

in Ceylon to develop the technical co-operation program of the Colombo Plan. Colombo Plan Day will be celebrated throughout member countries on July 1, 1961 to commemorate the tenth year of Colombo Plan operations.

From inception of the Plan in 1950 through April 1961, Canada will have made available a total of \$331,670,000 for capital and technical assistance projects in south and southeast Asia. At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September 1958, Canada announced an increase from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in its annual contribution to the Colombo Plan over three years beginning in the year 1959-60.

While ten countries are now receiving capital assistance from Canada, the largest contributions have so far been made to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. The Canadian contribution has consisted primarily of direct assistance to various development projects, including equipment for multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric projects, power-generating plants, construction and fisheries projects and resources surveys, as well as educational and laboratory equipment and books. It has also included gifts of raw materials, commodities and foodstuffs, such as industrial metals, asbestos, fertilizer, wheat, flour and butter, from the local sale of which recipient governments have been able to raise funds to meet local costs of economic development projects.

Under the Technical Assistance Program up to October 1960, more than 1,500 persons from all countries in the area had come to Canada for training in a variety of fields, the major ones being public administration and finance, agriculture, co-operatives, engineering, mining and geology, statistics, health, education and social welfare. More than 165 Canadian experts had been sent abroad for service in Colombo Plan countries in such fields as fisheries, agriculture, engineering, mining and prospecting, co-operatives, public administration, education and vocational training, and public health. Other Canadians were employed on aerial resources survey teams and in the installation and operation of capital equipment.

The Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan held annual meetings at Singapore in 1955, at Wellington in 1956, at Saigon in 1957, at Seattle in 1958, at Jogjakarta in 1959 and at Tokyo in 1960. At the Jogjakarta meeting it was agreed that the Colombo Plan should be extended for another five years from June 1961. Reports of the Committee on progress and future plans are published after each annual meeting; each report also contains sections describing the activities of member countries.

Canada-West Indies Aid Program.—On the attaining of independence of the Federation of the West Indies in 1958, Canada undertook a \$10,000,000 program of economic and technical assistance over the period from 1958 to 1963. The first major project in this program is the provision of two passenger-cargo ships for inter-island transportation. A total of \$6,250,000 has been earmarked for this project. The vessels are under construction and are expected to be commissioned by the summer of 1961. Tools and equipment valued at \$22,000 have also been supplied to a technical school at St. Kitts.

Up to Oct. 31, 1960, training programs had been arranged for 38 individuals from the West Indies in different fields, including public administration, information services, fisheries, etc. The 28 Canadian experts who undertook assignments during this period went to Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincents and St. Kitts. They included soil surveyors and advisers in statistics, legal drafting, housing, education, films, radio broadcasting, postal services and harbour management.

Commonwealth Technical Assistance Program.—At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September 1958, Canada announced a decision to provide funds for technical assistance to Commonwealth countries outside the Colombo Plan area, with particular emphasis on the African territories. By the end of March 1961 Canada will have made available \$1,130,000 to this program. Ghana and Nigeria received the greatest amount of aid, although some assistance was extended also to British Guiana, Hong Kong and Sierra Leone.