

assistance in military training are addressed to the Commonwealth. Such endeavours on our part, and the various large ways in which Britain assists Commonwealth countries, afford concrete attractions to the less-developed members to maintain the political association. It would appear desirable to continue and extend such measures. Canada, as befits its cultural heritage, is now making a comparable effort in the aid field towards the French-speaking states of Africa and elsewhere.

The Commonwealth has not been regarded as an exclusive organization. Its members have many interests which are reflected in the non-Commonwealth groupings and organizations to which they belong. For example, we understand and appreciate Britain's desire to play her full part in Europe, and we have been most interested to have a first-hand account from Prime Minister Wilson of his recent discussions with leaders of the six. The decision whether to apply is, of course, one for the British Government to make, in light of all the relevant considerations.

It is only fair to point out that Canada has important political and economic interests in the kind of arrangements which Britain's membership in the common market might entail. We have had an opportunity of discussing these interests with British ministers during the last two days at the meeting of the Anglo-Canadian Committee. However should Britain decide to seek entry, it would be possible to determine precisely what the effect upon trade between our two countries would be only when the terms for British entry were known. The outcome of the current Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations is another relevant factor.