

oslovakia, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. (Canada also received ministers from each of these governments.) After the liberation of France, the minister, following a period in Algiers as representative to the French Committee of National Liberation, returned 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 Argentina (the minister to the latter was also accredited in 1942 to Chile), and these countries sent their first ministers to Ottawa. Diplomatic representatives were sent 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 development of intra-American trade but also on the conviction that a closer understanding was necessary to the solution of common problems during the war, when several Latin American countries became allies. Canada now has diplomatic relations with all countries in Latin America.

Canada's external affairs services continued to expand following the war. Embassies were opened in a number of countries and, after 1947, high commissioners were accredited to India and Pakistan and subsequently to most of the other new

members of the Commonwealth. In the 1960s, Canada also developed its diplomatic relations in the French-speaking world, particularly the newly-independent French-language states of Africa.

During and after the war, Canada participated in the general trend towards the elevation of legations to embassy status. In 1943, most of the large Canadian missions abroad became embassies. Later on, certain of the new missions mentioned above were opened as embassies, while others, such as the missions in Italy and Switzerland, were raised to the rank of embassies.

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 since its formation in San Francisco in 1945. 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 world body. In view of the increasing responsibilities Canada has assumed in the organization since that time (e.g. Palestine truce supervision, the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, the United Nations Emergency Force, the United Nations Operation in the Congo, and other UN undertakings),