

It is likely that manpower planning and deployment theory and practice will emerge from these various trends. Indications in recent years have been that manpower training approaches have received more attention as the practice problems force reconsideration of traditional approaches.

V. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOCIAL WELFARE

A total of some \$350 million is being made available by Canada for aid to developing countries this year through the Colombo Plan, the Programme for English- and French-speaking African States, the Caribbean Assistance Programme and subscriptions to the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Of this amount some \$1.3 million is allocated to aid in the social welfare and related fields. During 1966, Canada contributed \$34.6 million to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, including UNICEF.

The Canadian assistance programme is administered in response to requests from developing countries. Under it, hundreds of Canadians, ranging from young graduates to senior officials, serve abroad in developing countries, while hundreds come from these countries to Canada for training.

In addition to its aid programmes, Canada participates extensively in the social development activities of the United Nations through representation on the Commission for Social Development, UNICEF and other agencies concerned with social matters. Reports and documentation for the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are prepared on Canadian subjects as required. In the same way, Canada participates in and contributes to the work of the International Conference on Social Welfare and other international welfare activities.

Canada extends bilateral assistance to some 60 countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, and contributes to the United Nations organizations engaged in this work, as well as to international non-governmental agencies such as the Red Cross.

To date, Canada has trained 305 persons in social welfare. The trend shows both an absolute increase and an increase relative to certain other categories. This trend reflects attention paid in developing countries to social needs and could increase as developing countries put more emphasis on balance between social and economic aspects of development.

The non-government side of Canadian social welfare aid is considerable. Historically, the pioneering contribution was made by the churches, which are now joined by widely-diversified private undertakings. The latest records indicate that over 70 private organizations and agencies are involved in the aid programme, with a total annual budget of a least \$30 million.

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