



Left to Right: Mr. U. Nyun, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; H. E. Sonn Yoeun-Sai, Cambodian Representative on the Mekong Co-ordination Committee; Mr. Oukéo Souvannavong, Laotian Member and this year's

President of the Committee; Mr. d'Iberville Fortier, Representative of the Canadian Government; Dr. Boonrod Binson, Member for Thailand; Mr. Pham Minh-Duong, Representative for Vietnam and Mr. Hart Schaaf, Executive Agent of the Committee.

purchase of hydrologic instruments. New Zealand has made a contribution of \$100,000 for the acquisition of four survey launches, one for each of the riparian states. Japan has appropriated the equivalent of \$54,000 towards a survey of the major tributaries of the Mekong. Various agencies of the United Nations have also offered the services of experts to assist in the different phases of the Mekong project.

In 1958 the Executive Secretary of ECAFE expressed the hope that, since aerial surveying and mapping appeared to be an important element of the programme recommended by the Wheeler Mission, Canada would consider participating in this phase of the programme. The Canadian authorities subsequently selected Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Andrews, Surveyor-General of the Department of Lands and Forests of the province of British Columbia, to make a detailed study of the problems and estimated costs involved in the proposed aerial survey and mapping of the Lower Mekong River Basin.

Lt. Col. Andrews submitted his report to the Canadian Government on October 31, 1958. The report endorsed the basic conclusions of the Wheeler Mission. It agreed, in particular, that the surveying and mapping of the river