

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 1930's. The three years of rapid expansion 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 appointed a minister to Belgium and The Netherlands.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, it became imperative that Canada should have closer and more direct contact with other governments of the British Commonwealth, with the Allied Governments, and with certain other foreign countries (e.g., in Latin America). The day after Canada's separate declaration of war on September 10, 1939, it was announced that the Canadian Government would send high commissioners to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland. The Commonwealth Governments reciprocated. With the appointment in 1941 of a high commissioner to Newfoundland (a step that recognized the importance of that country to the defence of Canada), the list of Canadian representatives to Commonwealth countries was complete, except for the Indian Empire.

The increasing magnitude of Canada's war effort and its growing international commitments led to a rapid increase of diplomatic exchanges with foreign countries. In 1942, by reciprocal agreement, Canada appointed ministers to the U.S.S.R. and China. During the war, a single Canadian minister was accredited to a number of Allied governments then functioning in London or Cairo; Belgium, The Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia; Canada also received ministers from each of them. After the liberation of France, this minister, after a period in Algiers as representative to the French National Committee, moved to Paris, with the rank of Ambassador. Separate missions are now established in the capitals of all these countries.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with Latin America was another wartime development. In 1941, Canadian legations were opened in Brazil and Argentine, (the latter minister also being accredited to Chile), and these countries sent their first ministers to Ottawa. Diplomatic representatives were sent to Chile in 1942, to Mexico and Peru in 1944, and to Cuba in 1945. The decision to open missions in Latin America was based not only on the deve-

lopment of intra-American trade but on the conviction that a closer understanding was necessary to the solution of common problems during the war, when several of those countries became allies.

Canada's External Affairs service continued to expand following the war, embassies were opened in a number of countries and, after 1947, high commissioners were exchanged with India and Pakistan, and subsequently with other new members of the Commonwealth such as Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya.

During and after the war, Canada participated in the general trend toward the elevation of legations to embassy status. In 1943, most of its large missions abroad became embassies. Since then certain of the new missions listed above were opened as embassies, while others, such as the missions in Italy and Switzerland, were raised to the rank of embassies later.

Membership in the United Nations has increased Canada's responsibilities outside its own borders, and Canada has been represented on various organs of the United Nations from the beginning. After Canada's election, for a term, to the Security Council in September 1947, a Permanent Canadian Delegation was established in New York in January 1948, and later in the year a small office was also opened in Geneva, the European headquarters of the Organization. Both offices, now called permanent missions, have since been expanded.

In May 1952, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization established a permanent Council in Paris. Canada established a permanent delegation at that time to represent it both on the NATO Council and on the Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. In addition to representation on these permanent international bodies, Canada has sent representatives to a large number of international conferences in recent years, and members of the Department have served on international committees.

The external service of Canada consists today of the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa and the following establishments abroad:

- (a) Embassies in: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, The Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia;
- (b) Legations in: Czechoslovakia, Finland, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Poland;
- (c) High Commissioner's Offices in: Australia, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom;