

many levels throughout the year, both in South East Asia and here on the North American Continent. It is a valuable exchange which assists us all to benefit by each other's experience in what must always be a difficult field of endeavour.

Mr. Chairman, I hope I have given you and the members of your Committee enough background against which they can question me, which I most sincerely hope they will.

Mr. STICK: You mentioned technical training, and I have a question to ask with a bearing on this matter. When people go back to India, Pakistan or Ceylon, having received technical training in this country, are there jobs open for them? I was talking to one of the members of the staff of the High Commissioner for India and he told me the difficulty is that when these people return to India it often happens that they can find no work to do.

The WITNESS: We have had some trouble about this, Mr. Stick, and I think it follows from the nature of the situation. If the person concerned is a civil servant he fits back into the civil service when he returns, but if he is a student from a paper mill or something like that it is not sure he will immediately find a job when he gets back. I think we can make an analogy here: if we in Canada send a student abroad for training it is very rarely that he is guaranteed a job when he comes back—he has to look for one, and I think it is the same there. On the business side, the student receives a training and then considers that he is much too good to go back to the job from which he came, and so he starts to look for a better job and there might be a period when he is out of work. But I think, by and large, that he has a better opportunity of finding work, having been trained under the Plan.

We have been discussing this matter with the authorities in India to see if there is any chance of finding jobs quicker for these people. There is no trouble, as I said, with regard to civil servants.

The CHAIRMAN: If they send out quite a small number of people would it not be wise for the administrators of the Plan, or those who pass on these projects, to make sure the students are sent for one particular purpose so that their services may be utilized fully?

The WITNESS: That is what we are trying to bring about.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Mr. Chairman, there have been discussions about the size of our contribution to the Colombo Plan. I realize that Mr. Cavell is not here to answer questions about policy, save as to how the policy is working out, but we have contributed over a four year period \$25 million a year, and this year the estimate shows an increase of \$1 million to about \$26 million.

That prompts me to ask a question about the absorptive capacity of the countries which are the beneficiaries of the Colombo Plan for useful expenditure, whether in training men or in the provision of capital goods. Is there an opportunity for an increase in expenditure, and if so how substantial an increase, on the training of personnel or the provision of capital goods by Canada?—A. I think, Mr. Fleming, as you yourself said, this puts me in a somewhat difficult position because I do not make policy; I only carry out the policy of parliament. But if your question means "is there a need?" then I would say there certainly is a need. In fact there is almost no limit to the amount the West could do for Southeast Asia at the present time.

Q. Is that need expressing itself in terms of present capacity for absorption of assistance of the sort we have been giving under the Colombo Plan?—A. Yes, as I said, there is a very great need for the training of personnel, but here I would say that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find places for