

Under this programme, the United States has entered into a series of agreements with the Governments of India, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia for aid which runs from the provision of fertilizer, transport, power and other public works, to handicraft development, education, public administration, public health, fisheries development and many other services. I do not want today to burden you with any more figures than I can help and will therefore content myself with saying that obviously such a programme runs into many millions of dollars. In fact, if wheat loans and direct aid are taken together, the total figure for the years 1951-2 and 3 amount to nearly \$300 million.

Another organization which has performed a substantial service in Asia is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Not only has the Bank made loans which have made major development projects possible but it has sent many highly qualified individuals and missions to the area which has greatly helped local governments and officials. Further, the Bank's reports and published documents are of inestimable value to those of us who work in this very difficult aid field.

The Bank, as you all know, is composed of 54 member countries and makes loans all over the world. Today, I will confine my attention to the loans it has made in Asia - four loans have been made direct to India for railways, agricultural machinery, electric power, flood control and irrigation, and a fifth for iron and steel production, which India guarantees. These amount in all to \$113,500,000.

To Pakistan, the Bank has made two loans amounting to \$30,450,000 for railways and agricultural machinery.

To Thailand, three loans have been made amounting to \$25,400,000 for railways, irrigation and port development.

The Bank has also made a loan to a country in which we are all interested - Iraq. It amounted to \$12,800,000 and was for flood control and irrigation. The total in the four countries amounts to a little over \$182 million.

I come now to two what we might call, for want of a better name, "private agencies" working in Asia. The first is the Ford Foundation. It has established a \$4,500,000 - programme in India and is working jointly with the United States on community development. It is financing the local costs for 30 village-worker training centres, in which the United States Technical Co-operation Administration is bearing the external cost. This foundation has also established fifteen pilot village development projects in India and now has an office in Pakistan where it is also working out a programme.

The second of the "private agencies" is the American Friends Service Committee, which is carrying out a programme in India in co-operation with the U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration. This programme consists of a community project in Orissa and an educational project in Madhya Pradesh - and that brings me to the one remaining aid agency.