

impetus of war and for other reasons, developed an industrial capacity. For this too we must find markets abroad, if we are to have continued progress and prosperity. We are highly dependent upon foreign markets. Our participation in the work conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and particularly the Kennedy Round of Negotiations now proceeding at Geneva, is of very real importance in dealing with our trade problems. Government is concerned with these matters. Business, private industry and trade associations, must also be concerned.

In our earlier colonial days we were part of an empire. But that empire has now evolved into a Commonwealth. Canada helped to give the lead to the establishment of the concept of the Commonwealth as it has developed through the years, perhaps more particularly in the 1920s. The lead which we gave, in company with others—with the British, with the South Africans, and particularly with the Irish—was a provident lead. The pattern which was then established for the development of the Commonwealth helped in the years since the Second World War to deal with moves made by developing colonies, particularly in Africa, as they sought their independence.

The composition of the Commonwealth is something which we should have before us as we debate this resolution. Within the Commonwealth there are 20 sovereign independent nations. There are four in Southern Asia: India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaysia. There are two in the Pacific: Australia and New Zealand. There are two in the Mediterranean area—Cyprus and Malta. There are eight in Africa, six being in the least portion of Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia; Malawi, formerly Nyasaland; and Nigeria. In the west, there are Ghana and Sierra Leone.

In the Caribbean area there are two: Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago. Then, of course, there are Canada and the United Kingdom.

In some of these countries the Queen is the head of state. They are continuing monarchies. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon belong to this group.

Among the Africans there are six republics. Two of the others, Sierra Leone and Malawi, I am told, are in a transitional state, and may eventually declare themselves to be republics.

Cyprus is a republic. The Caribbean countries are in the first category I have mentioned, where they recognize the Queen as the head of the state. India and Pakistan are republics. Malaysia recognizes the Queen as the head of the Commonwealth, but it also elects a local monarch.

In addition to these countries within the Commonwealth, there are British dependencies outside of it, like Hong Kong, which is a Crown colony, and certain high commission territories in Africa. British Guiana, which is in a bit of a grey area, is not a member of the Commonwealth.

There are other dependencies of Great Britain, like the Windward and Leeward Islands. Many of these dependencies enjoy preferences and advantages which Commonwealth countries enjoy, but have not the status of these other countries to which I earlier referred.

The members of the Commonwealth are partners. The influence of older Commonwealth countries, for good within the organization as equal partners, has been much more effective than would have been the case had they been dependencies.

A few years ago I spent an afternoon in the House of Lords. It was a rather significant occasion. It was the day that Lord Home became Foreign Secretary. That afternoon they debated and passed a bill dealing with the establishment of the independence of Nigeria. The bill was to recognize Nigeria's independence within the Commonwealth. The feeling in the house that day was not that they were taking a backward step in the direction of the dissolution of one empire. They felt they were taking a forward step in the development of the Commonwealth.

The question is often asked: What is the bond which unites the Commonwealth? First, of course, is the Monarchy. But there are institutions which have a profound influence, not only to bind the countries together, but upon the individual countries themselves. There are institutions which guarantee the democratic process. They are epitomized in the parliamentary system. There is the concept of an independent judiciary. There is a rule of law. There is a respect for minority rights. All of this depends upon education, upon a concept of honour and a belief in integrity.

There are cultural bonds—bonds that are forged because of the imperishable content of the body of the literature of the language—bonds that are formed by a common devotion to the history of the people and of the institutions of the Commonwealth—bonds also which are promoted and strengthened by the educational institutions now developing so much in so many parts of this far-flung organization.

There are economic bonds too, and the Commonwealth preferences are indicative of the extent and the importance that has been attached to this type of link.

There was a time when the great bond was defence. Now, with the changing conditions