

of development. They are thus given the chance to practise international co-operation, which is a new experience to most of them because of their recently-acquired sovereignty.

In the last fiscal year Canada contributed \$25,000,000 for the capital development phase of the Colombo Plan and Parliament has voted a similar amount to be used during the current fiscal year. Expenditures under the Plan, I should add, are made only after consultation between the contributing and the receiving country.

One of the principles of the Plan is that purchases for any project agreed upon should be made from the contributing nation. This principle of course has benefited Canadian industry which has been called upon to fill the orders resulting from its operation.

The first \$25,000,000 of Canada's contribution was spent on such projects as the Mayuraski irrigation and hydro-electrical development in India, the transportation system of Bombay, and the equipment for a cement plant for the Thal River Development in Pakistan. Canada in co-operation with New Zealand and Australia contributed to the establishment of an experimental livestock farm in Pakistan. We also supplied that country with \$2,800,000 of West Coast timber for use as railway ties and finally we made a contribution to Pakistan for an aerial photographic and geological survey to assess her natural resources.

A most important feature of the Plan is its recognition of the futility of providing capital equipment to the under-developed countries without also providing the trained technicians to supervise it. Under the Plan a two-way training system has been set up. Canada has to date sent a refrigeration expert and a fishing expert to Ceylon and an entomologist to Pakistan and India to give advice on the biological control of predatory insects.

Under the technical co-operation part of the Plan Canada has offered 60 scholarships and fellowships to Asian students. Last year 50 students accepted our offer and came to our universities and schools to study a wide diversity of subjects. In addition to the students several technical missions have been sent to Canada to study such questions as highway and bridge construction, public health, hydro-electric development and public administration. It has been my great pleasure to meet the members of some of these missions, who have most favourably impressed me both by the sincerity of their concern for improving the welfare of their compatriots and by their willingness to co-operate with all members of the Plan in achieving that aim.

The Colombo Plan, aside from any economic improvement that may result, has established an understanding and co-operative spirit which we hope will have a lasting effect on the relations between the participating nations. I believe that the Pakistan Minister of Economic Affairs at the Karachi meeting of the Consultative Committee expressed clearly these non-economic benefits of the Plan when he said:

"It is becoming increasingly clear that the members of this Plan work as Members of a family, unified with the idea of helping