

costs with the Federal Government on shelter materials carried overseas by Canadian Armed Forces airlift; Saskatchewan provided \$100,000 worth of rapeseed; and British Columbia donated \$100,000 to the Save the Children Fund. Many Canadians, witnessing the growing tragedy through television and newspapers each day, found a great variety of ways to respond.

In British Columbia June 18 was proclaimed Pakistan Refugee Day and the Canadian Save the Children Fund and a Vancouver newspaper collected contributions from the public. Employees donated through a special collection in Toronto's City Hall. The Unitarian Service Committee launched an emergency appeal and diverted shipments of milk and clothing to the Cal-

cutta area, while at Cardinal Leger's request the organization supporting his work in Africa arranged to send medical supplies to Calcutta. Marathon money—\$5,000 raised last fall in Ontario by students at the Port Credit Secondary School—was used to provide medical personnel and supplies.

To coordinate the many voluntary relief efforts in Canada, eight social welfare groups joined for the first time in a single organization—the Combined Appeal for Pakistan Relief, which will channel donations to wherever the need is greatest in the continuing struggle to help displaced millions live day by day until a better future is in sight. Canadians have already donated over \$1 million to this continuing appeal.

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## **NEW CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

Canada and India during July and August signed three development assistance agreements worth \$51 million (Rs. 37 crores). Two were new development loans while the third was for the import of free Canadian wheat during 1971-72.

The first development loan for \$10 million (Rs. 7 crores) was signed on July 16. It provides for a line of credit arrangement through which purchasers in the public and private sectors can buy direct from Canadian suppliers of machinery, equipment and services. It is expected that most of the loan will be used for the supply of sophisticated electronics and mechanical equipment for Indian airports. In addition, arrangements are being made for the purchase under the loan of a hydrogen gas generating plant for the U.P. State Electricity Board; snow sweepers for the Border Roads Organization; diesel electric locomotive spares for Indian Railways; 60 ton road pulling unit for the U.P. State Electricity Board; and engine parts for Indian Airlines.

The second development loan of \$1 million (Rs. 70 lakhs) was signed on August 12 and provides for the procurement in Canada of machinery for the fertilizer bulk handling facilities to be

constructed at the Port of Kandla. The construction of these facilities will permit considerable savings in foreign exchange since fertilizers purchased in bulk are cheaper than specially packaged or bagged fertilizers.

Earlier this year Canada and India signed two other development loans for \$43 million (Rs. 30 crores). These loans were used for the purchase of industrial raw materials and fertilizers (\$40 million) and oil exploration equipment for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

All Canadian development loans are free of interest and service charges, and are repayable over fifty years inclusive of a ten years grace period. As such the terms are the softest available to India from any source.

### **Wheat Grant**

In July Canada and India exchanged letters agreeing to import of \$40 million (Rs. 28 crores) of Canadian wheat during 1971-72. This is free wheat and involves no repayment by the Government of India to Canada. Over the years Canada has provided India with over \$400 million (Rs. 280 crores) of grant food aid including wheat, rapeseed, flour and milkpowder.