

Canada has given \$25 million each year, which means \$75 million so far for capital assistance, plus \$400,000 each year for technical assistance - that is, for the sending out of technical experts from Canada and the training here of students and others from Southeast Asia.

Now let us see what the Colombo Plan has actually done so far:

Australia has supplied wheat, farm machinery, electrical equipment, locomotives and flour.

New Zealand has given a considerable sum for the establishment of a medical institute, earth-moving equipment for dam building, aid towards the establishment of a cement factory and another sum for the establishment of a dry-farming research station.

Canada's Part in the Plan

The Canadian contribution to the Colombo Plan has so far been divided between India, Pakistan and Ceylon so far as capital assistance is concerned. In technical assistance, the training of people and the provision of experts we have covered a much wider field.

We are now in the third year of the plan. In the first year we gave India \$10 million-worth of wheat. She was in a famine year and badly needed the food, but the plan was never envisaged as a relief agency but rather as a permanent contribution to the economic development of backward countries. However, when our Commonwealth partners have a famine, we have to help them. Actually the wheat served a three-fold purpose. It relieved the famine, it saved foreign currency in purchasing food, and when sold on the Indian market it produced rupee capital or, as we call them, counterpart funds, which were used to assist in the building of the Mayurakshi dam, which will produce 400,000 tons of food annually as a permanent contribution to the Indian food problem.

In the same year, we assisted the Bombay State Transport system by a gift of \$4,500,000 - worth of buses and trucks. Bombay State was very badly in need of this equipment, and we could produce it quickly. While I was there this year I saw it in operation helping to keep the docks clear, carrying peasants to their markets and providing communication in back areas where there had been little or none previously. This project made a considerable improvement in the ability to keep the port of Bombay clear and in transport facilities throughout the province.

In Pakistan in the same year, we entered into an agreement to provide a cement plant which will be located in the Thal area, and which will provide cement for housing and for lining the canals. Thal is a huge development scheme into which a large number of refugee families will be incorporated, but first housing has to be provided and water has to be carried through the thirsty desert for their cultivation. We also started in that year the aerial survey project which, in my opinion, is one of the most valuable things we have undertaken in that area. Pakistan urgently needs some industrial capacity and before she can have that she must know what minerals she has, where to look for them, and so on. The resources survey will give her this information. We also gave Pakistan, that year, railway ties -