

Great Britain", and that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". Simultaneously with this change in the constitutional relationship between the several parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations there developed as a complementary aspect of nationhood the assumption by the several Dominions of further responsibilities and rights of sovereign States in their relations with other members of the community of nations. Membership in the League of Nations and more recently in the United Nations, the exercise of treaty-making powers and the establishment of separate diplomatic representation in foreign countries have characterized this phase in the growth of Canada. More explicit recognition of the implications of the principles of equality of status was accorded in the Statute of Westminster of 1931 which provided for the removal of the remaining limitations on the legislative autonomy of the Commonwealth nations.

Thus Canada, under the Crown, has equality of status with the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth nations in both domestic and foreign affairs; its Government advises the Crown in the person of the Governor General on all matters relating to Canada. Canada has membership in the United Nations; makes its own treaties; appoints its own ambassadors and other representatives abroad; levies its own taxes; makes its own laws which are executed by a government dependent on the will of a majority of the people; and maintains its own naval, military and air forces. In short, Canada has achieved full status of democratic nationhood within the Commonwealth of Nations.

Canada's International Status.—The growth of Canada's international status is reflected in the development of the Department of External Affairs. A review of the organization and development of that Department is given in the 1952-53 Year Book, pp. 101-104; a brief outline is given at p. 98 of this volume.

The following Section 1 covers Canadian diplomatic representation abroad and representation of other countries in Canada. Section 2 deals with Canada's main international activities during 1960 with respect specifically to the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. International economic aid programs are covered separately. Although these fields are considered to be the most significant for the purposes of this publication, it should be noted that Canada's activities in other areas are also of importance. The *External Affairs Monthly Bulletin** covers all activities of the Department on a detailed, monthly basis.

* Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, \$1 per year.

Section 1.—Diplomatic Representation as at Jan. 1, 1961

NOTE.—Changes in this listing subsequent to Jan. 1, 1961 and names of current Representatives are given in *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada*, published quarterly and obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price 35 cents.

1.—Canadian Representation Abroad

Country and Year Representation Established	Present Status of Representative	Address
Argentina.....1941	Ambassador.....	Bartolomé Mitre, 478, Buenos Aires
Australia.....1939	High Commissioner.....	State Circle, Canberra
Austria.....1952	Ambassador.....	Kärntnerring 5, Vienna
Belgium.....1939	Ambassador.....	35, rue de la Science, Brussels
Brazil.....1941	Ambassador.....	Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165, Rio de Janeiro
Burma.....1958	Ambassador.....	c/o Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya (P.O. Box 990)
Ceylon.....1953	High Commissioner.....	6 Gregory's Road, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo
Chile.....1942	Ambassador.....	Augustinas 1225, 5th floor, Santiago
Colombia.....1953	Ambassador.....	Carrera 10, 16-92, 8th Floor, (P.O. Box Apartado 1618), Bogota
Cuba.....1945	Ambassador.....	Edificio Ingenieros Civiles, Calle O y 17, Vedado, Havana