

SUMMARY OF THE WORKING OF THE PLAN IN THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Australia

The Department of Education and Science continues to be the agency responsible for the award of Australian Scholarships and the nomination of Australian graduates for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries. Both awarding and nominating functions are now handled from Canberra.

It was previously reported that in 1968 a small number of Australian awards were to be set aside for competition between some of the smaller Commonwealth countries not previously included in the allocation. The response in 1968 was sufficiently encouraging to continue the practice both for the 1969 and 1970 series of awards. The smaller Commonwealth countries which have no local provision for undergraduate university courses are reminded that their candidates can be considered for Australian Scholarships.

The Department of Education and Science continues to publish the booklet "Some Opportunities for Post-Graduate Study at Australian Universities", which is distributed to nominating agencies and Australian overseas posts. Also distributed is a booklet entitled "Directory of Courses", which gives information on courses available at Australian institutions.

The steady increase in the number of applications from Australian graduates for the awards of other countries has been maintained over the past few years.

Applications for 1969 British awards were of the same order as the peak figure reached in 1967, while those for Canadian awards had increased by 50% over the 1967 figure.

While there has been a continuing interest in the awards offered by other Commonwealth countries, the number of applications received has remained steady.

Barbados

Report not received

Botswana

No changes have been made in the machinery set up to administer the Plan in Botswana, during the period under review. The Scholarship agency in Botswana continues to remain with the Director of Education, Ministry of Education, Health and Labour, Private Bag 5, Gaborone.

While Botswana has not made any nominations during the period, it would like to see an increase in the number of awards for undergraduate study for first degrees. At present the educational system in Botswana produces students with "O" levels only and this restricts the number of Universities to which they can be admitted. The local University, (University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) can, at present, offer only complete courses for the B.A. and B.Sc degrees. Students who wish to study Medicine, Veterinary Science, Engineering, Law and Accountancy, are only able in some cases to complete the first part of their degree at this university and then have to move elsewhere to finish their studies. This sometimes gives rise to difficulty. These fields of study are vital to Botswana, a country with a large deficiency in the number of people holding first degrees.

As the number of Botswana graduates increases, it should be possible to make nominations for post-graduate awards which is the true aim of the scheme.

Botswana supports the Plan, and hopes to make more use of it, but would like to see, at present, more offers of Scholarships at under-graduate level.

Britain

The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom continued to act as the official agency of the Plan in Britain. The secretariat of the Commission is provided by the Association of Commonwealth Universities whose Secretary-General and Senior Assistant Secretary, Dr. J.F. Foster and Mr. E.E. Temple respectively, act as the Commission's joint secretaries. In May 1968 Sir Saville Garner, G.C.M.G., formerly Head of the Diplomatic Service, now the Rt.Hon. Lord Garner, was appointed Chairman of the Commission in succession to the Rt.Hon. Douglas Houghton, C.H., M.P.,

The Association of Commonwealth Universities is responsible for the selection, placing and general academic supervision of holders of British awards as well as for the preliminary selection and nomination of British candidates for awards offered by other countries under the Plan. Payment of emoluments, travel, accommodation and the welfare of Scholars and their families continued to be the responsibility of the British Council.

The eighth Annual Dinner for departing Scholars and their wives was held in July 1968 when the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, the Rt. Hon. George Thomson, M.P., was guest of honour. The vast majority of new awards was taken up at the beginning of the academic year in Britain (October 1968) and the new Scholars were introduced to the British way of life during a Period of Welcome which was held in London in September.

During the period under report 239 new awards were taken up, so that in the first term (October to December 1968) of the academic year 1968-69 a total of 563 Scholars were holding awards. In addition there were three visiting Professors, five Senior Medical Fellows and 66 Medical Fellows: thus a record total of 637 awards were held in Britain this year.

The medical awards scheme, which was established in 1966, is clearly fulfilling a real need in the Commonwealth as the flow of candidates for Senior Medical Fellowships, Medical Fellowships and Medical Scholarships steadily continues. In April 1968, at the beginning of the year under review, there were seven Senior Medical Fellows, 59 Medical Fellows and 66 Medical Scholars holding awards in Britain, making 132 award holders in all.

Forty-two Medical Scholarships were offered and accepted in the first half of the year, and during the second half a further 27 Medical Scholars were selected for awards subject to satisfactory placing. In addition 31 candidates were offered Medical Fellowships and 26 Senior Medical Fellowships during the course of the year. Many of these awards will not be taken up until after March 1969.

India continued to send a higher proportion of Medical Fellows than any other part of the Commonwealth. Throughout the year the number of Medical Fellows from India holding awards at any one time averaged half the total of Fellows from all countries of the Commonwealth together. A similar degree of interest, thought at a reduced level, was shown by Indians in the Senior Medical Fellowship awards. On the other hand, the distribution of Medical Scholars throughout the Commonwealth showed a much more even spread as between countries. The largest single group in fact came from Nigeria, which provided an average of about a quarter of all the Medical Scholars holding awards at any one time.

Requests continued to be received from Medical Fellows to postpone their return home. There has however been no alteration in the Commission's policy to refuse permission for Medical Fellows to extend the tenure of their awards beyond the standard twelve - month period, or to remain for additional training at their own expense after the expiry of their awards, unless the agreement of the Scholarship agency in the Fellow's own country has been obtained.

The response to the Commission's invitation to all universities in the developing countries of the Commonwealth to nominate candidates (in non-medical fields) for the new Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship awards has been gratifying. These Fellowships, the institution of which was announced at the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference at Lagos, are intended to help these universities build up the numbers and quality of their locally-born members of staff, and will be held for periods of up to a year in university institutions in Britain. Candidates may be nominated by the Commonwealth Scholarship agency or their university in their home country or by universities in Britain. For the awards which will be made available in 1969 nominations have already been received in respect of candidates from five Commonwealth countries. Preliminary enquiries have also been made by universities in a number of other countries.

Britain also announced at Lagos its willingness to make available for academic teachers who are not of the seniority for a Fellowship but who need a period of postgraduate study or training relevant to their future careers as lecturers, up to 50 of its Commonwealth Scholarships, to serve the same general purpose as the Academic Staff Fellowships. As with the Fellowships nominations may be made to the Commission not only by the scholarship agencies but by a university in the candidate's home country or in the United Kingdom.

The length of tenure of these Scholarships may be one or two years according to the needs of the individual Scholar and of his home university. As with the general Scholarships secured on the nomination of the national agency it will be possible for the Scholar to obtain a higher degree or diploma during the tenure of his award.

One Scholar from Australia died after a brief illness shortly after completing the tenure of his award.

Of the 226 remaining Scholars completing the tenure of their awards in Britain during the current reporting period 22 are recorded as having qualified for doctorates; 19 for master's degrees; 9 for postgraduate diplomas; 9 for first degrees; and 24 for higher medical qualifications. Results for the remainder are not yet available.

In the Eighth Annual Report an interim account was given of the results obtained by those Scholars whose awards expired between 1 April 1967 and 31 March 1968. It is now possible to give fuller details for that period: of the 199 Scholars whose awards expired between those dates 143 obtained the qualifications for which their awards were offered as follows: 85 doctorates; 31 master's degrees; 7 postgraduate diplomas; 10 first degrees; and 10 higher medical qualifications. Two other Scholars pursuing research not leading to university degrees completed their studies satisfactorily, 35 of the remaining 54 still have the opportunity to complete the requirements for degrees or diplomas, while three resigned their awards or discontinued study without taking examinations and 16 either took and failed examinations or have allowed their registration to lapse without completing.

In 1968-69 14 countries invited Britain to submit nominations of suitably qualified British students for consideration in the final selection for their awards. A total number of 322 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 77 British students to 12 countries for consideration for their awards.

Two competitions were held during the reporting period for different sets of awards offered by New Zealand. This was due to a new arrangement under which the primary selection of candidates in Britain for New Zealand awards takes place earlier than previously and thus enables successful candidates to take up awards in New Zealand at a time which corresponds to the beginning of the academic year in Britain (October) rather than compelling them to wait until the following March, i.e. the beginning of the academic year in New Zealand.

During the period under report 30 British students nominated by the Commission during the last and this reporting period took up awards in eight other countries.

In spite of the recommendation of the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference that all communications between Scholarship agencies, but in particular where the selection of candidates is

concerned, should be as swift as possible, long delays occurred again during this reporting period in making offers of awards to British candidates. Many good candidates felt compelled in the circumstances to make enquiries about and accept offers of other means of enabling them to further their studies. It is regrettable that the academic standards of the Plan are threatened by the loss of such candidates, and it is hoped that the awarding countries concerned will make every effort to obviate such delays in future.

The Commonwealth Visiting Professorships held by Dr. C.E. Beeby (New Zealand) and Professors D.G.H. Hall (Jamaica), R.W. Stewart (Canada), T.W. Swan (Australia) and J.G. Woodsworth (Canada) expired in the course of 1968-69. New Professorships were taken up as follows:

Professor B.B. Gaitonde of India at the University
of Newcastle upon Tyne
Professor K.K. Nayar of India at the University
of East Anglia
Dr. J.F. Nicholas of Australia at the University of Warwick.

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas has no institution of University level and therefore qualifies only as a nominating country. There were no changes in the machinery set up for the operation of the Plan in the Bahamas during the period under review.

During this period one student was granted an extension of tenure of her Scholarship and another student was granted an award. Miss Claire Belgrave who had been granted a two-year award, with effect from 1966 to 1968, tenable in Canada to pursue a course leading to a B.A. degree in English at the Sir George Williams University, was granted a one-year extension to May 1969. Mr. Sidney Russell was granted a two year award with the possibility of an extension for a third year, to enable him to pursue a course leading to the Masters' Degree in Micro-biology at Carleton University, Canada with effect from September, 1968.

No students returned to the Bahamas during the period under review, but those who returned prior to this period, have continued to contribute to the community in their efforts to disseminate the knowledge and training acquired in their particular field.

One student is scheduled to return to the Bahamas in 1969.

BERMUDA

There have been no additions or changes to the administration of the Plan since 1 April, 1968. One holder of a British Scholarship was granted an extension of tenure of award for a third year to qualify for the Ph.D. degree. Another was granted an extension for a third year to complete a first degree at a Canadian University.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the opportunities within the boundaries of Bermuda for former holders of the Scholarships are limited and the number of those seeking careers in other Commonwealth territories is therefore growing.

Prospective candidates for awards are made aware of the opportunities offered through the news media and through individual encouragement.

BRITISH HONDURAS

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

During the period under review, Commonwealth Scholarships tenable in Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malaysia and New Zealand were advertised in British Honduras. One award for post-graduate study was offered to a candidate from British Honduras, but later the candidate decided not to take it up.

Only graduates apply for post-graduate study but due to the policy of British Honduras which requires them to do service for at least two years after they graduate, not many nominations for Commonwealth Scholarships are made. The Government is interested also in training at under-graduate level. If the awarding countries could give assistance in this direction it would certainly be of immense value to this country.

British Honduras does not have any institutions of higher learning and therefore does not act as an awarding country.

No official report on the operation of the Plan for this or any other year has as yet been published.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

No changes or additions have taken place in the administrative machinery or the operation of the Plan during the period under review and the address of the Commonwealth Scholarship agency remains the Director of Education, Department of Education, Honiara.

It is felt that there is a need for examining the problems caused when Scholars who spent two or three years overseas in a relatively sophisticated environment while pursuing their studies, return to take up a post in their home country and find that facilities and amenities to which they have become accustomed during their period of training, are no longer available. A possible solution to this is to increase the frequency of home leave granted to Scholars, particularly those in the field of Education to whom this problem is most relevant.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

There were no changes in the operation of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in the British Virgin Islands during the period under review. Two Scholarships were awarded to students in October 1968, to enable them to study at Canadian Universities. The British Virgin Islands now has five students at Canadian Universities, and the first two of these five, will return to the Territory to take up posts in the Education Department in September 1970.

BRUNEI

Brunei is not yet an awarding country under the Plan.

As there is, as yet, no education at tertiary level in Brunei the need is for Scholarships at undergraduate level.

FIJI

All communication regarding Commonwealth Scholarships should be addressed to The Secretary, Scholarships Selection Committee, Department of Localisation and Training, New Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji.

All matters concerning Scholarships and Overseas education are now handled by the Department of Localisation and Training.

Nominations for all Scholarships continue to be made by the Scholarships Selection Committee which consist of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission (as Chairman), a representative of the Director of Education, a representative of the University of the South Pacific, the Director of Localisation and Training, and three other member of various races, representing the private sector. Representatives of the awarding countries (where Commissions are established in Fiji) are invited to attend the selection meeting.

The University of the South Pacific at Laucala Bay, Suva, has started, this year, first degree courses in the school of Natural Resources (leading to the B.Sc. degree) and the School of Social Development (leading to the B.A. degree).

Already awards made available under the Plan are playing a significant role in enabling promising graduates needed in staffing the local university, to study for higher degrees. The general standard of applications for awards has risen as the number of graduates in Fiji is increasing each year. As of November 1968, approximately 1.4 per cent of Fiji's population were graduates.

The Administrative Handbook on the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is a welcome aid. There has been frequent changes in personnel responsible for the administration of the Plan, and this hand-book will be of great value to the new officers.

The Government and people of Fiji greatly appreciate the assistance given by the Commonwealth countries under the Plan.

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 and Malta were made by the agency which remains the same as in previous years. At the end of 1968 the membership of the local selection board came up for review and the existing members were invited to remain.

In making nominations the agency has borne in mind the particular need for Gibraltar to expand its medical, educational and engineering services but since such requirements are not highly specialized and Gibraltar is not an awarding country, it has not been considered necessary to issue a handbook of the kind envisaged at the Lagos Conference.

So far, none of the candidates nominated by the Gibraltar agency have received awards but Mr J.J. Lopez, a Gibraltarian, took up a Scholarship tenable in Britain in September 1967 to study for the B.Sc. general degree at Sir John Cass College, London. He is specialising in Chemistry. This award has been extended beyond the original two years duration, until July 1970, to enable the candidate to complete the course. He proposes to return to Gibraltar to teach chemistry.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The initial offer of places and notice of acceptance of places is dealt with at Government level and correspondence should therefore be addressed to the Resident Commissioner, Tarawa, Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony. The administrative arrangements for nomination of candidates continue to be the responsibility of the Chief Education Officer, who is thus the corresponding officer at that stage.

The Colony is not an awarding country, and as a nominating country which has no facilities within it for undergraduate studies its interest is in awards at undergraduate level only.

HONG KONG

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Hong Kong.

As before, candidates for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries have been selected by the local Selection Committee in accordance with the following criteria and principles; namely academic quality, personality and future potentiality of the candidate,

the spread of specialised subjects and the usefulness and relevance of proposed research programmes to the needs of the Hong Kong community. The Committee 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 Chairman is a university professor and the Secretary a Senior Education Officer of the Education Department. Hong Kong has received immense benefit from the Plan.

Hong Kong awards continue to be made available for post-graduate studies. 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. The present four award-holders are respectively pursuing studies for higher degrees in Chinese Philosophy, Chinese Language and Literature, Chinese Etymology and Geography.

With the inclusion of the Chinese University of Hong Kong in the Hong Kong awards scheme since last year the Hong Kong Education Department has taken over some of the administration work, e.g. the formation of the Selection Committee for which the University of Hong Kong was previously mainly responsible.

NEW HEBRIDES

The administration of the plan continues to be the responsibility of the Senior Education Officer, Education Service, British Residency, who is stationed in Port Vila, Efate.

Postgraduate awards have not yet been applicable, but one under-graduate at the University of Queensland, Australia, was awarded an Australian Commonwealth Scholarship. The award of one other undergraduate studying at the University of Melbourne, Australia, terminated during the period under report.

No tertiary education facilities are available in this territory.

ST. HELENA

The agency for the Plan is St. Helena continues to be the responsibility of the Education Officer, Education Department, Jamestown.

It is regretted that to date, no student has been of a high enough standard to benefit from awards made available under the Plan.

Since St. Helena has no tertiary education facilities, there is no possibility of its becoming an awarding country.

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 1968-69 received invitations to nominate from a number of Commonwealth countries including Britain, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand.

Although there are few Seychellois graduates available at present to pursue research overseas, one nomination has been made for a post-graduate award in Britain tenable from 1969.

The majority of applications by Seychellois for awards to enable them to pursue undergraduate studies are catered for by other educational institutions, 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

The greatest need for Tonga at this stage of her development is for qualified people in possession of first degrees who would return and serve early rather than numbers of people with higher qualifications whose contribution would be delayed and for whom positions must be created. Generally speaking awards offered at undergraduate level are of more value than postgraduate awards.

It is hoped that Tonga will in the future be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered for postgraduate studies.

THE WEST INDIES

Leeward Islands

Antigua

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the plan in Antigua. Scholarships are advertised in the local Press and a local selection Committee processes the applications and submits the names of eligible candidates, in order of priority, to the Ministry of Social Services for transmission to the awarding countries.

In previous years Antigua has emphasised the need for training at undergraduate level; this need was recognised by awarding countries and graduates with first degrees are now returning to make their contribution to the territory. During the period under review awards at post graduate level were made by Britain and Canada and an award made to a graduate student in 1967 was extended to enable him to qualify for the Ph.D. degree.

No official report has been published in Antigua on the working of the Plan.

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 Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India and Malaysia.

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

Montserrat is highly appreciative of the services of the awarding countries. Commonwealth Scholarships have become an increasingly popular goal for prospective candidates, and Scholars are not only expected to return to the Island on the completion of their studies, but are under bond to this effect.

St. Christopher Nevis

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 1968 to 31 March 1969.

Three applications were received for Scholarships tenable in Britain and as a result, two nominations were made. One application was received for a Scholarship tenable in Canada, but no nomination was made since the candidate did not have the required qualification.

No official report is to be published on the operation of the Plan in this State.

Windward Islands

Dominica

Report not received

Grenada

No major changes have taken place in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Grenada during the period under report.

As yet no extensions of tenure of Commonwealth Scholarships have been awarded to Scholars from Grenada to enable them to complete the degrees for which they are working. Most of the awards have been tenable in Britain and have been awarded to Primary School teachers. A few awards have been made to students specialising in Agriculture.

Although no senior awards have been offered to senior educationalists or administrators, a need for such awards is felt and Grenada would welcome offers of these awards.

Grenada is not an awarding country. As a nominating country it would welcome more offers of awards at post graduate level and also more awards at undergraduate level.

It is clear that the studies which Commonwealth Scholars have pursued abroad, have brought untold benefits to them and to the institutions in which they are now working.

St. Lucia

The administration of this Plan is now under the direct supervision of a Training Officer. The title and address of the Commonwealth Scholarship Agency is The Ministry of Education and Health, Castries, St. Lucia.

The need has not arisen to extend the tenure of Commonwealth Scholarships beyond two years to enable Scholars to qualify for the Ph.D. degree or for other purposes, but the need for more awards at undergraduate level is still very keenly felt. Scholars both in the professional and technical fields of study benefit equally from the Plan.

St. Lucia has benefitted from the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan and the position with respect to Scholars who have returned remains as set out in the previous Report. Mr. G. Theophilus who is due to complete a Master's degree this year in Public Administration at a Canadian University is due to return shortly to St. Lucia. He has been appointed to the post of Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education and Health.

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

St. Vincent

During the period under review a change took place in the administration of the Plan. From the end of November, 1968, the processing and administration for all training within the Public Service and for Scholarships abroad were transferred from the Establishment Division and from the Ministry of Social Service to the Ministry of State. A Training Officer was appointed, who is also Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of State.

The only general comment that may be made on the concept and working of the Plan, from the point of view of St. Vincent as a nominating country, is the same which has been made in former years. The dearth of graduates in this small island still makes full use of the Plan difficult. Although some awarding countries do invite applications - in their general offer - at undergraduate level, the detailed information in the leaflets received seldom makes reference to undergraduate opportunities; nor are the forms designed to encourage undergraduate application.

The one undergraduate application, received for a Ceylon award in December, 1968 was withdrawn because of lack of knowledge of the status of the institutions named and because it was felt that the student might find himself at a disadvantage with a diploma, instead of a degree, in Agriculture.

One particular comment - a self-criticism - may be made. Most Government offices in St. Vincent are notoriously understaffed; it is possible therefore that advertisement of Commonwealth Scholarships is not made early enough or widely enough to attract sufficient candidates, particularly those living outside the territory.

Mr. A.C. Cyrus Surgeon, Public Hospital, was awarded a British Commonwealth Medical Scholarship in 1968. Mr. Cyrus returned to St. Vincent in mid-March 1969. Mr. L.L. John, Graduate Master, Boys' Grammar School, was awarded a British Commonwealth Scholarship in September 1968. Mr. F.W. Dear was granted an extension of his Canada award until August 1969. Miss Monica Sandy, who returned to St. Vincent from Canada in December 1967, with a Master's degree in Psychology, left again for Canada early in 1969. Miss Sandy hopes to work on her own towards her doctorate.

No official Report has been published in St. Vincent on the operation of the Plan.

Canada

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee continued to act as the academic administrator of the Plan in Canada. The External Aid Office, which remains responsible for the financial and other administrative arrangements, is now known as the "Canadian International Development Agency" (CIDA).

During the year under report, 90 awards were taken up, so that in the first term (September to December 1968) of the academic year 1968-69, a total of 249 Scholars were holding awards. The Committee is pleased to report that the Government of Canada has now officially approved an increase in the number of Canadian awards offered under the Plan from 250 to 300, as was suggested at the Lagos Conference. It is hoped this new quota will be met by the 1970-71 academic year.

Although the majority of the countries participating in the Plan are careful to have their nominations in the hands of the Canadian Committee by the 31st December, the agreed-upon closing date for awards being made in the Northern Hemisphere countries, five or six countries regrettably continue to seem to be unable to meet this deadline. This year, approximately 25 per cent of the total number of nominations was not received until some ten weeks later, which inevitably resulted in the Canadian Committee's inability to place certain candidates because most Canadian universities had already accepted the number of graduate students that could be accommodated in the forthcoming year. The Committee therefore wishes to stress once again the importance of the need for all nominations to be in Ottawa by December 31st. It might be added that there is a distinct

possibility in future years, that late nominations will simply not be accepted because of the amount of strain and extra work which is involved in trying to place candidates in suitable institutions.

While the major activity of the Canadian Committee concerns the administration of awards tenable in Canada, it is also responsible for nominating Canadian candidates for awards tenable in other Commonwealth Countries. During the year eleven awarding countries invited the Committee to submit nominations under the Plan. The total of 486 applications received showed an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the number received the previous year.

An important part of the Plan continues to be the Fellowship programme, under which a full complement of three Research and five Visiting Fellows held awards in Canada during the year under report (see Appendix IV).

Ceylon

As in previous years, the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs has continued to be the agency responsible for the administration of the Plan in Ceylon.

The Plan has been increasingly popular among Ceylonese students, particularly among young graduates both from public and private sectors, who are seeking opportunities abroad for higher studies at post-graduate level. During the period under review a larger number of applicants have competed for awards than in the preceding year.

In the reporting period Ceylon had nominated 28 candidates for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries. Of these, the majority have been drawn from Government departments, Corporations, and Universities. Ceylon received 12 awards in all. The performances of the Ceylonese Scholars have been very satisfactory and 12 of them have had their awards extended into a third year for completion of their Ph.D. degrees. During this period a number of students have returned to Ceylon after successful completion of their courses and their enhanced knowledge and experience will no doubt, be an asset to the Island's ever increasing development projects in various fields.

In the period covered by this Report, Ceylon as part of her contribution to the Plan had awarded three Scholarships at undergraduate level. Two of these awards were to students from Lesotho to follow first degree courses in Engineering and Economics (Special) respectively at the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. The other to a student from Barbados to follow a course in Political Science (Special) at the same University. A research student from India who was awarded a Scholarship to follow a Master's degree course in the previous year, but prevented from taking up the award at the time, has since joined the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya.

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 nomination remains the Scholarships Selection Board, c/o Ministry of Justice, Nicosia.

During the year under review only Britain has made awards to Cypriot candidates. The number of awards by Britain has been raised this year to six: four for postgraduate studies in the fields Tropical Veterinary Medicine, Medicine (M.R.C.P. and D.M.R.) and Town Planning and two for undergraduate studies in Electrical and Chemical Engineering. Britain has extended the awards of two undergraduate Scholars until July 1969 for the completion of their B.Sc. degree in Civil Engineering, of one undergraduate Scholar until July 1970 for the completion of his B.Sc. degree in Agricultural Engineering and of one postgraduate Scholar until December 1969 for the completion of his Ph.D. degree in Veterinary Medicine.

This year Cyprus has also increased its number of nominations for British awards. Eight candidates have been nominated for postgraduate awards in Anaesthetics, Forest Economics, Horticulture, Industrial Development, Neurology, Pathology, Conservation Engineering and Town Planning and four candidates for undergraduate awards in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

Canada has extended one award until August 1969, to enable the holder to obtain his M.Sc. degree in Plant Pathology and another award until Summer, 1969 to enable the holder to obtain his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science.

A nomination has also been made for a postgraduate award by India. A similar nomination for a New Zealand award has been unsuccessful.

During the year under review two Commonwealth Scholars returned to Cyprus. The first returned from Britain after obtaining his M.Phil. degree in Metallurgy and is now employed by a Mining Corporation. The second returned from Canada after obtaining his M.Sc. degree in Entomology and resumed his duties as Research Officer at the Agricultural Research Institute.

It is expected that Cyprus will continue to enjoy a high quota of awards offered by Britain.

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. No changes in the administration of the Plan have been made during the year.

During the period under review one Scholar resigned his Scholarship, leaving one vacant Scholarship, which was advertised and offered, but unfortunately the offer was not taken up. This leaves one vacancy still at present. The Scholarship of one other Scholar was extended for one year to enable him to qualify for the degree of Ph.D.

The Gambia

During the period under review, the machinery for the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan remained unchanged except in one respect: for the purpose of advising the main Committee on Scholarships for Arabic or Islamic Studies, a sub-Committee of the Scholarship Advisory Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of a distinguished Arabic scholar. It will be recalled that a Gambian student now reading for the M.A. degree in Islamic Studies of McGill University was offered an award two years ago by the Canadian Government.

No new awards were taken up during the period and no Commonwealth Scholar returned to The Gambia. A Commonwealth Visiting Fellowship was offered by the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee to the Director of Education who took it up during the period October to December, 1968.

The Government of The Gambia wishes to record its gratitude to countries which have offered and have awarded Scholarships to Gambian students during the period under review.

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 announcement of Ghana 1969 awards was extremely late and as a result of a misunderstanding regarding the distribution of information leaflets, some Commonwealth Scholarship agencies were unaware of the availability of these awards.

Ghana has now prepared a new leaflet describing Ghana awards in 1970 and subsequent years. This should be circulated by August 1969 at the latest. Despite the recommendation of the Lagos Conference, it has been decided, for the meantime, not to issue a Handbook describing facilities for higher study and research in Ghana. In developing countries, university departments are always undergoing change and the movement of university staff is so frequent that Ghana prefers to consider each application on an ad hoc basis. On receipt

of an application for a Ghana award the first step is to determine if proposals for study or research are feasible. Preliminary enquiries - in advance of the submission of formal applications - about courses and the availability of supervision in, for example, a specific research project, would be welcomed, and Ghana continues to expect a majority of requests for research facilities in African Sociology, History, Art and Music: in the Economics and Politics of West Africa: in Natural Science and Agriculture related to the Ecology of West Africa.

In the new leaflet Ghana indicates its willingness to provide, under the Plan, opportunities for field work and research in relation to degrees of other Commonwealth countries. Unfortunately Ghana cannot entertain applications from married students unless they undertake to be responsible for their wife's accomodation. In the case of a young married couple, it might be possible to provide student residential facilities for a wife who wishes to undertake full-time study.

Ghana experiences difficulties in obtaining "transcripts" from many Commonwealth Universities; it is not usual for British Universities, for example, to give any details of a graduate's performance other than his Honours Classification. One other technical problem is that of medical documentation. The immigration authorities of most Commonwealth countries require most thorough medical examination within six months of the student's entry. It would be preferable, therefore, to waive the submission of medical reports at the time when application forms are sent to the Scholarship agency.

Commonwealth Scholars in many fields are now fulfilling both their academic promise and are exercising an important influence in professional and public life. It is a little disappointing that "Commonwealth Scholar" has not yet acquired the cachet of "Rhodes Scholar" and similar awards.

Ghana has now adopted the Application Form which was agreed at the Lagos Conference.

Guyana

There have been no changes in the machinery established to administer the Plan in Guyana. The Plan which continues to operate satisfactorily receives good response from both the public and the private sectors.

During the period under review this country received a total of four awards which included three from Britain and one from Canada in the fields of Agricultural Economics, Plant Biology, Town Planning and Geology respectively. A request for the commencement of the British award in Town Planning to be deferred to the 1969-70 academic year was granted. Nominations were also made to other awarding countries participating in the Plan by Guyana but these were unsuccessful.

Further extensions of the Canadian awards offered in 1966 in Economics, Physics, Sociology, Marine Science and Chemistry were made to enable the holders to complete their work for the Ph.D. degree in some cases and the M.Sc. degree in others. The holder of the 1967 Canadian award in Business Administration

also had his award extended to enable him to obtain his Master's degree in that field.

Every effort was made to secure nominations in response to the invitations extended by awarding countries and the fullest advantage will be taken of future invitations.

Guyana appreciates the contribution to higher education and training which it receives from the Plan.

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. Awards offered under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan continue to be popular and the Ministry of Education, Government of India is, as in previous years, responsible for the administration of the Plan.

As usual, offers of awards to India were received from the Governments of Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, Hong Kong, Malta, New Zealand and Nigeria. These awards cover a wide range of subjects. The applicants showed a particular interest in Engineering, Technology, Pure Sciences, Medicine and the Humanities. Applications were also received for the study of Fine Art. The awards offered by the Governments of Britain and Canada have been very popular to judge from the large number of applications received for these awards. The Indian offer of 50 awards (45 Scholarships and 5 Fellowships) for 1968-69 was circulated to Commonwealth countries. Nominations were received from the Governments of Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Ceylon, Nigeria, Cyprus, Grenada, Montserrat, Uganda, Guyana, Barbados, Mauritius, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, Kenya, Tanzania, Malaysia, Malta, Jamaica and Ghana. The awards utilised covered a wide range of subjects: Textiles, History, Fine Arts, Economics, Medicine, Civil Engineering and Sports.

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

As most Indian Scholars who have taken up Scholarships were employed i.e. sponsored candidates, they rejoined their employers in India on completion of their studies abroad. A few Scholars, however, 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 Scholars taking up Canadian awards. Although a bond is executed by the Scholars with the Government of India requiring them to return to India on completion of their studies, this has not, so far, acted as a guarantee that the Scholars will return.

Jamaica

During the period under review the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan continued to be administered by the Ministry of Education. Offers of awards were given publicity in the press and on radio and television. The Post Primary Section of this Ministry has continued to have responsibility for the general administration of the Plan.

Selection committees comprising members of the academic staff of the University of the West Indies, members of staff of the Ministry of Education, qualified members of the public and representatives of the High Commissions of awarding countries which have diplomatic missions in Jamaica, interviewed and assessed applicants.

The awards under the Plan continued to attract students of high academic calibre and were held in very high esteem. A number of awards were received by Jamaicans mainly to pursue postgraduate courses. The chief awarding countries continue to be Britain and Canada.

Jamaica's award under the Plan was not taken up during the year under review, since difficulties arose in selecting other candidates after the one originally selected turned down the award at a very late date.

Kenya

Report not received

Lesotho

Report not received

Malawi

During the year 1968-69, the day to day administration and the co-ordination of all Scholarships offered to Malawi has continued to be the responsibility of the Commissioner for Training, Office of the President and Cabinet, Personnel Division (Training), P.O. Box 167, Zomba, Malawi.

The Malawi Government's policy continues to be that its graduates should commence work in the civil service and in other positions of responsibility as soon as they complete their first degree qualifications. They are nominated for postgraduate training only where the qualifications which they seek to obtain are essential to their jobs. For this reason, Malawi still receives more offers of Commonwealth Scholarships than are taken up; and in this regard hopes to take them up in due course.

During the period 1968-69 Scholarships are being sought in Britain by Mr. G.W. Limbanga, who wishes to study for the Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Science at the Royal College of Veterinary Science, Edinburgh and Mr. Z.D. Kadzamina who wishes to read for an M.A. degree and possibly a Ph.D. degree in Political Science.

No official report on the operation of the Plan in Malawi has been produced or is planned, for the time being. However, the need for such a Plan is not neglected.

Malawi is not an awarding country under the Plan and owing to acute accommodation difficulties in the temporary accommodation available at the University of Malawi, students from outside Malawi cannot be accommodated in sufficient numbers to warrant the publication at present, of a handbook or prospectus for students from outside Malawi. This may however be possible in the near future (1970-71) as the University is planned to move to a permanent Campus in Zomba.

Malaysia

The Malaysian Liaison Committee continues to administer all aspects of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan as in previous years. In November 1968 Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Shamsuddin succeeded Tan Sri Tongku Mohammed b. Tunku Besar Burhanuddin as Chairman of the Committee while Tuan Syed Zainal Abidin Jamalullail continues to serve as Secretary of the Committee.

During the period under review, 3 Malaysian Scholarships for post-graduate courses tenable at the University of Malaya have been taken up.

Six Malaysian Scholars have received awards for post-graduate work in Britain and another five for Canada. One Scholar was successful in obtaining a Scholarship to undertake work for the Ph.D. degree in Australia.

Malta

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Malta since 1 April 1968. The administration is entrusted to the Commonwealth and Fellowship Committee which sits under the chairmanship of the Director of Education.

The general working of the Plan has not undergone changes or additions. Between 1 April 1968 and 31 March 1969, however, four Scholars were pursuing their studies on extension of tenure granted by Britain. Two of these Scholars are medical doctors and are reading for a Ph.D. in Medicine. The other two extensions have been granted by Canada to a Scholar reading for a Ph.D. in Geography and to another reading Psychology.

At undergraduate level there were, during the same period, three Scholars at British Universities reading for the following degrees: B.Sc. Special Chemistry, B.A. Economics and B.Sc. Honours in Physics. Two other Scholars were studying in Canada for a B.Sc. degree in Special Physics and B.Sc. Honours degree in Electronics.

The return of Commonwealth Scholars to Malta is not a problem. With the exception of one or two, all Scholars returned home. They generally occupy key posts and make valuable contributions to the institutions in which they work.

As Malta makes only one award available to the Commonwealth, it is not considered necessary to issue a handbook. The Scholarship is advertised, however, in all Commonwealth countries and a prospectus is sent to all these countries indicating courses available at the Royal University of Malta and the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology.

Mauritius

Mauritius is still a nominating country under the Plan, and the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, Port Louis, is responsible for the administration of the Plan. Recommendations for Commonwealth Awards are now made by an 'Ad Hoc' Committee appointed by the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs. Where promotion in the Government Service is involved, applications are referred for recommendation to the Public Service Commission, an executive body under the chairmanship of Mr. W.S. Morgan. The Economic Planning Unit, whose advice is always 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.

At the beginning of the period under review, Mauritius had 47 Commonwealth Scholars following courses of study overseas: 14 were engaged in postgraduate study, 28 were studying for a first degree and 5 for a diploma. Two Scholars who obtained awards to read for a diploma returned to Mauritius on account of illness. Thirteen Commonwealth Scholars were expected to return to Mauritius during the period under review but only seven returned. Of the latter, four have secured important posts in the private sector, two are holding responsible posts in the Government and one intends to pursue further studies.

Of the six Scholars who should have returned to Mauritius during the period under review, two have completed their Ph.D. degrees and are still in Britain, whilst the other four, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Education, have been granted an extension of tenure of their award. One Scholar who took up a Canadian award in 1965, on completing his original first degree course, was granted an extension of his award to complete the Ph.D. degree in Electrical Engineering. One Scholar, who took up a British award in 1965 having successfully completed the B.Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering, has now received an award from the Ministry of Technology to pursue research leading to the Ph.D. degree at Queen

Mary College. After obtaining the B.Sc. degree a Scholar who originally took up an award in Ghana in 1965 received an extension of his award for one year to proceed to the M.Sc. degree in Chemistry. One Scholar, who has held an award in India since 1966, has been recommended for an extension of his award for one year to complete the M.A. degree in English.

New Zealand

There will be 22 Scholars holding Commonwealth Scholarships in New Zealand during the first term of the 1969 academic year (March to May). Of these, one will be in the fourth year, seven in the third year, seven in the second year, and seven in the first year of their awards. Nine Scholars will be holding undergraduate awards. Two Scholars have had their awards extended to enable them to complete Ph.D. degrees. Seven Scholars have completed their courses during the period under review and have returned to their home countries.

In continuation of its policy to make a limited number of awards available for undergraduate study, the New Zealand Committee made two awards to candidates from Mauritius.

In order partially to overcome difficulties arising from the differences in the dates of the academic years in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, the New Zealand Committee agreed to make two awards to candidates from Britain and one award to a candidate from Canada at a time which would enable the candidates to commence their courses in New Zealand immediately following the completion of the academic year in the northern Hemisphere. The first awards will be made in May 1969.

Professor W.A.C. Stewart, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Keele, visited New Zealand as a Commonwealth Prestige Fellow.

Nigeria

During the period covered by this Report, the Nigerian agency made no changes or additions to the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan. No new awards were instituted nor were the existing programmes expanded. Nigeria, however, granted three extensions to current holders of Nigerian awards. One of these was to enable the recipient to qualify for a Ph.D. degree while the other extensions were to enable two of the Scholars to complete their Master's degree courses. No awards were made at undergraduate level.

As a nominating country Nigeria observed an increase in the number of applications received for awards offered by the Commonwealth countries as compared with the number received last year. During this period, a total of 750 applications were received compared with last year's figure of 550. Of these 750 applicants, 62 candidates were recommended to five Commonwealth countries from whom invitations for

nominations were received. As usual, the countries which in the main attracted applications were Australia, Britain, Canada, Jamaica and New Zealand. It is noteworthy that about 70 per cent of these applications were mainly for study in the fields of Arts and Social Sciences.

As an awarding country Nigeria received 12 nominations from five Commonwealth countries. Eight offers of awards were made but only six were accepted. Of the offers accepted, two were for Pure Science, one for Art and three for Social Sciences. All the candidates except one have already taken up their awards. The remaining candidate will take up his Scholarship next session.

The Plan has been of considerable advantage to this country in the way in which it is helping to strengthen the teaching staff at universities. These Scholars are making invaluable contributions in their various fields of specialisation which are a commendable reflection on the institutions at which they were trained abroad.

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 offers of awards has also remained unchanged.

During the period under report, seven awards have been taken up in Pakistan; four for study at undergraduate level; two for postgraduate studies, and one for research work. One of the nominees of the Scholarship agency in Britain, declined the offer of a Pakistan award in order to accept the offer of an award tenable elsewhere. One Scholar from Mauritius who took up his award for undergraduate study at the Rawalpindi Polytechnic during the period under report, relinquished his award after a period of two months for personal reasons. Two Scholars who took up their awards in previous years have returned to their countries on completion of their studies. The tenure of award of one Scholar has been extended for another year.

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

As a nominating country it has been noted that apart from Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand, most of the other awarding countries do not by and large finally offer any Scholarships to Pakistan nominees.

In view of the development requirements in various sectors of society in Pakistan, a larger share of awards particularly from Australia, Canada and New Zealand would be appreciated.

The Scholars who have returned to Pakistan after having successfully completed their studies in the Commonwealth countries are doing valuable work in various educational, technical and scientific spheres in Pakistan.

Rhodesia

Owing to current circumstances it has not been possible to include a report on the working of the Plan in this country in 1968-69. 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

Report not received

Singapore

As in previous years the administration of the Plan remains the responsibility of the Scholarships Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Phay Seng Whatt, Chairman, Public Service Commission.

During the period under review, three Commonwealth Scholarships were extended beyond two years to enable the Scholars to proceed with or complete their Ph.D. degrees.

The Committee is grateful for the 15 new Scholarships awarded during this period - ten by the British, two by the Australian, two by the Hong Kong and one by the New Zealand Governments. At the close of the present period there were 25 Commonwealth Scholars holding awards in other Commonwealth countries.

Swaziland

Report not received

Tanzania

There have been no changes or additions to the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Tanzania since 1 April 1968.

The comments made by Tanzania in previous Reports still hold good.

Tanzania is not an awarding country but continues to cooperate with Kenya and Uganda in supporting the Senate of the University of East Africa which has always acted as the awarding agency on behalf of all three countries.

Trinidad and Tobago

As in previous years the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan remains the responsibility of the Personnel Department, Training Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs. All correspondence about the Plan should be addressed to the Chief Personnel Officer, Training Section, 48 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain.

During the period under review, revised application forms as recommended by the Working Party at the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference held in Lagos, were introduced.

A major consideration in making nominations is the country's need for qualified personnel in specific fields.

During the reporting period, eight awards were taken up by successful applicants from Trinidad and Tobago for postgraduate studies, six of which were for the Master's degree and two for the Ph.D. degree. Extensions were granted to six Scholars to enable them to complete the Ph.D. degree in their respective fields.

A Commonwealth Medical Fellowship was taken up by a private doctor in the field of Peripheral Vascular Surgery for a one year period. He was nominated by the University of Aberdeen. Another was taken up for a three month period in 1968 tenable at the Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, London, in the Addiction Research Unit by a Professor from the Department of Psychiatry at the University of West Indies.

Eight Scholars completed their studies under the scheme. Of these, three completed the Ph.D. degree and one the F.R.C.S., while two obtained the M.Sc. degree, one an M.A. degree and one the B.Sc. degree. Seven of these Scholars have returned to Trinidad, six of whom are employed with the Government and the seventh is employed in the Private Sector. The eighth student is exploring the possibility of employment with this Government before returning.

The availability of Scholarships is given the widest possible publicity over the radio and in the press, and continues to attract applicants of high intellectual promise.

The Plan has been operating very satisfactorily and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago appreciates the assistance given to enable its nationals to pursue studies in specialised fields.

Uganda

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has continued to work smoothly in Uganda. The administrative machinery for the selection of awardees for the East African Scholarships has remained unaltered. Uganda, as a nominating country, wishes to extend her very sincere gratitude to the member countries that have offered her training facilities under the scheme and would also like to convey her apologies to those Commonwealth countries to which no nominations were sent in response to their invitations. This was due to lack of sufficient numbers of qualified candidates.

During the period covered by this Report, there was a considerable increase in the number of applications received in response to the advertisements of awards offered under the Plan. Unfortunately, however, many of the applicants could not be recommended to the awarding countries for consideration, for a variety of reasons among which the following may be mentioned: choice of subject of further studies which had no relevance to the country's priority requirements for training, and where knowledge gained through the proposed programme of studies would not be profitably utilized; lack of sufficient educational background and practical experience necessary to bring the proposed study programme to a successful conclusion; shortage of sufficient skilled manpower in some of the key posts in the Government deciding not to release officers holding key posts for further studies.

Uganda wishes to place on record her gratitude to those countries which have made available Scholarships for training at undergraduate level, in those areas for which there are no training facilities in East Africa, or where the total number of places available to Uganda in East Africa for those courses is insufficient to meet our accelerated training programme. The fields covered at this level include Engineering, Statistics, Dentistry and Pharmacy.

It is felt that the scheme, though working very satisfactorily in so far as it provides facilities for higher degrees, would be of still greater benefit to Uganda and possibly to other developing countries, if it were made more flexible to accommodate needs peculiar to Uganda. Uganda is particularly concerned about undergraduate courses lasting more than three years and which are not available in the nominating countries.

Returning Scholars have been readily absorbed in posts of responsibility commensurate with their training, qualifications and experience. A few of them have filled academic posts at the constituent colleges of the University of East Africa where the need to fill these posts by indigenous people cannot be overemphasized.

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 Government of Western Samoa.

During the period under review, nominations from Western Samoa were sought by Australia and Britain. The nomination to Australia was successful and the Scholar has now taken up undergraduate studies. A decision is awaited on the nomination to Britain. No other nominations were sought for this period although the Governments of Canada and New Zealand have indicated an intention to seek nominations from Western Samoa tenable in the period covered by the next Report.

As its pressing need continues to be for graduates with first degrees and for training at the technician level, Western Samoa is particularly pleased to be able to nominate candidates for such opportunities.

Zambia

During the period 1 April 1968 to 31 March 1969 the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has worked well in Zambia. There have been no significant changes concerning Scholars from Zambia except that one Scholar, P. Rice, who was awarded a Scholarship originally for an M.A. study programme, has been recommended to proceed to the Ph.D. degree.

The hope that Zambia would be able to become an awarding country offering awards under the Plan, tenable at the University of Zambia, has not as yet been fulfilled.