

year this was held at Singapore and this year it will be held in New Zealand. At this meeting, as you know, the economic situation of Asia is studied and the nations concerned as donors try their best to match their technical assistance and capital projects with the individual needs of the various countries in the area. In addition, there is co-operation with the United Nations Assistance Programme, the International Co-operation Administration and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Here on the North American Continent, there is a continuing co-operation between me and my officers and the officers of these agencies, and particularly with the International Co-operation Administration and the International Bank. The International Co-operation Administration is the organization through which the United States administers its aid. All this co-operation, of course, is organized to prevent overlapping and to keep each other informed on economic and other problems which arise continually.

We are also in very close touch with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whose reports are probably the best prepared of any and which is most co-operative. This kind of co-operation, of course, cuts down time and expense because we then do not have to go out and seek so much information for ourselves.

#### Atomic Reactor for India

You will recently have seen in the press that Parliament this year is going to be asked to increase our appropriation to \$34.4 million from the \$26 million at which it now stands. This is very largely to take care of the Atomic Reactor which we are giving to India. This is a research type of reactor, in fact an exact copy of the research reactor we have at Chalk River. There are several good reasons why this reactor should have been supplied by us. Atomic power is going to be of the utmost value to these under-developed countries. They have very few hydro-electric sites which they can develop and some of these which they have are in areas where profitable development would not be possible. Many of them are short of coal and oil and obviously under these conditions atomic power will be invaluable to them, but no one can jump into atomic power without a lot of experimental work and careful scientific training. The atomic reactor of the type we are sending to India is just the research reactor which affords this training. India has undertaken to train young scientists there from all over the area and this reactor will therefore, we hope, play a very great part in the future development of these countries. With such great scientists as Dr. Bhabha it was inevitable that India would develop along these lines and it was therefore appropriate that a country such as Canada, which is well regarded in India, should help her on her way.

I do not know whether any of you gentlemen have read a book called "Soviet Professional Manpower", which was put out by the Russian Research Centre of Harvard University. This book seems to me to show—and I presume we can take it as being reasonably accurate—that Russia is getting ahead of the West in training young scientists, engineers and other technical people, and whilst, as I have already told you, we are having considerable difficulty in finding the proper people to go to South-East Asia, the Russians as you know are now offering to send almost any number the South-East Asians will take, and are also offering training in Russia. Of course they can order their experts