

2.—Representation of Other Countries in Canada—concluded

Country and Year Representation Established	Present Status of Representative	Address
Switzerland.....1946	Ambassador.....	5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa
Tunisia.....1957	Ambassador.....	Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa
Turkey.....1944	Ambassador.....	197 Wurttemberg Street, Ottawa
Union of South Africa.....1938	High Commissioner.....	9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....1942	Ambassador.....	285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa
United Arab Republic.....1954	Ambassador.....	The Roxborough, Ottawa
United Kingdom.....1928	High Commissioner.....	Barncliffe, Ottawa
United States of America.....1927	Ambassador.....	100 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Uruguay.....1948	Chargé d'Affaires <i>ad interim</i>	The Roxborough, Ottawa
Venezuela.....1953	Ambassador.....	The Roxborough, Ottawa
Yugoslavia.....1942	Ambassador.....	17 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa

Section 2.—International Activities, 1960

Subsection I.—Canada and Commonwealth Relations

Present-day Commonwealth association is based on many things; one of the most important is the constant process of consultation and exchange of views that goes on among Commonwealth Governments in the various Capitals and at the United Nations and other international gatherings. The fact that, by its very nature, such exchange attracts little public attention does not diminish its significance.

In addition to normal Commonwealth discussions, several special Commonwealth meetings took place in 1960; the most important was undoubtedly the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers held in London in May, which was attended by Prime Minister Diefenbaker. Affairs in Africa occupied a significant place at this conference. It was agreed that study of a Commonwealth aid program for Africa should be initiated. Ghana gave notice that it intended to adopt a republican constitution but wished to remain in the Commonwealth; the Prime Ministers agreed to this. The Union of South Africa indicated that it too might become a republic following a plebiscite to be held on the subject; the Prime Ministers agreed that their decision on continued South African membership under such a changed status should be postponed until after the plebiscite. The Prime Ministers also agreed that Nigeria should become a full member of the Commonwealth after achieving its independence.

Discussion about the effectiveness of the Commonwealth if membership continues to expand led to the appointment of a Study Group to examine the question of future Commonwealth membership. The problems posed for the Commonwealth by the growth of European trading blocs and the United Kingdom's relationship to them were considered, as well as the possibility of creating a Commonwealth scheme for the exchange of administrative and technical experts. Numerous other matters of interest to Commonwealth countries were discussed, always in the informal and intimate atmosphere which makes Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meetings so valuable to all.

Another Commonwealth conference of significance was the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council held in London in September 1960. The Minister of Finance led the Canadian delegation. At this conference details of the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme (SCAAP) were worked out and further consideration was given to the emergence of the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association as important factors on the economic scene of Europe.

An important occasion for the Commonwealth was the attainment of full sovereign independence within the Commonwealth by the Federation of Nigeria on Oct. 1, 1960. As the most populous country in Africa, Nigeria is bound to play an important role in the Commonwealth and elsewhere in world affairs. The Federation's Prime Minister,