

Nations, and the Canadian Government and other Commonwealth governments which are members of the United Nations have continued to endeavour, in co-operation with other members of that body, to bring about some solution. In addition, an opportunity was taken during the Meeting of Prime Ministers in 1951 to have informal talks on the Kashmir question by the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India along with some of the other Prime Ministers, including the Prime Minister of Canada. While these talks had no decisive effect, they did assist in clarifying the position and suggesting possible lines that might be explored in working towards a settlement.

A question considered by the Prime Ministers, at London in November 1952, was the revision of the Royal Style and Titles. It was agreed that the Queen's title might vary according to the country concerned, though retaining a common element. The title adopted for Canada is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith"

Canada sent an official delegation, headed by the Prime Minister, to attend the Queen's Coronation on June 2, 1953. A meeting of Prime Ministers took place immediately after the Coronation.

Despite difficulties and problems, the Commonwealth association has, during the period covered by this survey, continued to serve as one of the most effective means of international discussion and co-operation, based in large measure on common traditions, similar political institutions and common ideals.

### Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

The early history of the United Nations and of Canada's part therein is given in the 1946 Year Book, pp. 82-86. Additional material appeared in the 1948-49 edition, pp. 122-125, the 1950 edition, pp. 134-139, and the 1952-53 edition, pp. 113-118. The following material brings the record of Canada and the United Nations up to Apr. 23, 1953, the date of the adjournment of the seventh session of the General Assembly.

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly did not meet during the period under review. The seventh regular session of the General Assembly opened at New York on Oct. 14, 1952, and recessed from Dec. 22, 1952, to Feb. 23, 1953. It dealt with the remaining items on its agenda in a resumed session which lasted from Feb. 24 to Apr. 23 and then adjourned subject to call if an armistice should be concluded in Korea, or if, in the opinion of a majority of members, other developments in Korea should require it.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Hon. L. B. Pearson, who was chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the seventh regular session, was elected President of the General Assembly and the vice-chairman, the Hon. Paul Martin, Canada's Minister of National Health and Welfare, consequently acted as chairman of the delegation during the seventh session.

Canada has not been a member of the Security Council since Dec. 31, 1949, and completed a three-year term on the Economic and Social Council on Dec. 31, 1952. Canada is a member of all the Specialized Agencies and of the following functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (indefinite term); the Social Commission to Dec. 21, 1953; the Fiscal Commission to Dec. 31, 1955; and the Statistical Commission to Dec. 31, 1955.