

Canadian advisers served in a number of other fields as well. A medical team consisting of four doctors and a nurse worked in Malaya during the year. A fisheries co-operatives and marketing adviser arrived in December 1962 to implement the program of fisheries development which he had recommended in an earlier assignment. Two television advisers sent in mid-1962 for brief periods were succeeded by an adviser assigned to remain in Malaya until the new television service was on the air. An economic adviser in the field of industrial economics completed his one-year assignment and returned to Canada in March 1963. A Canadian adviser in the field of small industry development commenced a one-year assignment in August 1962. Other advisers included a Canadian industrial statistician, a soil surveyor and two teaching specialists.

The number of Malayan trainees brought to Canada increased from 20 in the previous fiscal year to 48 in the period under review. Scholarships and fellowships were made available to undergraduate students in sciences, engineering and medicine, and to audio-visual aid instructors, co-operative officers, trade union officials and two prospective instructors for the Malaya Technical Teacher Training College.

Pakistan

From 1950 to the end of the fiscal year 1962-63, Pakistan has received \$193,503,000 under the Canadian Colombo Plan Program.

In 1962-63, Canada agreed to assist Pakistan with two major transmission line systems, a hardboard plant and a feasibility study of the Sangu power and irrigation project. By the end of the year, the first phase of the feasibility study of the Sangu project was nearing completion, and the engineering design of the transmission lines and the hardboard plant were sufficiently advanced to permit construction to begin shortly thereafter.

Several new projects were accepted for Canadian participation in 1963. They included a refugee housing project to be located near the city of Lahore, West Pakistan, aircraft for crop protection, and electronic computing equipment for the Pakistani Atomic Energy Commission.

A summary of the Canadian 1962-63 Colombo Program for Pakistan, which included the use of funds carried over from previous years, was as follows:

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| Bheramara-Goalpara Transmission Line | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Comilla-Sylhet Transmission Line | 2,500,000 |
| Hardboard Development Project | 900,000 |
| Sangu Multipurpose Scheme | 150,000 |
| Refugee Housing Project | 1,000,000 |
| Aircraft and Spraying Equipment | 400,000 |
| I.B.M. Equipment for Atomic Energy Commission | 250,000 |
| Commodities: | |
| Pesticides | 700,000 |
| Fertilizers | 4,000,000 |
| Woodpulp | 1,200,000 |
| Copper | 1,500,000 |
| Aluminum | 1,800,000 |
| Wheat | 750,000 |
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| | \$16,250,000 |
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The number of Pakistani trainees in Canada under the Colombo Plan during 1962-63 was 85, representing a substantial increase over the 50 trainees