

along with the United Kingdom, the United States, and a number of European nations, are members of NATO. Australia, New Zealand and the United States are members of ANZUS, which is concerned with the security of the southwest Pacific; and the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan have joined with the United States and others in the Southeast Asia Collective Defence Agreement.

Apart from co-operative arrangements for defence, there are a host of other bodies within the Commonwealth which facilitate the transaction of business and carry forward the day-to-day process of consultation and exchange of information. Canada is represented on such standing groups as the Executive Council of the Commonwealth Agricultural Council; the Commonwealth Economic Committee; the Commonwealth Shipping Committee; the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board; the Commonwealth Air Transport Council; the Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautics Research Council; the Commonwealth Liaison Committee; the Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology; the Imperial Institute; and the Imperial War Graves Commission. These bodies form 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.

Canadian representation within the Commonwealth was extended in 1955 by the appointment of a Trade Commissioner to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with an office in Salisbury.

Constitutional development in United Kingdom non-self-governing territories continued to attract attention in 1954-55 and progress towards the establishment of a Caribbean Federation was viewed with considerable interest.

During the period covered by this survey the Commonwealth has continued to serve as one of the most effective vehicles of international discussion and co-operation. Its countries contain a quarter of the world's population embracing peoples of many races and religions. Its strength and influence are derived from this and from a common outlook which, despite differences of geography, religion and race, evokes a broadly similar response to most international problems of the day.

Subsection 2.—Canada and the United Nations

In the year ended May 31, 1955 conflicting interests and views of members adversely affected the activities of the United Nations but the Organization nevertheless continued to make progress on many fronts in its efforts to safeguard peace and advance the economic and social welfare of humanity through international co-operation. As the Organization approached its tenth birthday—the anniversary of the signing of the Charter in San Francisco on June 26, 1945—there was reason to hope that experience gained in its formative years would help make it more effective in its second decade.

As a keeper of the peace and promoter of international co-operation for peaceful purposes the United Nations was intended by its founders to have two primary functions—collective security and pacific settlement of disputes. Deadlock in the Security Council—except in the notable case of the outbreak of war in Korea when the Soviet representative was absent—has shifted responsibility for collective security to regional organizations. As a result of its success in mediating disputes however the United Nations can take credit for terminating and preventing many conflicts which might have had disastrous consequences for the world. The facilities of the United Nations for discussion, compromise and mediation were helpful in encouraging the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran, the lifting of the Berlin Blockade, pacification of the northern borders of Greece and termination of hostilities in Kashmir, Indonesia and Palestine. When the UN itself became involved in fighting in Korea it succeeded in repelling aggression in the first major application of the principle of collective security by an international organization. In the period under review, Canada continued to be represented on the United Nations Truce Supervisory Corps for Palestine and Kashmir. In August 1954 Major General E. L. M. Burns