

machine accounting, an agronomist, a plant pathologist and a teacher of cost accounting for the Pakistan Institute of Industrial Accountants.

South Vietnam

The total allocation to the end of the present fiscal year to South Vietnam under the Colombo Plan by Canada was \$1,998,000. This has been chiefly in the form of technical assistance, while \$640,000-worth of wheat flour has also been made available. In 1963-1964 there were 93 Vietnamese students at French-language universities in Canada, 14 of whom arrived during the year under review.

Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, and Thailand

The Canadian contribution under the Colombo Plan to these countries has been almost exclusively in the form of technical assistance. Total funds used for this purpose in these countries to the end of March 31, 1964, amounted to \$1,175,000. As of March 31, 1964, there were in Canada under Colombo Plan arrangements two students from Nepal, 22 from the Philippines and 25 from Thailand. Three Canadian teachers were serving in Laos; one teacher in the Philippines, and one neurologist was working in Thailand.

1964-1965 Programme

Economic assistance to countries of the Colombo Plan will be increasing in 1964-1965 under the terms of the expanded Canadian Aid Programme. A number of projects already in progress will be continued or completed during the present fiscal year, and larger allocations of funds, both grants and special-development loans, will make possible the undertaking of a considerable number of new projects. The separate food-aid programme will permit a restoration of wheat and flour shipments to Colombo Plan countries at the same levels as in 1961-1962. Technical assistance will also be growing, through the provision of more Canadian teachers and technical advisers and the bringing of more students to Canada. On the basis of present commitments, for example, 684 Colombo Plan students are expected in Canada in 1964-1965, compared to 564 in 1963-1964.

COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN PROGRAMME

Because of Canada's substantial interests in the Commonwealth territories of the West Indies, the movement towards a West Indies Federation was of some importance to Canada and this area became the first to receive Canadian aid other than that extended under the Colombo Plan. In 1958 the Canadian Government announced that it wished to assist the West Indies Federation in its economic development efforts and that, accordingly, it was prepared to grant, subject to Parliamentary approval, a total of \$10 million over a five-year period starting in the fiscal year 1958-1959. This programme continued after the dissolution of the Federation, but some changes had obviously to be made in it. With the independence of Jamaica and Trinidad, Canadian diplomatic missions were established on these islands and assistance was carried on through bilateral negotiations. In 1961, Canada joined the United States and Britain in carrying out an economic survey of the smaller territories, as a result of which Canada accepted certain projects to be carried out in these islands under its West Indies Programme.

The original undertaking of a \$10-million, five-year programme expired on March 31, 1963. In advance of this date, the Government agreed that Canadian aid to the West Indies should continue into 1963-1964 and be maintained at the same average level as in preceding