

though nine countries are now receiving capital assistance from Canada, the largest contributions have so far been made to Ceylon, India, Malaysia and Pakistan. The Canadian contribution consists 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, hospital equipment and cobalt therapy units, 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, wheat flour and butter, from the internal 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 March 1965, 2,931 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 347 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 on the installation and operation of capital equipment.

**Commonwealth Caribbean Program.**—In 1958, when the Federation of the West Indies was being formed, Canada undertook a five-year \$10,000,000-program of economic and technical assistance. It was later decided to continue providing assistance to the area after the dissolution of the Federation with the provision of \$2,100,000 in 1963-64 for Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras. As part of its expanded aid program for 1964-65, the Canadian Government made available in loans and grants to the area a total of \$9,000,000.

The major project undertaken by Canada at the request of the Federation was the provision of two passenger-cargo ships for inter-island transportation, at a cost of nearly \$6,000,000. The vessels were commissioned in the summer of 1961 and handed over to the West Indies Government. Other projects that have been completed include a deep water wharf in St. Vincent, a residence hall for the University of the West Indies in Trinidad, port-handling equipment for five harbours, schools in three islands and warehouses at two sites. Additional projects now under way include the provision of freshwater systems in two islands, an aerial survey of Trinidad and a series of development studies for that island, the provision of lumber for a housing scheme, factory buildings and rural electrification equipment for Trinidad, the construction of a bridge and sewerage system in Jamaica, the supply of a fishing vessel for Jamaica and the shipment of highway maintenance equipment and diesel locomotives to British Guiana.

A substantial amount of technical assistance has also been given. As of Mar. 31, 1965, training programs had been arranged in Canada for 346 students from the Commonwealth Caribbean. Their fields of study included agriculture, engineering, fisheries, forestry, medicine and public administration. In addition, 170 Canadians have been sent to the Commonwealth Caribbean; they included teachers, soil surveyors and advisers in statistics, legal drafting, housing, films, radio broadcasting, postal services, Indian affairs, technical education and harbour management.

**Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program.**—In the autumn of 1960 the Canadian Government undertook, subject to parliamentary approval, to contribute \$10,500,000 to a Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program over a three-year period beginning Apr. 1, 1961. The program, known as SCAAP, arose from discussions at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1960. Roughly speaking, SCAAP is a counterpart in Africa of the Colombo Plan in Asia, although it is entirely a Commonwealth scheme. The main donor countries are Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand; some of the newer Commonwealth members, particularly India and Pakistan, have been able to provide