

be spent on some agricultural machinery for an experimental livestock farm in the Thal which we are helping with in co-operation with Australia and New Zealand and from which eventually newly settled refugees will be able to obtain suitably bred livestock with which to stock their farms.

Also coming out of the \$3 million and in fact the bulk of it, will be wooden railway ties for the rehabilitation of the tracks of the Pakistan railways, which badly need repair. It is too early yet to say definitely how we will use the \$25 million which Parliament has allocated for the present year 1952-53.

One additional country at least - Ceylon - will probably get some aid for its fisheries development and for a very fine project which will rehabilitate its villages. I brought back with me from India and Pakistan all kinds of suggestions for the use of Canadian aid and now we have to see what is available and how we can best help these development schemes so urgently needed by our Asian Commonwealth partners.

One way in which we are helping is through technical assistance, which is the sending of Canadian experts to these countries and bringing here Ceylonese, Pakistani, and Indians for training in this country. This is vital. If we are to supply complicated machinery, chemical processes and so on, then we must train up the necessary technical staffs to run them. It is useless, for instance, to spend \$2 million on aerial geological work in Pakistan unless out of it there arises a department which can carry it on in the future.

There are in all these countries very serious agricultural problems, such for instance as the waterlogging problem and the thousands and thousands of acres ruined by salt. To solve these problems, it will be necessary to set up research institutes and to staff them with scientific experts. -

In areas where it is possible to use tractors - and these are not as numerous as many people think - it will be necessary to set up tractor schools where men can be trained not only to use the tractors but to keep them in repair. To aid in this technical assistance work and to supplement the much larger programme of the United Nations and the Truman Point Four technical assistance, Canada gave \$400 thousand under the Colombo Plan in 1951-52 and \$850 thousand in the same period to the United Nations for the same purpose, and these amounts have been repeated in the fiscal year 1952-53.

We have had many individuals and some special missions studying in this country and at the present moment we have 12 keen young men from Pakistan who are studying the details of democratic government in all its branches. We also have a health mission composed of doctors from India, Pakistan and Ceylon who are studying our methods of maintaining public health. Not only has technical assistance helped to train people but we hope it will also result in making many individual friendships and so increase understanding between our Commonwealth partners and ourselves and thus lead to better understanding.

I now want to look for a moment at the background against which we must put our efforts in Asia. What are we