

Although the work is not finished yet, the main barrage gates have been built across the river, which in 1951 enabled water to be controlled and distributed and about 100,000 acres actually got water.

Another project which I saw is the Hirakud Dam Project in the state of Orissa. This province has a population about the same as Canada's - 14 million people; but whereas Canada has 3,845,144 square miles, Orissa has less than 60,000.

This Hirakud Project is in the valley of the Mahanadi River. The valley has deposits of coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, graphite, chromite, mica and other minerals, but they are unexplored and very little exploited. To enable that work to be done and industries to be built up to use these resources, this Hirakud Project will be built to provide both irrigation for more food and power for new industry.

The Mahandi River carries much more water than the Tennessee in the United States but it all runs to waste, causing damage and destruction by its terrible floods. Less than 5 per cent of this water is put to any fruitful use. There are practically no industries in Orissa, little employment, much famine and suffering from chronic and low-income diseases. When this Hirakud Project is completed, all this will change. The river will be controlled, just over one million acres of land will be irrigated, electric power will be developed and the rising living standards of the people will eliminate the ravages of disease from which they now suffer.

I have mentioned only two of the many projects by means of which India hopes to grow the five million tons of food a year which she must now import to feed her people. Canada is helping with Mayurakshi and when that is finished, as we hope it will be soon, we will assist one of the others, probably Hirakud.

In the state of Bombay, we Canadians are helping India with another problem. In a highly populated state, it is just as important to be able to distribute food as it is to have it and the transport problem of Bombay State is in urgent need of overhaul. A transport commission has been set up, but it is very short of capital and to help it to get on its feet we are now working out the details of the supply of trucks and buses to the value of about five million dollars. This will complete our \$15 million aid programme to India for the fiscal year 1951-52. We are now examining her urgent needs for 1952-53 for which fiscal year our Parliament has again voted aid to the value of \$25 million, which will be divided up this year to include Ceylon as well as India and Pakistan.

Now let us look at Pakistan. It is the newest state in the world, being just over four years old. It started from scratch and in four years has accomplished marvelous things. When partition happened and the Moslems of India under Mr. Ali Jinnah set up Pakistan, some seven million Moslems moved north out of India to become refugees in Pakistan. That is a huge number of refugees to look after and it constitutes one of the major problems of this new Moslem state.