

received from the West. There is, however, one factor of the culture of the West, which most leaders of Asia feel could be of permanent value to them. That factor is science and technology.

Here, then, it seems to me, is one firm and clearly defined basis upon which to build mutual understanding between East and West.

There is nothing new in the exchange of technological information, nor in the provision of technical advice or "know-how" by the people of one country to those of another. Sometimes the motives have been purely humanitarian and disinterested in character, but more frequently the goal has been the improvement of commercial relations, the advancement of national interests or the winning of economic concessions. But it has been taking place for many decades.

The two programmes of international technical assistance to which the Canadian Government is now contributing and in which many Canadians are actively participating are, however, new and unique.

The first and more important of these is the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. Here for the first time almost all the countries of the free world (the Soviet Bloc refused to participate despite their constant professions of solicitude for the welfare of the peoples of the underdeveloped countries) have co-operated in pooling their resources to give technical assistance to member governments which are in need of such assistance and which request it.

Canada contributed \$850,000. to the first 18 months' operation of this programme and has offered to contribute at least \$750,000. and up to \$850,000 (depending upon the amounts offered by other leading contributing countries) towards the objective of \$20 millions for the succeeding twelve months' period.

This comprehensive programme, which is operated by the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations, the Director-General of which is Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, formerly our Deputy Minister of Resources and Development, and by the Specialized Agencies, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Health Organization, is already firmly established on a continuing basis.

Since the beginning of the Programme in July 1950 we have received 46 United Nations Fellows from under-developed countries for special training in Canada, in addition to many directed to us by the Specialized Agencies. We have completed training arrangements for an additional twenty-seven amongst them a young Haitian whose training in co-operatives is being arranged by your national office.

Canadians are also serving abroad in the field under the United Nations programmes, many of them in Asian countries. Professor Frank Scott of McGill University has recently gone to Burma to be resident co-ordinator of United Nations technical assistance activities in those countries. Mr. George P. Melrose, Deputy Minister of Lands for the Province of British Columbia, served for a time as Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission to El Salvador. Eight Canadians are at present serving abroad under the technical assistance programme of the International Labour Organization.