

One thing noticeable during our entire visit was the friendly feeling displayed on all sides towards Canada. Wherever we went we were cheered as soon as the people caught sight of the Canadian ensign and the name of our country on the car.

We took particular care during and at the end of our stay in Ghana to be generous in the matter of gratuities to aides, car drivers and others serving us during our stay. I do feel that our Canadian delegation left in Ghana a feeling of goodwill. I feel that all members of our Canadian group conducted themselves with credit to Canada, and the spirit of willing teamwork prevailed throughout.

We arranged a dinner for the Prime Minister and his chief Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Gbedmah and Mr. Botsio, as well as for two or three senior civil servants and other officials of the Government and representatives of business. On this occasion we presented the controversial painting and silver cigarette boxes, suitably engraved with the Canadian crest and a tribute to Ghana. We also presented a library of books to the Prime Minister and a separate set of books to the University. We gave the Minister of Education suitably engraved maps of Canada for distribution to the schools.

On this same dinner occasion, I read out the statement you gave to the House of Commons on March 6th, Ghana's Independence Day.<sup>83</sup> This was very well received by the Ghanaians and they enjoyed several chuckles over your suggestion that they would doubtless receive unsolicited advice from other Commonwealth countries. I emphasized also that they were beginning to travel the same road as we in Canada had travelled, and that we both belonged to the Atlantic community of nations. I then asked all present to rise and drink to the health of our Queen.

I may say that the Prime Minister and his Colleagues were particularly pleased over your announcement that Canada would establish a mission in Ghana as soon as possible.<sup>84</sup>

I found that Ghanaians generally place great stress on the fact that their country is a member of the Commonwealth. Undoubtedly they will resent any attempt by Britain to give leadership or direction, in view of the fact that they have just broken away from colonial ties. In my opinion, this circumstance places a great responsibility on other members of the Commonwealth, perhaps more especially on Canada.

I believe that the Commonwealth and the Western World, as well as the Ghanaians themselves, are fortunate that this experiment is taking place in Ghana where the population is not excessively large and where the country is relatively self-sufficient in natural resources. Also, they have no racial problem other than intertribal rivalries.

Our party had opportunities to talk to representatives of other African countries and found that the experiment in Ghana is being watched by the entire continent of Africa. Successful self-government in Ghana, in my view, will be of the utmost importance in determining the trend of the political future of Africa.

I have returned to Canada impressed with the fact that the political leaders in Ghana sincerely desire to co-operate with the Commonwealth and the Western World, and that we, in Canada, should give them moral and other support. It is important that the leaders and people of Ghana continue to feel that their association with the Commonwealth means

<sup>83</sup> Voir Canada, Chambre des Communes, *Débats*, 1957, volume II, p. 2003.

See Canada, House of Commons, *Debates*, 1957, Volume II, p. 1921.

<sup>84</sup> Un haut-commissariat du Canada au Ghana fut établi le 30 octobre 1957 à Accra et dirigé par un haut-commissaire résident.

A resident Canadian High Commission to Ghana was established on October 30, 1957 in Accra.