

Mauritius, and Swaziland. In addition, the Commonwealth association was extended to provide appropriate forms of membership for the "mini-states" of Nauru and the West Indies Associated States. These special members enjoy in general all advantages of Commonwealth membership other than attendance at prime ministers' meetings.

Canadian external aid continued to be directed, in large part, to Commonwealth countries through the Colombo Plan, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), and the Canadian programme for Commonwealth Caribbean assistance. Canada's total contribution under the Colombo Plan since its inception exceeds \$980 million. Canada aided Commonwealth countries in Africa through SCAAP to a total of \$59 million for the period from 1960 to the end of March 1968. Approximately \$59 million was made available to Commonwealth Caribbean countries from 1958 to the end of March 1968. Canada is also an active participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, contributing \$1.3 million in 1968-69 and receiving 204 students for study at Canadian universities during the same period. More detailed information on Canadian aid to Commonwealth countries is available in the current annual report of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Within the Department, the Commonwealth Division serves both functional and area division roles. In its functional role, the Division is responsible for questions affecting the Commonwealth association and Canada's role in it; the preparation for Canadian participation in Commonwealth prime ministers' meetings; and relations with the Commonwealth Secretariat and certain other Commonwealth organizations [a list of which is found under Appendix VI]. As an area division it has responsibility for Canadian bilateral relations with Australia, Barbados, Britain, Ceylon, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, the West Indies Associated States and British dependent territories -- that is, all Commonwealth countries except those in Africa and the Mediterranean, which are dealt with by other area divisions. Because of their geographical proximity to and economic ties with certain major Commonwealth countries, the Commonwealth Division is also responsible for relations with Ireland, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim.

Britain

Canada's relations with Britain are extremely complex. They are carried on at all levels of government and on personal and business levels as well. Intergovernmental relations range from the most informal interchanges between officials to negotiations of a more complicated sort -- from trade agreements to matters touching on consular affairs. Examples of interchanges which serve to facilitate the exploration of matters of mutual concern and the appreciation and understanding of the policies of each other's governments are the annual Canada-Britain consultations on United Nations matters, which took place in Ottawa in June 1968, and the meeting in New York in October 1968 between Mr. Michael Stewart, the British Foreign Secretary, and the Canadian Minister for External Affairs. The Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee, a joint committee of Canadian and British officials, met in December in London to review world trade and economic developments and to discuss bilateral