

of the former Commissioner-General in Paris as Minister in France, in 1949, by the opening of a Legation in Tokyo. At about the same time, the United States, France, and Japan opened legations in Ottawa.

The extension of the service was brought about by the depression of the 1930's. The three years of rapid expansion from 1930 to 1939 were followed by a decade of consolidation. The next step in the expansion of diplomatic representation was taken when Belgium sent a minister to Ottawa in 1937, in January, 1939, Canada appointed a minister to Belgium for the Netherlands.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, it became imperative that Canada should have closer and more direct contact with other governments of the British Commonwealth, with the Allied Governments, and with certain other foreign countries (e.g., in Latin America). The day after Canada's separate declaration of war on September 10, 1939, it was announced that the Canadian Government would send high commissioners to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland. The Commonwealth Government's policy ceased. With the appointment in 1941 of a high commissioner to Newfoundland (a step that recognized the importance of that country to the balance of Canada), the list of Canadian representatives to Commonwealth countries was completed, except for the Indian Empire.

The increasing magnitude of Canada's war effort and the growing international commitments led to a rapid increase of diplomatic exchanges with foreign countries. In 1942, by reciprocal agreement, Canada appointed ministers to the U.S.A. and China. During the war, a single Canadian minister was accredited to a number of Allied governments then functioning in London or Cairo: Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. Canada also received ministers from each of them. After the liberation of France, this minister, after a period in Algiers as representative to the French National Committee, moved to Paris, with the rank of Ambassador. Separate missions were 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 latter minister also being accredited to Chile). These countries sent their first ministers to Ottawa. Diplomatic representatives were sent to Chile in 1942, to Mexico and Peru in 1944, and to Cuba in 1947. The decision to open missions in Latin America was based not only on the development of inter-American trade but on the conviction that a closer understanding was necessary to the solution of common problems during the war, when several of these countries became allies.

Canada's external affairs service continued to expand following the war; embassies were opened in a number of countries and, after 1945, high commissioners were exchanged with India and Pakistan, and subsequently with other new members of the Commonwealth such as Guyana, Ghana, and Malaya.