

A member of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada examines a fisherman's net on the beach near the Fisheries Project in Ceylon.



A Canadian instructor with a group of students in Burma.

There are no short-cuts to success in raising the rate of economic growth, however, and enormous tasks yet remain. While national incomes are now rising in the area at rates ranging between 3% and 5% each year, population is also rising, at around 2% per annum. This is not an extraordinarily high rate in percentage terms, but it means that there are now at least 100 million more people in South and South-East Asia than there were when the Colombo Plan began. The increased production that has so far been achieved, therefore, has not yet made a really significant difference to the annual income of the average person in the area when it is applied to the increased population. If the standard of living of the average man is to be raised substantially, and that is the basic objective of the Colombo Plan, the rate of economic growth must be greatly accelerated.

In many countries the foundations for such an acceleration have been laid in the past ten years. Organized, planned efforts to speed development are under way all over the Colombo Plan area, and a great deal has already been done to provide the skilled and trained manpower and the basic capital facilities upon which further development can now be built. The Colombo Plan has been the source of much of this progress. The Plan has helped to bring hope to millions of people in South and South-East Asia that their lot can be improved, to demonstrate that they can count on effective support from the people of more economically advanced countries and to prove that developed and less-developed nations can work together in free cooperation to achieve tangible advances in living standards.



Men at work in one of the Canadian fisheries trawlers in Ceylon.

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