

Consul, and in 1943 a British Vice-Consul was also appointed.

Following the establishment of direct relations with Paris after the liberation of France, the Canadian Consulate at St. Pierre was closed on October 15, 1944.

Paris and Tokyo.

In the same year, 1940, it was decided, because of consular services demand by Canadians in consequence of the war, to confer consular status, in addition to their diplomatic status, on the First Secretary in Tokyo, Mr. McGreer, and the First Secretary before the French Government, Mr. Dupuy. This gave them certain powers of a consular nature, hitherto performed for Canadians by the local British Consuls. This step formed a precedent for a more regular practice after the war, of granting consular status and powers to one officer in each Canadian Legation or Embassy abroad, whether or not there were established, as in Sao Paulo, Brazil, or cities in the United States, separate or additional Canadian Consulates General or Consulates. While the Consulates in Greenland and St. Pierre were temporary and were later abolished, the consular status of the various diplomatic missions was resumed after the war as a permanent arrangement.

There was, however, some technical obstacle to this on the part of the receiving countries. Through traditional practice, they long had recognized, separately, Consuls, and diplomats; these were two distinct services and categories; international law and custom and courtesies were different for each category. But they were