

sampling of public opinion by the Gallup Poll in 1944 there was at that time in Canada no active interest in the Union and no general appreciation of its purposes. As the only non-republic in the Americas Canada is not eligible for membership under the Union's existing constitution and it would require a special amendment to open the door for her. So far no official step has been taken on either side.

Canada is increasingly aware of her position as an American nation and looks forward to a future in which her relations with her neighbours in the western hemisphere will be even more intimate and cordial.

CANADA AND THE PACIFIC

Across Canada's western frontier, the Pacific Ocean, lie the densely populated lands of Asia with natural resources and markets whose development will greatly expand world trade. Japan's dramatic entry into World War II jarred Canada into a new awareness of the extent to which Pacific affairs may impinge upon the security and welfare of the North American continent.

Canada's pre-war contacts with China were limited to missionary work, modest commercial activity and immigration matters. Friendship between them has been stimulated by the work of Canadian missionaries, doctors and educators in China over a period of 75 years. A Chinese consulate established in Canada in 1909 looked after the restricted immigration. Trade from Canada's Pacific ports began with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885. Since then Canadian commercial relations with China have grown under the direction of Canadian trade commissioners stationed in Shanghai and other ports.

In 1942 Canada and China exchanged diplomatic missions. Canada sent war materials to China under Mutual Aid, and quantities of food and other relief goods have been shipped through UNRRA. Canadian voluntary relief agencies have sent civilian relief supplies to China to a value of more than \$5,000,000. To assist in reconstruction the Canadian Government has extended a substantial post-war credit to China.

With Japan, too, Canada's chief points of contact have been trade, immigration and missionary activity. As a highly industrialized nation Japan was one of Canada's important customers in pre-war years, being the third largest purchaser of Canadian exports in 1926 and 1929. Japan was one of the first three countries with which Canada exchanged diplomatic representatives. The Canadian legation opened in Tokyo in 1929 continued to function until Japan entered the war. In August, 1946, a Canadian Liaison Mission was sent to Tokyo to take charge of Canada's post-war interests in Japan.

As a Pacific country Canada has a vital interest in the peace settlement of the United Nations with Japan. Canada is represented on the eleven-power Far Eastern Commission set up in Washington in 1945 to decide the principles for the demilitarization of Japan and the establishment of a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

CANADA'S FOREIGN SERVICE

Canada's foreign service has three functions—diplomatic, trade and informational.

Up to the First World War Canada's negotiations with foreign powers were conducted by the British Foreign Office with Canadian officials occasionally taking part in them. A Canadian High Commissioner in London from 1880 acted as a resident spokesman for Ottawa in dealings with the British Government, and a Canadian Agent General in France from 1882 supplemented the work of the British officials. Neither, however, had diplomatic status. In addition, Canada was represented abroad in the later years of the 19th century by trade commissioners and immigration officials, who served individual departments of the Canadian Government and were likewise without diplomatic status.

In 1909 the Canadian government set up a Department of External Affairs which gradually took over the whole conduct of Canada's diplomatic relations with other countries. The first Canadian legation was opened in Washington in 1927 after the Imperial Conference of 1926, in which Canada's right to separate representation was formally recognized. Canadian ministers were appointed: to Paris in 1928, to Tokyo in 1929 and to Belgium and the Netherlands jointly in 1939.

World War II brought a rapid expansion of the diplomatic service. By the spring of 1946 Canada was represented in the Commonwealth countries by six high commissioners and in the United States, Latin America, Europe and the Far East by eleven embassies, five legations, three consulates-general, one vice-consulate, a military mission in Berlin and a liaison mission in Tokyo. The staff of the Department of External Affairs has expanded to about three times its pre-war complement and now includes about 125 officers of diplomatic rank and 400 clerical personnel at home and abroad. The Department's consular service is a recent development. The first permanent consulate-general was opened in New York in 1943. There are now consulates-general in Lisbon and Caracas as well and a vice-consulate in Portland, Maine, and the service will continue to grow.



Quebec saw birth of Food and Agriculture Organization.

Three major political parties represented in Canada's U.N. delegation.

