

Assistance Committee, which is composed of the representatives of the 18 member countries of the Economic and Social Council. The recommendations of the Economic and Social Council concerning the conduct of the Expanded Programme are considered by the General Assembly at its annual sessions.

The United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme is thus a joint enterprise of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to extend the benefits of technical assistance to the under-developed countries of the world. Because of the supervision exercised by the Technical Assistance Board a higher degree of co-ordination has been achieved amongst the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies than was heretofore possible when each Organization had its own separate programme.

#### CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

As a member of the Economic and Social Council, and thus of the Technical Assistance Committee, Canada has always taken a keen interest in the effective planning and co-ordination of the various technical assistance programmes.

In addition to providing \$850,000 for the first 18 months' period of the Expanded Programme, Canada has given tangible evidence of its desire to co-operate in a practical manner in implementing the Expanded Programme. Since the commencement of the Programme on July 1, 1950, 43 United Nations fellows have undergone training in Canada, in such fields of study as public administration, hydro-electric power development and social welfare. Fifteen are at present studying in Canada, 28 have already completed their courses and an additional 10 are expected in the near future. These fellows have come from such widely separated countries as India, Pakistan, Cuba, Finland, Brazil, Uruguay, Iran, Burma, Venezuela and the British West Indies.

In addition to providing training facilities for the United Nations fellows, 24 experts from Canada have gone, under the Expanded Programme, to such countries as Chile, Libya, Burma and Ethiopia.

#### COLOMBO PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

"In a world racked by schism and confusion it is doubtful whether free men can long afford to leave undeveloped and imprisoned in poverty the human resources of the countries of South and South-East Asia which could help so greatly, not only to restore the world's prosperity, but also to redress its confusion and enrich the lives of all men everywhere."  
(From the closing paragraph of the Report on the Colombo Plan, published by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee, September - October 1950).

As a result of a meeting held in London in September 1950 by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom a report on the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia was published. Its opening paragraph contains this statement: