

Q. I understand that Japan came in as a giving country?—A. Japan is more likely to be a donor country than a receiving country, yes.

Q. When nations come in under the Colombo Plan is there any classification beforehand that such and such a nation is coming in as a donor country or a donee country?—A. I think it pretty well classifies itself. If they are south-east Asian nations—that is, with the exception of Japan—they are receiving countries, and if they are western countries, such as the United States, there is no question when they come in but that they are donor countries.

*By Mr. Herridge:*

Q. Mr. Chairman, I understand that there are a number of agencies doing this type of work in southeast Asia—U.N. and Colombo Plan countries. What is done to work towards an overall progressive development to avoid overlapping between the various agencies so their work will fit in and produce a satisfactory result?—A. As I said in my brief, there is an over-increasing exchange of information between ourselves, the United Nations, the Central States and the International Bank. We exchange reports with each other and then, of course, there is the consultative committee meeting of the Colombo Plan held annually. The last one was held in this House, you will remember, and all the Colombo Plan nations came here for it. At these meetings we table what we are all doing and look over the results and so on. There is a general collaboration at these meetings, but apart from that there is a growing interchange of information, reports and so on. This is now being progressively watched.

Q. When it comes to the purchasing of commodities in Canada—for instance fertilizers and industrial equipment—what is the procedure used by your organization? Who does the purchasing?—A. It is done by the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

Q. All of it?—A. Yes, and it is done on a tender basis just as any other government purchasing is done. In setting up the Colombo Plan organization I endeavoured to use existing machinery, and the Canadian Commercial Corporation a crown company has done our purchasing from the beginning.

Q. This is a question simply on a point of interest. We have had an extensive dieselization of the railways in Canada. Are some of the locomotives which have fallen into disuse but are in good condition being rebuilt and sent to these countries?—A. Not at the present moment, sir.

*By Mr. Stick:*

Q. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Patterson you said the needs of some of these countries were unlimited. I think to satisfy some of us here you might set out the pattern as to how you go about it. For instance, in pouring money into Thailand, unless you have a survey made and a plan to absorb that money, the money simply would be no good. I think you told us before that in allocating money to places like Burma or Thailand, you do not just pour money in but you work on a plan and survey the needs of the country and work together with that country. I mean to say, pouring money into a country is not going to solve its problems unless you have some organization there concerning how it will be spent in the best way. Would you explain how you go about that?—A. Yes sir. As I said before, our capital assistance plan has so far been confined to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Those three countries have planning boards and five-year plans. We do nothing which is not within the orbit of those five-year plans and we discuss our aid very carefully with their planning boards and make sure that the aid can be integrated into the overall objectives of the five-year plan. In the still more backward countries such as Burma, Indonesia and similar countries which have been disrupted and hit harder by the war than the