

tracks, however, were in a very bad condition, and thousands of miles had to be relaid to accommodate the diesels. Since we have a wood industry in this country, we agreed to give her nearly \$3 million worth of wooden railway ties, to help her with this task. These ties will shortly be on their way to Pakistan.

In the Thal area, where we are building the cement plant, we are also assisting with the development of an experimental farm, from which it is hoped to supply the settlers with draft bullocks, buffalo, good seed and expert advice. We are supplying agricultural machinery, tractors, ploughs, etc., to a value of roughly \$150,000.

The Colombo Plan So Far - Technical Co-operation

One of the very great needs of the whole of the Southeast Asian area is men and women trained in various technical skills. Practically the whole work of the United Nations and much of the U.S. Point Four endeavour is devoted to that huge problem. The Colombo Plan also is working in this field. Canada gives \$400,000 yearly to technical assistance work under Colombo Plan auspices and \$850,000 yearly to aid the United Nations in its work in that field, and our Colombo Plan work falls into two parts: capital and technical, that is, technical experts going to Asia and, by far the larger section, people from Southeast Asia coming here in search of training in all kinds of skills. In all, including training work we have done in Canada for the United Nations, nearly 300 people have been here for training in the last year or so. Their courses have covered a wide field: agriculture, health, railways, fisheries, hydro-electric, general engineering, administration, geology, education, forestry and statistics.

I want to mention particularly one field in which, I think, we have attained some success. It is vitally important that senior officials in Southeast Asia be made aware of what we have to offer in technical assistance, only if such men are prepared to co-operate can a satisfactory programme be evolved; and so we have invited various missions here, composed for the most part of senior officials who cannot be spared for more than three months or so. These missions have so far been composed of groups from India, Pakistan and Ceylon, who have toured this country looking into our facilities in such divergent fields as roads and bridges, hydro-electric development, medicine and public health, and agriculture.

There is one mission I would like particularly to mention, which was not composed of senior men. It was a mission of twelve young Pakistani boys who had just entered the civil service of their country. They were all fine, clean-cut, young fellows. They started here with an interview with the Prime Minister who not only welcomed them to Canada but told them something about his job in this democratic country. They saw members of the Cabinet and learned something of their jobs, and so they went down deeply, by interview and lecture, into all the ramifications of our federal government system. Then they toured the provinces; they were particularly interested in Quebec and in seeing how we had solved our two-language problem, because they have, not a two, but a many-language problem. They dug into our municipal problems, and so, from one end of Canada to another, they studied the workings of a well established democratic