

For that reason the Government included in the financial estimates for the fiscal year 1941-42 appropriations for the establishment of Legations in Brazil and Argentina. These countries sent their first ministers to Canada in May and June, respectively. The Canadian Minister to Brazil, Mr. Desy, reached Rio de Janeiro in September, 1941. A month later the former Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, assumed his duties in Argentina.

Originally Mr. Turgeon was also accredited to the Government of Chile and presented his Letters of Credence to President Rios in January, 1942. This appointment was intentionally a temporary one, and in November of the same year a leader of the Montreal bar, Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., accepted the nomination as Minister to Chile.

These successive nominations of ministers to the "A.B.C." countries were not intended to complete the roster of Canadian diplomats in Latin America, but the demands of the War and the increase in the work of the Department, which was not paralleled by a corresponding increase in staff, prevented as rapid an expansion as would have been desired. In July, 1943, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that Canada could not delay much longer the extension of its diplomatic representation in Latin America and mentioned Mexico as "a case particularly at point". Six months later Mr. King announced that an agreement had been reached on an exchange of Missions with Mexico and Peru. For its first representative in Mexico the Canadian Government designated Mr. Turgeon, who was transferred to Mexico City from Buenos Aires in 1944. At the end of September, 1944, Dr. Henry Laureys, formerly High Commissioner for Canada in South Africa, left Canada to resume his duties in Lima as first Canadian Ambassador to Peru. At present there are five Missions in Ottawa from Latin America.

War Expands Co-operation.—In 1942 the increasing magnitude of Canada's war effort and the desire to emphasize the concept of the United Nations by sympathetic gestures of co-operation resulted in an unusually rapid expansion in the exchange of diplomatic Missions. On November 4 the appointments of L. D. Wilgress as Minister to the U.S.S.R., and Major-General Victor W. Odlum to China were announced. At the close of the month Major-General George P. Vanier was designated as Canadian Minister to the Allied Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Relations with the Vichy Government, which had been maintained rather tenuously since the summer of 1940, were terminated after the Allied Forces landed in North Africa. The new Minister to the Allied European Governments established in London was authorized to consult with representatives of the French National Committee in London on matters of mutual interest relating to the conduct of the War. Subsequently, when the French Committee established its headquarters in Algiers, General Vanier was sent there as Canadian representative with the personal rank of Ambassador. Each of the Allied European Governments sent a Minister to Canada during 1942, while the French Committee of National Liberation established its office in the next year. When France and Belgium were liberated, General Vanier transferred his headquarters to Paris, and presented his credentials to the Provisional Government of France on Dec. 20, 1944. Almost a month later Mr. Turgeon assumed his third diplomatic post as Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. He was also accredited as Canadian Minister to Luxembourg.

In addition to the Allied European Governments, two of the chief neutral countries, Sweden and Turkey, also approached Canada with a view to establishing diplomatic relations. The Canadian Government agreed to the exchange of minis-