

to Commonwealth countries in Africa through the SCAAP amounted to more than \$108 million for the period from 1960 to the end of the fiscal year 1969-70, while approximately \$75 million will have been made available to Commonwealth countries from 1966 to the end of the fiscal year 1969-70. Canada is also an active participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, contributing \$1.7 million in 1968-69 to finance 300 students from other countries of the Commonwealth for study at Canadian universities during that period. More detailed information on Canadian aid to Commonwealth countries is available in the current annual report of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Britain

Canada's relations with Britain are extremely varied and complex, covering a wide range of intergovernmental contacts on subjects as diverse as negotiations on air or trade agreements to matters touching on constitutional developments and the exchange of information on consular affairs. These contacts are carried on at all levels of government, as well as on the personal and business levels, in an atmosphere of co-operation that facilitates the exploration of matters of mutual concern, which in turn leads to a better appreciation and understanding of the policies of other governments. Anglo-Canadian relations continued to develop in 1969 and were marked by numerous visits of ministers and officials from both countries. Prior to the opening of the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting in January, Prime Minister Wilson invited Prime Minister Trudeau for talks both in London and at Chequers. In addition to reviewing bilateral questions, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Trudeau examined other outstanding subjects of mutual interest and concern to their respective governments. In September 1969, the Right Honorable Michael Stewart, the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, visited Canada for five days as the guest of the Canadian Government. Mr. Stewart and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Sharp, had wide-ranging discussions on bilateral relations and also exchanged views on other issues of interest to both countries. During the year, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, the Secretary of State, and Mr. John Turner, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, visited London on business of direct interest to their departments. Several Canadian provincial ministers and various government officials visited Britain for discussions on subjects of interest to their provinces. The Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee, a joint committee of officials, met in October in Ottawa to review world trade and economic developments and to discuss in detail bilateral economic questions. In addition to purely bilateral questions, Canada and Britain are closely associated in an extensive network of multilateral interrelationships connected with the Commonwealth, NATO and the United Nations. In the latter case, bilateral consultations between officials were held on United Nations matters in New York in June.

Ireland

In 1969, the long-standing friendly relations between Ireland and Canada, based in part on similarities of political and social institutions, the use of a common language, economic ties and the strong historical and traditional links between the peoples of both countries, continued to develop. Irish-Canadian co-operation and consultation at the working