

resolved until Heeney became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in March 1949.

The Department of External Affairs continued to expand in 1948, with only a slight variation in the dramatic growth witnessed in 1947. The foreign service was enlarged by 23% to 216, while the staff increased by 47% to 1,213. Roughly half of the employees worked abroad. Seven new Canadian posts were opened in 1948: a Legation in Belgrade; permanent representation to the United Nations in New York and Geneva; a Consulate-General in San Francisco; Consulates in Detroit, Boston and Frankfurt. During the year, the Legation in Rome was raised to the status of an Embassy. By the end of the year, Canada had 44 posts abroad: 14 Embassies, 8 Legations, 7 High Commissioners' Offices; 11 consular offices and 4 special missions.<sup>3</sup>

Although the first women had been appointed as foreign service officers in 1947, their numbers were still meagre. Also conspicuous to a modern reader is the absence of French from the documents reproduced in this volume. Only one document (786) was written entirely in French, with brief extracts in others. Even communications from Paris (whether from the Embassy or from the Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations) and Brussels were sent in English. An explanation of that tendency may be found in an extract from the deliberations of a special departmental committee on reporting from posts (Document 7).

With few exceptions, the documents selected for this volume do not include the kind of despatches or analyses which most preoccupied that committee, those which reported on the situation in the host country. The departures from this rule deal with one of the fundamental crises in 1948, the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, as well as tendencies in the national policies and international relations of two of Canada's oldest and closest allies, Britain and France, which posed difficult problems for the occupants of the East Block on Parliament Hill. These despatches are included here as they help to explain the context in which the Government of Canada and the Department of External Affairs considered Canada's overseas commitments as well as some of the specific responses to these international changes. Another preoccupation of the Department, the attitudes and intentions of the Soviet Union, is reflected in the documents which complete the story begun in Chapter V of Volume 13 in *Documents on Canadian External Relations*.

That concern was simply the most obvious manifestation of a development whose influence pervades this volume, the onset of what was becoming known as the 'cold war'. Though that phrase is employed in only two documents (1079 and 1082), both of which are attempts to solve the conundrum of Soviet policy, the impact of the bi-polar world is evident in virtually every chapter of this book. The level of Canada's representation in Prague and Warsaw was reviewed in the light of the coup in Czechoslovakia. Canada's attitude toward the peace settlements with Germany and Japan was considered for its implications on relations between East and West. Most issues which came before the Security Council of the United Nations, on which Canada was now represented, were interpreted or debated along the

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<sup>3</sup>*Annual Report of the Department of External Affairs, 1948* (Ottawa, 1949).