

## Early Years

The Department began with a modest staff consisting of the Under-Secretary (Sir Joseph Pope), two chief clerks and four clerks. In 1912 an Assistant Under-Secretary was added, and in 1913 a Legal Adviser.

The gradual recognition of Canadian autonomy in international affairs and the growth of Canadian responsibilities abroad made expansion inevitable. After 1920, it became increasingly apparent that Canada's interests could no longer be conveniently handled by the British diplomatic and consular authorities. The new Department began to develop into an agency for the direct administration of Canada's external affairs.

In 1921, the Office of the High Commissioner in London was placed under the control of the Department. In 1925, a Canadian Advisory Officer (subsequently called Permanent Representative) was appointed in Geneva to represent Canada at various conferences and League Assemblies and to keep the Canadian Government informed of the activities of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Office.

An advance of the first importance in the Department's development came as the result of an agreement reached at the Imperial Conference in 1926, by which the Governor General ceased to represent the Government of the United Kingdom and became solely the personal representative of the Sovereign. This brought about two changes: (1) as the United Kingdom Government was now without a representative in Canada, it appointed, in 1928, a High Commissioner to represent it at Ottawa; (2) after July 1, 1927, correspondence from the Dominions Office in London and from foreign governments was addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs instead of to the Governor General.

## Representation Abroad

Before the establishment of the Department, a High Commissioner had been appointed to represent Canada in London (from 1880) and an Agent General in France (from 1882), neither of whom had diplomatic status. In addition, Canada was represented abroad in the closing years of the nineteenth century by trade commissioners and immigration officials. They were appointees of individual departments of the Canadian Government and did not enjoy diplomatic status. Negotiations with foreign countries were conducted through the British Foreign Office and dealings with other parts of the Empire through the Colonial Office, with Canadian representatives frequently included in negotiations. Canadian interests abroad were handled by British diplomatic and consular authorities. All communications to other governments were made through the Governor General in those early years.

Before 1920 Canada had no independent diplomatic representative abroad, although, as early as 1920, it was agreed by the British and Commonwealth Governments, and by the United States Government, that a Dominion Minister could be appointed to Washington. The appointment was made in 1926, and the first Canadian legation was opened in Washington early in 1927. This was followed in 1928 by the appointment of the former Commissioner-General in Paris as Minister to France, and, in 1929, by the opening of a legation in Tokyo. At about the same time, the United States, France, and Japan opened legations in Ottawa.

The expansion of the service was thereafter interrupted by the depression of the Thirties. The three years of rapid growth from 1926 to 1929 were followed by a decade of consolidation. The next step in the exchange of diplomatic representatives with other countries was taken when Belgium sent a minister to Ottawa in 1937; in January 1939, Canada established legations in Belgium and The Netherlands.