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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



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Technical Assistance
from the United Kingdom for
Overseas Development

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**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT**

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Preface

1. The part played by the United Kingdom in the provision of economic assistance to the less-developed countries was described in a White Paper, *Assistance from the United Kingdom for Overseas Development*, which was presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in March, 1960.⁽¹⁾ Since then, United Kingdom Government assistance has further increased, and in 1960 will have been in the region of £150 million of which £125 million will have been extended bilaterally, and £25 million multilaterally. This means that United Kingdom Government aid has almost doubled in the last three years. In addition, annual United Kingdom private investment in less-developed countries is about £100 millions.

2. The White Paper on economic assistance included a necessarily brief account of United Kingdom technical assistance. The purpose of the present paper is to describe more fully the United Kingdom contribution in this field. This contribution takes such various forms that in order to present a comprehensive picture within the limits of a single paper, it has been necessary to restrict the study to a conspectus of the facts of United Kingdom technical assistance during, broadly speaking, the past decade. Even so, much has had to be left out: the paper does not for example do justice to the help of all kinds which private British societies, individuals and institutions, too numerous to mention here, have given over the years in the less-developed areas of the world.

3. The paper likewise does not attempt to survey the future tasks and scope of United Kingdom technical assistance. It is to be expected that the requests for United Kingdom help in this field will expand rather than diminish in the immediate future, while the balance between the various forms of technical assistance may change as more dependent territories, to which the bulk of United Kingdom technical assistance has hitherto been directed, achieve independence. The emphasis in the future will thus tend to be, as it is now in the independent Commonwealth, on mutual co-operation in which both sides give and receive assistance at the same time, although the United Kingdom will no doubt remain principally a donor. It is an expression of the concern of the United Kingdom to play a full part in this activity of technical assistance that the Government has decided, as has already been announced, to set up a new Department for the purpose, to be headed by a Minister. This Department will concentrate the technical assistance activities which, as shown in this paper, have hitherto been dispersed over several Government Departments, and will thus provide more effective machinery to meet the changed needs of the future.

4. Because of its special responsibilities for its dependent territories, the technical assistance which the United Kingdom Government provides to them is wider in scope than that which it has hitherto extended to independent countries both inside and outside the Commonwealth. Assistance to the dependent territories is therefore treated in a separate section at the beginning of the paper. There follows an account of technical assistance to independent

⁽¹⁾ Cmnd. 974.

countries and of the United Kingdom contribution to United Nations technical assistance. Assistance in education is also treated separately. The paper concludes with an account of the contribution of private enterprise. The annexes provide illustrative detail but are not intended to be comprehensive. In particular, the statistics contained in them should be read in the context of the period to which they refer: for example, although Nigeria is now independent, figures about Nigeria in the annexes relate to the period before independence.

Introduction

5. A developing country cannot make full use of its own resources, or of those contributed from outside, without experienced and trained people. It therefore requires men and women both with general training and training in specialised techniques, whether administrative, industrial, professional or technological, who can make proper use of the services which modern discoveries and practices can make available to those who know how to apply them. A power station is no use to a developing country unless there are local people, or helpers from other countries, who know how to operate and maintain it. It is the function of technical assistance to train such people or to provide such helpers, until the developing countries can do this for themselves.

6. Although the term itself is comparatively new, the United Kingdom has in fact extended technical assistance overseas for centuries. For three hundred years and more the United Kingdom has been providing technical knowledge to others—teaching Peter the Great's Russia ship-building and the construction of waterways, developing mines and introducing railways in Latin America, making a survey of India, harnessing the Nile, the Tigris and the Euphrates, introducing the rubber industry into Malaya, building roads, railways and harbours all over the world and introducing modern techniques of all kinds.

7. Nowadays, with the growth of the conviction that economic development abroad concerns not only private organisations in the industrialised nations, but also their governments, it is natural that Government should play a far greater part in United Kingdom technical assistance. However, private British firms and organisations continue to make an important contribution to technical assistance. Not only are citizens of developing countries brought to this country by United Kingdom firms for technical, industrial and managerial training, but the practice, increasingly widespread, of training local people for employment at all levels of operation and management in the overseas branches and subsidiaries of United Kingdom organisations may also properly be described as technical assistance.

8. Although this paper only describes technical assistance given to less-developed countries, there is of course a continued need for technical assistance in Europe. Most of this proceeds under private arrangements, but the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) does seek, through its European Productivity Agency (E.P.A.) and the Office of Scientific and Technical Personnel (O.S.T.P.), to improve the quality of technical

personnel available to the countries of Europe, and particularly to meet the needs of its own developing member-states in this respect. The United Kingdom contributes to the cost of both the E.P.A. and the O.S.T.P.

9. The term technical assistance is here taken to cover: training in the United Kingdom and overseas; the provision of experts, administrators and other professional men and women; the provision of advisory technical and consultant services and expert missions; and the supply of equipment for training, demonstration, pilot schemes or surveys. This definition, which may be summarised as the provision of *training*, *experts* (including advisory and specialist services) and *equipment*, excludes all forms of capital assistance.

10. *Training* in this context includes the whole educational effort of the United Kingdom towards the less-developed countries, outlined hereunder in the section on education. In the United Kingdom itself training facilities for men and women are offered by Universities, teacher training colleges, professional and technical institutions, private firms and businesses, local authorities and government departments. At the beginning of 1960 some 47,500 overseas students were studying in the United Kingdom, the great majority of them being from less-developed countries. Many of those trained in the United Kingdom go back to their countries to help to train others, thus continuing the process of education and helping to produce the skilled men and women who are needed in their tens of thousands. The United Kingdom has concentrated much effort on the provision of local training and educational facilities which of course cost the student, or his sponsor, much less than training in the United Kingdom.

11. The teaching side of United Kingdom technical assistance includes instruction not only in purely technical subjects, but in the English language. It is indeed in teaching English that the United Kingdom makes one of its most important and most effective contributions: in many less-developed countries the local languages cannot express modern technological concepts, and a knowledge of a language such as English is therefore an essential precondition of education in advanced skills and techniques.

12. *Experts* in an immensely varied range of activities leave the United Kingdom to serve and advise in developing countries. In the future, the United Kingdom's greatest single contribution in this field is likely to be through the recently-announced Overseas Service Aid Scheme, under which the United Kingdom Government will assist Colonial and newly independent Commonwealth Governments in meeting the cost of employing overseas officers before and after independence. A further important and long-standing contribution is the provision of specialist advice and services, principally to United Kingdom dependent territories, by means of which the accumulated knowledge and experience of the United Kingdom is placed at the disposal of these countries and territories.

13. *Equipment* is supplied for educational and demonstration purposes (*e.g.* in laboratories, research stations, etc.) both in the United Kingdom dependent territories and also elsewhere, for example to members of the Colombo Plan and the Central Treaty Organisation. (The United Kingdom also of course supplies much capital equipment for use in less-developed countries, but this aid is outside the scope of technical assistance as here defined.)

14. Some United Kingdom technical assistance is paid for by recipients, some by the United Kingdom. The cost of much of it cannot be accurately assessed. Not only is it sometimes impossible to determine accurately the full cost of specific technical assistance activities, but any overall estimate of costs would also have to take account of such indirect elements as, for example, the Government's subsidy of the cost of education of every university and technical college student in the United Kingdom, whether British or foreign. While for these reasons an aggregate estimate of costs is not here attempted, individual figures are given where possible to illustrate particular aspects of United Kingdom technical assistance.

Government-Financed Technical Assistance

15. The United Kingdom Government provides technical assistance on a very substantial scale to its dependent territories, for which it has a special responsibility and which for the most part are in an early stage of economic development. The countries of South and South East Asia, both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth alike, are assisted under Colombo Plan arrangements, and many African countries under bilateral arrangements under the newly-formed Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (S.C.A.A.P.) and through United Kingdom participation in the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.). A number of Middle East countries receive technical assistance from the United Kingdom under Central Treaty Organisation technical co-operation programmes, and from the United Kingdom Middle East Development Division. In addition the United Kingdom contributes to the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations.

16. Most of this technical assistance is administered through the Colonial Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Foreign Office. (The British Council administers, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government and of other authorities, training arrangements in the United Kingdom financed under United Nations, Colombo Plan, Third Country Training and other programmes.) Certain United Kingdom Government Departments also provide a wide range of free services to overseas territories. These latter contributions, as those of numerous other institutions and organisations financed or assisted by the United Kingdom Government, are too many and varied to be individually described.

Technical Assistance in United Kingdom Dependent Territories

17. The United Kingdom Government has furnished technical assistance to its dependent territories for many years. In doing so it has had two main aims: first, to help create in each country an efficient Public Service, based on high standards of impartiality and honesty, and composed so far as possible of local people; and second, to give expert aid of many other kinds to the people of the territories, thus increasing their store of knowledge so as to help them solve their many economic, social and human problems.

18. Apart from the further education of students from the dependent territories in the United Kingdom, which is described in the section on education, this technical assistance is divided broadly as follows:

Public Service

- (a) Recruitment of university graduates and professionally qualified men and women in the United Kingdom for service overseas.
- (b) Training of public servants, both overseas and locally recruited.
- (c) The new Overseas Service Aid Scheme to assist the territories in meeting the cost of employing experienced public servants from overseas as they progress to independence.

Other Advice and Social Services

- (d) Regular advice, research and assistance on development problems of all kinds, e.g. in agriculture, education and surveys.
- (e) Special recruitment and provision of experts to advise on particular problems which need individual examination.

19. Some of this assistance is paid for by the territories, but the cost of much of it is met by the United Kingdom Government from money provided under Colonial Development and Welfare legislation, at the rate of nearly £4 millions a year.⁽²⁾ No estimate can be made of the cost of the technical advice and services given by the Colonial Office and other United Kingdom Government Departments, and voluntarily by many individuals.

The Public Services

(a) Recruitment of Staff for Overseas Governments by the Colonial Office

20. Governments of the dependent territories have for long recruited candidates for their Public Services from local sources where possible. Even so, there remain many vacancies which cannot be filled from local sources (especially since establishments tend to increase as overseas Governments' activities expand and independence approaches), and officers have to be recruited from outside the territories.

21. The Colonial Office deals with the recruitment, placing and training of officers recruited for the dependent territories by the United Kingdom Government. Although recruited by the Colonial Office these officers are employees of the Governments concerned. This assistance in the recruitment of staff is an important service, especially when so many types of skill are at a premium.

22. Through this machinery overseas Governments obtain the services of administrators, doctors, nurses, teachers, engineers, lawyers, architects, and so on: in short, the whole range of professionally qualified men and women. Some six thousand such officers were recruited in the years 1956-1960 (for details, see Annex I, table A).

23. Some countries such as Ghana, Malaya and Nigeria have set up their own Recruiting Agencies in London to undertake the recruitment of candidates formerly handled by the Colonial Office and by the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, who act on behalf of many of the territories

⁽²⁾ This figure excludes the cost of the new Overseas Service Aid Scheme (see paragraph 31).

as their agents in the United Kingdom. The drop in recruitment during 1959 and 1960 is largely accounted for by the transfer from the Colonial Office of recruitment responsibilities for territories which have become independent.

(b) Public Service training facilities in the United Kingdom provided or used by the Colonial Office

24. Many officers recruited in the United Kingdom, and some recruited in the territories, are trained in the United Kingdom before they take up their appointments. It is an essential part of United Kingdom Government policy that local men should be trained for higher responsibilities in the public administration, and the training courses in the United Kingdom do much to prepare them for this task. There are many different post-selection courses of different lengths, e.g. three months' training for a police officer, a year's course at Oxford or Cambridge for administrators, a two-year post-graduate course at Cambridge and in Trinidad for agricultural officers. Study courses are also arranged for officers during their service and training facilities arranged by the Colonial Office are also available to independent countries, and especially to newly-independent members of the Commonwealth. The subjects studied are extremely varied, and range from administration and police work to dentistry, architecture and parliamentary procedure. (See Annex I, Table B.)

25. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts the United Kingdom has allocated more than £3 millions since 1945 towards the costs of this training. Many facilities are provided by United Kingdom Government Departments free of charge. Many trainees come entirely at the expense of their own Governments.

26. The following table shows the number of training courses and attachments in recent years.

Training Courses and Attachments arranged by the Colonial Office for Public Service Officers of Overseas Governments

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Trainees</i>
1956	2,752
1957	2,925 (including 272 from Ghana and Malaya).
1958	2,435 (including 89 from Ghana and Malaya).
1959	2,235 (including 48 from Ghana and Malaya).
1960	2,098 (including 18 from Ghana and Malaya).

Of the 2,098 officers in training in 1960, 1,203 were locally domiciled. Nearly a quarter of them came from Nigeria (125 overseas and 361 local); 656 from East and Central Africa; 384 from the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, and 151 from Hong Kong.

(c) The Overseas Service Aid Scheme to Assist Newly Independent and Dependent Territories to meet the Cost of Employing Experienced Overseas Public Servants⁽³⁾

27. There are at present some 14,000 pensionable officers in the Overseas Civil Service and 6,500 overseas officers serving on contract terms. These officers originate in many countries within and outside the Commonwealth and they serve in some 50 countries, some of them newly independent or about to

⁽³⁾ This scheme is described in greater detail in Cmnd. 1193 "Service with Overseas Governments".

become independent, and some of them still on the road to independence. In the course of their service these officers have acquired very great experience of the problems of less-developed countries, and until the countries in which they serve can meet from their own resources their requirements of skilled manpower it would be unfortunate if this experience were to be wasted through premature resignations from the Overseas Civil Service. Many of the countries concerned wish to retain the services of overseas officials until local public services can be firmly established, but often they cannot afford the market price for such officers. On the other hand, many of the officials themselves who are serving in overseas territories feel growing uncertainty about their career prospects in a period of rapid constitutional change, and therefore tend to leave overseas service as soon as the country in which they serve becomes independent.

28. To help the Governments concerned to afford the services of the overseas officers they require, and to ensure that conditions of service remain satisfactory for the officers so long as they are employed, the United Kingdom Government has devised a scheme whereby the local Government will continue to pay the basic salary attached to the job held or filled by an overseas officer, and the United Kingdom Government will pay to the local Government the following:

- (i) The full cost of inducement allowance designed to attract and keep officers in the service of the overseas Governments;
- (ii) the full cost of education allowances for the children of such officers;
- (iii) the full cost of the additional pension (or gratuity in the case of contract officers) which an officer will earn as a result of receiving an inducement allowance;
- (iv) half the cost of passages to and from his home country for the officer and his family, including an annual visit to their parents by children being educated overseas;
- (v) half the cost of compensation awarded to an officer if he retires in circumstances connected with the progress to independence of the territory in which he serves.

29. All territories are free to accept or reject the scheme, which will involve no additional outlay for them. By making it possible for even the poorest territory to pay the market rate for experienced staff, the scheme will help small as well as large territories, and will also provide security for the officers themselves.

30. The facilities of the scheme will be available to all territories which had not become independent on September 30, 1960 with the exception of the Bahamas, Bermuda, Brunei and Hong Kong whose circumstances do not warrant this type of assistance, at least for the present; they will continue to be available to these territories, if their governments so wish, after the attainment of independence.

31. The cost of the scheme to the United Kingdom Government is expected to be in the region of £12 millions per annum. It will be brought into operation on the basis of Agreements to be negotiated between the United Kingdom Government and each of the overseas Governments, and the intention is that the scheme should come into effect in most territories in April, 1961.

32. One result of the scheme will be to relieve local budgets of financial pressure, and the resultant contribution by the United Kingdom will both

enable more economic and social development to be financed than would otherwise be possible, and permit the Governments concerned to improve conditions of service for their local public officers. The United Kingdom Government will not make any payments direct to individual officers, who will continue to owe their full loyalty to the territorial Government which employs them.

Other Advice and Special Services for the Dependent Territories

(d) Regular Advice, Research and Assistance on Development Problems

33. The constant need of the dependent territories for help on their technical problems is met by some forty Advisers to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (*see* Annex III). The Advisers make regular visits to the territories and also keep in close touch by correspondence with the professional and technical heads and advisers of those departments in territorial Governments which need their help.

34. The Colonial Office and the dependent territories are also served by many different Advisory Councils, Committees, etc. (*see* Annex III), upon which about 350 men and women eminent in nearly every field of science, public affairs and administration voluntarily give their personal help. Most of these bodies meet at regular intervals to study the problems put to them through the Colonial Office by the territories, who are thus able to draw on the accumulated knowledge and experience of the United Kingdom. The Colonial Secretary's Advisers normally sit on these Councils and Committees, whose members also frequently visit the territories.

35. The Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology also give their help freely to the Colonial Office and to the territories.

36. Then there are several central technical institutions, all wholly or partly supported by the United Kingdom Government, which provide services or carry out investigations and research for the territories. Details of some of these are given in Annex IV. Many of their services and facilities are available not only to the dependent territories but also to the independent members of the Commonwealth.

37. These technical services fall into three main groups. There are first such institutions as the Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys, the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys and the Tropical Products Institute, whose main purpose is to help dependent territories. Second, there are institutions which serve the United Kingdom Government as a whole but which provide help as needed to the dependent territories. Third, there are the services given by independent bodies in the United Kingdom, such as for example the medical faculties of several universities and university colleges.

38. Also to assist research, small groups of specialists in mycology, entomology, soil science, pesticide chemistry and stored product problems have been established with the help of C.D. and W. funds. Members of these groups are available to tackle problems in these fields arising in the territories. In addition, grants from C.D. and W. funds assist individual workers to conduct research on tropical problems, and many of these make visits overseas as part of their work.

39. Finally, the normal functions of the administrative staff of the Colonial Office include giving much technical advice and assistance, particularly in financial, economic and social matters; and other specialist United Kingdom Government Departments provide a wide range of service and technical advice (much of it free) to overseas territories. From time to time officials from a number of other United Kingdom Departments also visit the overseas territories for long or short periods to investigate problems on the spot or to make particular studies requested by the local Governments. Many of these visits are paid for from C.D. and W. funds.

40. The Colonial Office frequently organises conferences, on a variety of subjects, which are attended by representatives from the territories and the United Kingdom. Some of these conferences are also attended by observers from foreign and independent Commonwealth countries. A list of the more important conferences organised from 1957 to 1960 is given in Annex V.

(e) Special Recruitment and Provision of Experts to Advise on Particular Problems in the Dependent Territories

41. In agreement with, or at the request of, Colonial Governments, the United Kingdom Government frequently appoints missions of experts to report on a specific topic or to make a general survey in a territory; for example, the Economic Survey Mission which visited Mauritius in the Spring of 1960 and the Fiscal and Economic Commission which visited East Africa in August and September, 1960. An illustrative list of missions is included in Annex VI.

Colonial Development Corporation

42. Any account of United Kingdom Government technical assistance to the dependent territories must include mention of the Colonial Development Corporation (C.D.C.), which has to date obtained its capital resources from the Exchequer. Although its investments are limited to the dependent territories, or former dependencies which have become independent, the Corporation is also empowered to provide management or advisory services in independent Commonwealth countries. The C.D.C. has given much technical assistance within the context of its development projects.

43. The C.D.C. trains large numbers of local people for executive and professional appointments in connexion with its projects, and in special skills connected with individual projects. Selected candidates receive management training in the Corporation's London and regional offices. A number of the larger C.D.C. projects have in operation training programmes for their employees. For example, a training school, in which nearly 300 employees qualified last year, is attached to the Kilembe copper mine in Uganda in which the C.D.C. are partners, and the Cameroons Development Corporation, now managed by the C.D.C., gives professional training in agriculture, medicine, pharmacy, engineering and accountancy. The C.D.C. frequently pioneers crops in less-developed countries, and trains local farmers in their cultivation; under the Corporation's small-holder schemes, small-holder farmers are settled around nucleus estates and trained in modern methods under the Corporation's management. This is being done with tobacco (Nyasaland), wattle (Tanganyika), oil palms (Malaya) and tea (Kenya). The Corporation also provides experts to carry out technical and economic investigations either alone or in co-operation with governments or commercial interests.

United Kingdom Technical Assistance to Independent Countries

Technical Co-operation under the Colombo Plan

44. The Colombo Plan, which had its origin in a meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo in January, 1950, is a co-operative effort to raise the standard of living and further the economic development of the countries of South and South-East Asia. Technical co-operation under the Plan started in 1951. It provides a framework for the exchange of technical assistance between the participating countries. All assistance is given on a bilateral basis and negotiated directly between the two Governments concerned.

45. In South and South East Asia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam are members of the Plan. Member countries outside the region are Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

46. By the end of June, 1960, the total amount spent or formally committed by the United Kingdom for technical assistance to the countries of South and South East Asia amounted to £6,800,000. At that date 604 students were undergoing training in the United Kingdom bringing the number of Asian students who have received instruction in the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan since 1951 to 3,272 (*see Annex VII*). Training has been principally in administration (716), industry and trade (477), food, agriculture and forestry (415), medicine and health (388), transport and communications (236), finance, accountancy and taxation (229). Since 1951 approximately £2,600,000 has been spent on the provision of training facilities. Over two-thirds (2,471) of all the Colombo Plan trainees coming to the United Kingdom have been from Commonwealth countries. India provided nearly half (1,110), Pakistan 721, Ceylon 539 and Malaya 101. The remainder came from Burma (233), Indonesia (170) and Thailand (139). Nepal sent 44, Laos 24, Vietnam 12 and Cambodia 8.

47. Since 1951, 380 United Kingdom experts have been employed in South and South East Asia on technical assistance projects under the Plan (*see Annex VII*). Of these 324 served in Commonwealth countries, 134 of them in India, 96 in Ceylon, 84 in Pakistan and 10 in Malaya. Of the other 56, 21 served in Burma, 15 in Indonesia, 6 in Vietnam, 4 in Cambodia and 4 in Thailand, and 3 each in Nepal and Laos. The approximate cost to the United Kingdom Government was £1,585,000. These experts have in the main served as instructors in academic or technical institutions or as advisers on particular trade and economic problems. In addition, the United Kingdom has provided consultants on short-term assignments to give specialist advice on various technical problems.

48. The United Kingdom also provides under Colombo Plan arrangements equipment for training and research purposes. Since 1951, approximately £1,800,000 has been spent under this head. In certain cases, the technical assistance provided under the plan is closely associated with the provision of capital aid. A major project combining both capital aid and technical co-operation is the construction at Durgapur in West Bengal of the vast new steel works which came into production in April, 1960. The Government of the

United Kingdom and private enterprise in the United Kingdom have co-operated with the Government of India in this project. The United Kingdom Government is financing the training in this country by the United Kingdom steel industry of 400 Indian engineers, supervisory staff and technicians. Some 200 of them had completed their training and returned to India by October, 1960 for employment in the Durgapur steel works. This training project is expected to cost approximately £300,000. The United Kingdom Government is also meeting the cost of the services of a United Kingdom General Technical Superintendent and his two deputies at the Durgapur steel works.

49. Intermediate between large projects of this type and the multiplicity of small assistance missions in selected fields of activity, are projects of technical co-operation between two or more Governments over a period of years. One example is the development since 1951 of telecommunications training in Pakistan. At Haripur in West Pakistan, there has been gradually built up, with help from the United Kingdom and Australia, a Training Centre for Telecommunications with subsidiary training schemes in Karachi, Dacca and Lahore. The United Kingdom expert who designed the training scheme in 1951 returned to assist in its fulfilment in 1952 and stayed eight years, while other United Kingdom experts joined him for shorter periods. The United Kingdom also supplied training equipment.

50. The United Kingdom, together with the other countries of the Plan, also provides technical assistance in many forms of individual projects all designed to build up specific elements in the national economic development of the countries of the region. To quote some instances, the United Kingdom is giving a five months' course in techniques of crop production to students from Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, Pakistan and India; has made gifts of books and equipment to universities and technical high schools in Burma for science teaching; and has provided some £27,000 worth of equipment for the new Forest Products Research Institute in Cambodia, as well as making available the services of a United Kingdom expert to supervise its installation.

51. The United Kingdom Government has declared its willingness to spend up to £9,000,000 for technical assistance under the Colombo Plan for the seven-year period April, 1956 to March, 1963. Of this sum, some £4,000,000 had been spent by the end of June, 1960 and a further £860,000 committed to specific projects.

Technical Assistance to Independent Countries in Africa

(a) Ghana

52. Shortly after Ghana became independent in 1957, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Ghana concluded the United Kingdom/Ghana Mutual Assistance Agreement for the provision of technical assistance on a mutual basis. Under this scheme, the United Kingdom provided Ghana with experts in a wide variety of subjects. The United Kingdom Government has recently informed the Ghanaian authorities that it is willing to provide, in addition, equipment and, in certain cases, experts for specialist cadre appointments.

(b) *Nigeria*

53. When Nigeria was approaching independence the United Kingdom Government offered the Federal Government of Nigeria technical assistance facilities provided in the same way as to Ghana. The facilities offered include advisory services, training places, and equipment and books in connexion with technical training and applied research. A number of applications for experts have already been received and arrangements have been made to take over responsibility for the large number of Nigerians who at the date of independence were already in this country, attending training courses arranged by the Colonial Office.

(c) *Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (S.C.A.A.P.)*

54. At the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in September, 1960, Commonwealth Finance Ministers initiated a Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (S.C.A.A.P.). The purpose of the Plan is to focus attention on the effort of Commonwealth countries in providing aid bilaterally and through existing international organisations and to help further in meeting the very great need for assistance in raising living standards in the less-developed Commonwealth countries in Africa, including the dependent territories. It is expected that most Commonwealth countries will provide assistance, mainly in the form of technical assistance of various kinds, including the provision of experts, training facilities or equipment, or the sharing of experience gained in dealing with development problems. The assistance will be given bilaterally and by increased support of existing international organisations, and contact will be maintained with those organisations, and with other Governments which are active in this field. The Council will review annually the progress made.

(d) *Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.)*

55. The Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.) was set up by members of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) at the beginning of 1958, with the object of promoting mutual assistance available for all countries in the region. United Kingdom assistance under F.A.M.A. is given only to non-Commonwealth countries, Commonwealth members and dependent territories receiving United Kingdom assistance under arrangements described above. Since the inception of F.A.M.A., training in the United Kingdom or other African countries has been given at United Kingdom expense to citizens of the Sudan, the Somali Republic, Ethiopia, Liberia, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Chad, and Madagascar. Experts have been sent to Liberia, Guinea, the Ivory Coast and Togoland. Equipment has been provided for Guinea, Liberia, the Congo (ex-French) and the Sudan.

Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO)

56. The United Kingdom provides technical assistance to its fellow members of the Central Treaty Organisation (Turkey, Iran and Pakistan). The United

Kingdom Government has undertaken to make provision for an annual rate of expenditure of £850,000 for this purpose. Some of this money is however spent on the supply of capital equipment—*e.g.* for telecommunications and road building—and cannot therefore be included under the definition of technical assistance used in this paper.

57. Under CENTO arrangements nearly 150 Fellows have so far attended courses of varying duration, mainly in the United Kingdom, in both academic and specialised subjects. The United Kingdom has also paid for the services of fifty-eight experts for long term and short term appointments in CENTO countries. They have included university lecturers, vocational training instructors, veterinarians, agronomists and nurses. An Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre is being established in Karaj, near Tehran, in Iran. The United Kingdom has provided equipment for vaccine producing laboratories (two in Turkey and one in Pakistan); laboratory equipment for the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Tehran; equipment for engineering laboratories at the Middle East Technical University, Ankara; a Caesium Unit for Shiraz, Iran; equipment for radio isotope units in Turkey; and X-Ray sets for all countries of the region.

58. The outstanding single United Kingdom contribution to CENTO technical assistance has been in connexion with the Institute of Nuclear Science in Tehran, which is concerned to promote knowledge of the peaceful uses of atomic energy by carrying out regular programmes of training and research so that members of CENTO do not lag behind in this important field of technological development. The United Kingdom provides the equipment for this Institute, which was opened in 1959, contributes a major part of the Institute's running expenses, and pays the salaries of the Director, five other scientists and some subordinate staff.

United Kingdom Middle East Development Division and Services to certain Middle East and African Governments

59. In 1946 the United Kingdom Government established a Development Division in the Middle East in order to assist in the social and economic development of countries in the Middle East and in North and Eastern Africa. The Division consists of Advisers on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Credit and Co-operatives, Forestry, Economics and Statistics, Engineering and Labour Relations, all of whom have wide knowledge of local conditions in addition to their particular expertise. They provide advice on the spot to those Governments who seek it. The Division has played a notable part in imaginative and valuable schemes such as the Jordan Village Loans Scheme, the development of Aqaba Port and the construction of the desert road from Amman to Aqaba. Much useful work has been done in Iran, Egypt and the Sudan by the Adviser on Agricultural Credit and Co-operatives. He was also concerned with the setting up of the Central and Agricultural Bank in Libya. Advice is not limited to the subjects in which the regular Advisers specialise. If advice is sought by a Government on, *e.g.* a new industry or a medical project and the Head of the Division wishes to have the guidance of an acknowledged authority on the matter, the appropriate expert is sent out

from the United Kingdom for an agreed period on a temporary attachment to the Development Division. All expenses are paid by the United Kingdom Government.

60. Apart from the work of the Middle East Development Division, the United Kingdom Government gives much practical help to Governments in the Middle East and North Africa by assisting them in the recruitment of teachers, doctors, engineers, agronomists, and other specialists from this country. These experts serve on direct contract to the employing government. The United Kingdom Government arranges, where possible, the secondment of experts from Government Departments and other public bodies. Where secondment is not practicable, vacant appointments are advertised, candidates interviewed and names submitted to the Government concerned. Some twenty-six experts are recruited each year under these arrangements.

United Kingdom Contribution to United Nations Technical Assistance

61. The United Nations, and various of its specialised agencies, provide technical assistance in most less-developed parts of the world. The agencies are: the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.); the Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.); the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.); the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.); the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.); the World Meteorological Organisation (W.M.O.); and the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.).

62. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946 and is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and individuals. In 1950 the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.) was added to the existing programmes, and is now responsible for the bulk of United Nations technical assistance. Contributions to this programme are on a voluntary basis. In 1958 the Operational and Executive Personnel (OPEX) programme to provide international experts for the vital cadre posts was initiated on a modest scale, and at the 1960 Session of the General Assembly was established on a continuing basis. It is financed from the United Nations regular budget with money voted by the General Assembly. In 1959 a new type of technical assistance programme came into being with the creation of the United Nations Special Fund. The resources of the Special Fund, which again are derived from Government voluntary contributions, are devoted to the financing of projects such as pre-investment surveys, applied research and manpower training and education. In 1960 a fund was established for economic assistance, including technical assistance, to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville).

63. The United Kingdom contributed about £6 million to these United Nations activities in 1960; though it is not possible to determine exactly how much of these contributions, particularly the assessed budgetary contributions, was spent on operational technical assistance. This was the second largest contribution, after the United States. The following table shows how the United Kingdom contribution was allocated:

	1959	1960
<i>Voluntary Contributions</i>		
E.P.T.A.	800,000	1,071,500
Special Fund	357,100	1,785,800
UNICEF	235,000	335,000
I.A.E.A.	45,000	45,000
Congo Fund	—	1,076,000
<i>Assessed Contributions</i>		
Technical Assistance financed from the regular United Nations budget	59,300	71,090
F.A.O.	306,500	336,700
W.H.O.	381,700	431,500
UNESCO	337,300	310,200
I.L.O.	264,600	321,700
I.C.A.O.	128,300	146,600
I.T.U.	50,100	52,900
W.M.O.	9,500	11,300
Total	2,974,400	5,995,290

N.B.—The United Nations Assistance Board, who administer the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance nominate the United Nations or appropriate Specialised Agencies to execute their projects and allocate specific sums to them for this purpose, and the Special Fund normally does the same.

64. The United Kingdom also provides training facilities and experts for United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes. Each year some 600 holders of United Nations fellowships study in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is one of the largest sources of experts for the United Nations and there is a special unit for recruitment in the Ministry of Labour through which, for example, 80 experts were provided for assignments under the United Nations and associated agencies in 1960. The fields of activity for which experts are recruited include engineering, science, industry, agriculture, teaching, economics and statistics, public administration, social welfare, etc.

Education

65. Education is an indispensable condition of development: it fulfils a vital role in less developed countries by training the citizens and electors, the administrators, professional men and leaders in all walks of life, as well as the craftsmen and technicians—all of whom are essential for economic development. In particular, technical assistance, in the restricted sense of training in certain professional and technical subjects, must be ineffective unless those receiving training have already sufficient general education to enable them to understand what they are being taught.

66. The United Kingdom contribution to education overseas has been in the past, and remains today, outstanding. It includes the training of overseas students in universities, technical colleges, training colleges and other institutions in the United Kingdom; the work of United Kingdom teachers serving all over the world; in the dependent territories the contribution made to educational

development from C.D. and W. funds, the work of the Education Officers serving in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and the post-war schemes for higher education; the work of the British Council both at home and abroad; a wide variety of educational advisory services and missions; and, in co-operation with other members of the Commonwealth, the schemes of Commonwealth educational co-operation resulting from the Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford in 1959. This Conference, which gave a new impetus to United Kingdom educational work overseas, worked out details of a Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and recommended improvements and expansion in educational co-operation in regard to the training and supply of teachers and technical education.

67. English is a world language, and particularly a language of the world of science and technology. Help in the teaching of English is therefore one of the most useful and appropriate forms of assistance which the United Kingdom can, and does, give. In this sphere particular importance attaches to the work of the British Council, which now has 234 United Kingdom officers working in less developed countries, a figure which represents roughly three-quarters of its overseas strength.

68. In the following paragraphs United Kingdom assistance to education is described under two heads: aid provided in the United Kingdom, and aid provided overseas.

Education of Overseas Students in the United Kingdom

69. At any one time there are in the United Kingdom very large numbers of people from overseas receiving educational training of some sort, the great majority of them coming from less developed countries and following courses of one year or more. At the beginning of 1960 they totalled 47,500. They account for about one in ten of the full-time students at United Kingdom universities and technical colleges, and form a sizeable element in the teacher-training colleges. This proportion of overseas students to the whole is thought to be greater than in any other country. The total of 47,500 overseas students compares, for example, with a recently reported overall figure for the Soviet Union of some 10,000, of whom ninety per cent were from the Satellites and China. Moreover, the numbers in the United Kingdom are increasing; and the Government intends that Commonwealth students should have a share of the new places provided under current and future plans for expanding the total number of places in universities and technical colleges.

70. Although educational programmes in the dependent territories have greatly expanded, the demand for higher education still far exceeds the supply. Consequently the numbers of students from the dependent territories coming to the United Kingdom have not only not decreased, but have grown formidably in recent years. In the academic year 1959-60 there were over 18,000 of them, including nearly 6,000 from Nigeria, which has since become independent. The finding of places for these students in universities and teacher training colleges is a responsibility of the Colonial Office, and their reception and welfare is the

concern of the British Council. The Colonial Office also helps to place Colonial students from the smaller dependencies in other institutions such as technical colleges, although almost all this work has now been taken over by Students Offices which, with the encouragement of the Colonial Office, have been established in London by most territorial Governments.

71. Many overseas students pay their own teaching fees and living expenses. Others are financed by their own governments (especially those from the dependent territories), by firms, or from private endowments. Some receive scholarships from the United Kingdom, *e.g.* through the British Council or the Federation of British Industries. Under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the United Kingdom Government provides for students from the Commonwealth countries, including the dependent territories, 500 scholarships tenable at any one time in United Kingdom universities, etc. Moreover, it is to be remembered that every place at a United Kingdom university or technical college, whether it is filled by a United Kingdom or an overseas student, is only maintained thanks to a substantial subsidy from public funds.

72. The welfare of the overseas student during his stay in the United Kingdom is as important to his education as the actual teaching which he receives. Much significance is therefore attached to the arrangements made, in large part through the British Council's Student Welfare Services, for the reception, social contacts, vacation courses, private hospitality, general welfare and accommodation of overseas students. The stimulation and co-ordination of the valuable contributions made by numerous private bodies is also a responsibility of the British Council. The Council also awards a number of post-graduate scholarships and bursaries to overseas students for training, study or research in the United Kingdom; and arranges programmes for visiting experts from overseas.

73. The training of teachers from overseas in the United Kingdom is of importance. Before the 1959 Oxford Conference there were already some 700 students from the Commonwealth, including the dependent territories, in United Kingdom teacher training institutions. The Teacher Training Bursary scheme set up after the Oxford Conference made available additional places each year with bursaries provided by the United Kingdom Government to cover tuition costs and maintenance of students from the less developed countries of the Commonwealth. The first bursaries were awarded in the summer of 1960 to some 350 men and women, and in subsequent years the number of bursaries is expected to average 400, at an estimated cost of at least £285,000 a year. Technical teacher training and the teaching of English as a second language are important aspects of the Bursary scheme.

United Kingdom Educational Assistance Overseas

74. Traditionally, and still to-day, much of United Kingdom educational work overseas has been the responsibility of private institutions, schools, universities, missionary societies and other religious bodies. In the dependent territories, where the greater part of the work is done, the origin and much of

the continuing work in education result from the activities of Christian missions, for the most part United Kingdom-based. The subsequent development of education has been undertaken by the governments of the territories acting either on their own or in conjunction with the missions and the local education authorities set up as part of the machinery of local government. The missionary societies have maintained a steady supply of United Kingdom teachers to the service of voluntary agencies, which in many dependencies still own and manage most of the schools with government financial assistance. However, United Kingdom education officers serving in the Colonial Education Service and later in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service as members of the civil services of the governments of the territories have long acted as inspectors of schools, educational administrators and teachers in secondary schools, and have been largely responsible for the manning of these posts pending the training of local personnel, and have played their part in building up the standards of education in the dependent territories on the basis of what has been achieved in the United Kingdom.

75. In this as in other fields, the part played by the United Kingdom Government is now likely to increase. The contribution of private bodies will, however, remain important, and it is encouraging in this context to record the formation in 1958 of a new organisation, Voluntary Service Overseas, which, by enabling young men and women from the United Kingdom to serve as teaching and social welfare auxiliaries in the Commonwealth, including the dependent territories, is carrying on the tradition of the longer-established missionary and other institutions.

United Kingdom Teachers Overseas

76. Large numbers of teachers from the United Kingdom are recruited for service in schools, teacher training colleges, technical colleges and universities overseas through various official and voluntary bodies in the United Kingdom. Precise figures of the number of teachers taking up posts overseas are not available, but it is estimated that as many as 3,000 may go overseas each year, of whom perhaps 2,500 go to Commonwealth countries including the dependent territories. However, it is believed that a considerable majority of these go to the older Commonwealth countries, often to take up permanent posts there.

77. The teachers who are most needed abroad, *i.e.* those of good quality suitable for key posts, are also those who are particularly scarce in the United Kingdom. The demand therefore exceeds the supply, and the United Kingdom Government has consequently taken the following steps to increase inducements to serve overseas. In 1957 funds were made available to the British Council under the Teaching of English Overseas scheme, which enabled the Council to increase its recruitment, and subsidy, of United Kingdom teachers for service overseas. (The Council also provides officers specialising in the training of teachers of English for work in teacher training colleges, university departments of education, etc.) In 1959 the United Kingdom Government announced a scheme which, when it is in full operation after 1963, will provide some 400 additional teachers in Commonwealth countries. Early in 1960 a thorough examination was made of the needs of teachers going overseas and of the

difficulties of local education authorities and other employers in releasing them and giving a firm undertaking about re-employment on return. From this study of the problems there emerged a series of measures, announced by the Minister of Education at the Teachers for the Commonwealth Conference in London in February, 1960, which are intended to provide a flexible system of help for teachers in a wide variety of circumstances, and to make clear the terms on which local education authorities can reasonably be expected to release teachers and to employ them on return. The new measures included the establishment of a National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas, designed *inter alia* to assist the recruitment of teachers for service in less developed countries and their resettlement on return, and to stimulate interest in the United Kingdom in service overseas. The Council includes representatives of teachers, employers, recruiting bodies and the Churches, and interested Government departments and the British Council are represented by assessors.

78. It is expected that the measures now being taken under the scheme resulting from the Commonwealth Education Conference to promote the recruitment of United Kingdom teachers for service overseas will cost the United Kingdom Government an annual sum rising to £700,000 before 1965.

Assistance to Higher Education

79. Following the report, in 1945, of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies (the Asquith Commission) the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies (since February, 1955 the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas) was set up by the universities of the United Kingdom, at the invitation of the Colonial Secretary, as the central body concerned with the development of university education in United Kingdom dependent territories. The Council is essentially a representative organ of the United Kingdom universities, although universities in the Colonial territories have membership. Its main purpose is to make available to the new and developing university institutions overseas the experience and assistance of United Kingdom universities, *e.g.*, in the recruitment of university staff. The Council at present assists not only universities and university colleges in dependent territories, but others, such as the University College in Ghana and the University Colleges at Ibadan and Nsukka in Nigeria, which are in countries formerly dependent but now independent. In order to safeguard standards while they are establishing their reputation and building up their experience, the overseas university colleges have, on the advice of the Inter-University Council, entered into special relationship with the University of London (in the case of Fourah Bay in Sierra Leone with Durham University) which enables students to work for the degrees of that university with the content of courses modified to take advantage of local opportunities and conditions. This has been intentionally a temporary arrangement, and a number of the institutions concerned now grant their own degrees.

80. The Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology has the dual task of dispensing technical assistance and capital grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to institutions such as the Royal

Technical College, Nairobi (now the Royal College, Nairobi), which provide advanced professional, technical and commercial education. As with the Inter-University Council, the provision of advisory services does not necessarily cease when a territory becomes independent, and the Council is still assisting, under arrangements agreed with the Nigerian Federal Government, the three branches of the Nigerian College of Technology at Ibadan, Zaria and Enugu.

81. Examining bodies and professional institutions in the United Kingdom have given great help by introducing special schemes and syllabuses adapted to local conditions while attaching importance to the maintenance of high standards.

Libraries

82. The British Council maintains some 75 libraries in developing countries. These have a rapidly growing book stock of well over half a million volumes, and take according to their size from 20 or 30 to 250 or 300 United Kingdom periodicals and learned journals. These libraries often form the main, and are sometimes almost the only, source of supply of the printed word in English in a given country. Their stock is selected to meet the needs and interest of their users and their range is extended wherever possible by block loans or book box schemes and by substantial presentations, both of books and periodicals, to educational institutions. Sixteen major libraries in less developed countries have professional librarians appointed from the United Kingdom, whose work includes technical advice and support in library matters and help in the training of local librarians. The British Council supplies bibliographical material backed by the Council's specialized libraries (educational, medical, scientific and other) in London. Thirty-one exhibitions of books and periodicals toured less developed countries in 1959-60. The British Council administers funds provided by the United Kingdom Government for the development of public library services in dependent (or recently independent) territories. In India and Pakistan the Council is greatly expanding its library service and providing key text books in multiple copies on long loan.

The Low-Priced Books Scheme

83. At the Oxford conference in 1959 (*see* paragraph 66 above) discussion showed that in many countries of the Commonwealth there was concern about the supply of books and journals to educational institutions and students. It was for this reason that the Government decided that a measure of priority should be given to University textbooks on scientific subjects within the general low-priced books scheme already announced. The first supplies of these University textbooks were put on sale in India in the early months of 1961. The first of the more general books included in the scheme will become available later in 1961.

Education through Broadcasting

84. The United Kingdom also provides educational material for broadcasting. For example, the British Broadcasting Corporation provides transcriptions for re-broadcasting by local stations. In its "English by Radio" programme the B.B.C. gives English lessons in some forty languages. These broadcasts reach listeners either direct from the United Kingdom or by re-broadcasts and

transcription recordings. Special textbooks are published and there are also gramophone records for school and home use. The United Kingdom Government has recently asked the British Council to undertake, in association with the B.B.C., the production of educational material for use by broadcasting stations and educational institutions overseas. It is hoped thus to continue the pioneer work of the B.B.C.'s Colonial Schools Transcription Unit. It is hoped that under the new arrangements recorded programmes will be available generally overseas and not only to United Kingdom dependent territories.

The Contribution of Private Enterprise

85. Even though they form part of commercial operations and are undertaken in the first place for commercial reasons, the activities of United Kingdom traders, manufacturers, contractors, engineers, etc., in less developed countries contribute to technical development. Today, as for many years past, United Kingdom contractors and consulting engineers by their skill and experience are contributing substantially to the development of natural resources, including the design and construction of harbours, dams, power stations, and irrigation schemes. United Kingdom industrial and commercial concerns provide training in a wide range of skills both in this country and overseas for locally born personnel. These and related activities assist development on lines similar to those of recognised technical assistance programmes, much technical knowledge and practical experience being passed on to the nationals of the countries concerned.

86. Many examples can be quoted. Constructional work in Swaziland involved the introduction of a training programme to assist in the development of elementary schools, from whose pupils plant operators, machine tenders and the like were trained. A shipping line offers two-year courses in United Kingdom technical colleges to local personnel training as Engineer Officers. One company maintains eight technical training schools in West Africa, offering courses of up to five years' duration for apprentices, in addition to a wide range of evening and refresher classes for older employees. In Nigeria the activities of a civil engineering company have resulted in considerable training of tradesmen on the site, culminating in a formalised apprenticeship scheme, covering a five years training period, to which 83 tradesmen, building supervisors and engineers have so far been recruited. Another such company operating in East Africa now employs over 700 African tradesmen whose training they have sponsored. An electrical construction company has in recent years operated in some 50 countries. The majority of the work has been carried out by locally recruited staff working under the supervision of relatively few specialists sent from the United Kingdom. A mechanical engineering company which carries out considerable work in India now employs no more than one expatriate on each site—this has been made possible by training schemes for Indian engineers which have operated since 1954. An electrical engineering company is acting as consultant to the Government of India in the setting up and manning of a heavy electrical manufacturing company at Bhopal. The agreements include arrangements for training staff for periods of up to three years. Although the salaries of the trainees are paid by the Government of India, the general overheads have been met by the British company.

87. The production of rubber has involved the establishment of whole communities, and the provision of educational facilities for all, from the children upwards. This has particularly been the case in Malaya, where many Malaysians are now replacing expatriates in management posts.

88. Apart from technical personnel who have been trained in the way described in the preceding paragraphs, United Kingdom commercial and industrial companies have over the years trained many office workers, managers and professional men. Many of these have subsequently set up in business on their own, using the skills which they learnt in their previous employment.

Training in United Kingdom Industry

89. "Training in industry" is too broad a term about which to offer significant collective facts and figures. But it has been estimated that some 9,000 people from overseas obtain experience in United Kingdom industry each year. This figure embraces trainees at all levels from skilled craftsmen learning to use plant and equipment as part of an export contract, through technicians and vacation students, to post graduate technologists and even visitors at management level. Most of these visitors probably come by private arrangement with the firm concerned, and are usually employees of subsidiaries, associates or licensees of United Kingdom firms.

90. The Federation of British Industries offers scholarships which are designed for graduate engineers from developing countries, and provide practical experience in British firms. They are intended to help in particular those concerned in the development of the natural resources of their countries, their primary industries and their public utilities. Scholarships have been awarded since 1950 and by the end of 1960, 424 scholars had come to Britain for training from a total of 38 countries in all parts of the world.

91. A supplementary scheme provides, in collaboration with the British Council, courses of practical training and post graduate studies for professors or lecturers in engineering studies and institutions of university rank in Latin America and the Middle East. Up to March, 1960, the direct cost of operating these two schemes has been roughly £270,000, of which the United Kingdom Government has contributed approximately one quarter.

92. Students from overseas also benefit from awards made by British industry. These range from post-graduate fellowships in research, either in general subjects or in subjects relating to the work of the firm or organisation making the award, to technical or craft training. Firms with interests in particular countries offer scholarships for students in varied subjects from those countries: some take the whole less-developed world for their parish. Several of these schemes are of considerable size.

93. One electrical engineering company has accepted over 1,500 men for training in the last 10 years at an estimated cost between £1 million and £1½ million. In 1959 alone 199 men came from 46 countries. Another such company has for the last 14 years awarded 47 scholarships annually for first degree candidates and up to five a year for men with higher degrees for specialised training. Another engaged in electrical construction has over the last five years taken 47 men from many different countries. Under a special apprenticeship

scheme a mechanical engineering company is at present training 53 young men with secondary or university education; they include men from India, Turkey, Iraq, Hong Kong and Greece. One oil company is spending £18,000 a year on Commonwealth scholarships. In addition to these regular schemes many men are brought to this country for training to meet special requirements, such as those arising from civil engineering projects.

94. Privately financed assistance to overseas students is not of course limited to those training in industry. Banks in the City of London give training courses to some 250 students from overseas commercial and central banks each year, and in addition frequently are called on to provide advisers for work abroad. In addition to giving practical training in their overseas branches, certain United Kingdom insurance companies run extended training courses in the United Kingdom for overseas students. Other overseas students receive training in business administration from the United Kingdom principals of their overseas employers.

Training and Educational Assistance Overseas

95. United Kingdom companies have for many years done much to foster general and technical education in the less developed countries. Their contributions vary from help in setting up primary schools to assisting university students financially, and providing equipment for technical colleges. Scholarships have for example, been given by engineering firms at universities in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nigeria and South Africa. The constructional industry has made substantial grants for basic educational developments, including subscriptions to the development of the University College of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

96. United Kingdom oil companies have been particularly active in this field. One United Kingdom company has, for example, established 15 graduate and three post graduate scholarships in Ghana. In Sarawak and Brunei another United Kingdom company has provided scholarships to enable local children to study for the higher school certificate of United Kingdom universities. The international group of which this company forms part is currently spending over £200,000 in educational aid overseas.

97. Much technical training equipment has also been provided by United Kingdom firms. One mechanical engineering firm some years ago equipped the workshops of Gordon College, Khartoum, as an outright gift and has supplied equipment for the Bombay Technical College and colleges in East and West Pakistan at a substantial discount. A number of United Kingdom firms jointly equipped the engineering faculty of Beirut University. Oil companies have assisted the establishment of technical colleges by gifts of equipment or new buildings in Hong Kong, Kenya, Portuguese East Africa, Nigeria and Ceylon. The engineering industry some years ago equipped the engineering wing of Beirut University. More recently British industry has raised £270,000 to purchase the equipment for the new Delhi College of Engineering and Technology. The college is placing considerable emphasis on practical training and a member of the teaching staff of a leading British company has been seconded to organise this.

TABLE A

*Recruitment of Staff for Governments of United Kingdom Dependent
Territories, 1956-1960*

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Administrative	56	53	77	95	95
Agricultural	49	48	65	63	86
Architects and Town Planners	18	26	29	35	35
Audit	3	22	24	15	6
Biological	6	8	10	5	17
Broadcasting	4	8	4	2	12
Chemists	1	2	7	8	1
Civil Aviation	1	15	6	12	12
Co-operation	—	4	3	3	4
Customs	—	6	5	2	15
Dental	7	3	6	7	8
Education (Men)	96	158	181	206	216
Education (Women)	72	92	119	110	94
Engineers (Civil)	49	72	144	137	187
Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical)	14	21	35	36	63
Fisheries	4	5	8	3	3
Forestry	13	18	26	18	17
Geological Survey	16	11	23	20	19
Income Tax	13	19	10	36	2
Labour	6	7	11	13	22
Legal	20	26	28	24	50
Medical	90	100	119	99	142
Medical Auxiliaries	15	15	20	15	19
Meteorological	1	3	3	5	4
Mining	2	7	2	4	5
Nursing	100	131	140	126	115
Police	35	71	95	42	50
Postal	3	11	8	9	4
Prisons	—	7	20	12	19
Public Relations	2	3	9	13	6
Quantity and Building Surveyors	21	22	24	23	22
Social Welfare (Men)	3	4	—	8	12
Social Welfare (Women)	3	4	6	10	7
Statistics	6	3	3	4	7
Survey	12	17	19	19	23
Veterinary	17	24	19	26	35
Miscellaneous	58	37	27	31	33
Total	816	1,083	1,335	1,296	1,467

TABLE B

*Training Courses and Attachments for Public Service Officers of Governments of
United Kingdom Dependent Territories, 1960*

Course	Overseas Officers	Local Officers
Administrative	107	61
Agriculture	74	31
Architecture	4	3
Audit and Accountancy	9	31
Aviation	32	33
Broadcasting	1	32
Civil Defence	5	4
Co-operation	9	22
Customs and Excise	5	10
Dental	2	2
Economic Development	1	10
Education	25	58
Engineering	122	56
Fire Services	4	5
Foreign Service	—	41
Forestry	19	7
Geological Survey	7	1
Income Tax	3	21
Information	1	19
Labour	13	24
Languages (African and Oriental)	10	—
Legal	18	9
Local Government	3	16
Marine	3	1
Medical	32	90
Meteorological	5	10
Miscellaneous	56	44
Nuclear Energy	1	12
Nursing	3	62
Organisation and Methods	36	45
Passports and Immigration	4	1
Parliamentary Procedure	—	1
Police	195	297
Posts and Telegraphs	43	24
Printing	1	10
Prisons	6	27
Probation	1	6
Public and Social Administration Course	—	3
Railways	1	1
Research Students	5	—
Sanitary and Health	2	23
Social Welfare	4	28
Statistics	—	3
Town Planning	10	6
Veterinary	6	5

CLASSIFICATION, BY COURSES STUDIED, OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM, 1959-60

Overseas Students in Universities, 1959-1960

	Common- wealth Dependent	Common- wealth Independent	Foreign	Total
Agriculture and Forestry	95	107	53	255
Arts	1,217	1,390	1,796	4,403
Dentistry	52	90	105	247
Medicine	724	753	500	1,977
Pure Science	360	627	485	1,472
Technology	535	1,080	930	2,545
Veterinary Science	53	40	9	102
Total	3,036	4,087	3,878	11,001

Overseas Students in Technical Colleges, 1959-1960

	Common- wealth Dependent	Common- wealth Independent	Foreign	Total
Administration (General Manage- ment, Municipal Administration, etc.)	116	234	100	450
Architecture and Building	410	190	170	770
Art and Music	137	201	222	560
Arts Subjects	95	33	42	170
Catering	37	26	22	85
Commerce	340	219	251	810
Domestic Subjects	73	45	22	140
Engineering	791	1,127	1,112	3,030
English	22	8	655	685
G.C.E.	1,624	489	1,087	3,200
Mining	8	82	10	100
Nautical Subjects	19	58	93	170
Printing	64	58	43	165
Science	243	146	200	589
Textiles	58	134	128	320
Other subjects (Professional) ..	155	200	45	400
Other subjects (Crafts)	121	97	82	300
Total	4,313	3,347	4,284	11,944

	Common-wealth Dependent	Common-wealth Independent	Foreign	Total
Inns of Court	1,800	955	20	2,775
Teacher Training	446	725	882	2,053
Nursing	5,433	205	212	5,850
Practical Training	2,185	1,500	4,062	7,747
Private Colleges ⁽⁴⁾ and others ..	1,393	1,455	3,302	6,150
Total	11,257	4,840	8,478	24,575
Universities	3,036	4,087	3,878	11,001
Technical Colleges	4,313	3,347	4,284	11,944
Others	11,257	4,840	8,478	24,575
Total	18,606	12,274	16,640	47,520

(4) The subjects studied at these colleges are many, but include commerce and secretarial, dancing, drama, dressmaking, English language, music and pre-university courses.

Annex III

COLONIAL OFFICE ADVISORY SERVICES

(a) Advisers

There are Advisers on the following principal subjects:—

Agriculture
 Animal Health
 Building Research and Housing
 Colonial Products
 Co-operation
 Education
 Engineering
 Fisheries
 Flora and Fauna
 Forestry
 Labour
 Land Drainage and Irrigation
 Legal
 Medical
 Pesticides
 Police
 Prisons
 Roads
 Security and Intelligence
 Social Welfare
 Surveys (Geodetic and Topographic, and Geological)
 Television
 Tropical Soils

Most of these Advisers are whole-time. The administrative departments of the Colonial Office include a land tenure specialist and professional economists.

(b) *Advisory Committees and Councils*

Colonial Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Research Committee/Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry

These two bodies work closely together. The first advises on research policy and projects, on research institutions and the employment of research staff. It also supports research work at several United Kingdom institutions. The second gives general advice and also help on particular problems of forestry and farming.

Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology

The Council advises on problems of professional, commercial and technical education at the technical college level and also helps to recruit staff for overseas institutions providing this education.

Advisory Committee on Co-operation in the Colonies

The Committee serves to help forward sound co-operation in the territories and to encourage links between societies overseas and in the United Kingdom.

Colonial Economic Research Committee⁽⁵⁾

The Committee advises on questions of economic research and statistics.

Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

This Committee gives professional and personal advice on education, and maintains several specialist sub-committees.

Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas

The Council contains representatives of universities in the United Kingdom and the territories. Its purpose is to strengthen co-operation between United Kingdom universities and all such institutions in territories for which the United Kingdom was responsible in 1946, and to help the development of university education there.

Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee⁽⁵⁾

The Committee advises on fisheries problems.

Advisory Committee on Overseas Geology and Mineral Resources

The Committee advises on geological survey and the investigation of mineral resources.

Colonial Housing and Town Planning Advisory Panel

The Panel advise collectively and individually on problems of housing, town planning, including legislation, the use of materials, the development of building societies, etc.

Colonial Labour Advisory Committee

The Committee includes employers and trade unionists who serve in a personal capacity, and advises on many aspects of labour policy.

Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel

The Panel contains members of different types of local authority in the United Kingdom and besides advising on individual and general problems of local government helps officers from overseas to study local government methods in the United Kingdom.

African Studies Branch

The African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office advises on problems of African administration including local government, African law and courts, and on questions of land tenure through its land tenure specialist.

Colonial Native Law Advisory Panel

The Panel is a clearing-house for questions affecting African courts and native law, and advises on these subjects.

Colonial Advisory Medical Committee

The Committee acts as a forum for discussing problems of health and medicine, and has a panel of specialists to give expert advice to medical officers and institutions overseas.

Tropical Products Institute Committee

This Committee was set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research when the Tropical Products Institute was transferred from the Colonial Office to the Department in 1959. It advises on the work of the Institute as described in Annex IV.

Tropical Medicine Research Board

This Board was set up by the Medical Research Council in 1960, and advises on all medical research which is paid for by the United Kingdom Government, both in the dependent territories and in the independent Commonwealth, and on all such research for tropical or sub-tropical countries which is paid for by the Medical Research Council.

Colonial Pesticides Research Committee⁽⁵⁾

The Committee operates as a focus of reference for work on the control of weeds, plant diseases, insect pests and disease vectors of all kinds, much of which is carried out by the Pesticides Research Units, set up in East Africa and the United Kingdom to deal with field work and laboratory research.

Colonial Road Research Committee⁽⁵⁾

Besides advising on road research problems, the Committee supervises generally the Tropical Section of the Road Research Laboratory.

Advisory Committee on Social Development in the Colonies

The Committee is concerned among other things with social welfare services, community development, youth and women's work and special training for staff. It has several specialist sub-committees.

Colonial Social Science Research Council⁽⁵⁾

The Council reviews the organisation of research in the social sciences and advises on particular research projects paid for by C.D. and W. money.

Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies

The Committee advises on all problems in this field referred to it by the Secretary of State.

Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee⁽⁵⁾

The Committee advises on all action against human and animal trypanosomiasis, including research.

⁽⁵⁾ The general oversight of these Committees exercised by the former Colonial Research Council is now the responsibility of the Overseas Research Council (*see* footnote to Annex IV).

Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee

The Committee advises on the use of United Kingdom funds to develop higher education in the Colonial territories.

Further information about these bodies, including their membership, will be found in the Colonial Office List.

Annex IV

**TECHNICAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
WHICH PROVIDE SERVICES OVERSEAS**

(a) Institutions financed wholly or largely from C.D. and W. funds

Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys

Since it was set up in 1946 the Directorate has published basic mapping, mostly at a scale of 1 : 50,000, for more than three quarters of a million square miles, including the Volta and Kariba river areas. Large-scale town plans and special purpose maps are also prepared.

The maps are produced by photogrammetric methods from vertical air photography obtained through commercial contract. Ground control for mapping purposes is established by Directorate surveyors who are also employed throughout the dependent territories in the long-term requirement for very accurate, continent-wide geodetic surveys.

During 1959/60 466 new maps were published, 47,000 square miles of air photography was received and field survey was in progress in twelve territories. Training in modern methods of map production was provided for, among others, officers from Ghana, Nigeria, Pakistan and the West Indies.

In addition the Directorate is engaged in an extensive programme arranged under the United Kingdom/Ghana Mutual Technical Co-operation Scheme; technical assistance arrangements have also been made for the work in progress in Nigeria before independence to be continued.

Full details of this work may be found in the Annual Reports of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Overseas Geological Surveys

Established in 1947, this Directorate advises on problems of geology and mineral resources and on the staffing of Geological Survey Departments in overseas countries, and provides specialist services which include chemical analysis, mineralogical examination, mineral intelligence (including technological, marketing and legal matters), photo-geological interpretation from aerial photography, geophysical surveys, and, in co-operation with other institutions, facilities for palæontological examination, age determination, geochemical prospecting and research into problems of ore-dressing and processing.

The Directorate employs 44 qualified scientists and currently spends about £270,000 per annum under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts on work in the United Kingdom and overseas. Specific projects undertaken overseas during 1956 and 1960 have included geophysical surveys in Malaya, Cyprus, Nigeria, Kenya and Tanganyika, photo-geological work in Nigeria, Somaliland, Aden and Tanganyika and special mineral investigations in Trinidad and Somaliland.

Tropical Products Institute

The Institute had its origin in two bodies, namely the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute and the Colonial Products Research Council. The former of these two bodies came into existence in 1893 to provide a scientific advisory service dealing with the Plant and Animal Products of the British Empire. The Colonial Products Research Council was set up in 1942 to advise the Colonial Secretary as to the more fundamental research that should be conducted on the renewable resources of dependent territories and Commonwealth countries to help bring about their greater use. In 1953 the work of these two bodies was combined.

The Institute became a station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in April, 1959.

The Institute is charged with the investigation of, and provision of information about, the renewable resources of tropical and sub-tropical countries, particularly United Kingdom dependent territories.

Its advisory work is particularly concerned with providing scientific and technical information and conducting laboratory examinations of plant and animal products. It also supplies information about sources of raw materials, cultural conditions, methods of production, marketing and commercial possibilities of products. More fundamental research on tropical plant and animal products in order to discover materials which may form the basis of new industries is also carried out. In the sphere of economics the Institute is concerned in the various economic problems arising from existing, or in the development of new, industries. It conducts market surveys and collects statistical information. The Institute endeavours to select, from work conducted internally or elsewhere, ideas which might beneficially be developed to production scale. It is equipped to construct and operate pilot plants to assess the value of these ideas and then, where appropriate, the Institute encourages full-scale operation in tropical regions. The development of new power sources, particularly solar energy, are kept under review.

Anti-Locust Research Centre

The Centre co-ordinates and disseminates locust information in the headquarters of research work sponsored by the United Kingdom Government on locust problems; and maintains close and active co-operation with territorial and international Anti-Locust Organisations in which the United Kingdom Government has interest or responsibility.

Colonial Pesticides Research Unit

Since 1945, insecticide research has been carried out in East Africa under United Kingdom auspices. In 1957 several separate activities which had subsequently arisen were amalgamated and the Colonial Pesticides Research

Unit was established at Arusha in Tanganyika. It carries out research and experimentation into such problems as the eradication of tsetse and other vectors of disease and the agricultural aspects of arboricides, weedicides and herbicides. To assist in the fundamental aspects there is a sister unit at Porton, Wiltshire, and a small headquarters unit housed at the Tropical Products Institute.

(b) Examples of Organisations which serve the United Kingdom Government but provide help as needed to Overseas countries and territories

Overseas Research Council⁽⁶⁾
Agricultural Research Council
Atomic Energy Authority
British Transport Commission
Medical Research Council
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and its specialised institutions and research laboratories, including the Building Research Station and the Road Research Laboratory, each of which has a special Tropical Section.

(c) Examples of organisations and institutions which have provided services (including advisory work, training facilities or experts) paid for out of United Kingdom funds

Architectural Association School of Architecture
(Department of Tropical Architecture)
British Broadcasting Corporation
College of Estate Management
Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, University of Bristol
Dundee Technical College (Jute Technology)
Electricity Council
Hannah Dairy Research Institute
Imperial College of Science and Technology, Field Station
Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford
Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
Institutes of the British Post graduate Medical Federation, and principal London Teaching Hospitals
Lister Institute
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
London County Council
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
London Transport Executive
Manchester College of Science and Technology
Medical Faculties of the University of Birmingham and of University College, London
National Coal Board
National College of Food Technology
National College of Rubber Technology
North Staffordshire Technical College (Ceramics)
Paint Research Station
Peel Park Technical College, Salford (Cotton Spinning)

⁽⁶⁾ The Overseas Research Council does not itself conduct research. It advises on the formulation of policy relating to overseas research in or for overseas countries, and coordinates scientific advice and assistance given to them.

Pest Infestation Laboratory
 Poplar Technical College (Marine Engineering Department)
 Rothamsted Experimental Station
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Edinburgh
 Royal Veterinary College
 Schools of Physiotherapy, Salford and Glasgow
 Specialised Institutes and Research Laboratories operating under
 D.S.I.R.
 Welsh National School of Medicine

Annex V

LIST OF SOME OF THE CONFERENCES ORGANISED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
 COLONIAL OFFICE FOR DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, 1957-1960

Administration in Africa

Annual conferences at Cambridge have dealt with the following subjects:

- 1957. The place of Chiefs in administration.
- 1958. Local government.
- 1959. Rural economic development.
- 1960. Administrative aspects of community development.

Other conferences have been held as follows:

- 1958. (Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.) Urban problems in East and Central Africa.
- 1960. (London.) The future of law in Africa.
- 1960. (London.) The building up of local Civil Services.

Education

- 1958. (Oxford.) Technical education in the Colonial territories.
- 1959. (London.) Radio in education.

Engineering

- 1958. (London.) Overseas Highways problems.
- 1960. (London.) Overseas Highways problems.

(*Note.*—These conferences take place every two years in conjunction with those organised by the Institution of Civil Engineers on “Engineering problems in the overseas territories.”)

Natural Resources

- 1958. (Wye Agricultural College.) Development of agriculture in Colonial territories.
- 1959 and 1960. (Cambridge.) Conference of Colonial agricultural officers.

Social Development

- 1957. (Aylesbury.) Community Development Study Conference.
- 1959. (Oxford.) Social Development through Family and Home.

Transport and Civil Aviation

- 1958. (London.) Third Colonial Civil Aviation Conference.

SOME RECENT SPECIAL OVERSEAS MISSIONS

*(a) To Dependent Territories, 1958-60**Economic and Fiscal Surveys*

Aden	(1959)	Economic and fiscal survey.
British Guiana	(1959)	Preparation of development plan.
British Honduras	(1959)	Economic survey.
East Africa	(1960)	Arrangements for economic co-operation between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and financing of East Africa High Commission services.
Fiji	(1959)	Survey of natural resources and population trends.
Malta	(1958)	Economic matters and aid from United Kingdom Government.
Mauritius	(1960)	Survey of natural resources and population trends.
New Hebrides	(1958-60)	Economic survey.
Nigeria	(1958)	Fiscal survey.
Nyasaland	(1958-59)	Economic survey.
Seychelles	(1959)	Economic survey.
Sierra Leone	(1958)	Economic survey.
Southern Cameroons	(1960)	Economic survey.
Zanzibar	(1960)	Economic survey.

Education

East Africa	(1958)	Higher education in East Africa.
East Africa	(1960)	Quinquennial plans for higher educational institutions.
Hong Kong	(1959)	Development of post-secondary colleges.
Nyasaland	(1960-61)	African education.
Nigeria	(1959-60)	Establishment of a university in the Eastern Region (with members from U.S.A. and Nigeria).
Nigeria	(1958)	Establishment of a university in the Eastern Region.
Sierra Leone	(1959)	Fourah Bay College.

Electricity

Hong Kong	(1959)	Enquiry into electricity companies.
Malta	(1959)	Revision of electricity tariffs.
The Seychelles	(1959)	Electricity supply.

Engineering

British Guiana	(1959)	Sea defences and siltation.
Sierra Leone	(1959)	Survey of a laterite rock road.

Health and Medicine

Mauritius (1960) Administration of hospitals.

Labour and Industrial Relations Enquiries

East Africa (1960) Labour relations in the Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications of the East Africa High Commission.

Fiji (1959) Dispute in sugar industry.

Mauritius (1957-58) Wages and conditions of employment in sugar industry.

Tanganyika (1959) Dock labour conditions.

Zanzibar (1959) Dock labour conditions.

Land Tenure

Malta (1959) Land registration.

The Seychelles (1959) Cadastral survey.

Zanzibar (1959) Land tenure survey.

Local Government

Basutoland (1959) Preparation of local government law.

Mauritius (1958) Finances and accounting procedure of Port Louis.

Nigeria (1958) Relations between Federal Government and Lagos Town Council.

Natural Resources

Barbados (1959) Milk marketing.

Jamaica (1959) Sugar industry.

Jamaica (1959) Banana industry.

Kenya (1959) Organisation of pyrethrum industry.

Nigeria (1959) Forestry.

Nigeria (1960) Review of tsetse problem in Northern Region.

The Seychelles (1959) Coconut industry.

Zanzibar (1959) Clove industry.

Social Welfare

Kenya (1959) Emergency detention camps.

Mauritius (1960) Social security system.

Nigeria (1959) Social insurance scheme.

Transport, Civil Aviation and Communications

Barbados/Antigua (1959) Deep water harbour plans.

The Bahamas (1958) Radio link with Florida.

North Borneo (1959-60) Future transport needs.

Sarawak (1958) Port administration.

Uganda (1957-60) Economics of road development.

The West Indies (1959) Regional telecommunications.

The West Indies (1960) Civil aviation and development of air services.

Miscellaneous

Barbados	(1959)	Customs organisation.
The Seychelles	(1959)	Taxation.
The Seychelles	(1959)	Government accounting procedure.
The Seychelles	(1959)	Water supply at Mahe.
Sierra Leone	(1959)	Fire services in towns.
Uganda	(1958)	Information services.

These examples exclude all enquiries into Civil Service grading, salaries and conditions of service; and also all strictly political and constitutional enquiries as being outside the scope of technical assistance.

(b) To some Independent Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth Countries

1957-60

Agriculture

Pakistan	(1957-60)	Soun pest survey.
Turkey	(1957-60)	Soun pest survey.
Iran	(1957-60)	Soun pest survey.
Turkey	(1957-60)	Moroccan locust survey.
Iran	(1957-60)	Moroccan locust survey.
Lebanon	(1959)	Co-operatives survey.
Pakistan	(1959)	Soil fertility survey.
Sudan	(1959)	Ginning inspection.
Turkey	(1960)	Report on tea industry.
Burma	(1959)	Tropical agriculture.
Thailand	(1959)	Tropical agriculture.

Cartographical Surveys and Town Planning

Burma	(1957)	Aerial survey.
Ceylon	(1957)	Aerial land use survey.
Pakistan	(1959)	Master plan for Dacca.
Ghana	(1960)	Cartographical survey.
Pakistan	(1960)	Karachi aerial survey.
Pakistan	(1960)	Master plan for Chittagong and Khulna.

Communications and Public Works

Pakistan	(1959)	Telecommunications.
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Engineering

India	(1956)	Expansion of heavy engineering capacity in India.
Pakistan	(1959)	Karachi harbour.
Venezuela	(1959)	Nuclear power for industrial uses.
Colombia	(1959)	Nuclear power for industrial uses.
Peru	(1959)	Nuclear power for industrial uses.
Mexico	(1959)	Nuclear power for industrial uses.

Health and Medicine

Ceylon	(1957)	Colombo sewerage scheme.
Iran	(1958)	Advice on establishment of school of nursing.
Brazil	(1960)	Blood transfusion services.
Brazil	(1960)	Bacteriology.
Cyprus	(1960)	Surgery.
Jordan	(1960)	Surgery.
Iran	(1960)	Surgery.
Iraq	(1960)	Surgery.

Natural Resources

India	(1955-57)	Lignite deposits survey (South Arcot).
Pakistan	(1959-60)	Geological survey.
Iran	(1959-60)	Geological survey.
Turkey	(1959-60)	Geological survey.

Miscellaneous

U.A.R.	(1960)	Scientific advisory team (medicine, chemistry, mechanical engineering, physics, agriculture).
Argentina	(1959)	Radiochemistry.
Uruguay	(1959)	Radiochemistry.
Peru	(1959)	Radiochemistry.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPERTS AND TRAINING PLACES PROVIDED UNDER COLOMBO PLAN ARRANGEMENTS
(a) Experts Provided 1951-September 30, 1960

	India	Pakis- tan	Ceylon	Malaya	Burma	Indo- nesia	Laos	Thai- land	Viet- nam	Nepal	Cam- bodia	Total
General Education, Technical Education ..	9	15	—	—	1	11	1	1	3	1	2	44
Medical and Health	12	11	35	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	66
Food, Agriculture and Forestry	1	—	6	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	2	15
Power and Fuel	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Engineering	35	3	16	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	60
Industry and Trade	36	14	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Transport and Communications	22	28	17	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	71
Administration	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Social Services	1	1	3	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	15
Statistics	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co-operatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taxation, Insurance, etc., Banking, Finance, Accountancy	4	10	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	27
Journalism, Press Photography, Printing ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Totals	134	84	96	10	21	15	3	4	6	3	4	380

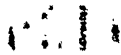
(b) Training Places Provided 1951-June 30, 1960

	Burma	Cam- bodia	Ceylon	India	Indo- nesia	Laos	Malaya	Nepal	Pakis- tan	Philip- pines	Thai- land	Viet- nam	Total
Education	4	—	6	5	3	—	9	3	37	5	—	—	72
Medical and Health	53	1	124	103	7	—	—	21	22	17	40	—	388
Food, Agriculture and Forestry ..	17	—	92	131	28	—	5	1	81	40	19	1	415
Power and Fuel	1	—	4	129	1	—	—	1	31	3	2	—	172
Engineering	9	—	51	59	5	—	—	2	43	—	1	—	170
Industry and Trade	9	2	14	352	5	—	8	—	83	2	2	—	477
Transport and Communications ..	20	—	49	82	16	—	21	1	45	—	2	—	236
Administration	65	4	62	121	66	22	43	6	246	49	28	4	716
Social Services	11	—	33	16	25	1	3	4	27	17	22	2	161
Statistics	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	16
Fisheries	0	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	17
Co-operatives	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Banking, Finance, Accountancy, Taxa- tion and Insurance	24	1	54	48	10	1	9	2	41	21	13	5	229
Journalism, Press Photography and Printing	1	—	14	9	1	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	37
Miscellaneous	15	—	26	42	3	—	1	1	51	14	7	—	160
Total	233	8	539	1,110	170	24	101	44	721	171	139	12	3,272

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