

From the inception of the Plan in 1950 through March 1967, Canada made available a total of \$800,000,000 in aid for capital and technical assistance projects in South and Southeast Asia. Although 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 December 1966, more than 8,000 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 600 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. Following the dissolution of the Federation in 1962, it was decided to continue providing assistance to its component territories—Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, British Guiana (Guyana), British Honduras and the Leeward and Windward Islands—and, since then, \$44,800,000 in loans and grants have been made available to the area, including \$13,500,000 under the 1966-67 program.

Under this program, the area and its territories have been provided with two passenger-cargo ships for inter-island transportation, a deep-water wharf at St. Vincent, a residence for the University of the West Indies in Trinidad, port-handling equipment for five harbours and, for several of the smaller islands, schools, warehouses and freshwater supply facilities. Projects under way include an aerial survey of Trinidad, a scheme for the expansion and improvement of Trinidad's dairy herds, the provision of rural schools, teacherages and a sewerage system in Jamaica, a prefabricated fish-packing plant in Guyana, and a bridge in British Honduras.

A substantial amount of technical assistance has also been given. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1967, training programs were arranged in Canada for over 500 students from the Commonwealth Caribbean, the fields of study including agriculture, engineering, fisheries, forestry, medicine and public administration. In addition, 138 Canadians served in the Commonwealth Caribbean, including teachers, soil surveyors, and advisers in the fields of statistics, legal drafting, housing, films, radio broadcasting, postal services, Indian affairs, technical education and harbour management.

**Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan.**—In the autumn of 1960 the Canadian Government undertook, subject to Parliamentary approval, to contribute \$10,500,000 to a Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan (SCAAP) over a three-year period beginning Apr. 1, 1961. This program arose from discussions at the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1960. Although entirely a Commonwealth scheme, SCAAP is essentially the counterpart in Africa of the Colombo Plan in Asia. 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