

aerial resources survey, aid to Pakistan has included the provision of equipment in different fields, mainly for agricultural purposes, and of commodities and foodstuffs such as industrial metals, wood-pulp, fertilizers and wheat.

(3) In Ceylon, a large fisheries development project was assisted by Canada through the supply of fishing boats, a trawler and fishing gear; technical services were provided over a number of years to this project, which also included the construction and equipping of a refrigeration plant. Electricity transmission lines and airport equipment were provided, together with diesel locomotives and railway ties. An aerial resources survey has been carried out and numerous items of equipment for agricultural, educational, hospital and other purposes have been supplied, as well as a large quantity of flour.

(4) Other countries receiving capital aid from Canada included Burma, which received several types of equipment for schools, hospitals and various technical workshops, as well as equipment for surveying, mining and fisheries development. The largest project, involving the construction of a bridge connecting Rangoon with the satellite town of Thaketa, will be commenced in 1961. Indonesia has received Canadian aircraft for inter-island communication, books and scientific literature, as well as shipments of flour. An aerial survey was carried out for Malaya in 1958, and other projects in that country include road surveys, and the provision of numerous items of equipment for education and scientific and technical purposes. Foodstuffs and educational equipment have been provided to Cambodia, Nepal, North Borneo, Singapore and South Vietnam. In addition, Canada is engaged on an aerial survey of the Lower Mekong basin, which lies partly in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. The survey will provide a basis on which to work out a development plan for the river basin so that the benefits of water-power, irrigation and navigation can be made available to all four riparian countries.

Technical assistance programmes under the Colombo Plan are aimed at providing training in technical, scientific, administrative and managerial skills. From 1950 to the end of June 1961, a total of 1,622 persons arrived in Canada from 17 countries of the Colombo Plan area, for whom programmes were arranged in such fields as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, engineering, mining, geology and other sciences, education, health services, housing, co-operatives and marketing, accountancy, broadcasting, statistics and public administration, to name only a few. Both practical and academic courses have been given, and undergraduate training has been extended in such fields as engineering, the sciences, public administration and health to Asians from those countries lacking adequate academic facilities. Special group programmes have been arranged in a number of fields, the most recent being in public administration, seed improvement and town planning. During the same period, 186 Canadians were sent abroad on technical assistance assignments, to act as advisers to the governments of 13 Colombo Plan countries in such fields as engineering, geology, mine prospecting, cost accounting, public administration, agriculture and co-operatives, transportation, education and health, and many others.

#### Canada-West Indies Aid Programme

Under the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme, Canada has undertaken to provide assistance to the value of \$10 million over a five year period beginning in 1958. Of this sum approximately \$6 million has been used to build two passenger-cargo vessels, each with a