

Canadian Government in respect of the wheat, the counterpart funds to be used for the internal financing of economic development projects approved by both Governments. It was agreed that the counterpart funds for the wheat should be used to help finance the Mayurakshi irrigation and hydro-electric project in West Bengal and it was estimated that this work when completed would increase the arable land by 600,000 acres and produce some 4,000 kw. of electric energy. Most of the remaining funds available to India under the 1951-52 program were earmarked for the provision of vehicles to the Bombay State Transport Corporation.

The main project in the Canadian program for Pakistan is a cement plant to be built in the Thal area of the Punjab where a large-scale colonization project is being undertaken by the Pakistan Government. Except for local labour and material, Canada is providing all the equipment, materials and technical personnel necessary for the construction of the plant.

The Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Governments together have agreed to establish and equip an experimental live-stock farm at Thal, the Canadian contribution to this joint project being agricultural machinery and related equipment. The Canadian program for Pakistan also includes such items as a large quantity of wooden railway-ties to be supplied from British Columbia for the urgently needed rehabilitation and development of the Pakistan railway system, and a geological survey, including an aerial photographic unit, which should be of far-reaching benefit to Pakistan in the development of its natural resources.

Another important aspect of the Colombo Plan is the provision of technical assistance to governments in the area. To develop this side of the program, a Council for Technical Co-operation has been set up at Colombo to which Canada has appointed a permanent representative. The Technical Co-operation Program, though an integral part of the Colombo Plan, is designed to supplement the technical assistance activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the area.

For each of the years ended Mar. 31, 1951 and 1952, Parliament authorized appropriations of \$400,000 for technical co-operation under the Colombo Plan. Because of the inevitable delays in the early stages of a program of this kind, these amounts were not fully used. However, the program has been steadily increasing its pace and it is expected that the appropriation of \$400,000, which Parliament made for 1952-53, will be completely taken up.

Up to Mar. 31, 1952, 58 Fellows and scholars from India, Pakistan and Ceylon, had come to Canada for training in such widely varied fields as road and bridge construction, hydro-electric development, public administration, public health and welfare, and agriculture. During the same period, three technical missions, each composed of senior government officials from India and Pakistan, were conducted on observation tours across Canada to study Canadian methods in highway and bridge construction, agriculture, and hydro-electric power installation and development. The greatest difficulty in providing technical assistance has been encountered in locating Canadian experts for service abroad. However, a fisheries consultant from British Columbia has been in Ceylon for some time, assisting the government