Senior Assistant Secretary respectively of the Association of Commonwealth Universities which provides its secretariat.

Responsibility for the selection, placing and general academic supervision of holders of British awards as well as for the primary selection and nomination of British candidates for awards offered by other countries under the Plan is undertaken by the Association of Commonwealth Universities. The British Council maintains responsibility for the payment of emoluments, travel, accommodation and the welfare of Scholars and their families.

The Ninth Annual Dinner for departing Scholars and their wives was held in July 1969. New Scholars, the majority of whom take up their awards at the beginning of the academic year in Britain (October 1969) attended a Welcome Programme in London in September which introduced them to various aspects of academic and everyday life in Britain. One-day Regional Conferences were held at Birmingham and at York at which Scholars (and Fellows), both the new ones and those in their second and third years, were able to discuss their impressions of the day-to-day working of the Plan in Britain as well as topics relating to their studies and general welfare. Such Regional Conferences, involving relatively small numbers, enabled Scholars and Fellows to have a most worthwhile exchange of views at a personal level with members of the Commission.

During the period under report 237 new Scholarships were taken up, so that in the first term (October to December 1969) of the academic year 1969-70 a total of 552 Scholars were holding awards. In addition there were 7 Visiting Professors, 4 Senior Medical Fellows, 66 Medical Fellows and 9 Academic Staff Fellows.

During the course of the year 10 offers of Senior Medical Fellowships were made and 58 offers of Medical Fellowships, though many of the award-holders will not arrive in Britain till after March 1970. The Senior Medical Fellows, who are normally heads of department in their own countries, spend three months acquainting themselves with current British practice in their specialities. The Medical Fellows who may be medical teachers or clinicians each undertake a year's programme of study. Medical Scholarships are the appropriate awards for those wishing to obtain postgraduate degrees or qualifications and may be held for up to a maximum of three years. During the year under review 34 new Medical Scholarships were offered and accepted.

The Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship scheme is now well under way and there is a steadily increasing flow of nominations. The first nine award-holders arrived in Britain in October 1969 and were joined by three others in the following January. These awards, which are intended to help universities and comparable institutions in the developing Commonwealth build up the numbers or enhance the experience of locally-born staff, may be held for a maximum of one year. A further 13 offers of award have already been made, and most candidates will not take up their awards till October 1970. Five awards of the (more junior) Academic Staff Scholarships were taken up in October 1969 and are included in the total figure of Commonwealth Scholars given above.

Of the 233 Scholars completing the tenure of their awards in Britain during the current reporting period 24 are recorded as having qualified for doctorates; 17 for master's degrees; 4 for postgraduate diplomas; 11 for first degrees; and 22 for higher medical qualifications. Results for the remainder are not yet available.

An interim account was given in the Ninth Annual Report of the results obtained by those Scholars whose awards expired between 1 April 1968 and 31 March 1969. It is now possible to give fuller details for that period. Of the 226 Scholars whose awards expired between those dates 174 obtained the qualifications for which their awards were offered as follows: 83 doctorates; 39 master's degrees; 15 postgraduate diplomas; 11 first degrees; and 16 higher medical qualifications. Five other Scholars pursuing research not leading to university degrees completed their studies satisfactorily; 25 of the remaining 47 still have the opportunity to complete the requirements for degrees or diplomas, while 5 resigned their awards or discontinued study without taking examinations and 17 either took and failed examinations or have allowed their registration to lapse without completing.

During the period under report 12 countries invited Britain to submit nominations of suitably qualified British students for consideration in the final selection for their awards. A total number of 336 applications were received in response to the advertisement of these awards in the press and at universities throughout the country. After interviewing candidates the Commission nominated 65 British students to 12 countries for consideration for their awards.

During the period under report 27 of the candidates nominated by the Commission during the last and this reporting period took up awards in seven other countries.

Although when inviting nominations for British awards it is stressed that nominating countries should ensure that the applications of their candidates together with all supporting documents should reach the Commission by 31 December, a few countries were still unable to comply with the request. It is regrettable that the success of the applications of candidates from the countries concerned may be jeopardised because of this but it is unavoidable since British universities will have already filled their complement of graduate students for the relevant academic year.

The Commonwealth Visiting Professorships held by Professors B. B. Gaitonde (India), K. K. Nayar (India) and Dr. J. F. Nicholas (Australia)

expired in the course of 1969-70. New Professorships were taken up as follows:

Dr. Z.S. Basinski of Canada at the University of Oxford  
Professor B.E. Conway of Canada at the University  
of Newcastle upon Tyne and Southampton  
Professor Leslie Curry of Canada at the University of Reading  
Professor H. Northrop Frye of Canada at the University of Oxford  
Professor M.A. Mu'id Khan of India at the University of Cambridge  
Professor Harry Messel of Australia at the Universities  
of London and Surrey  
Professor R.S. Milne of Canada at the University of London.

## BAHAMAS

There has been no change in the administration of the Plan in the Bahamas.

The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship which Miss Claire Belgrave has held since 1966 has been extended to May 1970 to enable her to complete the B.A. degree in English at Sir George Williams University. Bro. Joseph Darville has taken up an award tenable at Laval University, Quebec, to pursue an M.A. degree course in French. The award is initially tenable for two years.

The Plan works satisfactorily in the Bahamas but since there is the unusual dearth of applications from suitable candidates, it is not put to its fullest use. This is not due to lack of information as almost all awarding countries supply prospectuses giving details of their awards.

## BERMUDA

There have been no major changes in the machinery of administration during the year under review. As a nominating country, however, the disposition on the part of the major awarding countries to extend Scholarships to enable holders to finish courses of study is greatly appreciated.

The number of qualified applicants for awards offered under the Plan continues to be small but the attention of the public is from time to time drawn to its operation through press releases.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

No changes have been made in the administrative machinery for the operation of the Plan.

This country has no universities nor colleges of higher learning and therefore cannot make any award.

During the period under review invitations to nominate were received from Britain, Canada, Australia, Trinidad & Tobago, Ceylon,

Hong Kong, Malaysia and New Zealand.

The Plan now affords limited opportunities for postgraduate training but it would serve a more pressing need, as far as this country is concerned, if more awards were made available for undergraduate training.

#### BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

No changes or additions have taken place in the administrative machinery for the operation of the Plan, and the address of the Commonwealth Scholarship Agency remains the Director of Education, Department of Education, Honiara.

Students returning from overseas courses of study often find re-settling something of a problem for the first few weeks, particularly those who go to Britain, New Zealand or Australia, where the climate and conditions are very different. This difficulty is usually only temporary, and the confidence given by such training, in addition to professional skills acquired, is extremely valuable. In connection with this resettlement difficulty, this territory would like to stress again the sentiment which it put forward in the Ninth Annual Report.

#### BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

There have been no additions or changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan since 1 April 1969.

The British Virgin Islands do not receive many awards from other countries and there are no Scholars reading for doctorates under the Plan.

This territory benefits mainly from awards made available under the Commonwealth Bursary scheme.

#### BRUNEI

Brunei is not yet an awarding country. As there are, as yet, no facilities for education at tertiary level in Brunei the need is for Scholarships at undergraduate level.

#### FIJI

The administration of the Plan continues to be carried out by the Secretary, Scholarships Selection Committee, Localisation and Training Department, Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji.

During the reporting period, nine awards were taken up by successful applicants from Fiji. Five for postgraduate studies, three of which were for study leading to master's degrees and two for Ph.D. degrees.

The other four awards were for undergraduate studies. This makes a total of twenty Fiji scholars holding awards under the Plan during the 1969-70 period.

Fiji wishes to place on record her gratitude to those countries which have made available Scholarships for training especially at the undergraduate level, in those areas for which there are no training facilities in Fiji.

#### GIBRALTAR

Because of its small size and limited resources, Gibraltar is unable at present to operate as an awarding country in terms of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. Nominations for awards offered by Britain were made by the same agency as in previous years.

In making nominations the agency has borne in mind the particular need for Gibraltar to expand its medical, educational and engineering service.

So far none of the candidates nominated by the Gibraltar agency have received awards but Mr. J.J. Lopez a Gibraltarian selected by Britain to read for the B.Sc. general degree at London University will be completing his studies in summer 1970. He proposes to return to Gibraltar to teach Chemistry.

#### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

There have been no changes in the machinery for the administration of the Plan in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

The Colony does not offer awards under the Plan and is not yet able to accept the many invitations from other countries to nominate candidates for postgraduate training.

#### HONG KONG

During the period under report no major changes took place in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has received and will continue to receive immense benefit from the Plan. Candidates for Scholarships offered by the Commonwealth countries have been selected principally in accordance with the following criteria :- academic quality, personality, potentiality of the candidate, the spread of subjects and the usefulness and relevance of proposed research programmes to the needs of the Hong Kong community. The Hong Kong Education Department has been responsible for the formation of the Selection Committee which represents a good cross-section of both universities and secondary education in Hong Kong together with representatives of the various Commonwealth countries mainly concerned with the Plan. The Committee has been chaired by a university professor

and the secretary is a Senior Education Officer of the Education Department.

As an awarding country, Hong Kong continues to offer Scholarships for postgraduate studies at the two universities. The Hong Kong Education Department also acts as the administrative agency which forms the Selection Committee and liaises between Committee members and the two universities in matters relating to awards offered by Hong Kong. The present seven award-holders are respectively pursuing studies for higher degrees in Architecture, Chinese Etymology, Chinese Language, Chinese Language and Literature, Chinese Philosophy, and Geography.

Extension of tenure of awards beyond two years to enable Scholars to qualify for the Ph.D. degree or for other purposes is considered each on its own merit.

## NEW HEBRIDES

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan affects the territory of the New Hebrides only to the extent of a Scholarship awarded by Australia to one New Hebridean undergraduate student tenable at the University of Queensland. The reason for this is that the New Hebrides is a very small territory with a not yet fully developed secondary education system and with insufficient population to justify a tertiary education system.

## ST. HELENA

Since St. Helena has no student of a high enough standard to take part in the Plan, it is not at present able to benefit from this scheme of awards.

## SEYCHELLES

The Colony of Seychelles has not instituted any awards nor is it an awarding country under this Plan.

Seychelles is, however, a nominating country and in 1969-70 received invitations to nominate from a number of Commonwealth countries including Britain, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand.

An award tenable in Britain was offered in 1969 to a Seychellois graduate who is presently engaged in studying for a M.Ed.

The majority of nominations for undergraduate studies are catered for by other agencies but, where appropriate, nominations at that level will continue to be made to awarding countries under the Plan.

The number of Seychellois graduates is increasing and it would appear that the Colony will make greater use of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in the future.

## TONGA

Tonga will be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered for postgraduate studies when there are enough suitable candidates available. Tonga is still in need of graduates who should return and contribute early. After they have gained local experience for a period of years, opportunities for postgraduate studies might then be made available to them. The fields that require particular attention are Mathematics and Science in Teaching and Accountancy, Engineering, Architecture, Veterinary Science and Public Administration. In general, the undergraduate awards have been most beneficial and relevant to Tonga's needs and development. An extension of opportunities into the professional, other than teaching, technical and agricultural fields would perhaps be of great value to Tonga. Awards for social, rural and adult education would also be useful for Tonga's development. It is hoped that within the next three or four years enough suitable candidates will be available. The shortage of suitable candidates for these awards has been one of the main local problems.

## THE WEST INDIES

### Leeward Islands

#### Antigua

There have been no changes in the machinery which has been set up for the working of the Plan in this territory. Scholarships are advertised in the Press and on the radio and all applications are examined by the Scholarship Selection Committee before they are forwarded to the awarding countries.

In the year under review two Scholarships, both at undergraduate level were awarded by Canada and Britain and the Scholarship which was awarded in 1967 to enable one of our students to pursue work leading to the Ph.D. degree was extended to enable him to complete his work.

Antigua is satisfied that the students who have returned to the state are making a valuable contribution to the progress of the territory, and this contribution will doubtless be more obvious as more students complete their courses and return home to take up appointments.

#### Montserrat

The operation of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has continued without any significant change for the period under report. The Scholarship agency remains unchanged. All applications for awards are received at the Ministry of Social Services after due publication on the radio and in the local press.

Invitations to nominate candidates for Commonwealth Scholarships have been received from Australia, Britain, Canada, East Africa, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, New Zealand and Trinidad.

During the period under review one Commonwealth Scholar has returned to Montserrat after successfully completing the Diploma in Public

Administration. His enhanced knowledge and experience will no doubt be an asset to the island. The need has not arisen to extend the tenure of Commonwealth Scholarships beyond two years to enable Scholars from Montserrat to qualify for the Ph.D. degree or other purposes.

No official report has been, or is to be published in the operation of the Plan in Montserrat.

The operation of the Plan in Montserrat as a nominating country has been most satisfactory and highly appreciated.

#### St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla

There has been no alteration in the machinery for the administration of the Plan, or in the general working of the Plan, for the period 1 April, 1969 to 31 March 1970.

One application was received for a Scholarship tenable in Britain and this candidate was nominated. Another application was received for a Canadian Scholarship and this candidate was also nominated.

#### Windward Islands

##### Dominica

There has been no change in the machinery for the operation of the Plan in Dominica.

During the period under review, three awards were offered and were taken up, enabling one Scholar to pursue postgraduate training in Medicine at an institution in Britain, one Scholar to read for a first degree in Natural Science at a Canadian institution, and one Scholar to read for a first degree in Economics at an institution in Ceylon.

Some difficulty was experienced during the year in prevailing upon one Scholar to sign an undertaking to return to Dominica to serve in any Government post on completion of his course of training. Arrangements for ensuring the return of Scholars to serve in Dominica would be greatly facilitated if awarding countries would direct through the Scholarship agency in this country all communications intended for successful applicants for Commonwealth Scholarships.

##### Grenada

During the period under review, there were no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Grenada. The head of the Commonwealth Scholarship agency is the Chief Education Officer; the authority responsible for the selection of candidates for nomination is the Scholarship Committee.

In response to invitations to nominate from Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malaysia and New Zealand nominations were made. One award was secured, from the Government of India, for the applicant to read for a first degree in Chemical Engineering.

In Britain one Scholar has been granted an extension of tenure of his award in order to complete his course. No awards were sought for postgraduate study.

There is a continuing need for training at undergraduate level in Agriculture, Natural Science, the behavioural sciences and both Civil and Mechanical Engineering; and at a higher level for agricultural scientists, educationists and senior administrative officers. Any changes in the operation of the Plan to secure due balance between these two levels of awards should prove beneficial to a recipient country such as Grenada.

Grenada is a nominating country only, there being no local facilities for tertiary education.

The Government of Grenada appreciates the contribution made by the Plan to its education programme. No official report on the operation of the Plan in Grenada has been published.

#### St. Lucia

The idea of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is a creditable one. It is designed to provide for mutual exchange of scholars, the broadening of the milieu within which scholars of the Commonwealth pursue further studies and to make the Commonwealth idea meaningful and realistic.

These, however, will remain mere paper ideals if these Scholarships are hemmed with so many restrictions and exclusion clauses that some Commonwealth countries can derive only minimal benefit from the Plan.

Since the inception of these scholarships only three St. Lucia candidates have successfully applied in spite of a significant number of applications. It would appear that some countries in selecting students apply criteria, other than academic, which should be disclosed for the guidance of nominating countries.

In view of the fact that so few St. Lucians have obtained such scholarships any evaluation of Commonwealth Scholarships in terms of benefits to this State would seem premature.

#### St. Vincent

During the period under review changes took place in the administration of the Plan in St. Vincent. As a result of St. Vincent's attaining Associated Status with Britain in October, 1969, there was a general revision of Ministries and Departments throughout the State, with several changes in nomenclature.

The Ministry of State, for a brief period in charge of Training, was abolished and Training reverted to the Establishment Division - now known as the Service Commissions Department. Training has therefore now become the responsibility of the Public Service Commission and is administratively under the control of the Chief Personnel Officer (formerly Establishment Officer). All matters connected with training, however, are still being dealt with by the Training Officer, who is now an

Assistant Secretary in the Service Commissions Department.

One application was received and the candidate nominated for a Scholarship in Architecture at undergraduate level. The applicant is already a graduate, in Engineering.

An attempt has been made to publicise Commonwealth Scholarships more widely, in St. Vincent and overseas. Copies of advertisements have been sent to the three campuses of the University of the West Indies, to the Eastern Caribbean Commissions in Britain and in Canada.

Three nominations were made for the academic year commencing October, 1970; two were subsequently withdrawn.

L.L. John, Graduate Master, Boys' Grammar School, returned for the current school year, beginning September 1969. Mr. John, who was awarded a Scholarship to read for the Postgraduate Certificate in Education at Manchester University, has been putting his professional training to good use. F.W. Dear, granted an extension of his award to complete the Master's Degree in Canada, returned in September, 1969 to take up the appointment of Economist, Planning Unit. J. Dollimore has been awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship to complete a doctorate in Biophysics at Guy's Hospital, London, and E. Allen, to complete a Master's degree in Economics at the University of Surrey.

## CANADA

When the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan was inaugurated, responsibility for its academic administration was placed with the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee, whose Secretariat was provided by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. This arrangement continues, although the Canadian International Development Agency, which was formerly responsible for the financial "housekeeping" arrangements, contracted these responsibilities to the AUCC on 1 August 1969. The funds for this Plan continue, of course, to be provided by the Government of Canada.

During the year under report 88 new awards were taken up, so that in the first term (September to December 1969) of the academic year 1969-70, a total of 258 Scholars were holding awards. In addition, during the year of report, three Research and five Visiting Fellowships were held.

In Canada, it is not unusual for a Scholar to take four years in order to complete a Ph.D. degree, especially where the receiving university has required a probationary year at the Master's degree level. We would therefore remind the nominating agencies that this point should be considered when granting leave or when a request for a fourth year extension is received. It understandably follows that should a Scholar's award have to be extended for a fourth year to meet academic requirements, there would be an appropriate reduction in the number of new awards to the relevant country in the year of extension.

There continues to be great interest shown by Canadian graduates in awards offered by other countries under this Plan. During 1969-70, 507 Canadians applied for awards in twelve competitions, an increase of five per cent over the record total of 486 applications submitted last year.

## CEYLON

The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs continues to be the agency responsible for the administration of the Plan in Ceylon.

The Plan has proved to be most popular among Ceylonese students seeking opportunities for postgraduate studies and research abroad. Similarly, Government Departments, Corporations and Universities themselves show a keen interest in availing themselves of the facilities under the Plan to get their personnel trained in fields specially relevant to their development schemes. In nominating candidates for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries Ceylon has always endeavoured to maintain an equitable distribution of opportunities to meet such needs at national level. Facilities available in local Universities and Technical Institutions for study at undergraduate level are generally considered to be adequate for the present, and hence nominations from Ceylon have been mainly for postgraduate study and research.

During the year covered by the report, Ceylon received 13 new awards and had, in addition, several awards extended to cover a third year. The tendency on the part of Scholars to seek extensions beyond two years has been found to be increasing; and such requests have had to be considered on the merits of each individual case and viewed against the general principles of the Plan and the exigencies of the Scholars' services, specially in the case of those who are on leave of absence from employment.

As part of the contribution to the Plan, Ceylon has awarded during this period three Scholarships at postgraduate level and one at undergraduate level. The three postgraduate awards were made to students from Kenya, Canada and Britain to follow courses leading to the Master's Degree in Agriculture (Crop Production), Geography and Modern History respectively. The undergraduate Scholarship was awarded to a student from Dominica to follow a course leading to the first degree in Economics. All these four students have taken up their awards. The total number of Commonwealth students holding Scholarships in Ceylon under the Plan during the year under review was nine.

## CYPRUS

Cyprus has no institution of University level and therefore is mainly a nominating country under the Plan. As an awarding country it makes available to the other Commonwealth countries five two-year Scholarships in Forestry, every two years, at the Prodromos Forestry College.

The Head of the Scholarship agency in Cyprus continues to be the Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The responsible authority for the selection of candidates for nominations remains the Scholarships Selection Board, c/o Ministry of Justice, Nicosia.

During the year under review Britain has made five awards to Cypriot candidates in the following fields: Anaesthetics, Forest Economics, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The first two were for postgraduate studies and the other three for undergraduate work.

Britain has extended the awards of two undergraduate Scholars until July 1971 for the completion of their B.Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering respectively, of another undergraduate Scholar until July 1970 for the completion of his B.Sc. degree in Agricultural Engineering and of a postgraduate Scholar until the end of March 1970, for the completion of his Ph.D. degree in Veterinary Medicine.

This year Cyprus has made nominations for awards offered by Britain and Canada.

During the period covered by this Report two Commonwealth Scholars completed their undergraduate studies in Britain and obtained B.Sc. degrees in Civil Engineering. One of them obtained a 1st Class Honours degree and was granted a Scholarship by Queen Mary College, University of London, in order to study for a Ph.D. degree. Another Scholar completed his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science in Canada and returned to Cyprus. He is now employed by the Department of Agriculture.

## EAST AFRICA

The University of East Africa continues to act as the administrative agency for the awards offered jointly under the Plan by the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Scholarships open to East Africans and tenable in other Commonwealth countries are administered by the three East African Ministries of Education.

In view of the impending changes in the structure of higher education in East Africa, which will dissolve the University of East Africa into three national Universities as from 1 July 1970, the administrative agency for the awards will cease to be the University of East Africa. At the time of writing it is not known whether some Central administrative machinery to deal with awards tenable in the three new Universities will be established or whether each country will wish to award one Scholarship.

During the period under review, two Scholars finished their studies, one from Canada, one from Nigeria; the Nigerian has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. but the Canadian has yet to submit his thesis for the degree of M.Sc. One Scholar, from Australia, took up her award at University College Nairobi in September 1969, to study for the degree of M.A. Two Scholarships are at present vacant and nominations for these have been considered. The final awards depend on the outcome of negotiations in the three East African Governments as to the future of the Plan in

East Africa.

## THE GAMBIA

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan. The Ministry of Education, through the Scholarship Advisory Committee which sits under the Chairmanship of the Chief Education Officer, continues to act as the administrative agency for the Plan.

During the period under review, an award was made by Britain to enable a college lecturer to read for the Master's degree in Education at Aberdeen University. A 1967 Fellow whose British award had been extended so that he could read for the M.Phil. degree of the University of Sussex returned home in the Summer of 1969 after successfully completing his course. Another holder of a British award who completed his research on West African History for a Ph.D. degree of Birmingham University also returned to the Gambia about the same time. He has since been appointed Chief Information and Broadcasting Officer in the service of the Government.

A training college lecturer who had held an Australian Commonwealth Scholarship returned to the Gambia during the period under review after successfully completing the course leading to the Bachelor of Education Degree.

A Senior Education Officer visited Australia for a period of three months.

An extension was granted to two Scholars in Canada; a 1967 M.A. Scholar was allowed to proceed to the Ph.D. degree in Islamic Studies of McGill University and a 1968 Scholar at Laval University was allowed to continue so that he could pursue a course leading to the M.A. degree by Examination.

The Gambia is a nominating country and is likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. All the Scholars who have received awards under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and have returned home are making valuable contributions in their respective spheres of labour. The Government of the Republic of the Gambia is appreciative of the assistance she has received and is receiving in the field of Higher Education under this Plan and takes this opportunity of expressing her gratitude to awarding countries.

## GHANA

There have been no changes in the machinery which was set up to administer the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Ghana. The agency for the Plan in Ghana continues to be the Registrar of Scholarships, Scholarships Secretariat, P.O. Box M.75, Accra.

The higher institutions in Ghana are developing rapidly and offering most of the courses which are available under the Plan. It becomes increasingly difficult for the Universities to provide housing for Scholars who are accompanied by wives and children and applications from married students cannot be entertained unless they undertake to be responsible for their wives' accommodation.

Ghana needs facilities overseas for undergraduate courses which are not available locally: Dentistry, Forestry, Mining Engineering and Veterinary Medicine are examples. Fortunately some help is received in these fields under other schemes but Ghana would still welcome more opportunities of sending young Ghanaians to Universities in other developed countries in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is a very laudable one since it is fulfilling a very useful function in the offer of training facilities and opportunities for research and specialisation to Commonwealth countries. The Plan is of particular value because of its reciprocal nature and the interest which has been demonstrated by students in every part of the world. Ghana is indeed highly appreciative of the contribution to higher education and training which it receives under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

## GUYANA

As in previous years, the Plan continues to be administered by the Ministry of Education, whose Chief Education Officer, in close association with the Principal Training Officer of the Public Service Ministry, was responsible for the processing of the various Scholarship offers.

During this period Guyana obtained four new awards tenable in Britain from the beginning of the 1969/1970 academic year. Unfortunately, only two of the successful candidates took up their awards, the other two being unable to do so because of circumstances beyond their control.

An undergraduate award was obtained in Ceylon but that also was not taken up as the candidate declined the offer in favour of another Scholarship which he had been awarded. Nominations made in respect of awards offered by the other countries under the Plan however were not successful.

The two recipients of awards tenable in Britain from 1968 had their Scholarships extended to enable them to complete the D.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees in the fields of Agricultural Economics and Plant Pathology, respectively. The holder of a Canada 1968 award in Petrology and Ore Microscopy also had his Scholarship extended to allow him to read for his doctorate in that field.

The period witnessed the introduction to Guyana of the availability of an award from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago under the Plan. One candidate has been nominated for this award, but the result of the nomination is not yet known.

Every effort was made to take full advantage of all Scholarships offered during the period and Guyana wishes to record once more its appreciation of the inestimable value of the Plan in contributing to filling the need for qualified and trained personnel.

## INDIA

There have been no changes in the organisational machinery for the administration of the Plan or for the award of Scholarships and Fellowships to the nationals of other Commonwealth countries. The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan continues to be popular with participating countries and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India is, as in previous years, responsible for its administration.

The offers of awards to India for 1970 were received from the Governments of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Ghana, Hong Kong, Ceylon, East Africa, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago. As usual, these awards covered a wide range of subjects. The applicants showed a particular interest in Engineering and Technology, Medicine, Basic Sciences, Agriculture, Veterinary Science and the Humanities. Applications were also received for the study of the Fine Arts, Linguistics, Archaeology and other subjects. The awards offered by the Governments of Britain and Canada continued to be very popular judging from the large number of applications received for these awards. The Indian offer of 50 awards (45 Scholarships and 5 Fellowships) for 1969-70 was circulated to Commonwealth countries. Nominations were received from the Governments of Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Grenada, Uganda, Barbados, Mauritius, Fiji, Trinidad, Tanzania, Jamaica, Nigeria and Singapore. The awards utilised covered a wide range of subjects such as Textiles, Geography, Fine Arts, Economics, Medicine and Technology.

Normally the Scholarships are tenable for a period of two years with provision for extension to a third year. Some Commonwealth countries have recommended extensions only on the basis of the Scholars' performances in order to enable them to complete their studies.

As most Indian Scholars who received the Scholarships were employed i.e. they were sponsored candidates, they rejoined their employers in India on the completion of their studies abroad. A few Scholars on completion of their studies abroad did not wish to return to India, as employment opportunities were more favourable in the country to which they had been sent for study. This was particularly noticeable in the case of candidates sent to Britain and Canada.

Considerable benefit has been derived both by the Scholars and their employers from their studies and research overseas. The experience gained abroad in their fields of specialization has stood them in good stead in their day-to-day work.

## JAMAICA

The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has continued to be the responsibility of the Post Primary Section of the Ministry of Education.

During the period under review the Plan received the usual good response. Jamaica's award was made to a Canadian scholar to pursue a Master's degree in History.

There has been an increase in the number of applications from Jamaican graduates for the awards offered by other countries. Applications for the 1970 Canadian awards have increased by nearly 100 per cent over the 1969 figure.

A total of seven Scholars received awards for postgraduate work in Britain, Canada and Australia, while one Scholar received an undergraduate award to study in New Zealand. An extension was granted to the holder of the 1967 Jamaican award to enable him to complete his M.A. degree in History.

## KENYA

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Kenya since 1 April 1969. Offers continue to be received by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The address of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education is P.O. Box 30040, Nairobi. The Ministry of Education continues to use the Central Selection Board as the body of interview and recommends candidates for all awards. Mr. E.S. Ngumi is now the Secretary to this Board.

The Ministry has received several requests from awarding countries to allow them to extend the Scholarships of Kenya Scholars to enable them to complete their Ph.D. or Master's degree.

For the academic year 1970-71 Kenya has received an offer of one undergraduate Scholarship from Cyprus tenable at the Higher Technical Institute, Nicosia, otherwise Scholarships under the Plan continue to be for postgraduate studies and research.

Kenyan recipients of Scholarships under the Plan are always professionals or highly skilled technicians. The Central Selection Board maintains that candidates should be serving Government officers who have been at their jobs for at least three years. It is not mandatory, however, that the proposed courses of study should lead to higher degree qualifications.

As a nominating country, Kenya would like awarding countries to make it quite clear whether the number of announced Scholarships for a particular academic year means that all will be new Scholarships or whether the number will include renewals of Scholarships previously awarded. It appears that some countries invite large numbers of nominations and yet place very few and sometimes none of the candidates nominated. This is most disappointing both to the candidates and to the Kenya Government. Candidates apply at great expense to themselves, both in travelling and producing supporting documents.

Kenya is generally very satisfied with the quality of training given through Scholarships under the Plan. Scholars have returned much more confident to do their jobs than they were before they took up their awards.

## LESOTHO

Lesotho is not yet an awarding country under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. All matters concerning scholarships for non-civil servants are dealt with by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The Scholarships Committee being advisory to the Minister is composed of a Chairman, a Secretary (Education), a representative from Planning and Development, a representative from Public Service (Training) and three members drawn from amongst members of the public.

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland continues to absorb most of the students who pass Cambridge Overseas School Certificates for first degree courses in Arts, Pure Science and Law; for higher degrees, candidates have to look elsewhere for scholarships, which are mainly offered by the Commonwealth countries; thus the Plan is destined to play an important part in the foreseeable future.

Although Lesotho has not made full use of the Plan due to some internal problems; it is to be hoped that Lesotho will take full advantage of future offers of awards.

The Government of Lesotho and its people appreciate the importance of the scheme and are grateful for the continued links provided for under the Plan.

## MALAWI

As in previous years, the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan remains the responsibility of the Commissioner for Training, Office of the President & Cabinet, Personnel Division (Training), P.O. Box 167, Zomba, Malawi, and there have been no changes during the period under report.

During the period 1969-70 four candidates were nominated for awards to Britain one to read for a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry; another to read for a Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry; the third to read for an M.Sc. in Biometrics and the fourth to read for an M.A. in Linguistics. One Scholar due to take up his award in October 1969 to read for the Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Science has deferred taking it up for one year to enable himself to obtain more practical experience.

Malawi also benefited from the Plan by the grant of extensions to Mr. B. Nyonde to complete his Diploma in Economics & Statistics, and to Mr. B.B. Chimphamba to read for a Ph.D. In addition the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom awarded a Scholarship to Mr. Owen Kalinga to read for an M.A. degree.

The operation of the Plan in Malawi does not for the time being justify the production of a separate official report, but it is hoped that as the numbers of Scholars increase, the need for such a report will not be neglected.

Malawi still remains a recipient country under the Plan, and due to the limited accommodation available at the Institutions of the University of Malawi, students from other countries have so far not been accepted.

## MALAYSIA

The Malaysian Liaison Committee, Commonwealth Education Scheme continues to function at the Ministry of Education, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur. The Committee consists of the Director General, Public Service Department (Chairman); the Chief Education Adviser; the Vice Chancellor, University of Malaya; the Vice Chancellor, National University; and the Principal Assistant Secretary, Scholarships & Training Division, Ministry of Education (Secretary). This Committee is, therefore, the authority in Malaysia in making awards to candidates from other Commonwealth countries tenable at the universities in Malaysia as well as the authority for nominating suitable candidates within Malaysia for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries.

Malaysia offers six Scholarships every year for candidates from other Commonwealth countries and all these awards are given for post-graduate studies and research work in the fields of Arts, Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Education and Economics & Administration. During the period under review 1 April 1969 to 31 March 1970, five Scholars from other Commonwealth countries were studying at postgraduate level at the University of Malaya and before the end of the period under review, two Scholars left after the completion of their studies, one in December 1969 and the other in February 1970. The three other Scholars are still pursuing their respective fields of study. These vacancies will no doubt be filled up by other candidates after 31 March 1970.

Malaysia is at present still unable to embark on other programmes, such as awards for professional and technical courses, for social, rural and adult education, and for short-term visits by senior educationists or administrators. Awards for undergraduate courses are considered not

feasible from Malaysia's points of view. Scholars who are pursuing their postgraduate courses at the universities in Malaysia are, however, normally permitted to extend the tenure of their awards beyond two years so as to enable them to achieve their Ph.D. degrees if their supervisors so recommend.

On the other hand, Malaysia has during the period under review been fortunate enough to have sent ten of her Scholars to other Commonwealth countries under the Scheme; six to Britain, two to Canada, one to Australia and one to New Zealand. It is undeniable that this Commonwealth education scheme has benefited Malaysia tremendously and so she believes that the Plan has also benefited many other Commonwealth countries, one way or another. Since the inception of the Plan, Malaysia has managed to send not less than ninety-seven of her Scholars to other Commonwealth countries, especially to Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Nigeria for postgraduate training, and all those who have returned are now playing vital roles in their respective fields, in both the public sector, such as the institutions of higher learning and other specialised government agencies, and the private sector, such as the firms and industries.

## MALTA

The administration in all aspects of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is still entrusted to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee which sits under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education.

Since 1 April 1969 six new Scholarships were awarded, one to read for an M.R.C.P. in Neurology, one for an M.Sc. in Economics, one for a B.A. in Audio Visual Aids in Canada, and three for the B.Sc. degree, one of which is for reading Mathematics in Australia, another Mathematics in Canada and the third Zoology in Britain.

Two of the Scholars have been given an extension of tenure of their awards to enable them to complete their Ph.D. course, one in Medicine and the other in Geography.

Of two Scholars who are holding awards during the current year, one is reading for an M.A. in English and one for the B.A. in Economics. Both are studying in Britain.

At the close of the present period there were 11 Commonwealth Scholars holding awards. One candidate successfully completed his Ph.D. degree course in Medicine in December 1969.

Malta awards one Scholarship under the Plan tenable at the Royal University of Malta to one Scholar from any country in the Commonwealth to enable him to read for a first or a higher degree.

The return of Commonwealth Scholars from abroad is not a problem. All Commonwealth Scholars are making valuable contribution in the field of knowledge for which they received training.

The conclusions reached at the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference in Lagos 1968 are endorsed and observed in the operation of the Plan in Malta especially in regard of work-related awards.

Publicity was given by means of Press releases, the local Relay System and television to relevant information in the year under review.

## MAURITIUS

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Mauritius since 1 April 1969. The selection of candidates for nomination is carried out by an "Ad Hoc" Committee appointed by the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs. The Economic Planning Unit, whose advice is sought in respect of manpower planning before the actual processing of applications, helps to gear the award of Scholarships to fields of training which meet the requirements of Mauritius.

During the period under review eight Mauritian candidates received awards from the governments of Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Pakistan and India under the Plan.

The Government of Mauritius wishes to put on record their gratitude to countries which have awarded Scholarships to Mauritian students during the period under review.

## NAURU

The Republic of Nauru does not possess nor is likely to possess any institution for tertiary education and will not, for the foreseeable future, be able to act as an awarding country under the Plan.

The Republic has not availed itself of Scholarships awarded by other countries. The main difficulty at present is the lack of suitably qualified Nauruans who can be made available to benefit from such opportunities.

## NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Committee, in consultation with the Department of External Affairs, reviewed the policy of making up to three awards each year for undergraduate study. It was agreed that the Department of External Affairs would assume responsibility for undergraduate awards under its Mutual Aid Programme and that no further awards of this type would be made by the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Committee after 1969. Nineteen undergraduate Scholarships have been awarded since 1964.

The Committee also reviewed the emoluments payable to holders of New Zealand awards and decided to increase the personal allowances and marriage allowances payable. The increases took effect on 1 February 1970. Details are included in Appendix II.

Since the Plan came into operation, 84 students from 19 Commonwealth countries have taken up Scholarships in New Zealand. Of those whose awards have expired, all but three completed their courses successfully, 20 of them obtaining Ph.D. degrees.

Of 96 New Zealand Scholars who have taken up and completed Scholarships in other countries, 65 returned to New Zealand, most of them to university employment. Most of the others are continuing with further study overseas or are obtaining relevant experience in the awarding countries. There is no doubt that the Scholars and New Zealand have benefited.

There will be 26 Scholars holding Commonwealth Scholarships during the first term of 1970. Of these, one will be in the fourth year, seven in the third year, nine in the second year and nine in the first year. Of the first year students, two are undergraduates. One of them is from Mauritius and the other from Jamaica.

Five Scholars completed their courses and returned home during the period under report. One Scholar who completed an undergraduate course is to remain in New Zealand for a further year to undergo teacher training. The additional year is being financed under the Mutual Aid Programme of the Department of External Affairs. One undergraduate has a single unit to pass to complete his degree. He is taking this part-time while attending Teachers' College with financial support provided by the Melanesian Mission.

Professor David Daube of the University of Oxford visited New Zealand as a Commonwealth Prestige Fellow.

## NIGERIA

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan continued to be administered by the Scholarship Board of the Federal Ministry of Education. No addition was made to the number of awards tenable in Nigeria.

There was an increase in the number of applicants in Nigeria for awards made available under the Plan by other countries during the period covered by this report. This is due to the increase in the publicity given to these awards and also the great desire of people to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. During this period Nigeria offered a total of seven Scholarships but only three were taken up for various reasons given by either the candidates themselves or the receiving countries on behalf of the candidates. Extensions of tenure were granted to a few Scholars to enable them to qualify for the Ph.D. degree.

The return of some Scholars after completing their courses has led to the increase in the popularity of the scheme and letters are written to the Scholarship agency from both the Scholars and their employers telling of the great benefits they receive from the courses which they have pursued. The Nigerian agency in its move to induce people to accept Commonwealth Scholarships tenable in Nigeria has published a list of institutions and the fields of study available in each.

## PAKISTAN

There have been no changes in the machinery for the administration of the Plan in Pakistan. The procedure for making nominations as well as for offers has also remained unchanged.

Five awards have been made during the period under review, three for postgraduate studies and two for study at undergraduate level. The particulars of these awards are given in Appendix III.

The Government of Sierra Leone made two nominations but their nominees were not found eligible for admission to their desired courses of studies. One of the nominees of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom withdrew his application for an award in order to take up a lecturing post in Britain and one of the nominees of the Ceylon Government also declined to accept the offer of a Pakistan award due to his personal difficulties.

Four Scholarship holders of the previous years have returned to their countries on the completion of their studies. No extension beyond two years to enable Scholars to qualify for the Ph.D. degree or other purposes has been given during the period under report.

As an awarding country it is felt that there should be a greater response from the nominating countries to the offer of Scholarships tenable in Pakistan.

Since the inception of the scheme Pakistan has nominated candidates to smaller awarding countries but they have not selected a single candidate for a Scholarship. Scholarship authorities in Canada, Australia and New Zealand are requested to increase the number of awards for candidates from Pakistan.

The Scholars who have returned to Pakistan on the completion of their studies in the Commonwealth countries under the Plan have benefited the country in various fields.

## RHODESIA

Owing to the current circumstances it has not been possible to include a report on the working of the Plan in this country in 1969-70. The Rhodesian Scholars studying in other countries are included in the relevant statistical tables in the Appendices under those countries. A number of nominations of Rhodesian applicants was received for awards offered by Britain in the coming year through the Ministry of Overseas Development, London, (see Appendix I below).

## SIERRA LEONE

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Sierra Leone during the period under report.

Scholars who have returned to Sierra Leone on the completion of their awards are doing well in their various fields and are clearly making a great contribution to the training of other students.

Sierra Leone feels that the selection of Scholars should not be based purely on competition but on the needs of developing countries.

## SINGAPORE

The Scholarships Co-ordinating Committee which had been responsible for the administration of the Plan was dissolved in April 1969. Its work was devolved to the Public Service Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Phay Seng Whatt.

During the period under review three Scholarships were extended beyond two years to enable the Scholars to complete their Ph.D. and other higher degrees while 12 new Scholarships were awarded to Singaporean candidates. Of these nine were awarded by the British, two by the Indian and one by the New Zealand governments. The two awards tenable in India were at undergraduate level.

There were, at the close of the period under review, 23 Commonwealth Scholars abroad. Seven have returned to serve in either the public service or the local institutions of higher learning.

## SWAZILAND

There have been no additions or changes that have taken place in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in the Kingdom of Swaziland since 1 April 1969. No University or Polytechnic has been established in Swaziland yet and therefore Swaziland has been unable to take part in the Plan as an awarding country.

During the period 1 April 1969 to 31 March 1970 Swaziland has had only one student studying under the Plan. This student who is holding a British award has yet to complete his course of study.

## TANZANIA

There have been no changes in the administration of the Plan in Tanzania during the period under report. Thus far Tanzania has cooperated with Kenya and Uganda to award Scholarships under the Plan through the Senate of the University of East Africa. With the impending dissolution of the University and the establishment of State Universities in the three countries it is obvious that it will not be possible to continue this arrangement.

It is too early as yet to ascertain Tanzania's role as an awarding country under the Plan in the future.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The administration of the Plan continues to be the responsibility of the Training Section of the Personnel Department the address of which has been changed to Government Buildings, Knox Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

During the period under review five awards were taken up for postgraduate degrees, two of which were for the Ph.D. degree.

Most Scholars who have taken up awards under the Plan have honoured their moral obligations to return to Trinidad on the conclusion of their awards. Several Scholars who have returned have taken up positions as staff members of the University of the West Indies. Requests have been received during the year from Scholars who wish to remain for longer periods in the awarding country for further study or to accept an academic post for a limited period. These requests have been viewed sympathetically.

Trinidad and Tobago has become an awarding country under the Plan.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is making available one postgraduate award in Agriculture tenable at the University of the West Indies with effect from October 1970. The closing date for receipt of nominations in Trinidad and Tobago for 1970 was 31 March 1970 but it is expected that in future 31 December, one of the closing dates for nominations agreed to at the Commonwealth Conferences will be adhered to.

## UGANDA

Uganda has continued to draw maximum benefit from the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan although, unfortunately, due to insufficient numbers of qualified candidates she was not able to put forward nominations to some Commonwealth countries. Sincere apologies are extended to the countries concerned for the inconvenience they may have suffered.

The number of applications received in response to the offers was again very encouraging indeed, although not all the candidates nominated succeeded in obtaining awards. Some of the factors contributory to this were: unsuitable choices of areas of specialisation and insufficient background knowledge of the course proposed and also the fear of draining Government service in areas where no suitable replacements were at hand.

Once again opportunities were made available in some countries for courses at undergraduate level in those fields where facilities in Uganda are still very limited or non-existent. Uganda would like to extend its appreciation to the countries concerned. As Uganda is still concerned about these undergraduate courses for which it has no training facilities, an increased flexibility in the Plan to accommodate these courses would go a long way in helping the country out of this difficulty.

## WESTERN SAMOA

The Plan continues to be administered by the Staff Training and Scholarship Committee, a Sub-Committee of Cabinet responsible for the co-ordination and administration of all training awards offered to the Western Samoa Government.

During the period under review, nominations from Western Samoa were sought by East Africa, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Australia, Britain, Canada, and Malaya. Western Samoa has received advice to the effect that the applicant for the Hong Kong award and one of the two applicants for the East African awards are not accepted. Western Samoa is still awaiting further advice on the second applicant for the East African awards.

Western Samoa continues to require more opportunities for undergraduate studies rather than for postgraduate work and is therefore not always able to make nominations when invited to do so.

## ZAMBIA

There have been no additions or changes in the machinery of the working of the Plan in Zambia between 1 April 1969 and 31 March 1970. The Government has as yet not decided to take on the responsibilities of an awarding country.

With the increased output of graduating students from the University of Zambia it is hoped to make full use of the offers of awards made available under the Plan and Zambia hopes therefore that awarding countries will make more Scholarships available to its students.