

In addition to actual forces, Canada has contributed—as has the United States—considerable assistance to the defence efforts of other NATO countries in the form of Mutual Aid programs, under which substantial quantities of arms and ancillary equipment have been supplied. In 1950 and 1951, a total of \$361,000,000 was appropriated for the Mutual Aid program. In 1952, the Canadian Parliament approved an appropriation of \$324,000,000 for this purpose and a further appropriation of the same amount in 1953. This aid has taken the form of the training of airmen from other NATO countries in Canada, the transfer of new equipment from Canadian defence production and transfers of equipment from stocks held by the Canadian forces. Arrangements have been made to train up to 1,400 aircrew each year in Canada. The equipment and training facilities have been allocated to other NATO countries in accordance with recommendations from the appropriate NATO bodies.

Canada has also made contributions to the NATO infrastructure programs of fixed military installations, to the military budgets of the Supreme Commanders and to the civilian budget of the International Secretariat, paying portions of these out of the Mutual Aid appropriations. Up to April 1953, the total Canadian share of approved infrastructure programs was \$53,000,000. At the Ministerial meeting of the Council held in April, a further three-year infrastructure program was approved; Canada's share of this was to be \$63,000,000. The Canadian contribution to the military budget in 1953 was approximately \$1,750,000 and to the civilian budget approximately \$370,000.

Subsection 4.—Canada and the Colombo Plan

The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia was conceived at the Commonwealth Meeting on Foreign Affairs held at Colombo, Ceylon, Jan. 9-14, 1950. Further meetings were held during the same year and in October a report on the Colombo Plan was published which gave a comprehensive picture of the economic requirements and potential resources of the region and the need for external assistance.

Although the Colombo Plan was initiated by Commonwealth governments, it is not exclusively a Commonwealth program. It is designed to assist in the economic development of all countries and territories in the general area of south and southeast Asia.

The Consultative Committee, an intergovernmental body which meets from time to time to review the progress of the Colombo Plan and to consider policy matters in connection with its implementation, now counts as members Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Laos, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom (and its territories in the area, such as Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak) and Viet-Nam, as well as the United States which is also engaged in a substantial program of economic aid in the same region.

The Canadian Parliament approved a contribution of \$25,000,000 for capital assistance to governments in south and southeast Asia during 1951-52 and a similar amount for 1952-53. Until Mar. 31, 1953, expenditures had been made, or commitments had been given, to the Asian governments against these capital assistance votes for the following purposes and in the amounts indicated:—

India.—For 1951-52, \$10,000,000 for wheat; \$4,500,000 for trucks and buses for the improvement and extension of the Bombay state transport system; and \$500,000 for capital equipment for an irrigation and hydro-electric project.