

something more than belonging to a social club — in other words, that there are definite practical advantages as well.

Should they become disillusioned or convinced that we are not really interested in their destiny, then there is grave danger that Ghana will be attracted to the other camp. If this happens, I believe the interests of the free world will be jeopardized in all Africa. Indeed the Russians were on hand in Ghana and were very aggressive. I think that they showed very poor judgment in their high pressure methods to force the Prime Minister and his advisors to enter into a treaty with the promise of financial aid. We learned of this through Sir Robert Jackson, who has the confidence of the Prime Minister and the Government.

Incidentally, while in London, on our return journey, I had the opportunity to talk to some officials of the Commonwealth office and stated that, in my opinion, it would be wise to leave Sir Robert Jackson in Ghana, especially during the transition period. He is personable and a very clever man and, I believe, his influence in that country is very important at this time.

Since our return to Canada, we have heard and seen criticism in some quarters for the meagre nature of our gifts to the leaders and people of Ghana, but I don't believe that the Government leaders themselves felt that way. I have already described these gifts in some detail. The total value of these amounted to about \$1,200.00 and I think it would have been a mistake had we tried to compete with Russia or other nations in this matter of gifts. I believe that what we do from now on is vastly more important.

I have referred to the goodwill we from Canada felt towards us and our country while we were in Ghana. In this regard I would like to describe something of what occurred at a dinner given by us to our African aides on the eve of our departure for Canada.

At this dinner we presented the aides with generous gratuities in aid of their educational expenses and, also made gifts of engraved brooches and cuff link sets. We also expressed in words our deep appreciation of their services. One of them, S.K. Attipoe, spoke in reply to our presentations and I feel that some of his remarks are worth repeating:

"We have been very happy", he said, "to serve our Canadian friends to the best of our abilities. Now has come the time of parting. For you it is a time of joy — because you are returning to your homes, to those you love and to the friends with whom you work. But for us it is a sorrow — because we are losing your companionship and your inspiration".

"When I was assigned to work with the delegation from Canada, I cannot tell you how thrilled I was. I was thrilled for many reasons, because you in Canada were the first to obtain self-government within the Commonwealth. You can be a mighty bridge between yourselves in America and us who are the latest within the Commonwealth to attain full freedom — yes, a bridge also perhaps between the West and all the peoples of Africa and Asia."

I wish to pay tribute to the representative of External Affairs who accompanied us, Mr. Graham McInnes. He was tireless in his efforts in connection with the arrangement of details of our activities, both before and during our visit in Ghana. He also interviewed representatives of various countries desirous of learning more about Canada.

I am sure you would be interested to know of the gracious and generous nature of the hospitality extended to all members of the Canadian party by the Government of Ghana. No effort was spared to make certain that all members of the Canadian party were comfortably housed and nourished.

On our return journey we stopped at Dakar, where our entire party were guests of the High Commissioner for French West Africa. Although we had some language difficulties, it was a very profitable and memorable evening.