

express the fundamental belief in the benefits of international trade which I have said is the necessary complement to international aid.

"We have found that in addition to developing international trade, there are four kinds of specific economic aid which will help a country speed up its development. They are: (a) capital aid, (b) technical assistance, (c) educational assistance and (d) food aid. We have used all four methods, both as givers and receivers. We shall continue to expand and diversify our programme of assistance within these four categories.

"In deciding upon the form in which economic aid should take, Canada tries to adopt a practical and flexible approach, attuned to the needs of the less-developed countries and to our own experience and capabilities. A large part of our aid in the past has been channelled through the United Nations, but in some important cases, we have felt it more appropriate to use other media such as the Commonwealth. A well known illustration of this sort of aid programme is, of course, the Colombo Plan.

"In the eight years since that unique mutual aid programme, the Colombo Plan was brought into existence, it has resulted in the channelling of over \$3.5 billion in capital aid and technical assistance to the countries of Southeast Asia. In recent years the scheme has been extended to cover also Southeast Asian countries which do not belong to the Commonwealth, in view of the close ties and common problems of all the lands in this region. Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan up to the present has totalled about \$225 million and we recently announced our intention to step up our annual expenditures for this purpose from \$35 million to \$50 million....

"In addition to other economic aid, we in Canada have been making direct loans to assist needy countries to obtain foodstuffs from us. The most recent example is the Canadian Government's decision to make available in the fiscal year 1957--1958 the sum of \$35 million to Colombo Plan countries in the form of long-term loans to finance the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour. This was in addition to the regular economic assistance under the Colombo Plan. Under this arrangement Canada concluded an agreement with India in February 1958 for the sale of 400,000 tons of wheat, worth \$24.2 million, to be financed by a government-to-government loan repayable in seven annual instalments to begin at the end of three years. A further loan of \$2 million, on similar terms, has since been made to Ceylon. The balance of the \$35 million, \$8.8 million, has been offered to and accepted by India. If the needs continue to be pressing, we will consider further loan assistance to friendly countries.

"These are some of the things which we as a nation have done in the recent past in our role as a Commonwealth partner."

GEOLOGICAL GRANTS

Research workers in 10 Canadian universities have received federal grants totalling \$50,000 to delve deeper into the fundamentals of geology and assist geologists to map and interpret Canada's geology.

The awarding of the grants was announced recently by Mr. Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. The grants are awarded on the advice of the National Advisory Committee in the Geological Sciences to support and stimulate geological research in Canadian universities. This year, they will support 10 new projects and 15 continuing studies.

Since 1951, when the grants were initiated, 68 projects have been supported to the amount of \$235,000. Much valuable research information has come out of the studies. To date sixty-nine papers recording the results of 30 projects have been published in scientific periodicals.

All told, 40 applications for support, amounting to just over \$99,000, were reviewed this year by the Committee of which Dr. J.M. Harrison, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, is chairman. This compares with 20 in 1957 when \$40,000 was awarded in support of 16 projects.

Studies this year range from measurements of the heat flow from the earth in western Canada to studies of the alkaline rocks of the Oka district in Quebec, and cover a series of mineralogical, chemical and geochemical investigations which, it is hoped, will broaden the understanding of the origin of minerals and mineral deposits. Knowledge gained from the work will go far in the development of improved prospecting techniques.

At McGill University, research into the behaviour of silicates and sulphides at high temperatures and pressures may provide more information on the changes rocks undergo when deeply buried in the earth's crust, and on how and why the ore deposits associated with them are formed. Research on the determination of the ages of rocks and minerals at the universities of Toronto and Alberta will add to the existing knowledge of the structure and history of the rocks of the earth's crust.

Detailed studies in granitic rocks at Queen's University may tell more about their origin and the origin of the important ore deposits associated with them.

The National Advisory Committee was set up in 1949 by the Federal Government at the suggestion of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Its three-fold purpose is to arouse interest in and co-ordinate geological research carried on in Canada; to suggest research projects that should receive attention; and to aid in having these projects undertaken.