

who have volunteered for work as instructors under the Colombo Plan. The director of the Bureau for Technical Cooperation in Ceylon and our representatives in South Asia are endeavouring to stimulate requests in this field.

That is, we feel that more good will come of it if a Canadian expert goes out to one of these countries to train a large number of people in a particular vocation, than if we go to the expense of bringing people to Canada. The emphasis is now tending to be more in that direction.

Mr. GRAYDON: In certain cases you would have to bring them here to see what is being done in certain industries and certain lines of business. I have in mind a dietitian who came from India and visited the parliamentary restaurant and other places to see what was being done.

Hon. MEMBER: They should have sent him to a mining camp.

Mr. GRAYDON: I figure that the government would want to bring them here, I suppose in cases of that kind. They still have to have some system whereby these trainees would have to be brought here, but I suppose on the general policy it is much less expensive to train them over there than here.

The WITNESS: You are quite right, Mr. Graydon. In many cases the trainee has to be brought here because it would be difficult to provide training in his country. That is, there would not be the facilities with which to give him the same training he would receive here. But it is not very economical in many instances to bring one man here and train him because when he goes back he will probably be so engaged in the work he has learned that he will not have the time to train others, whereas if a Canadian expert goes to a country he can conduct courses and train hundreds of people. And of course we can only bring a limited number of people to Canada. So, it is more economical to emphasize the other approach, and that is being done. The emphasis is now more on sending our experts abroad but it does take a little organization.

Mr. GREEN: I am very grateful, Mr. Wilgress, for that information. I think you mentioned there were some men coming here from south Korea, and it might be helpful to the committee if you could give us a rough outline of the part Canada is taking in helping to rehabilitate south Koreans. I ask that because I was reading in the current issue of the U.S. News and World Report interview in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs for south Korea Mr. Pyun said that the plans for rehabilitating south Koreans were not working out very well at all. It was quite a disturbing interview and he said that the transportation of supplies and so on was under military control in south Korea, and as a result of this other things took second place. Military needs always come first and I am just wondering what part Canada is taking in that rehabilitation because it seems very important to me that south Koreans should receive special assistance.

The WITNESS: South Korea is receiving special assistance, but it is done through a United Nations agency, that is the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. (UNKRA) which was set up by the general assembly in 1950 to "plan and supervise rehabilitation and relief" in Korea. The government of Canada contributed \$7,250,000 (Canadian) to the work of this agency in 1951 and is at the present time the second largest contributor. The United States has so far contributed \$10 million (U.S.) as a first instalment on a pledge of \$162,500,000. The United Kingdom has approved a contribution of \$28 million (U.S.) of which \$700,000 (U.S.) has been paid. Other government contributions paid in total approximately \$400,000 (U.S.). In addition the agency has received from governments contributions in kind worth approximately \$600,000 (U.S.). It has acted as channel for other contributions