

President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Reginald Maudling, Paymaster General, and Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Minister of Agriculture of the United Kingdom; Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhijn, Minister of Economic Affairs of South Africa; the Hon. Chief Kolawole Balogun, Minister of Research and Information of Nigeria; and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana. Two members of the Government of Western Nigeria, the Hon. Chief C. D. Akran and the Hon. Chief J. O. Osuntokun, also visited Ottawa.

At the eleventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, Canada was among the Commonwealth countries which sponsored the resolutions admitting Ghana and Malaya to the United Nations.

Conferences of particular Commonwealth interest in which Canada participated, apart from those already mentioned, included: (1) the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference, Wellington, N.Z., October 1957; (2) Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, Mont Tremblant, Que., September 1957; (3) Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, 6th Conference, Ottawa and Halifax, September-October 1957; and (4) United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, Ottawa, May 1957. The Mont Tremblant Conference arose from an invitation issued by Prime Minister Diefenbaker at the time of the London meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in July 1957, to Commonwealth Finance Ministers to meet in Canada following the meeting in Washington, D.C., of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. Following the Mont Tremblant Conference, which endorsed increased trade and closer economic relations generally among Commonwealth countries, Canadian and United Kingdom Ministers held bilateral talks in Ottawa at which various proposals for expanding trade between the two countries were discussed. Approval was given at Mont Tremblant to the Canadian Government's proposal to hold a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in 1958. Towards the end of the period under review, active plans were under way for that Conference which was held in Montreal in September 1958, the first Commonwealth gathering of its kind in Canada since 1932.

Canada continued to participate with India and Poland in the work of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control, established in 1954 by the Geneva Conference, which ended hostilities in Indo-China.

Canada entered into a number of agreements involving other members of the Commonwealth. An Exchange of Notes in May 1957 amended an agreement of 1951 with India concerning the entry to Canada, for permanent residence, of citizens of India. Bilateral agreements for the avoidance of double taxation were reached with Australia (October 1957) and South Africa (ratification in October 1957 of Agreement reached in September 1956). A Convention with Pakistan for the reciprocal protection of the priority of filing dates of patent applications was signed in January 1958. A Financial Agreement between Canada and India was signed in February 1958.

Canada had maintained a High Commissioner's Office in Ceylon for some time and, in 1957, Ceylon opened a similar Mission in Canada. Canada opened a High Commissioner's Office in Accra in October, 1957. Following the independence of Malaya referred to above, Canada opened a High Commissioner's Office in Kuala Lumpur in March 1958. A Canadian Commissioner to the new Federation of the West Indies was appointed in the spring of 1958; he is resident in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

During 1957 Canada made available \$34,400,000 for capital aid and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan to countries in south and southeast Asia. As in previous years, the greater part of Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan was allocated to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, although other countries also received capital assistance. The technical assistance program, under which Canadian experts are sent to various member countries and technicians and students from there are brought to Canada for study, was successfully continued.

The creation of a new nation in the Caribbean—the Federation of the West Indies—illustrates anew the remarkable ability of the Commonwealth to adapt itself to changing conditions. Following lengthy discussions between the United Kingdom Government