

co-operative arrangements for the planning and development of educational institutions, and the problems of adult illiteracy.

It is particularly appropriate that Mr. Massey has accepted the Presidency of the Third Commonwealth Education Conference bearing in mind his personal contributions both to the evolution of the Commonwealth concept and to the educational and cultural scene in Canada. It will be recalled that, before 1920, Canada had no independent diplomatic representative abroad, although, as early as 1920, it was agreed by the British and Commonwealth Governments, and by the United States, that a Dominion Minister could be appointed to Washington. Mr. Massey was designated as Minister in 1926 and the first Canadian legation was opened in Washington early in 1927. Mr. Massey remained as Canadian Minister to the United States until 1930 and, subsequently, was Canadian High Commissioner to Britain from 1935 to 1946. In 1952, Mr. Massey became the first Canadian-born Governor-General. In 1962, he was the Chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's second Commonwealth Study Conference which was held in Canada.

It will also be recalled that, in 1949, Mr. Massey was appointed the Chairman of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, which led to the establishment of the Canada Council in 1957. In the education field, Mr. Massey acted as Chancellor of the University of Toronto from 1947 to 1953 and directed the building of Hart House and established the new Massey College at that university.