

As a matter of fact, although the whole \$25 million voted by Parliament for this current year has been earmarked, only \$10 million of goods has been shipped out. This means, in effect, that in the coming year the balance of this year's programme will have to be carried on, along with the programmes to be initiated under the 1952-53 contribution.

I should perhaps at this point make reference to the meeting, which opened yesterday in Karachi, of the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia. This Committee, which is composed of all the Governments participating in the Colombo Plan, and includes the United States, meets from time to time to review the progress being made in reaching the objectives of the plan and to discuss matters of policy. At this session Canada is being represented by my colleague the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, (Mr. McIlraith).

Now, a few words about technical co-operation under the Colombo Plan. Soon after the establishment of the Council for Technical Co-operation in Colombo, a permanent Canadian representative was appointed to it. The Government was anxious to see the programme get into action with the least possible delay, and therefore took the initiative in making special offers of training facilities to countries participating in the Plan.

Two principles have been kept in mind in making offers of scholarships and fellowships and in inviting technical missions to visit Canada. The first is that the training we offer to make available should be directly related to the economic development needs of the countries in the area, and the second is that the offers be ones which Canada is in a position to implement effectively.

Sixty scholarships and fellowships have been offered under the Colombo Technical Co-operation Programme: twenty-five to India, fifteen to Pakistan, ten to Ceylon and ten to non-Commonwealth countries in the area. Almost all the trainees from India, Pakistan and Ceylon have arrived in Canada. They are taking courses of training in road and bridge construction, hydro-electric development, public administration, public health and welfare, and agriculture. Up to date, the ten awards which were offered to non-Commonwealth countries have not been taken up. They are, however, being held open.

Last year three technical missions, each composed of senior government officials from India and Pakistan, were taken on tours across Canada, arranged by Canadian government departments in co-operation with the corresponding provincial departments. One of these missions was interested in studying highway and bridge construction in Canada, another mission came to look into Canadian agricultural methods, and the third was interested in hydro-electric power installation and development.

It has proved more difficult to find qualified Canadian experts to serve in advisory capacities in the countries of South and Southeast Asia than it has to provide training facilities in Canada for scholars and fellows from that area. Nevertheless we have been able to provide a fisheries consultant from British Columbia to assist the Government of Ceylon in the development of the fishing industry, and a refrigeration engineer has also gone to Ceylon to help in the same field.