

2.—Representation of Other Countries in Canada—concluded

| Country and Year Representation Established | Present Status of Representative | Address |
|---|---|---|
| South Africa.....1938 | Ambassador..... | 15 Sussex Drive, Ottawa |
| Spain.....1953 | Ambassador..... | 124 Springfield Road, Ottawa |
| Sweden.....1943 | Ambassador..... | 140 Wellington St., Ottawa |
| Switzerland.....1946 | Ambassador..... | 5 Marlborough Ave., Ottawa |
| Thailand.....1962 | Ambassador..... | 119 Range Road, Ottawa |
| Trinidad and Tobago.....1962 | High Commissioner..... | 75 Albert St., Ottawa |
| Tunisia.....1957 | Ambassador..... | c/o Tunisian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Tunisia House, 40 East 71st St., New York 22, N. Y., U.S.A. |
| Turkey.....1944 | Ambassador..... | 197 Wurtemberg St., Ottawa |
| Uganda.....1964 | High Commissioner..... | c/o Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations, 801 Second Ave., New York 17, N. Y., U.S.A. |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....1942 | Ambassador..... | 285 Charlotte St., Ottawa |
| United Arab Republic.....1954 | Ambassador..... | 454 Laurier Ave. East, Ottawa |
| United States of America.....1927 | Ambassador..... | 100 Wellington St., Ottawa |
| Uruguay.....1945 | Chargé d'Affaires <i>ad interim</i> | 124 Springfield Road, Ottawa |
| Venezuela.....1953 | Ambassador..... | 140 Wellington St., Ottawa |
| Yugoslavia.....1942 | Ambassador..... | 17 Blackburn Ave., Ottawa |

Section 2.—International Activities, 1964-65

Subsection 1.—Canada and Commonwealth Relations

The Commonwealth today has been transformed basically from the compact and like-minded family of nations of predominantly European stock which constituted the Commonwealth association from the enactment of the Statute of Westminster to 1947. With its present membership of 21 sovereign states covering about one quarter of the earth's land surface, representing more than 700,000,000 people of many colours, creeds and languages, and including both economically developed and under-developed countries, as well as governments committed and uncommitted in the international power groupings, the Commonwealth more accurately reflects the world over which it spreads so widely. The interests of its members extend to all continents, and the variety of problems demanding their attention has greatly increased in scarcely more than a decade.

Commonwealth members are enumerated according to the year (if post-1931, noted in brackets) when membership was proclaimed: Britain; Canada; Australia; New Zealand; India (1947); Pakistan (1947); Ceylon (1948); Ghana (1957); Malaya (1957); Nigeria (1960); Cyprus (1961); Sierra Leone (1961); Tanganyika (1961); Jamaica (1962); Trinidad and Tobago (1962); Uganda (1962); Zanzibar (1963); Kenya (1963); Malawi (1964); Malta (1964); Zambia (1964); Gambia (1965). Early in 1964, Tanganyika joined Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania. When Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined the Federation in September 1963, Malaya became Malaysia.

Membership in the Commonwealth is a keystone of Canadian foreign policy. Canada has supported the extension and development of a strong Commonwealth, capable of exerting significant influence for international peace and progress. Commonwealth ties give Canada a special relationship with this group of nations which, despite the diversity of their backgrounds, share important ideals and traditions in common. Commonwealth ties are characterized in the main by a spirit of co-operation developed through consultations and exchanges of views. These are continuous not only in Commonwealth capitals but in other countries, as also at the United Nations and other international gatherings.

In addition to these continuing exchanges at many levels, special meetings are convened for the purpose of discussing and co-ordinating the growing body of Commonwealth plans and undertakings in special fields, and to review international developments in relation to the Commonwealth context. The most important conference of this kind in