

strategy, force requirements and resources, initiated at the Ottawa meeting in May 1963, and instructed the Council in Permanent Session to continue them with the assistance of the NATO Military Authorities.

With regard to Greek-Turkish relations, Ministers heard a report by the Secretary-General on the "watching brief" conferred on his predecessor at The Hague in May 1964 and agreed that this watching brief should continue. They reaffirmed their determination to lose no opportunity of contributing to a reduction in tension and a peaceful, agreed and equitable solution of the problem of Cyprus, confirming also their support for the efforts of the United Nations and the mediator.

Canadian Contributions to NATO.—Support for NATO during 1964 continued to be one of the foundations of Canadian foreign policy. As its contribution to the military strength of the Alliance, Canada maintains an army brigade and an air division in Europe and supporting forces in Canada, including one battalion assigned to the Mobile Reserve of Allied Command Europe. It has assigned a substantial naval force to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) for the defence of the Canada-United States region in case of emergency and participates with the United States in the defence of the North American Continent through the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD).

Since 1950, Canada has contributed approximately \$1,800,000,000 in mutual aid to European members of NATO. The aid program, consisting of contributions to NATO infrastructure and military costs, transfers of equipment to member countries and aircrew training in Canada of NATO forces, continued throughout 1964. This program has decreased in magnitude with the changing conditions and the increasing ability of the European members to meet their individual defence requirements.

Subsection 4.—Canadian External Aid Programs

The Colombo Plan.—The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia was conceived at the Commonwealth Meeting of Foreign Ministers held at Colombo, Ceylon, in January 1950. Although the Plan was initiated by Commonwealth governments, it is not exclusively a Commonwealth Program. It is designed to assist in the economic development and the raising of living standards of all countries and territories in the general area of South and Southeast Asia. Its membership now includes Afghanistan, Australia, Bhutan, Britain, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldiv Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet-Nam and the United States; the latter is also engaged in a substantial program of economic aid in the same region. Afghanistan and the Maldiv Islands are the latest members and were admitted to membership in 1963.

The Colombo Plan is supervised by a Consultative Committee composed of Ministers of the member countries, who meet once a year to review projects and exchange views on policy matters. As a consultative body, it makes no collective policy decisions binding member countries; a Council for Technical Co-operation, on which Canada is represented, meets regularly in Ceylon to develop the technical co-operation program of the Plan. Consultative Committee meetings were held in Karachi in 1952, New Delhi in 1953, Ottawa in 1954, Singapore in 1955, Wellington in 1956, Saigon in 1957, Seattle in 1958, Jogjakarta in 1959, Tokyo in 1960, Kuala Lumpur in 1961, Melbourne in 1962, Bangkok in 1963 and London in 1964. At the Jogjakarta meeting it was agreed to extend the Colombo Plan for another five years from June 1961, and this was similarly approved for a further five-year extension at the London meeting in 1964. 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.

From the inception of the Plan in 1950 through April 1965, Canada made available a total of \$528,678,000 in grant aid for capital and technical assistance projects in South and Southeast Asia; Parliament appropriated \$64,007,000 for Canadian participation in 1964-65, including \$19,000,000 in Special Development Loans and \$19,500,000 for food aid. Al-