

Western democracies' associating themselves with the forces of national liberation and economic and social progress in South and South-East Asia. Within the limits imposed by Canadian responsibilities in the North Atlantic area, Mr. Pearson indicated the Government's wish to co-operate in this work. At the same time, he touched upon the desirability of broadening any such scheme, and its possible limitations unless the co-operation of the United States could be enlisted.

Canada's links with its Asian partners in the Commonwealth were further strengthened by the establishment during the course of the year of new offices in Karachi and Colombo. Pakistan established a High Commissioner's office here in May 1949 and the Hon. Mohammed Ali arrived in Ottawa to take up his duties as High Commissioner in July. In December the Department of External Affairs announced the appointment of Mr. David M. Johnson as Canada's first High Commissioner to Pakistan. After serving as a member of the Canadian delegation to the Colombo Conference, Mr. Johnson opened the office in Karachi on January 20, 1950.

Following an exchange of telegrams in June between the Governments of Canada and Ceylon, Mr. Paul Sykes was named Canadian Trade Commissioner in Ceylon and went to that country in November. The new Trade Commissioner is also to serve as Canadian member of the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia, whose headquarters are located in Colombo. With Mr. Sykes' appointment to Ceylon, Canada is officially represented in all member-nations of the Commonwealth.

Close relations between Canada and other members of the Commonwealth have also been fostered by personal contacts resulting from the visits to Ottawa of a number of distinguished Commonwealth leaders, including the Prime Ministers of Australia, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. During the course of his official visit to the capital at the end of May, Liaquat Ali Khan addressed members of the Senate and the House of Commons in the Commons Chamber.

Little progress was made in 1950 toward the solution of certain disagreements within the Commonwealth. These included the dispute between India and Pakistan over the future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and that between India, Pakistan and South Africa concerning the treatment of persons of Indian origin living in the Union.

Commonwealth Constitutional Developments

The past year has stood in sharp contrast to 1949 which witnessed the working out of new relationships by which Newfoundland joined Canada, Ireland left the Commonwealth, and India, while choosing a republican form of constitution, preserved its ties with the Commonwealth. The developments of 1949 were results of forces long at work, and it is possible to see in some of the events of 1950 the germ of new relationships, important both