

## 2.—Representation of Other Countries in Canada—concluded

Country and Year Representation Established	Present Status of Representative	Address
Japan.....1928	Ambassador.....	88 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa
Luxembourg.....1949	Minister.....	Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa
Mexico.....1944	Chargé d'Affaires <i>ad interim</i> .....	88 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa
Netherlands.....1939	Ambassador.....	12 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa
New Zealand.....1942	High Commissioner.....	107 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa
Norway.....1942	Chargé d'Affaires <i>ad interim</i> .....	140 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Pakistan.....1949	High Commissioner.....	505 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa
Peru.....1944	Ambassador.....	539 Island Park Drive, Ottawa
Poland.....1942	Chargé d'Affaires.....	183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa
Portugal.....1952	Ambassador.....	285 Harner Avenue, Ottawa
Spain.....1953	Ambassador.....	149 Daly Avenue, Ottawa
Sweden.....1943	Minister.....	720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park, Ont.
Switzerland.....1946	Minister.....	5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa
Turkey.....1944	Ambassador.....	197 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa
Union of South Africa.....1938	High Commissioner.....	9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....1942	Ambassador.....	285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa
United Kingdom.....1928	High Commissioner.....	Earncliffe, Ottawa
United States of America.....1927	Ambassador.....	100 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Uruguay.....1948	Ambassador.....	170 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa
Venezuela.....1953	Ambassador.....	The Roxborough, Ottawa
Yugoslavia.....1942	Ambassador.....	17 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa

## Section 2.—International Activities\*

## Subsection 1.—Canada and Commonwealth Relations 1954-55

Consultation at all levels is of basic importance to what has been called "the art of Commonwealth relations". A continuous and close exchange of views on questions of mutual interest is a vital aspect of the flexible political instrument which draws together the eight sovereign independent nations of which the Commonwealth is comprised on a basis of freedom and equality. The aim of this consultation is to ensure that in formulating policies in the international field, each member country should have an appreciation of the views of the other members whose interests are affected.

During the period under review (Apr. 1, 1954 to May 31, 1955) consultation continued to be close and took many forms. The foremost example was the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which opened in London on Jan. 31, 1955. The conference coincided with the crisis over Formosa and consideration of Far Eastern affairs took up almost half of the plenary sessions. The Prime Ministers also turned their attention to developments in Europe and the Middle East and reviewed the economic situation and the prospects for the sterling area countries in making progress towards freer trade and payments. The problem of security was examined in the light of the development of thermo-nuclear weapons. Discussion was extremely frank. As Canada's Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, emphasized in his report to Parliament it was of immense value to the Prime Ministers of the Western Governments to get the point of view of important leaders from Asia on vital Asian problems and indeed on all the matters before the meeting.

One important decision taken by the conference was to agree to Pakistan's request to be accepted as a continuing member of the Commonwealth after becoming a republic on the same basis as agreed for India in 1949. In raising this matter, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammed Ali, emphasized that there was no desire in his country to weaken the link with the Commonwealth. There was ready agreement that it was for Pakistan to decide what form of constitution it should have; nevertheless the decision that a nation of 80,000,000 people should cease to owe allegiance to the Queen was not taken without a sense of the drama involved.

\* Prepared by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.