

existing stocks of armament and ancillary equipment which the Canadian Army had been keeping as mobilization reserves. The Canadian Army will be re-equipped by production of new equipment in Canada or purchase from the United States. Armament and equipment for approximately one infantry division was thus given away during 1950-51 to each of Belgium, Holland and Italy following recommendations of the NATO Standing Group, and later considerable quantities of ammunition and armament, such as field and anti-aircraft guns, were given away to various NATO countries. In addition, contracts were let for the production for other NATO countries of such equipment as fighter aircraft, guns, mine-sweepers, and walkie-talkies and other electronic supplies.

Under the Mutual Aid vote, provision was made for the training of aircrew for other NATO countries. This involved the re-opening of many airfields in Canada, the acquisition of large quantities of training equipment and the establishment of a large training staff. By the spring of 1952 about 1,000 aircrew were being trained for other NATO countries while training facilities for the following year were planned to accommodate about 1,400 trainees.

Subsection 4.—Canada and the Colombo Plan

The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia was conceived at the Commonwealth Meeting on Foreign Affairs held at Colombo, Jan. 9-14, 1950. Further meetings were held during the same year and in October a report on the Colombo Plan was published which gave a comprehensive picture of the economic requirements and potential resources of the region and the need for external assistance.

Although the Colombo Plan was initiated by Commonwealth governments, it is not exclusively a Commonwealth program. It is designed to assist in the economic development of all countries and territories in the general area of south and southeast Asia.

The Consultative Committee, an intergovernmental body which meets from time to time to review the progress of the Colombo Plan and to consider policy matters in connection with its implementation, now counts as members Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Laos, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and Viet-Nam, as well as the United States which is also engaged in a substantial program of economic aid in the same region.

The Canadian Parliament approved a contribution of \$25,000,000 for capital assistance to governments in south and southeast Asia during 1951-52 and it was subsequently decided that, for this first year of operation of the Colombo Plan, Canadian aid would be divided between India and Pakistan.

At the request of the Government of India, the Canadian Government agreed to allot \$10,000,000 for the provision of wheat to India under the Colombo Plan. The wheat was shipped from Canadian west coast ports during the winter and early spring of 1952. The Indian Government undertook to establish a special counterpart fund equivalent in rupees to the \$10,000,000 expenditure by the