

in due course, after the rupture and internment in 1941-42, and the "exchange" of diplomats, returned to Ottawa and was employed in Far Eastern work.*

Other Posts

The Japanese post was the most difficult language post until well into the Second War; and, as has been indicated, the problem of having a Canadian-Japanese language expert remained unsettled from 1929 to 1940, when at last, just before war broke out in the Pacific, an appointment was made.

On the opening of the Embassy in Soviet Russia, Mr. Dana Wilgress was appointed Ambassador. He already knew Russian, from his former experience as a Trade Commissioner in Vladivostock. His wife was Russian-born. Other Secretaries appointed either knew some Russian beforehand, such as R.A.D. Ford, or acquired it, as Arnold Smith, John Watkins, and several others did. In the Department at home, George Ignatieff and Boris Wallis were of Russian birth and spoke the language; and J. McCordick had studied Slavonic languages.

The first Canadian Minister to China was Major-General Victor Odlum, who had been educated in Japan, and may have learned a little Chinese later; he was familiar with the Far East. Mr. George Patterson, a Japanese

* E.H. Norman returned to Japan in August, 1946, where he was Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. From 1950 to 1953 he served in the Far Eastern Division in Ottawa. In the summer of 1951 he was temporarily Acting Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations in New York. In June, 1953, he was appointed High Commissioner in New Zealand, and in 1956 Ambassador to Egypt and Minister to Lebanon. He died in Cairo in 1957.