

years. This involved a sum of \$2 million for 1964-1964. At the same time, the Government also agreed that British Honduras and British Guiana, which had formerly been receiving about \$100,000 worth of annual assistance under a separate programme for other Commonwealth countries, should be brought into the general Caribbean scheme. Parliament was asked therefore to provide \$2.1 million for Canadian aid to the Commonwealth countries and territories of the Caribbean area in 1963-1964.

Since the inception of the Programme in 1958, Canadian capital assistance has been given in the following forms:

- (a) Two ships with a value of \$5,866,000 were provided in 1961 for inter-island traffic.
- (b) A deep-water wharf and warehouse project for the island of St. Vincent, to which Canada contributed \$1 million, was started in 1962 and was completed early in 1964.
- (c) Construction of a university residence in Trinidad was started in 1962 and was completed late in 1963, at a cost to Canada of \$700,000.
- (d) A quantity of port handling equipment for Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and St. Kitts, costing \$450,000, was delivered early in 1964.
- (e) Canada agreed to provide Grenada, Antigua and Dominica with fully-equipped primary schools and St. Lucia and St. Kitts with port warehouses. The Canadian cost is estimated at nearly \$1.5 million and construction is currently under way.
- (f) The drilling and developing of fresh-water wells costing approximately \$400,000 was started last year on behalf of St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and Montserrat. Phase I of the project has been completed and storage and distribution facilities are now being installed.
- (g) An aircraft-guiding system costing Canada some \$150,000 is now being installed at Piarco Airport in Trinidad to help permit aircraft traffic during periods of poor visibility.
- (h) A fishing vessel costing \$50,000 is being purchased for Jamaica to help in the development of its fishing industry.
- (i) Miscellaneous other projects have been carried out, including the provision of technical-education equipment for Jamaica and St. Kitts, a forest survey in Dominica, construction equipment for British Guiana, and survey equipment for British Honduras.

In addition to the project assistance, described above, Canada has provided substantial amounts of technical assistance. Since the institution of the programme, some 64 advisers and teachers have been sent to the Commonwealth Caribbean, 25 of whom were still on assignment on March 31, 1964. The majority were teachers or teacher-trainers, in fields such as mathematics, chemistry, physics and industrial arts. In British Honduras, Canada has been maintaining a land-surveying team to help develop new areas of the country.