

During the year, four Canadian-built schools in the Little Eight Islands of the Caribbean were opened and, as the year ended, preparations were made for the opening of the new Trades-Training Centre at Accra, Ghana. While in Nigeria, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson announced the Canadian decision to assist in the construction of a high school at Benin City, in Nigeria's Western Region. Progress was made on the development of a system of comprehensive schools in Thailand, covering equipment and training together valued at \$1 million in long-term development loans and \$500,000 in grant aid. Canada decided to send 900 tons of paper to the Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) to aid textbook production over the next three years.

In addition to the Canadians assigned to formal educational institutions, 277 technical advisers served in a wide variety of fields, including medicine, health, air services, hydro-management, wheat-breeding and rust research. In these areas also, "pairing" arrangements were established between Canadian and overseas institutions.

The Colombo Plan

Canada was a founding member of the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia. The principal donor countries are Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States; in addition, several countries in the region are now extending technical assistance to their neighbours.

Canadian contributions under the plan to the end of the fiscal year 1965-66 have amounted to \$670,619,000; the chief recipients of this aid have been the Commonwealth countries of Ceylon, India, Malaysia and Pakistan. Non-Commonwealth countries in the area are also eligible for Canadian assistance.

Commonwealth Countries

Ceylon

From 1950 up to and including 1965-66, economic assistance totalling \$36,086,000 was allocated by Canada to Ceylon as follows:

Capital assistance:	\$16,248,000
Food aid:	\$16,422,000
Commodity aid:	\$ 484,000
Technical assistance:	\$ 1,932,000
Development loans:	\$ 1,000,000

During the year under review, the two-mile runway at the Katunayake International Airport was completed and a special development loan was made to enable construction of the airport's terminal building. Work continued on the expansion of the Mutwal fish-refrigeration plant, built earlier as a Canadian project.

Last year, in addition to \$2-million worth of flour, Canada's commodity shipments to Ceylon consisted of \$150,000-worth of fertilizer and \$150,000-worth of newsprint. A \$1-million development loan was negotiated, enabling Ceylon to purchase Canadian asbestos fibre. These commodities were