

a project for the development of fisheries there which Canada is financing under the capital-development part of the Colombo Plan. Similarly capital-development projects in which Canada is assisting Colombo Plan countries in turn generate further requirements for technical assistance. For example, as a direct result of capital assistance Canada is giving to Pakistan, to build a cement plant, the Government of Pakistan has asked that selected Pakistani workers and engineers be trained in the building and the operation of the plant as the project goes forward.

Not Confined to Commonwealth

The operation of the Programme for Technical Co-operation is not confined to Commonwealth countries in Asia. Several non-Commonwealth countries, notably Nepal, Burma and Indonesia, have indicated their wish to receive assistance under the Programme and at the request of the Government of Malaya, Canada has nominated several agricultural experts and vocational training teachers to serve as instructors in machine-shop practice and in motor mechanics.

The results of Canada's efforts in the field of technical assistance to help the Asian countries in their plans for economic and social development are becoming more evident. There has been an increase in the number of requests of Canada for assistance under both the United Nations and the Colombo Programmes. There has been a corresponding increase in Canada's ability to meet them, although the recruiting of a sufficient number of Canadian experts, instructors and technicians for service abroad remains the most difficult problem, and the demand for the services of qualified Canadians from Federal and Provincial government departments, from universities and from private organizations, continues to increase.

Training Programmes in Canada

At the same time as more emphasis is being placed upon recruiting of Canadian experts and instructors to give technical assistance in the under-developed countries and positive steps are being taken to co-ordinate Canadian activities in South and Southeast Asia with those of the United Nations Expanded Programme, the training in Canada of persons sent here by the United Nations and its agencies or nominated by the Asian governments participating in the Colombo Programme continues as an important feature of Canadian participation in these programmes. A large part of the success of this aspect of Canada's technical assistance activities has been due to the way in which universities, provincial government and private agencies and individuals across the country have received these trainees. As of November 1 one hundred and five persons had been accepted for training in Canada under the Colombo Programme and well over two hundred have been directed to Canada by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

An indication of the variety of fields in which training has been offered to Colombo Plan countries is given by a partial listing of the trainees from those countries at present in Canada. Ceylonese nominees are studying agricultural engineering, plant pathology, teacher training and business administration. Trainees from India are studying hydro-electric power development, mining, electrical and agricultural engineering, highway construction, biochemistry and rural electrification. Trainees from Pakistan are studying tele-communications, education, agricultural chemistry and mechanical engineering. At the request of the United Nations, courses have been arranged in co-operatives, in railroad construction, statistics, public administration, cost accounting and auditing, social welfare, mining, coal petrology, fertilizer and cement manufacture, meat packing and town planning.

Amongst the most interesting and successful of these training programmes has been the comprehensive five-months' course offered to twelve junior administrative officers from Pakistan in which the Federal Government, four of the provinces, universities and private industry co-operated. During their stay in this country these

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