

The Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, which operates under the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement of 1948, is charged with the duty of making recommendations to Commonwealth governments on joint telecommunications policy, co-ordination of cable and wireless systems, and other telecommunications questions. Canada is represented by Mr. J. H. Tudhope of the High Commissioner's Office at London.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council is a consultative body for the discussion of civil aviation questions. It issues a quarterly news-letter and holds occasional meetings as required, the latest of which took place at London, England, in June 1953. Mr. J. H. Tudhope is the Canadian member. Canada also participates in an auxiliary regional association, the South Pacific Air Transport Council, which includes the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. A meeting of this body was held at Nadi, Fiji Islands, in May 1953. Canada was represented by Mr. L. Glass of the High Commissioner's office in New Zealand.

The Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council is an organization for the promotion of aeronautical research and for discussion and exchange of information on questions of aeronautics. Canadian representatives are Air Vice-Marshal D. M. Smith of the Department of National Defence and Mr. R. J. Brearley of the High Commissioner's Office, London. A meeting of this body took place at Ottawa in September 1950.

The Commonwealth Liaison Committee originated very informally as a means by which United Kingdom government departments could keep the London missions of other Commonwealth countries in touch with developments under the European Recovery Program. Its scope has since been extended to cover other economic matters of mutual interest.

The Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology was set up as a result of a recommendation by the Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference of 1946, which was endorsed by the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference of that year and further developed by the Specialist Conference on Geology and Mineral Resources held in 1948. Its purpose is to promote collaboration and exchange of information on the investigation of geology and mineral resources throughout the Commonwealth. Dr. G. S. Hume of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys represents the Canadian Government.

The Imperial War Graves Commission was founded in 1917 for the purpose of permanently commemorating those members of His Majesty's Forces who lost their lives in World War I. Its powers were later extended to cover World War II. Its chief duty is the establishment and maintenance of cemeteries and memorials. There is a Canadian Agency of the Commission at Ottawa; Mr. N. A. Robertson, the High Commissioner for Canada at London is the Canadian representative on the Commission.

Bodies such as these form a useful means of exchanging information and views on special economic, scientific or technical questions and of working out recommendations for the consideration of the governments concerned.

Two controversies between Commonwealth governments, both of which arose before 1950, have continued unsolved: the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir and other matters, and the dispute between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the Union of South Africa on the other respecting the treatment in South Africa of persons of Indian origin. Both disputes are before the United