

of the British Commonwealth of Nations". The Governors General of the Dominions were recognized as having in all essential respects the same constitutional position as the Crown in Britain. It was also stated by the Conference that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". Subsequent to this important meeting, Canada's stature and status in the international community continued to grow. It exercised the powers of treaty-making and established its own diplomatic missions overseas. The Statute of Westminster in 1931 provided more explicit recognition of the principles of equality of status by removing the remaining limitations on the legislative autonomy of Commonwealth countries. As a further development of Canada's independent position, all legal cases started in Canada after Dec. 23, 1949 can no longer be appealed to the Privy Council in London. The Supreme Court of Canada has become, therefore, the final court of appeal for all Canadian legal cases. Talks have been held between the federal Minister of Justice and the provincial Attorneys General with a view to planning a program to give Canada the sole right of amending its own Constitution—now an Act of the British Parliament, entitled "The British North America Act of 1867"—and the Government has announced that it intends to place before Parliament in due course a resolution to this end and to invite the concurrence of the provinces therein.

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. 107 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 1962 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. 31, 1963

NOTE.—Changes in this listing subsequent to Jan. 31, 1963 and names of current representatives are given in *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada*, published thrice yearly and obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price 35 cents per copy.

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.....	Karntnerring 5, Vienna
Belgium.....1939	Ambassador.....	35, rue de la Science, Brussels
Bolivia.....1961	*Ambassador.....	c/o Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, Lima, Peru
Brazil.....1941	Ambassador.....	Avenida Presidente Wilson 165, Rio de Janeiro
Britain.....1880	High Commissioner.....	Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London S.W.1
Burma.....1958	*Ambassador.....	c/o Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, P.O. Box 990, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
Cameroun.....1962	Ambassador.....	National Bank of Commerce and Industry Building, Yaounde

* Dual accreditation; representative not resident in the country.