

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. Following from the earlier (1923) Imperial Conference, Canada exercised the powers of treaty-making and had 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.

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 1963 and early 1964 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.

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

Section 1.—Diplomatic Representation as at Apr. 30, 1964

NOTE.—Changes in this listing subsequent to Apr. 30, 1964 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.....	Commonwealth Ave., 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, 44 Ampang Rd., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Cameroon.....1962	Ambassador.....	Immeuble Soppo Priso, rue Joseph Clerc, Yaounde
Central African Republic.....1962	*Ambassador.....	Immeuble Soppo Priso, rue Joseph Clerc, Yaounde, Cameroon
Ceylon.....1953	High Commissioner.....	6 Gregory's Road, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo
Chad.....1962	*Ambassador.....	Immeuble Soppo Priso, rue Joseph Clerc, Yaounde, Cameroon
Chile.....1942	Ambassador.....	Agustinas 1225, 5th floor, Santiago
Colombia.....1953	Ambassador.....	Carrers 10, 16-92, 8th floor, Bogota
Congo (Brazzaville).....1962	*Ambassador.....	Immeuble Soppo Priso, rue Joseph Clerc, Yaounde, Cameroon

* Dual accreditation; representative not resident in the country.