

ters, but, because of the difficulties of representation and personnel, explained that it was not in a position to send ministers to Stockholm and Ankara at present. Both the Swedish and Turkish Ministers have established their Legations in Ottawa.

Missions Become Embassies.—The most recent event of significance in the history of Canadian external relations was the decision in November, 1943, to elevate Missions to embassy rank on a reciprocal basis with the Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R., China and Brazil. In 1944 the same policy was adopted with Chile, while the new Missions to Mexico and Peru were of embassy status at the outset. The Belgian Legation in Ottawa also assumed embassy rank.

Personnel.—Unlike many other Departments, the coming of peace will accentuate rather than lessen the burdens placed on the Department of External Affairs. To meet its increased duties in wartime the problem of personnel has been partly met by recruiting from the universities and elsewhere a number of assistants whose appointments are intentionally provisional. As men can be released from the Services, new recruits are being obtained from the Armed Forces.

In peacetime the Department will resume its practice of selecting candidates by competitive examination. During the past three years the departmental work has been organized on a divisional basis. Three political divisions are administered by the Associate Under Secretary, who, like the legal adviser, holds the same status as an ambassador. Other divisions, including the legal, diplomatic, economic and information, are on a functional basis.

It is a far cry from the appointment of a High Commissioner in London more than 60 years ago to the exchange of Missions with some 24 countries. This development is proof positive of Canada's growth of importance as a "middle" power and sobering evidence of the increased responsibility which Canada must be prepared to assume in the post-war world.

Section 2.—Canada's Part in the Relief and Rehabilitation of the Occupied Territories

Introduction.—One of the greatest problems with which the United Nations have been faced since the fortunes of war have turned and final victory has come into view is the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated peoples of Europe and Asia. Countries that have been occupied by the Nazis or Japanese for years and subjected to wide devastation must be brought back into production as rapidly as possible; millions of people torn from their homes and families, and transported to enemy territory, there to toil under degrading conditions inimical to their health and well-being will have to be sympathetically cared for until such time as they are enabled to again care for themselves. The planning of such relief and rehabilitation measures is complicated by two unknown factors: (1) The time and season when liberation of the countries and peoples involved will take place; (2) The speed with which some degree of self-sufficiency of production in these countries can be restored, depending, of course, on the varying degree of devastation wrought by the enemy.

While an inter-Allied committee on post-war requirements was set up in London as early as September, 1941, the early work done by the military administration of the Allies (A.M.G.), the Governments-in-exile of the occupied countries, and voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross was important. Naturally, in territory still in the zone of fighting, the military authorities must be responsible for the