

The Imperial War Graves Commission was founded in 1917 for the purpose of permanently commemorating those members of His Majesty's forces who lost their lives in World War I. Its powers were later extended to cover World War II. Its chief duty is the establishment and maintenance of cemeteries and memorials. There is a Canadian Agency of the Commission at Ottawa; Colonel D. C. Unwin-Simson of the Canadian Embassy at Paris is the Canadian representative on the Commission.

Bodies such as these form a useful means of exchanging information and views on special economic, scientific or technical questions and of working out recommendations for the consideration of the governments concerned.

Two controversies between Commonwealth governments, both of which arose before 1950, have continued unsolved: the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir and other matters, and the dispute between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the Union of South Africa on the other respecting the treatment in South Africa of persons of Indian origin. Both disputes are before the United Nations, and the Canadian Government and other Commonwealth governments which are members of the United Nations have continued to endeavour, in co-operation with other members of that body, to bring about some solution. In addition, an opportunity was taken during the Meeting of Prime Ministers in 1951 to have informal talks on the Kashmir question by the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India along with some of the other Prime Ministers, including the Prime Minister of Canada. While these talks had no decisive effect, they did assist in clarifying the position and suggesting possible lines that might be explored in working towards a settlement.

Despite difficulties and problems, the Commonwealth association has, during the period covered by this survey, continued to serve as one of the most effective means of international discussion and co-operation, based in large measure on common traditions, similar political institutions and common ideals.

Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

The early history of the United Nations and of Canada's part therein is given in the 1946 Year Book, pp. 82-86. Additional material appeared in the 1948-49 edition, pp. 122-125, and in the 1950 edition, pp. 134-139. The following material brings the record of Canada and the United Nations up to Feb. 5, 1952, the date of the adjournment of the Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly.

In political and security questions, the General Assembly became relatively more important in the United Nations, during the period under review, as effective action in the Security Council was more and more frustrated by the Soviet Union veto. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly did not play the important role that had been anticipated. It met in 1949 and in 1950 without making any major recommendations. It did not meet in 1951, for the procedural reason that the Fifth Session of the Assembly remained technically in session until the day before the convening of the Sixth Session. No new subjects were assigned to the Interim Committee by the Sixth Session of the Assembly.

Canada has continued to take an active part in United Nations deliberations both in the General Assembly and in important subsidiary bodies and, as a member, its contribution has been important in the social, economic and humanitarian activities. Canada completed a two-year term on the Security Council at the end