

# 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.

During the period under report, 30 new Scholarships were taken up in Australia, 5 of which were at the undergraduate level. Students studying towards a Ph.D. in Australia were offered awards for three years. Consideration is given to requests for extensions of time beyond three years for this degree in special circumstances. A few awards have been taken up for postdoctoral study, usually for periods of two years.

Three Australian Visiting Professorships were taken up in the year 1970-71. The awards went to Professor H.F. Halliwell, Professor of Chemical Education at the University of East Anglia, who was attached to the University of New South Wales; Professor H.S.M. Coxeter, Professor of Mathematics, University of Toronto, who was attached to the Australian National University; and Professor E.H. Brown, Professor of Geography, University College, London, who arrived in Australia during March 1971 and will be attached to Monash University.

Several distinguished educationists visited Australia during 1970-71 as holders of Australian Visiting Fellowships. These were Sir Alec Clegg, Chief Education Officer, Yorkshire West Riding; Dr. S. Mathai, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kerala; Dr. V. Naravane, former Professor of Philosophy, University of Poona; Dr. E.W.H. Briault, Deputy Education Officer of the Inner London Education Authority; Mr. E. Robinson, Deputy Director of the North East London Polytechnic; Dr. R. Wong, Director of Research, Ministry of Education, Singapore; and Professor H. Ford, Head of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London.

Revised editions of the booklet "A Directory of Courses", which gives information on courses available at Australian institutions, and the companion volume "Postgraduate Study at Australian Universities" have been published and are being distributed to nominating agencies and Australian overseas posts. A "Handbook for Holders of an Australian Award" is distributed annually.

Australian graduates continue to show keen interest in the awards offered by other Commonwealth countries. In 1970 Australians took up 33 awards offered by other Commonwealth countries.

## BARBADOS

During 1970, the Government of Barbados established a National Scholarships Committee which is now the competent authority for interviewing all applicants and for making the pertinent recommendations to the Minister. This National Scholarships Committee which is representative of the Ministry of Education, the University, the Trade Union and private enterprise, replaced the Scholarships and Bursaries Committee. 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.

Awards were made available to Barbados for the first time by the Republic of Cyprus and by the Hong Kong Government for postgraduate study and/or research. The candidate selected for Cyprus had subsequently to withdraw his application and no applications were received for the Hong Kong award. Trinidad and Tobago also offered an award, for postgraduate work in tropical agriculture, at the St. Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies, and this award was taken up in October 1970.

We would welcome undergraduate awards in certain technical areas, e.g. aircraft engineering, aeronautics, refrigeration and air conditioning, architecture and fields such as dentistry, veterinary science, pharmacy and environmental sanitation. If three month package tours could be structured for senior educationists, they would also be most welcome.

Most Commonwealth Scholars who have taken up awards under the Plan have honoured their obligation to return to Barbados. These Scholars continue to make a valuable contribution to the country's development.

## 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 Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education, P/Bag 5, Gaborone.

## BRITAIN

The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Garner, G.C.M.G., continued as the official agency of the Plan in Britain. Its Secretariat is provided by the Association of Commonwealth Universities of which the Secretary-General, Sir Hugh W. Springer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. and Senior Assistant Secretary, Mr. E.E. Temple, act as the Commission's Joint Secretaries. (Sir Hugh W. Springer was appointed Secretary-General of the Association in succession to

Dr. J.F. Foster, C.M.G., who retired in 1970).

The Association of Commonwealth Universities continued to organise the selection of recipients of the various categories of awards offered under the Plan by the British Government and to arrange places for successful candidates from overseas at suitable institutions of higher education in Britain. Accommodation and welfare matters concerning award holders and their families are dealt with by the British Council, who also make travel arrangements and pay the emoluments. The Association maintains contact with award holders through its handling of certain questions of academic welfare and through its interests in the progress both of their studies and of their careers.

The group of 242 Scholars welcomed to Britain during the year will, it is hoped, maintain the high standards set by their predecessors. In the first term of the 1970-71 academic session the Commission was pleased to report that a total of 554 Scholars were holding awards, together with 4 Visiting Professors, 6 Senior Medical Fellows, 52 Medical Fellows and 22 Academic Staff Fellows, making a total in all of 638. Senior Medical Fellowships have a tenure of three months, and seven other such Fellowships were held during the year.

New Scholars, arriving in Britain just before the 1970-71 academic session, attended a 'Welcome Programme' organised by the British Council as the Commission hopes that any problems encountered by new arrivals in Britain would be reduced to a minimum both through personal contact with officials and other award holders, and through a brief introduction to the idiosyncracies of British life. Packed into three days were a diversity of experiences which ranged from the formality of a Government reception to the lighter entertainment of popular contemporary theatre. Few Scholars had problems which at this stage they needed to raise with the secretariat.

Following the successful experiment the previous year of holding Regional Conferences in Birmingham and York, two one-day conferences were organised at Bristol (for the South West and South Wales) in November 1970 and at Manchester (for the North West and North Wales) in March 1971. At Bristol for the first time the supervisors of the award holders were invited, and, as this move was welcomed, similar arrangements were made for the Manchester conference. The day in Bristol was divided into a morning of discussion and an afternoon of excursion. The discussion ceased only when time ran out; the excursion was unfortunately marred by rain. With this in mind, the day at Manchester was given over entirely to discussion, thereby providing the fullest opportunity for Scholars and their supervisors to meet Commission members and advisers initially in small groups and finally in a large, single group.

In common with other members of the community award holders have been affected by the present wave of inflation. Along with the emoluments of all students, both home and overseas, supported by British Government funds, the emoluments of the Scholars will be the subject in 1971 of the customary triennial review.

Medical Fellows came to Britain for a year's study from Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan and, for the first time, from Kenya and Malaysia. Every month showed a steady rise in the number of men and women holding these Fellowships. It is however unlikely

that the growth rate will be maintained because towards the end of the period under review so many nominations by agencies and medical schools were delayed by the postal strike. No similar trend emerged from the numbers of Senior Medical Fellowships which, as usual, fluctuated over the course of the year. These awards, intended for senior heads of departments in schools of medicine and dentistry, are awarded for periods of three months only. A total of 55 offers of Medical Fellowships and 17 of Senior Medical Fellowships were made, many of them to be taken up in the latter part of 1971 or 1972. It was welcome news to award holders when the stipends of Medical and Senior Medical Fellows were increased from October 1970, a step intended to take account both of the rise in National Health Service salaries and of that in the cost of living. The Medical Scholarships continue to be administered as part of the general Scholarship scheme, and during the year under review 45\* Medical Scholarships were offered and accepted, though not all had been taken up by 31 March 1971.

In April 1970 there were 12 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellows each spending a year of work-related study in Britain, and by October 1970 this number had increased to 22. The first Fellows came from Ceylon, Ghana, India and Nigeria and later the universities of Hong Kong, Pakistan, Singapore and Tanzania were also represented. Five new Fellows were selected to take up their awards in the year 1971-72 but normally the Commission would expect to have offered a larger number of awards at this stage. However this does not reflect any decreasing interest, in the Academic Staff awards scheme for the end of the postal strike brought 20 Fellowship nominations in addition to a number of enquiries. There has also been evidence of more widespread interest in the Academic Staff Scholarship scheme. Two out of the first five Academic Staff Scholars remained in this country to complete Ph.D. studies and in October 1970 they were joined by a further 11 who embarked on studies in preparation for higher degrees. By the end of March 1971 30 Scholarship nominations had been received for awards to be taken up in the next reporting period.

The Tenth Annual Dinner for departing Scholars provided the final opportunity for those award holders who were about to return home to meet Commission members and British Council and Secretariat staff. Although there are some Scholars who fail to honour their undertaking to return home after the expiration of their awards they constitute only a small and relatively unvarying proportion of the total number of recipients of British awards and as such do not seriously prejudice the Plan's fundamental aims.

Of the 216 Scholars whose awards expired during the period 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1971, 38 are recorded as having qualified for doctorates; 20 for master's degrees; 12 for postgraduate diplomas; 7 for bachelor's degrees; 1 for the G.R.S.M. and 23 for higher medical qualifications. It is hoped that results obtained by the remainder will be available in time for publication in the Twelfth Annual Report.

An interim account was given in the Tenth Annual Report of the results obtained by the Scholars whose awards expired during the period 1 April 1969 to 31 March 1970. It is now known that 241 Scholars completed the tenure of their awards during the period, and qualified for the award of 95 doctorates, 49 master's degrees, 9 postgraduate diplomas, 12 first degrees and 26 higher medical qualifications. Five Scholars who undertook

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\* Most of the 45 took up their awards in October 1970

research not leading to university degrees completed their studies satisfactorily. 27 Scholars still have the opportunity to complete the requirements for degrees or diplomas and 18 either took and failed examinations or have allowed their registration to lapse without completing.

The Commission received invitations from twelve countries to nominate British candidates for their awards. (Unfortunately no news has been received of the East African awards following the dissolution of the University of East Africa). The awards were advertised in the press and at universities throughout Britain and this resulted in the receipt of 274 applications. The claims of short-listed candidates were examined by the Commission's interviewing panels who received much help from the representatives of the High Commissioners of the awarding countries. Eighty-seven candidates, whose interests ranged from the instrumentarium of ancient Gandhara to modern, low-cost Canadian housing development were eventually nominated to the twelve awarding countries.

Regrettably, of the British candidates nominated during the previous reporting period, some were lost to other schemes, perhaps because of the slowness of decision of some awarding countries. However, 23 of the more tenacious finally departed to take up awards in seven awarding countries.

The Commonwealth Visiting Professorships held by the seven distinguished academics mentioned in the last report expired in the course of 1970-71. New Professorships were taken up as follows:-

Professor W.R. Blunden of Australia at the Universities of Birmingham and Bradford

Dr. Leopold Dintenfass of Australia at the University of Strathclyde

Professor G.H.N. Towers of Canada at the University of East Anglia

Professor S.M.A. Zaidi of Pakistan at the University of Bristol

The Fifth Education Conference was held in Canberra from 3 to 17 February 1971 and among the members of the British delegation attending the Conference were Lord Garner, Chairman of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission, and Mr. E.E. Temple, Joint Secretary. For periods when the Minister for Overseas Development was absent, Lord Garner led the British delegation; and Mr. Temple acted as Rapporteur to the Working Party on the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

A principal recommendation of the Working Party, approved at the Conference was that there should be carried out a comprehensive review of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan for the ten year period 1960-70. As a nominating country Britain will be glad to supply the information and analysis requested in relation to candidates from Britain who have held awards in other countries. As a major awarding country Britain is anxious that its awards shall be used to maximum benefit and will therefore be keenly interested in the findings that may result from collation of the separate reviews to be carried out in each nominating country.

## **BAHAMAS**

There has been no change in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in the Bahamas.

Of the two students studying abroad last year, Miss Claire Belgrave has returned home after obtaining a B.A. degree in English from Sir George Williams University; Bro. Joseph Darville is completing his M.A. studies in French at Laval University, Quebec, Canada.

Response to advertisement of the Canadian awards is encouraging and is reflected in the granting of provisional awards to three of the four candidates nominated this year.

## **BERMUDA**

There have been no changes in the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Bermuda between 1 April 1970 and 31 March 1971. A Permanent Secretary for Education has now been appointed at the Department of Education, and all enquiries should be addressed to him at P.O. Box 1185, Hamilton, Bermuda.

The Plan is an important adjunct to our own scholarship programme, and the opportunities offered by awarding countries are given regular publicity. Because of our limited size and participation, it is not intended to publish any report on the operation of the Plan.

## **BRITISH HONDURAS**

The administrative machinery for the operation of the Plan remains unchanged. Principally the Plan affords opportunities for postgraduate training but this country has mostly been taking advantage of awards to undergraduate students. Training at the undergraduate level is still our most pressing need.

This country has no universities nor colleges of higher education and therefore cannot institute any awards.

During the reporting period invitations to nominate were received from Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malaysia, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom.

Commonwealth Scholars return home and are contributing to the development of the country in their respective fields.

So far, no official report has been written on the operation of the Plan in this country.

## BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

No changes in or additions to the administrative machinery for the operation of the Plan have taken place and the address of the Commonwealth Scholarship Agency as at 31 March 1971 remains the same. It is anticipated that it may change in the near future but this has yet to be confirmed. No additions or changes have been introduced into the working of the Plan and simply through the present lack of suitably experienced and qualified candidates no awards have been applied for or granted for professional or technical study, social, rural or adult education or short term visits.

As a potential nominating country the Solomons received invitations to submit nominations for Scholarships from Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Malaysia, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom but it was not possible to make use of the generously offered opportunities. The concept and working of the Plan is entirely satisfactory and the Solomons in the near future will make use where it can of the available awards. If there are other awarding countries who are not requesting the Solomons to submit nominations then the Solomons would welcome inclusion in the future.

Arising from Solomon Islands representation at the Fifth Commonwealth Education Conference at Canberra, the Solomon Islands wishes to receive more information about the whole range of courses available in Commonwealth countries under the Plan and to be generally informed of all matters relating to the Plan including publications.

No official report has been or will be published on the operation of the Plan but the awards are widely advertised in the Solomons by Public Notice.

## BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

There have been no changes in this territory in the ways in which candidates are recommended for the award of Scholarships and Fellowships. A Selection Committee interviews applicants and recommends those whose qualifications are satisfactory and who appear to be best able to benefit from awards.

Various countries have invited us to submit nominations but it has been very difficult to find (or to spare, when found) suitable graduates for postgraduate studies. At the undergraduate level the British Virgin Islands' High School will not be able to begin to offer A level courses until September 1971. Our programme at this Comprehensive School has only recently expanded and as yet few pupils have gained O levels of high quality. It has therefore been difficult to nominate well qualified undergraduates who can compete on a world basis for the few undergraduate awards available.

We particularly need to have a few persons well trained in Art, Handicrafts, Physical Education, Music and Speech and Drama - which are

the subject areas for which awards are least likely to be offered and in which we have few people who have received adequate training, yet from the point of view of developing the human resources of the territory, its musical and artistic side and of encouraging full participation in recreational and communal activities, the subject areas listed are now increasingly significant. Awards to study these subjects are likely to be tenable at Colleges of Education whose entry requirements prescribe the A or O levels of which we are still short.

We do not present an official report on the Plan. Reference is made in our Annual Departmental Report to any awards, and efforts are made to make the best use of returned Scholars, but the numbers are still too small for their impact to be significant.

The British Virgin Islands is not an awarding country.

## **BRUNEI**

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

No official report on the operation of the Plan has been published.

## **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 other countries 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 services. As Gibraltar is not an awarding country it has not been considered necessary to issue a handbook.

Mr. L.J. Zammit, a Graduate Master, at one of our Grammar Schools, was awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship tenable in the United Kingdom from 1 October 1970 for research in Organic Chemistry for a higher degree.

## GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The Colony has no facilities for undergraduate study nor is it an awarding country. At its present stage of educational development there is little scope for taking up offers of postgraduate awards.

The initial notification of places made available is dealt with by the Department of Education and correspondence should, therefore, be addressed to the Director of Education Bikenibeu, Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Selection of nominees is carried out through a Scholarship Selection Committee of which the Member for Social Services is Chairman. The Department of Education provides the secretary to the Committee and is responsible for the administrative arrangements for the nomination of candidates.

## HONG KONG

During the period under report, there has not been any significant change in the administration of the Plan in Hong Kong.

As a nominating country, Hong Kong continues to receive immense benefit from the Plan. Candidates for Scholarships offered by the Commonwealth countries have been selected principally in accordance with such criteria as 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 quality of applicants continues to be high. The Hong Kong Education Department has been responsible for the formation of the Selection Committee which represents a good cross-section of both higher and secondary education in Hong Kong together with the representatives of the various Commonwealth awarding countries. The present Chairman of the Committee is the Director of a university School of Education and the Secretary is a Senior Education Officer of the Education Department.

With the rapid growth of the Hong Kong economy and the corresponding expansion programme for higher education, there is an urgent need for highly trained key personnel in all fields of specialization. It is hoped, therefore, that more awards will be made available to Hong Kong candidates by other Commonwealth countries.

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 appoints the Selection Committee and liaises between Committee members and the two universities in matters relating to Hong Kong awards. The present six award-holders are respectively pursuing studies for higher degrees in architecture, Chinese language and literature, modern Chinese and Chinese language, geography, economic geography, law and history.

In this connection, Hong Kong is prepared to make one or two awards in addition to the normal number of two new awards a year should

the quality of applicants warrant it in any particular year.

Extension of tenure of awards beyond two years to enable scholars to qualify for the Ph.D. degree or for other purposes is considered in each case on its own merit. During the period under review, two scholars are on extension for a third year and the request of another Scholar is being favourably considered.

## NEW HEBRIDES

The one award under the Plan held by a New Hebridean undergraduate for study at Queensland University, Australia, was extended to cover 1970. A further extension is now being considered as the student has not yet gained a degree.

An award of a short term visit to a senior educationist is being considered for 1971 by the Department of Education and Science, Australia.

As a nominating country we are grateful for assistance being given.

We are not an awarding country.

## ST. HELENA

It is regretted that this Colony has at present no students academically eligible for Commonwealth Scholarships or Fellowships although we receive many invitations to submit nominations.

## 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 1970/71 received invitations to nominate from a number of Commonwealth countries including Australia, Canada, Ceylon, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Awards tenable in Canada were offered in 1970 to two Seychellois students who are presently engaged in studying for Bachelor's Degrees in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering respectively. A third student who was awarded a United Kingdom Scholarship in 1969 will be completing his M.Ed. degree this year.

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.

## THE WEST INDIES

### Leeward Islands

#### Antigua

No report received.

#### Montserrat

The operation of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has continued unchanged during the reporting period.

It would be a useful guide to our Selection Committee if some explanation however brief, could be given in each case where one of our nominees is unsuccessful in the final selection. Judging from the negative results of our nominations over the last few years we can only assume that, in addition to the general rule that Commonwealth Scholarships are not usually approved for undergraduate programmes, there is some level of attainment above minimum entrance requirements which the candidate is expected to reach. Some clarification is necessary.

All Commonwealth Scholars who have returned hold senior positions in the Montserrat Civil Service and have made valuable contributions to the community as a whole.

No official report on the operation of the Plan in Montserrat has been published or is scheduled for publication.

#### 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 1970 to 31 March 1971.

Only one application was received, for a Fellowship tenable in Canada. The applicant was accordingly nominated for consideration. No other applications were received.

It would appear that, at present, people in this country are more likely to be needing scholarships at undergraduate level, but most of the offers to this country place the emphasis on scholarships at postgraduate level.

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

## Windward Islands

### Dominica

There has been no change during the year under review, in the machinery for administration of the Plan, and the Plan has operated in Dominica according to routine.

Scholarships at the undergraduate level remain Dominica's primary need, and during the year one Scholarship at undergraduate level, tenable in the United Kingdom, was taken up while another was awarded by Canada, to be taken up in September 1971. A postgraduate medical Scholarship was also taken up in the United Kingdom.

Commonwealth Scholars invariably accept appointments with the Government, on their return to Dominica. During the year, however, a former Commonwealth Scholar resigned from the Civil Service in favour of employment in commerce. Since university graduates are still comparatively rare in the mercantile community, there was great interest shown in the move. From the outset the person in question has been playing a leading role in the local business community. Another former Commonwealth Scholar resigned to take up an appointment at the University of the West Indies. He will still be in a position, in his new role, to contribute, although indirectly, to the advancement of Dominica. Both these Scholars had served the Government for at least two years.

### Grenada

Within our overall educational development programme, the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan contributes inadequately to the fulfilment of our educational needs.

While we have received invitations to nominate from most Commonwealth awarding countries and have nominated candidates on an annual basis for these awards, our overall success rate has been rather disappointing. The United Kingdom has offered us one Scholarship each year since 1964. Other countries however have offered awards as follows: Canada one in 1967; New Zealand one in 1967; India one in 1969. The reason generally given by awarding countries for our failure to obtain awards is the keenness of competition among nominating countries.

The keenness of competition among nominating countries would probably limit our receipt of Scholarships but should not necessarily curtail them because the qualifications of our candidates, in our opinion, are generally of a high and satisfactory standard.

It may be that:-

- (1) too few awards are offered annually by the awarding countries;
- (2) new standards have been set without our knowledge;
- (3) consideration is not given to the number of awards a nominating country has or has not received previously when awards are offered;

- (4) there are shortcomings in our ability to meet the high standards necessary for the offer of awards.

#### St. Lucia

The Plan has been successful from the point of view of St. Lucia as a nominating country in that, it provides mature students with the opportunity to further their studies in the fields of their choice, relevant to the needs of the country.

At present three students are holders of awards, two tenable in Britain and one in Canada. They are: Patricia A. Ismond, who is pursuing a course in English Literature leading to the degree of M.A., at the University of Kent; Mr. P.C. Kent, who is completing his final year of study in Agricultural Chemistry at Wye College and Mr. Thomas Hinkson (Jr.), who is pursuing a premaster's course leading to the degree of M.A. at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

On the Scholars' return to the State they will be employed as follows: Mr. Thomas Hinkson (Jr.) at St. Mary's College as Tutor and Mr. Kent with the Ministry of Trade and Tourism. Miss Ismond will resume her duties at St. Joseph's Convent as Tutor of English.

#### St. Vincent

During the period under review the Plan continued to be administered through the Service Commissions Department.

As a result of the Canberra Conference decision to have a representative of the awarding country participate in the selection of candidates, the British Government Deputy Representative was invited to the Public Service Commission meeting which considered applications for Commonwealth Scholarships to the United Kingdom and Canada.

Two nominations were submitted for Commonwealth Scholarships tenable from October 1971: one to Canada for study in agriculture; the other to the United Kingdom for study in education.

Mr. Lennox L. John, Commonwealth Scholar United Kingdom 1968/69, has been appointed Senior Graduate Master, Grammar School.

Mr. F. Wallace Dear, Commonwealth Scholar Canada 1967/69 has been re-designated Director, Planning Unit.

It is understood that Dr. Jeffrey Dellimore, Commonwealth Scholar United Kingdom 1969/71, has returned to the West Indies and is working at the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados.

No awards were made to St. Vincent during the period under review. One nomination had been submitted to the United Kingdom for study in architecture.

## CANADA

The official agency of the Plan in Canada continued to be the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee for which the Secretariat is provided by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

The Committee is responsible for the selection, university placement and academic supervision of holders of Canadian awards, and for the nomination of Canadian candidates to other awarding countries of the Commonwealth. The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada continues to be responsible for the financial, travel and other "housekeeping" arrangements involved in the Plan.

During the year under report, no expansion of the existing programme was made. However, after a careful study, by the Committee, of the allowances made under the Plan, the Government of Canada increased the monthly maintenance allowance for undergraduates from \$165.00 to \$185.00 and for graduates from \$180.00 to \$210.00; the marriage allowance was also increased from \$100.00 to \$115.00.

The Committee remains most concerned about the number of nominations which are being submitted after the deadline and about the number of incomplete nominations received. In addition, where a diploma is submitted in lieu of the applicant's actual record of marks obtained and courses undertaken, the final selection and university placement are greatly hindered.

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. These Fellowships have proved to be most successful, both on the part of the Fellow and the Canadian host institution.

This year was marled by a noticeable increase of interest by Canadian students in the opportunities offered under the Plan. The Committee is pleased to report that Canadians are becoming more aware of the opportunities in the newer member countries of the Commonwealth and the number of applications for study in these countries is increasing from year to year.

## CEYLON

The Ministry of Education continues to be in charge of administering the Plan in Ceylon.

The Plan has become most popular among Ceylonese students seeking opportunities for postgraduate studies and research abroad. It is found that Government Departments, State Corporation and Universities look forward to availing themselves of the rare facilities under the Plan in order to get their employees trained in fields relevant to their development

programmes. This is particularly so with the Universities which are bound to provide facilities for their lecturers to obtain higher degrees in their respective fields before such lecturers are confirmed in their posts. At the time selections are made, the Ministry of Education has made special endeavour to maintain an equitable distribution of awards with a view to meeting such needs at the national level. An important feature is the consideration given to postgraduate studies and research, especially when facilities for such studies are not locally available. As a result it is very rarely that attention is paid to applications for undergraduate courses for which opportunities are available in the country's own Universities and Technical Institutions.

During the period under review, Ceylon received 13 new awards. Several awards already made earlier were extended to cover a further period of one year. It is a recurrent feature that most Scholarship holders seek an extension for a third year. However, such requests are allowed only after giving due consideration not only to the principles underlying the Plan but also to the immediate requirements of the institutions where the Scholars were originally employed. Exigencies of service have compelled the Ministry of Education to call back Scholars without such extensions being given.

By way of her own contribution to the Plan, Ceylon awarded during this period 3 Scholarships at postgraduate level. The three Scholarships were awarded to nominees from India, Canada and the United Kingdom to follow courses in Ceylon History, Indian Philosophy and Buddhist Civilisation respectively. The total number of Commonwealth Scholars holding awards in Ceylon during the period concerned was 12.

## 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 Scholarship agency continues to be the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The responsible authority for the selection of candidates for nomination continues to be the same, but it has changed its title from Scholarships Selection Board to Scholarship Board, and its address is c/o Ministry of Finance, Nicosia.

Commonwealth Scholarships are given wide publicity in Cyprus and attract a big number of applications, especially those offered by U.K., Canada and Australia.

During the year under review Britain has made four awards to Cypriot candidates but only three were taken up in the fields of Highway Engineering (postgraduate), Electrical Engineering (undergraduate) and Civil Engineering (undergraduate). Canada has also made two awards for postgraduate studies in Physics and Engineering Geology. We have not yet been informed of the results of our nominations for the scholarships of Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon. Two nominations submitted by Cyprus

for 1971 Canadian scholarships have not, unfortunately, been successful. Unsuccessful has also been our nomination for the 1971 Trinidad and Tobago scholarship.

Britain has extended the awards of three undergraduate scholars until July 1972, for the completion of their B.Sc. degree in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering respectively, and of one postgraduate scholar until October 1971, for the completion of his M.Sc. in Forest Economics.

During the period covered by the report six Commonwealth Scholars completed their studies in Britain and returned to Cyprus. Three of them obtained B.Sc. degrees in Electrical, Agricultural and Chemical Engineering respectively. One of them went to Canada to pursue postgraduate studies, another has been employed by Government and the third by a private firm. The other three were Government officers who completed postgraduate studies in Anaesthetics, Town Planning and Veterinary Medicine, and resumed their duties in the Departments of Medical Services, Town Planning and Housing and Veterinary Services respectively. Furthermore, two Government officers obtained their M.A. in Economics in Canada and returned to their posts in the Planning Bureau and a sixth officer returned from New Zealand where he studied for the Diploma in Child Health. It appears from the above that the Commonwealth scholarships satisfy, to some extent, the needs of the Cyprus Government in providing training for its staff in fields commanding priority under the Government's development plans.

## FIJI

Although the administration of the Plan continues to be carried out by the Secretary, Scholarships Selection Committee, the department which it comes under has changed from Localisation and Training Department to the Public Service Department, Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji.

So far six new awards have been taken up. Of these, three were for postgraduate studies and three for undergraduate studies. This does not include awards that were being extended from the year before.

Fiji would like to place on record her gratitude to those countries that have offered her Scholarships at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

## THE GAMBIA

There have been no changes in the working of the Plan in The Gambia during the reporting period. The increased competence of returning Scholars continues to have positive benefits for the institutions in which they are employed.

## GHANA

No report received.

## GUYANA

There have been no changes in the procedure established for the administration of the Plan, which continues to attract applicants from both the Government and private sectors.

During the period under review Guyana received three awards - one from Australia to enable the candidate to pursue a course in the Teaching of English as a Second Language, and two from Canada in the fields of English (M.A. degree) and Wave Mechanics.

The holder of a 1968 United Kingdom award successfully completed the D.Phil. degree course in Agricultural Economics, and was granted an extension to carry out post-doctoral research work which followed on his thesis. One 1969 United Kingdom scholar had his award extended beyond the two-year period to obtain a Ph.D. degree in Law.

Guyana is aware of the benefits which accrue from these awards, and every effort will be made to take advantage of future offers.

## INDIA

There has been no change 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 & Youth Services, Government of India is, as in previous years, responsible for its administration.

The offers of awards to India for 1971 were received from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, East Africa, Ghana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom. As usual, these awards covered a wide range of subjects. The applicants showed a particular interest in Agriculture, Basic Sciences, Engineering and Technology, the Humanities, Medicine and Veterinary Science. Applications were also received for the study of Archaeology, Fine Arts, Linguistics, etc. The awards offered by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada continued to be very popular judging by the large number of applications received for them. The Indian offer of 50 awards (45 Scholarships and 5 Fellowships) for 1970/71 was circulated to Commonwealth countries. Nominations were received from the Governments of Australia, Barbados, Canada, Ceylon, Fiji, Guyana, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the

United Kingdom. The awards utilised covered a wide range of subjects such as Anthropology, Architecture, Economics, Engineering, Fine Arts, Geography, History, Hockey Coaching, Literature, Medicine and Physical Education.

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

As most of the Indian Scholars who received the Scholarships were employed i.e., they were sponsored candidates, they rejoined their employers in India after 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 the United Kingdom and Canada.

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

The University Grants Commission, on a request from the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom agreed to co-ordinate the scheme of Commonwealth Academic Staff Awards from 1969/70 onwards. The co-ordination includes both Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships and Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarships. The University Grants Commission nominates suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom.

The programme of Commonwealth Academic Staff Awards is considered to be of real value to Indian Academics who wish to spend an academic year in a university in the United Kingdom to pursue their research interests and to participate in the teaching activities of the departments concerned. It also helps to establish worthwhile contacts between the scholars and scientists of Indian Universities and the Universities of the United Kingdom.

## JAMAICA

The official agency of the Plan in Jamaica continued to be the Ministry of Education (Post Primary Section).

For the first time since the inception of the Plan, a total of twelve graduates received awards from other countries, including one from Malaysia. Several scholars were granted extensions, usually to complete Ph.D. degree courses.

Though there have been requests for an increase in the number of awards offered by Jamaica, this has not been possible up to now. This year's award was offered to a Pakistani, who was unable to take it up.

Our Scholars have benefited greatly from the Plan, and some now hold positions of responsibility as Lecturers at the University of the West Indies and at the Institute of Technology, as Heads of Government Departments, and in the private sector, especially in the fields of Engineering, Law and Medicine.

#### KENYA

No report received.

#### LESOTHO

No report received.

#### MALAWI

The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Malawi remains the responsibility of the Chief Personnel Officer, Office of the President and Cabinet, Personnel Division (Training), P.O. Box 167, Zomba, Malawi.

During the period 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1971 five candidates were nominated for awards tenable in Britain; two to read for Ph.D. degrees in Physical and Organic Chemistry and the other three to read for M.Sc. degrees in Biochemistry.

Malawi feels that the tenure of Commonwealth Scholarships should be extended beyond two years to enable Scholars to qualify for higher degrees. The programme should also include Scholarships at undergraduate level to enable developing countries to send students on professional and specialist courses if training facilities for such courses are not available in the nominating countries.

Short term visits should be included in the operation of the Plan for University Registrars, Vice Chancellors and Senior Lecturers, etc.

The operation of the Plan in Malawi does not for the time being call for the production of a separate official report, but it is hoped that with the increasing number of Scholars, this may become necessary.

Up to now, Malawi has continued to be to a large extent a recipient country due to the limited facilities available at its institutions of higher learning.

## MALAYSIA

The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Malaysia, known as the Malaysian Liaison Committee is still being handled by the Ministry of Education Malaysia, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur. Its Committee consists of a Chairman, three members and a Secretary. They are:-

Chairman :	Director General, Public Services Department, Malaysia;
Member :	Chief Education Adviser, Malaysia;
Member :	Vice Chancellor, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur;
Member :	Vice Chancellor, National University, Kuala Lumpur;
Secretary:	Principal Assistant Secretary, Scholarship & Training Division, Ministry of Education, Malaysia.

The Committee offers awards to candidates from other Commonwealth countries tenable at the Universities in Malaysia. It also selects and nominates candidates from Malaysia for awards tenable in other Commonwealth countries.

Malaysia offers six Scholarships yearly and these awards are for postgraduate studies and research in Administration, Agriculture, Arts, Economics, Education, Engineering or Science.

From 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1971, a total of four Scholarships were held by scholars from other Commonwealth countries. The students are:-

	Name of Student	Country	Course of Study
(1)	David William	Barbados	M.A. (Education)
(2)	Emmanuel Ajayi Olaffin	Nigeria	M.A. (Geography)
(3)	John Edward Bishop	Canada	Ph.D. (Ecology)
(4)	Leonard Edwin Maganga Moogo	Kenya	Master of Education

All are for postgraduate studies at the University of Malaya. Two of these Scholars will be leaving Malaysia in May 1971.

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 awards for short term visits by senior educationists or administrators. There is also no award at undergraduate level.

Since the inception of the Plan Malaysia has sent not less than 108 Scholars to other Commonwealth countries such as Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Nigeria and Pakistan for postgraduate training. They have greatly benefited the country in various fields.

## MALTA

All aspects of the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan are still entrusted to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee which sits under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education.

Since 1 April 1970 six new Scholarships have been awarded to our nominees, one to read for a B.Sc. degree in Biochemistry in the United Kingdom, one to read for a Diploma in Ophthalmology in the United Kingdom, one to undergo postgraduate training in Dermatology in the United Kingdom, one to read for the degree of M.Educ. in Canada, one to read for the Ph.D. degree in Physics in Canada and one to read for the Dip.Educ. in Australia.

A candidate was sent to Australia to read for a B.Sc. degree in Special Mathematics but returned after one month.

Of five Scholars who were holding Scholarships during the current year, one is reading for the B.Sc. degree in Special Zoology in the United Kingdom, one is reading for the B.A. degree in Economics in the United Kingdom, one is reading for the M.R.C.P. in Neurology in the United Kingdom, one is reading for the M.A. degree in Audio Visual Aids in Canada, and one is reading for the B.Sc. degree in Mathematics.

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. At present, a candidate from Hong Kong is reading for a degree in Medicine.

The return of Commonwealth Scholars from abroad is not a problem. All Commonwealth Scholars are making valuable contributions 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 to work-related awards.

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

It is regretted that Malta did not participate in the Fifth Commonwealth Education Conference in Canberra 1971.

## MAURITIUS

There have been no changes in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Mauritius since 1 April 1970. The selection of candidates for nomination is carried out by an "ad hoc" committee appointed by the Ministry of Education & 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. In addition, a representative of the Ministry of Economic Planning & Development is invited to sit on the Commonwealth Selection Committee. Whenever possible, a representative of the donor country is also invited to participate in the work of the local Selection Committee.

During the period under review, Mauritius received 14 awards under the Plan from the Governments of Canada, Cyprus, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

It is noted with gratitude that one Commonwealth Scholar in Australia has been allowed an extension of Scholarship to prepare the Master's or Ph.D. degree.

A report on the operation of the Plan in Mauritius is shortly to be published in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Education & Cultural Affairs for 1970.

## NAURU

No report received.

## NEW ZEALAND

There have been no new developments in the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in New Zealand since our last report.

There will be 27 scholars holding Commonwealth Scholarships in New Zealand during the first term of 1971. Of these, one will be in the fifth year, four in the fourth year, five in the third year, ten in the second year and seven in the first year. Eight Scholars completed their courses during the year and returned home, all with the qualifications for which they came to New Zealand. Three further Scholars, whose awards have terminated, are remaining in New Zealand to complete their degrees.

New Zealand has been able to nominate 16 candidates for Scholarships tenable in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom and 13 New Zealanders took up study abroad during 1970.

Dr. E.R. Leach, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Professor R.H. Samuel, Emeritus Professor of German from Melbourne University, visited New Zealand as Commonwealth Prestige Fellows.

## NIGERIA

The Federal Scholarship Board continues to be responsible for the administrative work in connection with Commonwealth Scholarship Awards. There was no change in the machinery set up and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities continues to help in considering the applications for Nigerian awards.

An award was made at the undergraduate level for a degree in Law in addition to awards at Postgraduate level. There were three extensions to enable Scholars to qualify for their Ph.D. degrees. An important development during the period is the great increase in the number of research facilities in Nigerian Universities. It is the belief of this Scholarship agency that efforts should be made to help in the development of the Universities of less-developed member countries of the Commonwealth by creating opportunities for professors of the highly developed Universities to work in some of the new Universities.

## PAKISTAN

No report received.

## RHODESIA

Owing to the current circumstances it has not been possible to include a report on the working of the Plan in Rhodesia for 1970/71. The numbers of Rhodesian Scholars studying in other countries are included in the statistical tables in Appendix V. A number of nominations of Rhodesian applicants for awards tenable in Britain in the coming year were received through the Overseas Development Administration in London.

## SIERRA LEONE

No report received.

## SINGAPORE

As in previous years, the administration of the Plan remains the responsibility of the Public Service Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Phay Seng Whatt.

During the period under review, 9 new Scholarships were awarded. Of these, 7 were awarded by the United Kingdom, 1 by the Australian and one by the New Zealand Governments.

There were, at the close of the review period, 15 Commonwealth Scholars abroad. 13 have returned to serve in either the public service or the local institutions of higher learning.

## SWAZILAND

No report received.

## TANZANIA

No report received.

## TONGA

The Scholarships Advisory Committee has responsibility for the general administrative arrangements. The Minister of Education is Chairman of this Committee and the Director of Education functions as adviser and executive to it. The Scholarships and Vocational Guidance Officer in the Education Department is Secretary to the Committee and is responsible to the Director for all follow-up action.

Membership of the Committee is broadly based to include a representative of the secondary schools, the Statutory Boards and Government departments. Committee may also co-opt as necessary.

In Tonga applications are not invited for awards under any particular scheme but for fields of study and courses which meet the territory's training requirements. The nominees selected and their chosen fields of study are then allocated to the most suitable and relevant scheme.

The scheme generally works very well for Tonga. It might be indicated however that more liberal consideration could be given to the needs of Tonga for places in first degree courses in medicine and science.

In particular it should be realised that the opportunities for studies in medicine at first degree level are very limited in the Region.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

No changes or additions have taken place in the administration of the Plan in Trinidad and Tobago since April 1970.

During this period two Scholars were granted extensions of tenure of their Commonwealth Scholarships beyond two years to qualify for Ph.D. degrees in Economics and Education.

There has been no activity in the field of Visiting Fellowships or other senior awards.

No official report on the operation of the Plan in this country has been or is expected to be published, neither has a Handbook on the award of the Trinidad and Tobago Commonwealth Scholarships been published. This country offers one annual postgraduate award in Tropical Agriculture tenable at the University of the West Indies.

There is one point related to the operation of the Plan which is causing us some difficulty in certain cases. Some countries make their offer of awards known to us shortly before the closing date specified by them for the submission of nominations. This leaves us very little time to publicise the offers, receive and process applications. In fact, it is often impossible for us to make nominations by the specified closing date in such cases.

It is suggested therefore, that all donor Governments be asked to give as far as possible, at least three (preferably four) months notice of the availability of awards.

## UGANDA

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has continued to work smoothly. The administrative machinery for the selection of candidates remained the same as in the previous years.

In some cases however, we were not able to send any nominations in response to some member Countries' invitations. This was not because we were not interested in those offers, but it was due to shortage of suitably qualified candidates. All the same, we are very grateful to all those member Countries which have offered to us training facilities under the scheme.

There was a considerable increase in the number of applications received in response to the advertisements, but as in the past, the majority of the applicants were requesting courses of low priority as far as manpower

requirements were concerned, and as such they were not recommended.

In some cases however, the applicants' educational background and practical experience were not good enough for the type of courses they were intending to pursue, while in others, the candidates could not be released by their employers, due to shortage of staff, to enable them to go for further studies.

As in the past a number of member Countries offered to us scholarships for undergraduate courses which are not available locally, but due to lack of candidates with the required or acceptable educational qualifications we have not unfortunately, been able to utilize these offers. Nevertheless, we would like to express our gratitude to those Countries for their co-operation and continuing interest in our development.

Returning scholars have readily been absorbed either in the Civil Service, Parastatal Bodies or in academic posts depending on their academic achievements.

## WESTERN SAMOA

The Plan is still being administered by the Staff Training and Scholarship Committee which is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of all training awards offered to the Western Samoan Government.

Western Samoa does not award scholarships to students of other Commonwealth countries. The Fifth Commonwealth Conference provided useful information and contacts from the donor countries in this area of Commonwealth participation.

Undergraduate scholarship awards are still the most urgently required in all fields, but more particularly in secondary school teaching.

Short term visits for senior educationists or officers in other specialised fields would also be most useful.

The difficulties that can arise in connection with returning scholars to their home countries after training overseas, could be minimised by placing our students in countries closer to Western Samoa (e.g. Australia, New Zealand) and through strict application of immigration regulations.

Placing students for university study within a certain geographic region is also helpful when school terms are taken into consideration. Often the closing dates of certain applications occur long before external examination results are available for Western Samoan students.

Western Samoa would welcome the opportunity to suggest areas of study in which fellowships could be made available.

## ZAMBIA

There have been no additions or changes in the machinery of the working of the Plan in Zambia between 1 April 1970 and 31 March 1971. The Government has as yet not decided to take on the responsibilities of an awarding country.

With the increased output of graduates from the University of Zambia we hope to make full use of the awards made available under the Plan and it is hoped that the awarding countries will be able to offer more Scholarships to our nominees.