

our ways and thinking. We have much to learn from them, as we have something to give them. It is for this reason, for example, that we in Canada strongly support the Colombo Plan. The Colombo Plan is not merely a programme for giving aid from Western countries to Asian countries. It is a programme for mutual co-operation in economic projects; Canada has contributed in men and resources to the Plan, but we have gained enormously from the experiences we have had in working with our friends in India, Pakistan and other countries in creating new opportunities for them and for the benefit of mankind."

Monetary and Food Aid

Canada has been providing over the years, in addition to its contributions to multilateral programmes carried out under United Nations auspices, increasing amounts of capital aid and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan. In the fiscal year 1958-59, Canada made available \$35 million for these purposes bringing its total contribution, as of March 31, 1959, to more than \$231 million. In addition to Colombo Plan aid, Canada has made special grants of wheat and flour amounting to an aggregate of \$35 million since 1953 to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. In the fiscal years 1957 to 1959, Canada made loans amounting to \$35 million to countries in the Colombo Plan area to finance the purchase of wheat and flour to meet food shortages, (India received \$33 million and Ceylon \$2 million) bringing the total of special grants and loans for wheat and flour over and above contributions to the Colombo Plan to \$70 million. The total assistance extended by Canada to Colombo Plan countries is \$351,670,704 as of September 3, 1959. An appendix to this Paper provides statistical data on Canada's aid programmes in terms of capital and technical assistance, showing the allocations made to individual countries.

Technical Assistance

Under the technical co-operation scheme, Canada had assigned to Colombo Plan countries up to March 31st, 1959, 134 experts in a wide variety of fields, including public health, agriculture and fisheries, mining, engineering, aerial surveys. Over the same period, 1035 trainees from Colombo Plan countries had spent varying periods in Canada studying at universities and other educational institutions, learning Canadian industrial techniques, or receiving training in Government departments. Fields of study included nursing, public health, engineering, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, geology, aerial survey techniques, statistics, railway operations, and public administration.

Canada has participated or is participating in over 90 development projects in ten countries. The following are some of the more important of these projects.

India

1. Building of an atomic reactor near Bombay.
2. Re-equipping of railway systems through the provision of 120 steam locomotives, locomotive boilers and railway ties.