

SUMMARY OF THE WORKING OF THE PLAN IN THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Australia

As in previous years the smooth functioning of the Plan continues to be impeded by the failure of some countries to submit nominations by the end of July. As a result, especially where it is necessary to contact more than one university to obtain the study facilities required, the applicant receives the offer of a Scholarship at a time so late that he must make hurried arrangements for his final departure if he is to take up the award at the required time.

After a careful examination of changes in living costs, approval was given for an increase in the living allowance and marriage allowance of Scholars holding Australian awards under the Plan. The new rates were payable from January 1968. Details are given in Appendix II to this report.

It is intended that the Handbook for students coming to Australia will in future be revised annually. The 1968 edition was distributed to Australian posts overseas and, where there is no Australian post, to Scholarship agencies, so that Scholars would receive a booklet before leaving their own countries. Copies were also distributed to Scholars already in Australia.

The number of application received from Australian graduates for the awards of other countries under the Plan continues at a high level and is only fractionally lower than the record number recorded in the previous year. Candidates were of high academic calibre and represented a wide diversity of interests.

Most Scholars who have taken up awards under the Plan have honoured their moral obligation to return to Australia on conclusion of the award. Of 117 Australian Scholars who took up awards in other countries during the four-year period 1961/64, 96 had returned to Australia by 30 June 1967, or, with the approval of the Australian nominating authority, were continuing their studies or obtaining relevant experience in the awarding countries.

Most of those Scholars who have returned to Australia have taken up positions as staff members of Australian universities. All have spoken highly of the value to them of the academic work which they have been enabled to do under their Scholarships in other Commonwealth countries.

Several requests have been received during the year from Scholars who wish to remain for a longer period in the awarding country for further study or to take up another Scholarship or to accept an academic post for a limited period. These requests have been viewed sympathetically in all cases where it has been considered that the Scholarship holders had the intention of finally returning to Australia.

Barbados

The machinery used for the administration of the Plan during the period under review remained as before. The Ministry of Education is the agency for the Plan and a Committee is set up to interview

candidates and make recommendations for selection.

The agency in Barbados would like to see greater consideration given to applications for undergraduate places in professional, technical and specialised fields of study.

Applications for Scholarships made available by Britain and Canada are more numerous than those of other countries. An increasing interest, however, is being shown in Australian, New Zealand and Indian awards.

Commonwealth Scholars are making a valuable contribution in the medical, engineering and teaching fields.

Botswana

Report not received

Britain

The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, with its secretariat provided by the Association of Commonwealth Universities, continued to act as the official agency for the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Britain, while responsibility for the payment of Scholars' emoluments, their accommodation, travel and general welfare remained with the British Council. In May 1967 the Rt. Hon. Douglas Houghton, C.H., M.P., was appointed Chairman of the Commission in succession to the late Earl of Kilmuir.

During the period under report 210 new awards were taken up, so that in the first term (October to December 1967) of the academic year 1967/68 a total of 538 Scholars were holding awards. In addition there were five Visiting Professors, five Senior Medical Fellows, and 65 Medical Fellows: thus the total of awards held in Britain this year under the Plan (613) is evidence of the major expansion which has taken place since April 1966 in the number of senior awards in medicine and allied fields.

The year has in fact witnessed a steady development of the medical awards scheme established in 1966. During the period covered by this report 23 Senior Medical Fellowships, 65 Medical Fellowships and 37 Medical Scholarships were awarded. Though obviously many of these will be taken up after March 1968, nevertheless the Commission had already very nearly reached its original target, proposed in April 1966. It was then intended that there should be a total of 150 medical postgraduates training under the Plan in Britain at any one time, and by November 1967 in fact there were no fewer than 139 Senior Fellows, Fellows, and Medical Scholars holding awards in Britain.

There has continued to be a heavy preponderance of candidates for the new Medical Fellowships from India: nearly two-thirds of the Fellowships which were offered during the year went to Indian candidates. As the awards become better known in parts of the Commonwealth other than India the lack of balance shows signs of being corrected. It is in any event less marked when the medical awards scheme is taken as a whole, as the proportion of Senior

Fellowships and Medical Scholarships awarded to Indians is much less, amounting to about one-third and one-sixth of the total for these categories respectively.

During the year the Commission received a number of requests from Medical Fellows whose awards were about to expire for substantial extension of their Fellowships beyond the initial twelve-month period or for permission to remain in this country for a further time not supported by the Commission's funds, usually in order to undertake additional training. The Commission has adopted a firm policy of refusing to countenance such requests, notwithstanding the pressing pleas sometimes made by eminent supervisors on behalf of Fellows, unless the agreement of the Commonwealth Scholarship agency in the Fellow's own country has been forthcoming. Clearly the purpose of the new scheme, which is intended essentially to help in the creation or expansion of facilities for medical education in the overseas Commonwealth, would be frustrated if Fellows were to remain in Britain for a time instead of returning home immediately on the expiration of their awards.

The Commission has had considerable experience of the problem of deferred return home in relation to Scholars on the general scheme in earlier years. A comprehensive analysis has now been carried out for Scholars who took up awards during the first four years of the scheme. This shows that of 809 Scholars taking up awards up to 1963, only 7 per cent (i.e. 57) have clearly disregarded their obligation to return home. The analysis has given valuable information about the motives in some cases for Scholars from these years who appear not yet to have returned home; some of them, of course, are expected to return home in the next twelve or eighteen months.

Of the 199 Commonwealth Scholars completing the tenure of their awards in Britain during the current reporting period 37 are recorded as having qualified for doctorates; 24 for master's degrees; six for postgraduates diplomas; 10 for first degrees; and 12 for higher medical qualifications. Two were pursuing research not leading to any degree, while results for most of the remainder are not yet available.

In the Seventh Annual Report an interim account was given of the results obtained by those Scholars whose awards expired between 1 April 1966 and 31 March 1967. It is now possible to give fuller details for that period: of the 195 Scholars whose awards expired between those dates 153 obtained the qualifications for which their Commonwealth Scholarships were offered, as follows: 83 doctorates; 34 master's degrees; 10 postgraduate diplomas; 12 first degrees; and 14 higher medical qualifications. Four other Scholars pursuing research not leading to university degrees completed their studies satisfactorily. 26 of the remaining 38 still have the opportunity to complete the requirements for degrees or diplomas, while five resigned their awards or discontinued study without taking examinations and seven either took and failed examinations or have allowed their registration to lapse without completing.

Mention was made in Appendix II of the Seventh Annual Report of a proposed augmentation of the basic maintenance allowances under the Commonwealth Scholarships tenable in Britain. The increase, which was of the order of approximately 10% over the previous rate,

came into effect on 1 September 1967; details of the new rates are given in Appendix II (Page 42 below). Approval was also given during the year for an increase in the rate of supplementation paid by the Commission to British students holding awards financed by the Government of India under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

The Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference was held in Lagos from 24 February to 9 March 1968 and among the members of the British delegation attending the Conference were Sir Douglas Logan, Principal of the University of London and a member of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission, and Mr. E. E. Temple, Joint Secretary. At the Conference Sir Douglas Logan took the Chair at the meetings of Committee A (on the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and Higher Education) and Mr. Temple acted as Secretary to the Working Party which was set up to consider the day-to-day administration of the Plan.

The Conference accepted a proposal by the British Government for the institution under the Plan of a scheme of Fellowships commencing in the year 1968/69 with ten awards in the hope of gradually increasing the number to a possible maximum of 50 awards a year if adequate finance is provided and a clear need for these awards is shown. These awards would normally be tenable for up to one year at postdoctoral level for training in a United Kingdom university or comparable institution. These non-medical Fellowships are intended for young lecturers in universities in the developing Commonwealth who by this training will be fitted for greater responsibilities. It was proposed that the channel of nominations for these Fellowships and for up to ten per cent of the general Scholarships should not be restricted to the Commonwealth Scholarship agency in each country but should be open to overseas universities direct or university and other bodies in Britain.

The British Government has requested the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission to administer the new awards, and the Commission's secretariat has informed scholarship agencies in other countries of its intention to do so.

In 1967/68, competitions were held to select suitably qualified British students for nominations to 13 countries. The availability of all awards was widely advertised both in the national press and throughout British Universities. As a result of the scrutiny of applications received and the subsequent interviews, 82 candidates were nominated for awards offered by 12 of these countries. There was again a slight increase in the number of British applicants, but the demand for awards generously made available by certain developing countries was still disappointingly small.

A plea has been made in previous years for the acceleration of the process of selection by certain countries, but during the present period there have again in some cases been long delays between the submission of nominations and the selection by awarding countries of successful candidates. In this context the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission is gratified by and fully endorses the recommendation of the Lagos Conference that all communication between Scholarship agencies, but in particular where the selection of candidates is concerned, should be as swift and timely as possible.

The Commonwealth Visiting Professorships held by Professors K.J. Laidler (Canada), J.D. McCaughey (Australia), Samuel Mathai (India), A.J. Paintal (India), J.D. Peter (Canada), J.P. Quirk (Australia) and C.G.F. Simkin (New Zealand) expired in the course of 1967/68. New Professorships were taken up as follows:

Dr. C.E. Beeby of New Zealand at the University of London;
Professor D.G.H. Hall of Jamaica at the University of Exeter;
Professor R.W. Stewart of Canada at the University of
Cambridge;
Professor T.W. Swan of Australia at the University of
Southampton;
Professor J.G. Woodsworth of Canada at the University of
Reading;

BAHAMAS

For the period 1 April 1967 to 31 March 1968 five applications were received by the Ministry of Education, Nassau, Bahamas and five nominations were made for awards under the Plan - two tenable in Canada for a survey in Education and study in Biology; two tenable in the United Kingdom in the fields of agriculture and science; and one tenable in New Zealand in the field of statistics.

One British award was offered provisionally to W.J.G. Eneas, pursuing a Doctorate in Agriculture, and one Canadian award to Sidney Russell for study in Biology. The New Zealand nomination is still under consideration.

As a rule delay in nominating arises from the fact that applicants must obtain references from academic referees who live outside the Colony as there are no institutions of higher learning in the Bahamas. Unsuccessful applicants continue to enquire whether reasons for rejection are given by awarding countries.

The Bahamas now has two firm awards under the Plan, one at Sir George Williams University in Canada for B.A. general and one in Electronics at the University of Southampton. In addition there are two provisional awards, one in Biology in Canada and one in Agriculture in the United Kingdom.

No Scholar has yet returned to the Bahamas to take up work after having taken advantage of these awards.

BERMUDA

Interest in the Plan continues to be minimal due largely to the fact that a population as small as that in Bermuda is unlikely to produce more than two possible candidates of the required standing in any one year. Education, or rather the teaching profession, has been the chief beneficiary to the present and the fact that the Colony's Sixth Form Centre will be staffed by a preponderance of holders of advanced degrees is in no small way due to the continued support extended to Commonwealth Scholarship recipients.

Fresh interest has been shown in the possibilities of study abroad for senior serving Government officers in public administration and in education. There will undoubtedly be special applications from mature students in the future.

BRITISH HONDURAS

There have been no changes in the administrative machinery of the Plan in this country since 1 April 1967. The Ministry of Education is the responsible agency in British Honduras.

During the period under review one award was offered to a candidate from British Honduras for a postgraduate course in anaesthetics in Britain. The holders of two awards offered in 1966 are still studying in Canada, and one trainee returned from Britain after a course leading to the Final Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Land Surveying Division. He is working with the Survey Department.

Numerous applications for Scholarships to undertake undergraduate work are received, especially for Canadian and United Kingdom awards. The return of other nationals from abroad who are undergoing training at present will make it possible for this country to make greater use of the Plan in future, especially in view of the need for advanced and specialised knowledge which is made available under the Plan.

There are no institutions of higher learning in British Honduras, which is a nominating country. The operation of the Plan therefore fulfils a much felt need and it is to be hoped that British Honduras will accordingly continue to receive benefits under the scheme. No Visiting Fellowships or other Senior awards were offered to British Honduras and there is not much likelihood of these being necessary for a while longer. The country remains, nevertheless, grateful for the benefits accruing from awards under the Plan.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

No additions or changes have taken place in the operation of the Plan in the period under review, except that the address of the Commonwealth Scholarship agency is now Director of Education, Department of Education, Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Students with Australian and New Zealand university entrance qualifications are coming forward in greater numbers, and it is hoped to take greater advantage of the scheme than has been possible in the past.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

There has been no change in the administration of the Plan during the period under review. One teacher started a four-year degree course at Acadia University in Canada in September 1967 and there were already two teachers from the British Virgin Islands at Mount Allison University, Canada. Nominations have been submitted of one candidate for a British award and of two candidates who wish to commence first degree courses in September 1968 for Canadian awards.

BRUNEI

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

Fiji

All nominations continue to be made by the Scholarship Selection Committee which consists of the Director of Education, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, the Controller of Establishment and four other members of various races. Representatives of the awarding countries (where Commissions are established in Fiji) are invited to attend the selection meeting.

At present, first degree level studies have not begun at the University of the South Pacific (established February 1968 in Suva, Fiji). First year degree level studies will begin in 1969. There is a possibility that Fiji may become an awarding country in future.

The calibre and number of applications for awards under the Plan have risen in recent years as a result of an increasing number of Fiji Government Scholarships awarded for first degree studies and the greater number of private students who study in New Zealand, Australia and India.

Awards under the Plan will play a very significant role in enabling promising graduates to study for higher degrees needed in staffing the university.

Reports on the Plan are confined to the statistical tables included in the annual report of the Department of Education.

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

GIBRALTAR

The composition of the Gibraltar agency remains as last year and considerable benefit has been derived from the contribution of representatives of the community.

The holder of a United Kingdom Scholarship awarded in September 1965 has now obtained a University post in Britain and will therefore not be returning to Gibraltar to teach as expected.

At present there are two Gibraltarians studying in Britain under the Plan, both nominated in 1966. One is following a two-year post-graduate course in Electrical Engineering at Swansea. He proposes to return to practise in Gibraltar in July 1969. The other, having completed teacher training, is studying for a B.Sc. general degree in Chemistry, Psychology, and Mathematics at London University. His intention, so far, is to teach in Gibraltar on his return in July 1970.

The Scholarships are publicised in the local press, radio and television. The number of enquires received remains high, a tendency which has been increasing in the case of all study awards since the closing of the Spanish frontier.

In 1967 there were two nominations for awards tenable in Britain, but neither was successful and there were no applications for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The initial notice of the availability of awards and offers of awards should be dealt with at Government level, and correspondence should therefore be addressed to the Resident Commissioner, Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The administrative arrangements for selection and nomination of candidates becomes the responsibility of the Chief Education Officer, who is thus the corresponding officer on all other matters.

As a nominating country which does not expect to produce its first graduate until the end of 1968, and which has no facilities within it for undergraduate studies, the Colony's interest is in awards at the undergraduate level only. Two nominations were made during 1967/68, but awards were not obtained.

One Commonwealth Scholar returned to the Colony from Australia after having successfully completed a secondary teacher training course, to which he had earlier been transferred from a B.Sc. degree course. He has gained considerably from his Australian training and experiences in comparison with the limited opportunities which are available in the Colony's coral atoll environment. He has joined the staff of the Colony's Government Secondary School.

HONG KONG

In making nominations the local Selection Committee continues to base its selection of candidates for awards on the academic quality, personality and future potentiality of the candidate, the spread of specialised subjects in various disciplines and the relevance and usefulness of proposed research programmes to the needs of the Hong Kong community either directly or in the long run. It is stressed once again that Hong Kong has increasingly been benefitted by the Plan.

Hong Kong continues to make awards under the Plan for post-graduate studies. The awards of three Scholars have been extended for from three to six months to enable them to complete their research programmes. The present three award-holders, one of whom is on extension, are respectively pursuing studies for higher degrees in Engineering, Chinese History and Philosophy.

With effect from September 1968 the Hong Kong awards scheme will be extended to include the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

NEW HEBRIDES

The administration of the Plan continues to be the responsibility of the Senior Education Officer of the British Residency Education Service at the Education Office, Port Vila, Efate.

As the British Secondary School has not yet reached the level of the General Certificate of Education, it has been necessary to send pupils overseas to Australia, New Zealand and the British Solomon Islands for secondary education. Postgraduate awards have not yet been applicable, but three New Hebrideans have been studying at Australian Universities on awards made under the Plan by Australia for undergraduate study.

ST. HELENA

The Commonwealth Scholarship agency in St. Helena has nothing to report on the period 1 April 1967 - 31 March 1968.

SEYCHELLES

The Colony of Seychelles is a nominating country under the Plan and in 1967/68 received invitations to nominate from a number of Commonwealth countries including Britain, Canada, Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon and Hong Kong. As there is only a small number of Seychellois graduates in the Colony and these are not available to pursue research overseas, no nominations were made to any country for an award at postgraduate level. Undergraduate nominations were, however, submitted to Canada and two awards have been offered and accepted by Seychellois students, both to be taken up later in 1968. Nominations for awards at undergraduate level were also made to New Zealand and Britain but no awards were made.

Most such undergraduate studies are well catered for by other agencies and it is therefore unlikely that Seychelles will be able to increase its number of nominations, certainly at postgraduate level, although, where appropriate, nominations at undergraduate level will continue to be made.

SOUTH ARABIA

There was no change in 1967/68 in the method of administering the Plan. As in previous years awards were published in the local press. During 1967 invitations to submit nominations for awards were received from Canada, Ceylon, East Africa, New Zealand, Malaysia and Britain. Four applications were made for Scholarships tenable in Canada, Britain and New Zealand, two for studies at postgraduate level and two at undergraduate level.

During the period 1 April 1967 - 31 March 1968 South Arabia became, as the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, an independent country outside the Commonwealth. For most of the reporting period, however, South Arabia, as such, remained a participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, and is included in this Report accordingly.

SWAZILAND

Swaziland welcomes the extension of the Plan to include the provision of Scholarships at undergraduate level and awards for professional and technical fields of study and for education. It is not at present concerned with encouraging its Scholars to qualify for Ph.D. degrees and it is not short of opportunities for senior educationalists and administrators to make short term study visits.

An aspect of the administration of the Plan which gives some cause for concern is the insufficiency of information provided as to the subjects being studied by a Scholar and his progress. It is thought that half-yearly reports should be made to the nominating authority.

TONGA

Tonga should be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered especially for postgraduate studies when there are more suitable graduate candidates available. At this stage of its development, however, Tonga requires more graduate students who should return and contribute early rather than numbers of people with higher degrees whose contribution would be delayed and for whom positions must be created. Generally speaking, awards at the undergraduate level are of most assistance to Tonga. An extension of opportunities into other fields (in addition to the parallel scheme of Teacher Training awards) would also be beneficial to Tonga.

THE WEST INDIES

Leeward Islands

Antigua

There have been no changes in the machinery set up to administer the Plan in Antigua. Scholarships are advertised in the local press in accordance with the instructions of the awarding country. A local committee processes the applications and submits the names of the eligible applicants in order of priority to the Ministry of Social Service for transmission.

No official report has been, or is to be published in Antigua on the working of the Plan. It will be recalled that in previous years emphasis was laid on the fact that the urgent need of this territory at this stage of its development was for scholarships to be made available in large numbers for first degree courses in Arts and in Science in particular.

It is, therefore, encouraging to observe that under special circumstances awards may be made at undergraduate level. It is believed that as a result of this, the plan will be of greater service to the territory in that it will meet its needs more effectively. We hope that the Scheme will be extended.

Montserrat

The operation of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has continued without any significant change for the period under review.

Two postgraduate awards were accepted by candidates from Montserrat - one for further study in Administration tenable in Canada, and the other for research in Tropical Veterinary Medicine tenable in Britain.

As a nominating country, Montserrat is high 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 but are under bond to this effect.

St. Christopher - Nevis - Anguilla

There have been no additions or changes in the machinery for the administration of the Plan, or in the general working of the Plan, for the period 1 April 1967 - 31 March 1968.

Five applications for Scholarships in the United Kingdom and Canada were received but only one candidate could be nominated by the Government for an award tenable in the United Kingdom. This nomination was not successful owing to the fact that the course selected by the candidate would not be completed during the tenure of the award.

Windward Islands

Dominica

During the period under review a single award was offered and taken up, enabling a candidate from Dominica to read for a first degree in Home Economics at a Canadian institution.

Two Scholars returned to Dominica having completed courses of training at postgraduate level in the United Kingdom. One has taken up an appointment as Headmaster of the only Government secondary school for boys in the island while the other is now Registrar of the Supreme Court. One person whose training in Britain was financed from Commonwealth Scholarship funds returned to that country to seek employment, after having given a year's service as a teacher in Dominica.

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

Grenada

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan provides the gateway to higher education for some of Grenada's most brilliant students who otherwise would not have the opportunity of studying in universities abroad. The experience gained by Scholars abroad is of inestimable value and the cross-fertilisation of ideas to which they are subjected obviously would serve them in good stead in their attempt to make a contribution towards the development of their own country.

There has been no significant change in the machinery for the administration of the Plan; Grenada continues to nominate candidates for undergraduate courses.

St. Lucia

No additional changes have taken place in the machinery set up for the administration of the plan in our country since 1 April, 1967, nor have there been any changes in the title or address of our Commonwealth Scholarship Agency.

The need has not arisen to extend the tenure of Commonwealth Scholars beyond two years to enable Scholars to qualify for the Ph.D. degree or for other purposes, but the need for more places at undergraduate level is still very keenly felt.

There has been a bias in the offers of awards towards applicants intending to pursue courses in professional and technical fields.

St Lucia has benefitted from the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in the following ways:-

One of the two Scholars who held an award in Britain is a Field Co-ordinator with the Banana Growers Association, the other has become a Town Planner. Of the Scholars who have held awards in Canada, one has become an Assistant Agricultural Superintendent and two have taken up posts at St. Mary's College.

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

St. Vincent

Report not received

Canada

The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee is pleased to report that the Plan in Canada is operating satisfactorily and there have been no additions or changes in the administrative arrangements for the programme.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada continues to provide the secretariat for the Committee which is responsible for the selection, placement and academic supervision of holders of Canadian awards; the Committee is also responsible for the selection of Canadian nominees for the awards offered under this Plan by other countries of the Commonwealth. The cost of these services is borne by the External Aid Office of the Government of Canada which remains responsible for the financial and "housekeeping" arrangements.

During the year under report 79 new awards were taken up, so that in the first term (September to December 1967) of the academic year 1967/68, a total of 259 Scholars were holding awards. The latter figure, which does not include those holding Senior Fellowships indicates that Canada has exceeded 250 awards for the second consecutive year.

The Committee is, however, concerned that some Scholars have apparently been unable to find suitable employment upon return home, and therefore wishes to draw to the attention of nominating countries that Canada understands that candidates who are nominated for a higher degree should normally be able to use their advanced studies to their own and their country's benefits.

During the year six Visiting Fellowships were taken up by:

Dr. C.W. Dixon of New Zealand at the University of Alberta;
Mr. J. Kisaka of Uganda at the Ontario Teachers' Federation;

Mr. F. Kusiwa of Tanzania at the Provincial Association of Catholic Teachers of Quebec;
Professor R.C. Mehrotra of India at the University of Western Ontario;
Dr. J.W. Mullin of the United Kingdom at the University of New Brunswick;
Chief J. Ojo of Nigeria at the Manitoba Teachers' Society.

The Committee was unable to maintain its full complement of Research Fellowships since only one of the three awards offered could be accepted. Dr. E. Lightfoot of the United Kingdom visited the University of Calgary under this provision.

There has been no diminution in the number or quality of Canadian applications for overseas awards. In a number of instances, Canadians have been granted Scholarships for research in the awarding country towards a degree of a Canadian university and the reports received upon their progress indicate that this type of application will continue to be favourably considered.

Ceylon

The Plan continues to be extremely popular in both the public and private sectors and continues to attract applicants of a high calibre. Scholars who have returned to Ceylon on completion of their studies are making a valuable contribution in their respective positions.

During the period under review Ceylon has received 19 new awards, most of them being in fields where there is a dearth of qualified personnel in Ceylon. In addition fifteen Scholars from Ceylon have had the tenure of their awards extended during this period.

Ceylon has been able to award three Scholarships during the reporting period, two of which have already been taken up. One was to a student from Barbados to follow an undergraduate course in Physics (Special) at the University of Ceylon. The other was to a student from Guyana to follow the Junior Technical Officers' Course in Electrical Engineering at the Ceylon College of Technology, which is the leading Technical Institution in the Island. The third award, which has been accepted but not taken up yet, was offered to an Indian student for postgraduate study at the University of Ceylon leading to the Master's Degree in Veterinary Science.

Cyprus

Cyprus has no institution at university level and therefore is mainly a nominating country under the Plan. As an awarding country it makes available to other Commonwealth countries every two years five two-year Scholarships in Forestry, tenable at the Prodomos 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. Two Scholarships were awarded, one for undergraduate study in Agricultural Engineering and one for postgraduate

study in Veterinary Medicine. Britain has extended the awards of two undergraduate Scholars until July 1969, for completion of their B.Sc. degrees in Civil Engineering, and of one postgraduate Scholar until March 1968, to complete his research in Metallurgy and obtain the M.Phil. degree.

Six candidates have been nominated for 1968 British awards for postgraduate study in Veterinary Medicine, Medicine, Road Design, and Town Planning, and four candidates for undergraduate study in Electrical, Civil and Chemical Engineering.

Canada has extended the postgraduate award of a Cypriot Scholar until May 1968, to enable the holder to obtain his M.Sc. degree in Entomology. Nominations have been made for 1968 Canadian awards in various fields at both the undergraduate and the postgraduate level.

During the period under review one Commonwealth Scholar has returned to Cyprus from Canada after obtaining his M.A. degree in Economics. He is employed in the Ministry of Communications and Works, where his training will prove of great value.

At the fourth Commonwealth Education Conference held in Lagos, Nigeria, the Cyprus Delegation agreed with the deliberations and the recommendations of Committee A as they appear in Chapter V of the Report which was adopted by the Conference. It is hoped that the additional awards announced at the Conference by Britain will enable Cyprus to secure an increase in the number of awards made to it hitherto.

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. As a result of reorganisations at the Kampala Post Office, the address of the University of East Africa is now P.O. Box 7110, Kampala.

Early in the reporting period one of the Scholars mentioned in the Seventh Annual Report resigned his Scholarship and returned to Britain. This left two vacant Scholarships, which were advertised and filled by two Scholars from Canada. The holder of the third Scholarship has extended his studies in order to submit a Ph.D. thesis and the extension of his Scholarship is under sympathetic consideration.

The Gambia

The Scholarship Advisory Committee was reconstituted in December 1967. It now consists of twelve members whose tenure of office is limited to three years. The Director of Education remains ex-officio Chairman of the Committee which now makes provision for more adequate representation of religious as well as of female interests. It is pleasing to report that among the new members of the Committee are two former Commonwealth Fellows as well as a former holder of a Commonwealth Teacher Training award.

Postgraduate awards were offered by 13 Commonwealth countries but only two awards were taken up. C.S.Y. Jow was offered an award to enable him to take the course in African Studies for the M.A. degree of the University of Sussex. O. Jah was offered an award to enable him to take the course in Islamic studies for the M.A. degree of the McGill University.

H.B. Semega-Janneh who had been reading for the M.A. (Econ) degree in Economics of the University of Manchester returned to The Gambia in October 1967. On the other hand, L.A. M'Bye's award was extended to enable him to read for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Birmingham. He returned to The Gambia briefly in March 1968 in the course of doing field work for his thesis on "Africans in British Administration in West Africa in the Nineteenth Century".

As stated in previous Reports the needs of the country would, for sometime to come, be met by more awards being made at the undergraduate level. However, there is reason to think that within the next few years there will be no shortage of applicants for postgraduate awards. The problems then would be the matter of suitable employment opportunities for holders of higher degrees. For the time being, however, this situation has not been reached. H.B. Semega-Janneh who returned to The Gambia in October 1967 now heads the Economics Division of the Senegalo-Gambian Secretariat, an organ which has been set up by the Governments of The Gambia and Senegal to implement policies agreed upon by both countries as well as to undertake studies of mutual interest to both.

A Visiting Fellowship has been offered by the Government of Canada: it will be taken up in October-November 1968.

The Publication of an Administrative Handbook which was authorised at the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference would be of great advantage to the Scholarship Advisory Committee.

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, The Scholarships Secretariat, P.O. Box M.75, Accra.

During the past year, it has not been possible for Ghana to advertise its awards under the Plan, to take effect in October 1968. The leaflet describing the range of studies possible in Ghana is in process of revision, and it has proved difficult to establish what programmes of postgraduate study and research can be offered at local Universities and Research Institutes. In the case of the Universities uncertainty about the senior staff has necessitated from time to time reappraisal of the courses which can be offered at higher degree level. At the same time, a major reorganisation of Institutes associated with the Ghana Academy of Sciences has been taking place following the report of the Commission under the late Sir John Cockcroft. From 1969 onwards Ghana should be in position to offer a much wider and more precise range of courses and research facilities.

A number of applications for awards under the Plan, however,

were received, although there has been no general announcement of the availability of awards; these are being considered in as far as they are in fields of study which can be provided immediately. Future candidates for Commonwealth Scholarships tenable in Ghana should note that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the University in Ghana to provide housing for Scholars who are accompanied by wives and children.

Ghana still wishes to obtain training for Ghanaians in certain fields of undergraduate study which are not available in Ghana, e.g. Veterinary Medicine, Dentistry and Mining Engineering. Opportunities of sending young Ghanaians to Universities in other developing countries in the Commonwealth would be welcomed but it is realised that we cannot expect this type of operation to be financed by the host countries concerned. There would seem to be a case for the establishment of a central Commonwealth Scholarships fund to finance this type of "third country" training.

Ghana is appreciative of the contribution to higher education and training which it receives from the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. It is sometimes felt, however, that colleagues in the more developed countries are a little shocked by Ghana's attitude in regarding the Plan as "training". This attitude, of course, emerges when the Ghana agency appears to be adopting an obstructive attitude to requests that individual Scholars be permitted to realise their undoubted academic potential by continuing their study and research beyond the period stated in their original award. It is impossible to regard such requests with the objectivity which might be expected; the Ghana agency's attitude is determined by manpower priorities in the immediate or not-too-distant future. At the same time, there have been too many instances of Ghanaians who have obtained such high and specialised qualifications that Ghana cannot offer them employment - at least on terms and conditions which they would be prepared to accept.

Guyana

In the period under review, the Plan continued to be administered by the Ministry of Education, whose Chief Education Officer in collaboration with the Principal Training Officer (now attached to the newly created Public Service Ministry) was responsible for the preliminary work of inviting applications and processing them. The Chief Education Officer was also Chairman of the Scholarships Selection Committee which, after interviewing applicants, made recommendations for the Minister's approval in respect of this country's nominees.

Guyana was invited for the first time to participate in the competition for 1969 Australian awards, two of which have been reserved for smaller Commonwealth territories. During the period also, a Guyanese for the first time was the recipient of one of the Medical Fellowships made available by the British Government within the framework of the Plan.

Three 1966 winners of Canadian awards have had their Scholarships extended to 1969 to enable them to qualify for the Ph.D. in Economics, Physics and Sociology respectively. Two other 1966 Canadian Scholarship holders have been given extensions beyond their initial two years to complete their Master's degrees in Marine Science and Chemistry. One United Kingdom Scholar has had his

tenure extended beyond two years to enable him to obtain his Master's degree in Law.

One Canadian award and one United Kingdom award were made in 1967 for the academic year commencing 1967/68, although in the latter case the award was not taken up.

Every opportunity has been taken to make full use of all Scholarships offered and on the whole the response has been good.

The Plan continued to contribute appreciably to filling the need for qualified and trained personnel in Guyana, and it is hoped to take full advantage of all future offers.

India

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

Candidates nominated by India received offers of awards as usual from Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Ghana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malaysia, Cyprus, Sierra Leone and Ceylon. These awards encompass a wide variety of subjects and the applicants showed a keener interest in Engineering, Technology, Medicine and Agriculture. Applications were also received for study of Languages, Indology, Fine Arts, etc. The awards offered by Britain and Canada in particular have been very popular. Some of the countries have been inviting nominations since the inception of the Plan but have not so far offered any Scholarships to Indian Scholars. The Indian offer of 50 awards (45 Scholarships and 5 Fellows) for 1967/68 was circulated to all the Commonwealth countries. Nominations were received from Britain, Canada, Australia, Mauritius, Tanzania, Singapore, Barbados, Fiji, Nigeria, Aden, Guyana, Ceylon, Kenya and Bahrain. These awards covered a wide range of subjects, such as Engineering, Medicine, Nursing, Philosophy, Linguistics, History, Indology, Sanskrit and Economics. The Scholars/Fellows receive a warm welcome from the Indian authorities on their arrival in India. Necessary facilities for their board and lodging, for studies and for sight-seeing, where necessary, are made by the Government of India.

Normally the Scholarships are tenable for a period of two years with a provision for extension for a third year. Some of the Commonwealth countries have been recommending extension in the Scholarship period for a large number of Scholars to enable them to complete their studies. Some extensions were set off against the number of awards offered in the following year, thus adversely affecting the number of awards available for the subsequent year.

Most of the Indian Scholars who received Scholarships were sponsored candidates. On completion of their studies abroad they rejoined their employers in India. However, a few Scholars on completion of their studies have expressed their reluctance to return to

India because employment potentialities are more attractive in the country where they have been studying. This applies chiefly to Canada. Although provision exists for a Bond to be executed by the Scholars with the Government of India prior to their departure from India requiring them to return to India on completion of their studies, this has so far not been an adequate safeguard for ensuring their return. It is likely that other Commonwealth countries may have also faced a similar situation.

Jamaica

Administration arrangements for the year under review remained unchanged.

During this year Jamaica in its role of awarding country had nominations from six countries participating in the Plan and nominees were of a higher standard. This year's award was made available to a nominee from Australia to enter the Department of History at the University of the West Indies.

Our Scholars abroad have continued to give good accounts of themselves and in some cases have asked for extension to continue further in their chosen fields. More often than not these applications for extensions have been favourably considered.

All in all the Plan continues to be very popular in this country as one of the best sources for higher academic and specialised training.

Kenya

The Central Selection Board has not been changed since the Seventh Annual Report except that adjustments have been made where a member has resigned for reason of transfer to another post. One vacancy however remains as a result of the death of the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission who was a member of the Board. Mr. G.R. M'Mwirichia remains Secretary to the Board.

The problem of obtaining qualified candidates for postgraduate courses is negligible at present with the many graduates returning from overseas. One factor has, however, been a discouragement to many applicants: although suitable candidates have been nominated and efforts made to process their papers at great expense, the results have been most disappointing. In some cases where ten candidates have been nominated offers of awards have been extremely few. In others the results have been almost nil. Kenyan students would take greater interest in the Plan if donor countries would give fair consideration to Kenyan nominations. It is even more discouraging that since the inception of the scheme, certain awarding countries have not seen fit to accept any candidates for Kenya.

The agency in Kenya would appreciate an increase in the number of awards made available under the Plan for undergraduate study so that students may be sent out to Commonwealth countries for study in fields in which few or no local facilities exist.

All Kenyan Commonwealth Scholars, with the exception of a few who have asked for extensions of their awards to complete higher degrees, have returned to the country and have taken up posts.

The scheme in general continues to function satisfactorily, with the number of qualified candidates increasing. The Government of Kenya is grateful to the many Commonwealth countries who have taken an interest in Kenya and who have contributed so generously to this scheme.

Kenya has continued to co-operate with Tanzania and Uganda in making available the awards administered by the University of East Africa (see page 22).

Lesotho

Report not received

Malawi

During the year 1967/68, the day to day administration, and the coordination of all scholarships offers to Malawi has continued to be the responsibility of the Commissioner for Training, Establishments 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 degrees. They are nominated for post-graduate training only where the qualifications which they seek to obtain are essential to their careers. For this reason, Malawi still has more offers of Commonwealth Scholarships than are taken up.

In 1968/69 three Scholarships are being sought in the United Kingdom.

No official report on the operation of the Plan in Malawi has been produced or is planned, for the time being.

Malaysia

The Malaysian Liaison Committee continues to act as the administrative agency under the Plan for Malaysia and offers of awards and nominations are all made through the Committee. The Plan to centralise the administration for the whole of Malaysia, to include Sabah and Sarawak, is expected to be fully implemented in 1968.

During 1967 Tan Sri Tengku Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin succeeded Tan Sri Abdu Jamil bin Abdul Rais as Chairman of the Committee while Mr. Syed Zainal Abidin Jamalullail succeeded Mr. Wan Mansor bin Abdullah as the Secretary of the Committee.

Five Malaysian students received awards from the United Kingdom and another from Australia during the period under review. One Malaysian award was taken up by a Nigerian student who is studying for a Master's degree in History at the University of Malaya.

SABAH

A slight change in the administrative set up is under way. A new Scholarship Selection Committee is being formed to relieve the State Public Service Commission of its function of selecting candidates for Scholarship awards. However, at the time of writing this new functionary has not yet taken over from the State Public Service Commission.

As before Sabah nominates only university graduates for the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship awards. In 1967 the only Sabahan awarded was Enche David Chin Tet Leong who left for the United Kingdom in September, 1967, to undertake a postgraduate course in Advanced Structural Engineering at the University of Southampton.

Within the period concerned an extension of the tenure of award has been given to Enche Richard Lee Sau Hin of Sabah to enable him to read for the Degree of Ph.D. in Nuclear Physics at the Imperial College, London. His original expiry date was July, 1967. Two Commonwealth Scholars returned to Sabah during our period: Enche Yap Pak Khi who returned in November, 1967, and Enche Tham Vui Ling who returned in January, 1968. Enche Yap who read for the Degree of M.Sc. in General Highway and Traffic Engineering at the University of Birmingham is now with the State's Public Works Department holding a senior executive engineer's post. His training in the United

Kingdom has definitely given a big boost to his proficiency and, therefore, confidence in tackling his work a large part of which is field work and the rest administrative.

Enche Tham Vui Ling had a degree in Veterinary Science before he undertook the Diploma Course in Tropical Veterinary Medicine at the University of Edinburgh as a Commonwealth Scholar. He was previously working as a Veterinary Officer and was considerably hampered in his work by the lack of a specialised knowledge of tropical medicine. His subsequent training in the United Kingdom has, by and large, alleviated this difficulty and he is now the Assistant Director of the Veterinary branch of the Agriculture Department. Both officers expressed gratitude and appreciation for the invaluable assistance they received in the United Kingdom and this Office wishes to associate itself with this sentiment.

SARAWAK

For the present time, Sarawak is in more need of scholarships for first degree studies rather than for postgraduate courses. On the whole the procedure in operation is satisfactory as far as Sarawak is concerned. However, some changes have taken place in the machinery set up for the administration of the plan as Sarawak now comes under the Malaysian Liaison Committee, Commonwealth Education Scheme, Ministry of Education, Kuala Lumpur. Sarawak has to make its nominations to this Committee.

Malta

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

Since 1 April 1967, a Headteacher, a master and a doctor were granted extension by the British Government to read for an M.Phil. in Education, a B.Sc. in Physics and F.R.C.S. (London) respectively. An extension was also granted by the Canadian Government to enable a Scholar to read for a Ph.D. degree in Geography.

In September 1967, two doctors were awarded Commonwealth Scholarships tenable in Britain leading to an M.Sc. in Clinical Biochemistry and a Ph.D. degree in Medicine. At the close of the period under report there was a total of eleven Commonwealth Scholars from Malta holding awards in Britain and Canada. One Scholar completed his studies in New Zealand but failed to return to Malta.

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

The conclusions reached at the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference are endorsed, especially in regard to work-related awards.

The Seventh Annual Report was published in the press and sent to the higher educational institutions.

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 Civil Service is involved, applications are referred for recommendation to the Public Service Commission, an executive body under the Chairmanship of Mr. W.S. Morgan, M.A. (Cantab.). The Economic Planning Unit, whose advice is always sought in respect of manpower planning before the actual processing of applications, helps to find suitable placements for Scholars who have completed their courses.

At the beginning of the period under review, Mauritius had 41 Commonwealth Scholars following courses of study overseas. Nine were engaged in postgraduate study, 30 were reading for a first degree and two for a diploma. 13 Commonwealth Scholars were expected to return to Mauritius during the period under review, but only two actually did so. These two Scholars had evidently benefitted from the courses of study for which they had been nominated and had obtained the desired qualifications. It is gratifying to note that both these Scholars have secured important posts in private firms.

Of the 11 other Scholars who should have returned to Mauritius during the period under review, one, after obtaining a first degree in Mathematics at the University of Auckland, was allowed to proceed to the M.Sc. degree as a private candidate: his application for an extension of his Scholarship had not been supported by his University. The remaining ten Scholars, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Education, received extensions of their awards. One 1965 and three 1966 United Kingdom Scholars received extensions to enable them to complete first degrees. One 1964 Canada Scholar, whose award was originally made for the course in History leading to a B.A. Hons. degree was allowed in 1967 to transfer to the course in French, and his Scholarship has been extended until May 1968. After reading for his first degree, a 1966 New Zealand Scholar received an extension of one year to read for an M.A. in French. One 1964 India Scholar, after having successfully completed a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry, was allowed a one-year extension to read for a Master's degree. Two 1965 United Kingdom Scholars received extensions to allow them to proceed to doctorates in Mathematics and Botany. A 1964 Scholar in Australia obtained his Diploma in Microbial Biology in 1966. He received a one-year extension to proceed to an M.Sc. which he has successfully completed. As no suitable employment was available for him in Mauritius, he applied for and received an extension of Scholarship for two more years to read for a Ph.D. in Agriculture as a private scholar.

New Zealand

There will be 22 Scholars holding Commonwealth awards in New Zealand during the first term of the 1968 academic year (March to May). Of these, one will be in the fourth year, five in the third year, eight in the second year, and eight 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, and one Scholar who has completed a Bachelor's degree has been granted an additional award to enable him to complete a Master's degree.

Seven Scholars have completed their courses during the period under review, but only three of them have returned to their home countries. One has remained in New Zealand to spend a year at a teacher training college; another, who has completed his Master's degree, has enrolled for a Ph.D. degree which is being financed otherwise than through a Commonwealth Scholarship; and two, with the approval of their home countries, have taken up temporary employment as lecturers in New Zealand universities. One Scholar has abandoned his studies for a Bachelor's degree after failing all of his units and has returned to his own country.

In continuation of its policy to make a limited number of awards for undergraduate study, the New Zealand Committee made two awards to candidates from Mauritius and one each to candidates from Grenada and Hong Kong.

Following the meeting of Commonwealth Ministers of Health in Edinburgh in September 1965 to discuss ways of increasing Commonwealth co-operation in the medical aid field, the New Zealand Government approved a programme, initially for three years, to be administered by the New Zealand Health Department. Under this programme up to ten awards would be made annually to Commonwealth doctors at the registrar level for postgraduate study in New Zealand hospitals and two awards annually for study for the Diploma in Public Health, followed by one year obtaining experience in the service of the New Zealand Health Department. In view of this development the New Zealand Commonwealth Scholarship Committee decided that, in future, it would not normally award Scholarships to people with medical qualifications.

The New Zealand universities benefitted during the period under report by visits of the following, who came as Commonwealth Prestige Fellows:

Professor O.M.B. Bulman of the University of Cambridge, Professor Clifford Leach of the University of Toronto, Professor A.R. Thompson of the University of Alberta, Professor F.W. Shotton of the University of Birmingham and Dr. Volker Heine of the University of Cambridge.

WESTERN SAMOA

The administration of the Plan continues to be the responsibility of the Staff Training Scholarship Committee, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. This Committee is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of all training awards offered to the Government of Western Samoa.

During the period under review, the Government of Western Samoa was invited to nominate two candidates by Australia and the United Kingdom respectively. The nomination to Australia for undergraduate studies has been accepted; the papers for the nominee to the United Kingdom are being prepared. Both attracted a large number of applicants. At the close of the period under report two Scholars are holding awards abroad, both in Australia.

Because of the urgent need for qualified personnel in Western Samoa, the Government is inclined towards study for a first degree only. It would therefore welcome more undergraduate opportunities under the Plan.

Nigeria

During the period under report no changes have taken place in the administration of the Plan in Nigeria. However, new awards were made and a few extensions of existing awards were granted. All the new awards were for postgraduate studies and research.

As an awarding country, Nigeria received sixteen nominations from the other Commonwealth countries but three of the candidates withdrew from the competition before the final selection was made. . . Eventually six postgraduate awards were made but one of the successful candidates declined the offer. All the successful recipients are pursuing their study programme at the University of Ibadan. One of these awards is for Arts, one for Science and three for Social Science. Two current holders of Nigerian awards were granted extension to enable them to transfer from Master's programmes to Ph.D. programmes. Extensions were also made in the awards of three others to enable them to complete their original programmes of study.

For the period under review out of 550 applicants, Nigeria nominated 79 candidates for competition for the various awards made by eleven Commonwealth countries: Britain, Canada, Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Ghana, Pakistan, Jamaica, East Africa, Hong Kong and India. At the time of writing 38 of these candidates have received offers of awards, but more results are still awaited.

A number of Commonwealth Scholars returned to Nigeria during the period under report after the completion of their courses abroad and have taken up lectureships in Nigerian universities. They are making a useful contribution towards the progress of these institutions through the knowledge and experience they have gained abroad.

The Nigerian agency endorses the recommendations made by the Working Party appointed by Committee A of the Fourth Commonwealth Education Conference held in Lagos to review the day-to-day operation of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. Many of the conclusions are being implemented.

In the last two years the number of postgraduate awards made by the Federal Government was slightly reduced. It is gratifying to note however that the gap that could have been created by this reduction has been bridged by the awards made under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. It has also been observed that the quality of candidates coming forward for Commonwealth Scholarships has improved considerably and this has placed Nigerian candidates in a very good position in the final competition.

Pakistan

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

During the period under report six Scholars from different Commonwealth countries pursued their studies in Pakistan. One Scholar from Ceylon who was awarded a Scholarship during 1965/66 was granted an extension of a further period of six months to enable the student to complete the M.Sc. course in Agriculture. One Scholar, P.G. Ratnayake from Ceylon, left for his home country without completing his studies as he was selected for a Civil Service post in his country.

The Plan has continued to work satisfactorily on the whole. Awards offered by various Commonwealth countries have continued to be popular with applicants. It has, however, been felt that Scholarships offered by newly independent countries of the Commonwealth do not attract sufficient numbers of applicants owing to lack of knowledge about the educational facilities available in these countries. As a nominating country Pakistan has been facing a problem in the case of countries like Ghana and Nigeria. This year Pakistan has been successful in nominating Scholars to Jamaica and Hong Kong.

So far response from the nominating countries to our offer of Scholarships has not been very encouraging but the position has been improving and augurs well for the future.

The Scholars who have returned to Pakistan after having successfully completed their studies in other Commonwealth countries are doing valuable work in their parent departments, and their employers are deriving due benefit from the training they have obtained abroad.

A Notification of Departure form should be completed. This would keep the nominating country well informed about the successful completion of the Scholars' academic work and return to his country.

A publication entitled "A Handbook of Universities in Pakistan" published by the Inter University Board of Pakistan gives the required information about the courses of studies available in the various universities of the country.

Rhodesia

Owing to current circumstances it has not been possible to include a report of the working of the Plan in this country in 1967/68. 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 United Kingdom awards in the coming year through the Ministry of Overseas Development, London (see page 41 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. Phya Seng Whatt, Chairman, Public Service Commission.

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

The Committee is grateful for 13 new Scholarships awarded during this period - one by Australia, one by Canada, one by New Zealand and ten by the United Kingdom. At the close of the present period, there were 24 Commonwealth Scholars abroad, while six have since returned to serve in either the public service or the local institutions of higher learning.

Tanzania

TANZANIA

The Cabinet Committee on Higher Education and Training advised by the Advisory Committee on Higher Education and Training (the latter consisting of senior Government officials from various Ministries including the Ministry of Education) has continued to be responsible for policy over Fellowships, Scholarships and Bursaries. The Secretariat of the Cabinet Committee on Higher Education and Training which is located in the Ministry of Education has continued in its executive functions over Fellowships and Scholarships.

It has been noted with satisfaction that under the Plan it is becoming increasingly possible for nominees for studies at undergraduate level to be considered. Tanzania has for some years past stressed that because of limitation in numbers of graduates who can be released for studies the Plan was of limited assistance to this country.

Tanzania has continued to co-operate with Kenya and Uganda in making available the awards administered by the University of East Africa on behalf of the three Governments (see page 22).

ZANZIBAR

The Commonwealth Scholarship agency in Zanzibar has nothing to report on the period 1 April 1967 to 31 March 1968.

Trinidad and Tobago

The Personnel Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Personnel administers the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Trinidad and Tobago. All communications should be addressed to the Chief Personnel Officer, Training Section, at the new address- 48, St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.

During the period under review, four awards were taken up for postgraduate studies. Extensions were granted to enable six Scholars to complete studies for the Ph.D. degree in their respective fields and to enable one Scholar to complete his course for the M.A. degree.

A Commonwealth Senior Medical Fellowship was taken up in Britain for a three-month period by a Government Officer in the field of Neuro-Pathology. The officer has since returned and resumed employment in the Government Service.

Six Scholars completed their studies during the period - four for the Ph.D. degree, one for the M.A. degree and one for a Post-graduate Diploma in Medicine. Three of these Scholars returned to Trinidad and have taken up employment in the field of Education - one at the University of the West Indies, and two at Teachers' Colleges. The other three Scholars have apparently decided to pursue further academic interests before returning to Trinidad.

Offers of Scholarships are widely publicised over the press and radio, and awards continue to attract candidates of high intellectual promise.

The Plan operates very satisfactorily and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago is very grateful for the opportunity afforded to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago to pursue specialised studies.

Uganda

Report not received

Zambia

There have been no changes in the machinery of the working of the Plan in Zambia between 1 April 1967 and 31 March 1968. The University of Zambia, although in full operation now, was not able to take in any Scholars because Zambia has not yet made its decision on the part it should play in the Plan as an awarding country.

The position regarding returning Scholars remains as given in the Seventh Annual Report. None have returned to Zambia since Independence in October 1964. However it has come to the notice of the Zambia Government Selection Committee that two former Scholars who took up British awards in 1964 have not returned to Zambia and their whereabouts are unknown, although their courses were supposed to be of one or two years duration.