

Applications will not be taken specifically for the Vancouver programme, but fellowship winners selected through normal channels will be assigned to the new centre when it is considered that its facilities would be useful in their specialties. All fellows are selected from candidates nominated by governments, and awards are granted for varying periods ranging up to a year.

In the past, most fellowship winners have studied in regular academic programmes. The Vancouver centre will increase emphasis on practical training and will give fellows access to commercial, industrial and governmental projects in their area of study. In addition, to broaden their opportunities for contact with the people of the region, fellows enrolled in the Vancouver centre will be enabled to live with families of the area rather than in dormitories, if they wish.

As each trainee arrives in Vancouver, the centre will work out a study plan for him. It will be able to draw upon the entire University of British Columbia Faculty to obtain appropriate guidance for trainees, along the lines of the tutorial system, and then will assign a field project to supplement campus activities. Three general fields are offered: economic development, social welfare, and public administration.

The announcement of plans for the centre comments that "many interesting opportunities" are offered for study in specific fields such as geology, mining, multi-purpose water development, oil and gas production, forestry and forest products including pulp and paper production, agriculture, irrigation, fisheries and public land management. "In hydro-electric power development, this region is the most significant area of the continent", it states. "There are exceptional facilities for training in transport by sea, land and air..."

In the field of public administration, the centre will place trainees in municipal government, offices of provincial and state governments, and regional branches of federal agencies. They will observe activity in fields such as customs, income tax, civil service, budget, national revenue, narcotics control, public works, and trade and commerce.

Social welfare trainees also will find many opportunities for study, the announcement notes, as "the Province of British Columbia has traditionally played a leading role on the North American continent in the development of public and private social services".

Plans for the centre are being developed by the UN Office for Public Administration, and fellowship arrangements are being handled by the UN Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

Professor Albert Lepawsky, of the Department of Political Science at the University of California, has been appointed director of the centre.

IMPORT CONTROLS RELAXED

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that the Australian Government has taken a further important step towards the removal of discriminatory import controls. Effective April 1, 1959, some 330 additional items have been made subject to global licensing. This means that these items can now be as freely imported from Canada and other dollar countries as from any other source. Many items of interest to Canadian exporters are effected by this decision.

Mr. Churchill recalled that the elimination of discrimination, particularly against dollar countries, was one of the principal objectives agreed upon at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference last September. Shortly before that Conference opened, Australia placed imports of capital equipment and electrical apparatus on a non-discriminatory basis. In December, synthetic rubber and chemicals were added to the list of goods which could be imported under global license.

With the latest move, approximately seventy per cent of Australia's imports are now free of discrimination. Canadian goods representing about sixty per cent of Canada's total sales to Australia in 1958, will now receive the more liberal treatment previously accorded to goods from non-dollar countries.

During much of the post-war period, Australia's import controls have severely restricted many Canadian exports, particularly manufactured goods. This has limited the possibilities for expanding and diversifying Canadian sales in the Australian market.

Mr. Churchill expressed gratification at the substantial measure of progress made by Australia in recent months towards the relaxation of import restrictions, and warmly welcomed the statement of Mr. John McEwen, the Australian Minister for Trade, that this policy would be continued in the future. He pointed out that the latest move would place Canadian exporters of a variety of products on the same footing as non-dollar suppliers in the Australian market, and urged them to take full advantage of this opportunity to expand sales.

Items of particular interest to Canada, on which discrimination has been removed, include:

Agricultural machinery, replacement parts and components; a wide range of industrial equipment; abrasive cloths and abrasive raw materials; aircraft and parts; parts for television tubes; locomotives and rolling stock; industrial solvents; cellulose wadding; linseed cake and oils; synthetic sausage casings; iron and steel, including special steels; primary copper and products; typewriters and office machinery; tractors and parts; products for paint manufacturers; match splints; tires and tubes; printing papers; cellulose film;