

Never before have we had a greater need for communication than in this complex and highly interdependent world. This is surely one of the major tasks, not only of governments but world organizations and groups of private citizens and businessmen such as your own. We must keep open channels of communication between East and West, between North and South, and between neighbouring countries.

The Commonwealth now provides one specialized medium of communication between its member governments and its peoples through the world telecommunications system. During the past seven years our governments have jointly employed modern technology to lay high-speed cables across the Atlantic from Great Britain to Canada and over the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand. We are now laying the third leg of this network, from Australia to Malaysia, and we are hopeful that the system will in due course be extended to other parts of the Commonwealth. In the meantime, however, we are looking ahead beyond the technology of cables to the new era of communications based on satellites orbiting in outer space, a revolutionary concept which, in a few years, will bring our peoples within ever closer reach of one another. If anyone thinks of the Commonwealth as a slightly Victorian institution based on memories of Rudyard Kipling and G.A. Henty, let him make a phone call to Ottawa by way of a satellite in outer space.

This problem of communication is one aspect of the wider problem of economic development which is of such vital concern to the great majority of the people of the world.

IMPORTANCE OF EXTERNAL AID

Canada, along with other countries, is giving serious attention to the search for solutions to this wider problem. While we confidently hope for success in our efforts to expand trade opportunities for developing countries (the best way of helping them), it is unrealistic to imagine that they will soon be in a position to dispense with outside aid for development. The Canadian Government has long recognized the need for outside assistance, both in the form of capital aid and technical and other training. I was one of those who participated in the establishment of the Colombo Plan in 1950. Today we know that the need for such aid, far from diminishing, is now increasing. It was in this knowledge that our Government last year proposed a very substantial increase in Canada's external aid, mainly in the form of long-term loans for development purposes. Subject to Parliamentary approval, these special development loans will be available during the current fiscal year to provide assistance to developing countries on very attractive terms. I think this new programme represents a clear acceptance by the Government of Canada of its responsibilities and a recognition of the need for a continued and increased flow of resources to developing countries, with special reference to those in the Commonwealth....

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Canada is a major and dependable source of supply for the basic import requirements of Britain's industrial

economy. This country is Canada's second largest market and the first for many of Canada's key commodities. Canadian producers from the Atlantic Provinces to the Pacific Coast have traditionally counted on high levels of sales to Britain. In recent years, a wide range of Canadian manufactured goods - many of them new to this market - have also been entering your market. It is natural that we should look to the further development of our exports to Britain in this important field. But I realize that this will require further development of imports from Britain....

Our bilateral relations are, of course, only part of the story. We both have to recognize the great diversity of our trade interests and the importance of our relationships with nations and regions in other parts of the world. It would be wholly unrealistic and undesirable in today's trading world for us to attempt to look inward or move backward.

That is why Canada, as a major trading nation, attaches such great importance to the "Kennedy round" trade negotiations at Geneva - the most far-reaching concerted effort yet attempted for the freeing of world trade. No quick or easy solutions can be expected, and many serious difficulties will have to be overcome.

We propose to be an active participant in the search for solutions which will bring about freer trade. Naturally we seek to obtain maximum benefits for our export trade. But we have also made it clear that we will be prepared to negotiate tariff concessions by Canada equivalent in value to the trade benefits we receive....

As the present conference comes to an end, I feel that to keep this new Commonwealth together in a creative and meaningful association will require great patience, effort and wisdom. But I am convinced also that the result will be more than worth the effort, and that the new Commonwealth can be of great value and importance to its members and to the world.

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CANADA SURVEY NEAR COMPLETION

Army surveyors are working in the Canadian North this summer to put the finishing touches to the first complete survey of Canada. In a project shared with the federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, men of the Ottawa-based Army Survey Establishment have worked in the Arctic archipelago and along the Arctic coast each summer since 1958.

A party directed by Major Douglas Arnott, an exchange officer from the Royal Engineers, is operating on the Labrador Coast and another, under Captain Donald Mongeau of Montreal, is working in the Melville Peninsula, District of Keewatin, and along the west coast of Hudson Bay.

Maps produced from the survey, on a scale of 1:250,000 (about four miles to the inch), will be available to the public in time for Canada's centenary in 1967.