

## 2. Canadian—United States Commercial Relations

A large increase in the number of appeals by industry in the United States to the United States Tariff Commission for relief in the form of higher tariffs or import restrictions involved important Canadian trade interests and made necessary representations by Canadian authorities to the United States State Department. Investigations were conducted by the United States Tariff Commission involving such important Canadian exports as lead, zinc, and ground fish fillets, and the applications for higher protection were refused. Import quotas were established on a number of agricultural products, including cheese, oats, barley, and rye, and tariffs or their equivalent were increased on alsike clover seed, flax seed, and linseed oil. Where restrictions have been imposed they have generally been less severe than those originally recommended by the United States Tariff Commission.

Important economic and trade problems of common concern were discussed at the first meeting of the Joint United States—Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, held at Washington in March. At this meeting, Canada was represented by the Ministers of Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, and Finance, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, while the United States representatives included the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce.

## 3. Canadian—United Kingdom Commercial Relations

During 1954 the United Kingdom enjoyed a further expansion of production and made continued progress in liberalizing its trade with Canada and with other countries. The United Kingdom—Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs met at London in June and provided an opportunity to discuss a wide range of trade and other economic matters of common interest.

## 4. Assistance to South and Southeast Asia

Canada made available a further contribution of \$25,400,000 for Colombo Plan purposes to provide both capital aid and technical assistance to the countries of South and Southeast Asia. This brought to \$102,000,000 the total of such funds provided by Canada.

During the past year Canada has assisted a number of new projects in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. These include the provision of hydro-electric and electrical transmission equipment, the provision of locomotive boilers and steam locomotives for the Indian railways, and industrial raw materials in the form of copper and aluminum for domestic development purposes. In addition to the aid already supplied to Pakistan, Canada made available new funds to assist in the construction of the Warsak dam in Northwest Pakistan; a thermal power plant is being provided for another project in East Bengal; another hydro-electric project will be assisted in the Punjab area where electric power is badly needed; a limited amount of assistance in the form of aluminum and copper will also be supplied to Pakistan in the immediate future. Further assistance to Ceylon was granted in the form of diesel locomotives, equipment for both the seaport and the airport at Colombo, and electrical transmission and