

desert into heavily productive farmland. Three feet from the last line of orchard trees there was nothing but rough and desiccated soil...

"In Israel we soon had TAA experts working with the operators of factories, mills and warehouses. Others were helping to improve the physical quality of hospitals and other social welfare institutions and even the operation of a model penitentiary. Near Jerusalem the extraordinary development of the new university was also under way with aid from UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] as well as the United Nations."

But in other parts of the Middle East he did not find such a bright picture of activity:

"We had been having a good deal of difficulty with the Iraqi authorities, particularly in connection with our fellowship programs. The local government had been sending in fellowship applications without proper screening of the candidates. Little that I saw or heard of the Iraqi officials or businessmen did much to encourage any hopes for improvement....

"Technical assistance relations between Iraq and the United Nations were eventually improved and for a time maintained by the appointment of the Hon. Milton Gregg, V.C. as our Resident Representative in Baghdad. His devoted and wise execution of the duties of that exceedingly difficult post was one of our more successful efforts to aid the countries of the Middle East. A man of experience, sound judgement and profound affection for his fellow human beings, above all, those in distress, he was among the small group for whom my admiration and respect were most profound. Because of his inimitable and infectious sense of humour he was also a constant joy."

For Canadian experts, whether in Egypt or Vietnam or elsewhere in the 1950s, Keenleyside has only compliments:

"I discovered in almost every case that the Canadians appointed by TAA or recruited by one of the specialized agencies were doing well and were highly regarded by the local authorities. One special category that seemed to enjoy a particularly high reputation was that of Canadian nurses. My friends in WHO [World Health Organization] said that they could never get enough Canadians to supply the demand.

"Among our TAA projects in Egypt was a Demonstration Centre for the Blind. This was run by Dr. Magill, a sightless Canadian who later headed the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and who had set up in Cairo an institution in which persons from a number of the Middle Eastern countries who were anxious to obtain training as teachers of the blind were invited to enroll. Those who were accepted received UN fellowships, which took care of their expenses. The necessity for such an institution in the countries around the eastern edge of the Mediterranean was critically important; in fact, we were told that there was no equal need in any comparable area anywhere else in the world. It was one of the projects of the period from which I derived the most complete satisfaction....

"The many years of fighting between the Vietnamese and the French had left a vast residue of deformed and mutilated persons. As a result of the constant and insistent demand, one of our major activities in Vietnam was the