

ing fellowship taking a look at schools and departments of education throughout the country. He began his trip at Ottawa, spent three weeks in Toronto, and went on to Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, following these visits with a tour of educational institutions in New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

#### SAY IT WITH SAID

Under the Ontario Department of Education's new project to bring Canadian and Caribbean students closer together, the province's high-school students have formed Student Action for International Dialogue committees (SAID). These groups — representing the total student body, with no one class, grade or age dominant — get together for a discussion, tape it and send the tape to a similar committee somewhere in the Caribbean.

The aim of the taped dialogues, says project co-ordinator George Mason, is to make them as much like telephone conversations as possible. Students meet right after a tape arrives, listen to it, and then answer promptly.

It's all an extension of the department's project called "School-to-School", which was launched in the spring of 1968. Since then, more than 1,100 Ontario schools have been "twinned" by mail with an equal number in 17 Commonwealth Caribbean territories.

The SAID tapes are carried free by Air Canada, which also carries the School-to-School correspondence from the Caribbean to Canada without charge.

One Ontario school that has entered wholeheartedly into the scheme is Huron Heights Secondary in Newmarket. The SAID group at this institution, formed last September, has been matched with a group at Bishop's College in Kingston, St. Vincent. This isn't the first cultural exchange Huron Heights has been engaged in with the West Indies. Three classes are involved in letter exchanges through School-to-School, four students and two teachers are visiting Granada this month, one group has adopted a day-care centre in Nevis, and the school's athletic committee is thinking about bringing to Canada an all-round athlete from the Caribbean, all expenses paid.

#### CAR CHECK CAMPAIGN 1969

The nation-wide "Spring Car Check" campaign is aimed at preventing accidents by alerting drivers to the need for proper vehicle maintenance and is timed for the big increase in traffic once the roads are clear. The Canada Safety Council, sponsor of the campaign, asks Canada's drivers to have their cars checked thoroughly for mechanical malfunctions. Drivers are also urged to keep in mind the symptoms of mechanical hazard and remain alert to them every time they drive. There's no guarantee that something won't go wrong even after compulsory car checks in those provinces which have them.

The Council, in particular its Vehicle Safety Committee, strongly favours and strives for uniform car-check legislation across the country.

#### PROVINCIAL MEASURES

Six provinces now have legislation on the books setting up compulsory auto inspections. The laws are effective to the extent funds and facilities are made available to enforce them.

Inspections in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island apply to all vehicles and are by far the most effective. New Brunswick's compulsory check is effective as of April 1.

Compulsory inspection is on a selective basis in Ontario and Quebec. Motorists flagged into portable inspection lanes are required by law to have their vehicles checked at a garage if so directed. These lanes operate between May and October. In addition, used cars in Ontario must be checked on the 22 most important operating mechanisms at a registered dealer or service station before they can be resold.

The car check campaign is most important in those provinces with no compulsory programmes.

#### COLOMBO PLAN COMMITTEE IN B.C.

Cabinet Ministers, senior diplomats and planners from 24 countries will meet in Victoria, British Columbia, next autumn for the 1969 annual meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee. Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that the three-week conference will be held at the provincial Parliament Buildings from October 14 to 21.

The Committee, which has met only once before in Canada — in Ottawa in 1954 — was established after a meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers at Colombo in 1950, at which the Colombo Plan was born. The Plan permits an exchange of views on the development of South and Southeast Asia, and also provides the framework for an international co-operative effort to help the countries of the area raise their living standards.

#### MEMBER COUNTRIES

The member countries are Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Britain, the United States of America, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Maldive Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam.

Representatives of these countries, who form the Consultative Committee, meet annually to assess what has been accomplished, to evaluate the tasks ahead, and by sharing of experience, to help find the best methods to promote economic and social expansion. The meetings are also attended by representatives of multilateral aid organizations working in the region.