

between Commonwealth countries are characterized by a readiness to understand if not always to agree. Consultations and exchanges of views are the very lifeblood of the Commonwealth; these exchanges are continuous, not only in the capitals of Commonwealth countries but in other capitals, at the United Nations and at international gatherings.

In addition to these continuing consultations at many levels, two special Commonwealth meetings were held in 1962. In January, the Second Commonwealth Educational Conference was convened in New Delhi. Its purpose was to examine in retrospect the general operation of the Commonwealth Education Program inaugurated at the Oxford Conference in July 1959 and to study certain aspects relating to its extension or modification. The Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth met in London in September, the eleventh of a series of Prime Ministers' Meetings which have been held at intervals since the end of the Second World War. While the Prime Ministers held discussions on many important international questions, the central theme at their 1962 meeting was the European Common Market and the economic implications for the Commonwealth should Britain's application for membership in this association be accepted.

During 1962, membership of the Commonwealth increased from 13 to 16 members. Jamaica and the unitary state of Trinidad and Tobago became members when their independence was achieved in August, and the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers agreed that Uganda should be admitted to membership after attaining independence in October. By the end of the year, Canada had High Commissioners accredited to all member countries of the Commonwealth, including the three newly admitted countries.

Canada's overseas aid for developing countries continued to be directed, in the main, to Commonwealth countries through the Colombo Plan, the Canada-West Indies Aid Program and the Special Commonwealth African Aid Program (SCAAP). Canada's total contribution under the Colombo Plan since the Plan's inception exceeds \$380,000,000; 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. In 1962, Canada also extended technical assistance to British Guiana and British Honduras amounting to \$120,000 and to the French-speaking African states in the amount of \$300,000.

Canada is also an active participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. At the end of 1962 there were approximately 220 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. As of the end of November, 119 Canadian teachers were serving under Canadian Government educational aid programs in the less-developed countries of Southeast Asia, Africa and the Caribbean area.

Any chronicle of Commonwealth events for the year 1962 must include the visits paid to Canada in May and June by H. M. the Queen Mother, H. R. H. Prince Philip, and H. R. H. the Princess Royal. Other Commonwealth visitors during the year were President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan; the Prime Minister of Britain, the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan; the Lord Privy Seal, the Rt. Hon. Edward Heath; the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, the Rt. Hon. John McEwen; the Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, Dr. M. I. Okpara; the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Nigeria, Dr. T. O. Elias; the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, H. H. Motlitlehi Moshoeshoe II; the Minister of Finance of India, Mr. Morarji Desai; the Minister of Works and Surveys of Nigeria, the Hon. I. Wada; the Minister of Communications and Works of St. Vincent, the Hon. C. L. Tannis; and the Minister of Health of Nigeria, Dr. M. A. Majekodunmi.

Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

During 1962, the United Nations contributed significantly to the maintenance of international peace and security. Through the Organization's auspices, an agreement was reached on the political future of West New Guinea which involved the establishment