

principles of equality of colour, race and creed. In September, the Finance and Trade Ministers of the Commonwealth travelled to Accra where they met as the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council to discuss problems of mutual interest in the economic and financial fields. This Meeting had a particular significance in view of the application to join the European Economic Community made by the British Government. Commonwealth countries spent the last months of the year assessing the effects that British membership in the EEC would have on their respective economic positions and on the Commonwealth as a whole. Among others, Canada expressed concern over the British entry to the EEC and the year closed with feelings of uncertainty among the members over this aspect of Commonwealth relationships.

During 1961 there was an important increase in the membership of the Commonwealth. At the Prime Ministers' Meeting in March, Cyprus applied for and was admitted to membership. A month later, on Apr. 27, Sierra Leone became independent within the Commonwealth and was joined on Dec. 9 by another African State—Tanganyika—whose Prime Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere, stated his faith in the Commonwealth association in the following words: "Past associations are now behind us; but for the future we are linked with you in the light but enduring bonds which have made the Commonwealth of Nations so potent a force for goodwill and common sense in a world that sorely feels the want of both. I am indeed glad that this should be so." Canada already had High Commissioners accredited to Cyprus and Sierra Leone and announced on Dec. 8 that a Canadian High Commission would be established at Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika) early in 1962.

Canada's overseas aid for under-developed countries continued to be directed, in the main, to Commonwealth countries through the Colombo Plan, the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme and the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme (SCAAP). Canada's total contribution under the Colombo Plan since the Plan's inception exceeds \$330,000,000; the aid to the West Indies is expected to reach some \$10,000,000 over the period 1958-63 and Canada has pledged aid to Commonwealth countries in Africa through SCAAP to a total of \$10,500,000 for the period 1960-63.

Canada is also an active participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. At the end of 1961 there were approximately 200 Commonwealth students in Canada under this Plan and many Canadians were studying in other Commonwealth countries. Canada has also played a significant part in the training and provision of teachers for service in Commonwealth countries and has assisted in plans for co-operation in technical education.

Commonwealth visitors to Canada during the year included the Prime Minister of Britain, the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan; the Premier of British Guiana, Dr. the Hon. Cheddi Jagan; the Premier of the Western Region of Nigeria, the Hon. Chief S. L. Akintola; the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Hon. J. R. Marshall; the Foreign Minister of Ghana, the Hon. Ako Adjei; the Minister of Finance of Nigeria, the Hon. Chief F. S. Okotie-Eboh; and two of Sierra Leone's Cabinet Ministers, the Hon. H. M. Mustapha and the Hon. A. Margai.

Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

Although the 16th session of the General Assembly met under the shadow of the Secretary-General's tragic death and in the uneasy atmosphere of resumed nuclear testing by the Soviet Union, of continued conflict in the Congo and of glowering crisis in Berlin, positive steps were taken in many fields. At the end of the year the United Nations seemed to have emerged from a particularly trying period with renewed confidence in its capacity to face the future. The most urgent task before the Assembly was the appointment of a successor to Mr. Hammarskjöld, a task complicated by Soviet insistence on a "troika"