

not accredited as consular officers to the countries in which they were serving, they could not in fact escape a measure of consular responsibility.

This was the position at the outbreak of war in 1939. Since the end of the war in Europe there has been a very rapid development of Canadian representation in foreign countries. To-day there are diplomatic missions in the following countries:

Argentina,	Czechoslovakia,	Norway,
Belgium,	Denmark,	Peru,
Brazil,	France,	Poland,
Chile,	Greece,	Switzerland,
China,	Mexico,	Union of Soviet
Cuba,	The Netherlands,	Socialist Republics, and
		United States of America.

It is expected that other missions will shortly be opened at Rome and Ankara.

There are Consulates General at New York, Lisbon and Caracas, a Consulate at Sao Paulo, and Vice Consulates at Shanghai and Portland Me. [Oregon]

Thus there are more than twenty diplomatic posts in foreign countries all of which have offices of consular rank and responsibility, in addition to the Canadian Military Mission in Germany and the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan, which also perform consular functions.

The above does not take into account the Offices of the High Commissioners in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, Newfoundland and India, where technically such Officers are not described as Consuls but none the less perform consular functions.

It has now been decided that further development of Canadian consular representation cannot be postponed and that it is for various reasons desirable to accelerate the process of relieving British Consuls of Canadian responsibilities at points outside the capitals of foreign countries. The Department has been impelled to this decision particularly because of the situation which exists in the United States of America. In that country, with the exception of the District of Columbia and the City of New York, Canadian consular work is done almost entirely by British Consuls. The essentially close association which exists between the two countries, the large Canadian population in the United States — particularly in New England, the border cities and California, the common interests coupled to increasing specific Canadian problems, such as those which arise from the new Canadian Citizenship Act, the vast interchange of tourist population, all contribute to a need for direct Canadian consular representation. It is no longer compatible with our Canadian status that our affairs should continue to be the responsibility of United Kingdom representatives; nor in the economic circumstances of the present day can it be thought very fair that we should expect the United Kingdom to bear the cost (estimated at \$250,000. per annum) of doing purely Canadian work in the territory of our nearest neighbour.

With these facts in mind, it is intended to open four new Canadian Consulates (one or two of which may be Consulates General) in the United States by the close of the present year, with the expectation that three more may be necessary in suc-