

\$2,250,000,000 of Mutual Aid. During and after the War, to further reconstruction, almost \$600,000,000 was advanced as Export Credits to a number of countries and a loan of \$1,250,000,000 was extended to the United Kingdom. In the operations of UNRRA, Canada was the third largest contributor and one of the major sources of supply.* Because of these achievements and the constructive policies of its representatives at the numerous international conferences at the close of the War and thereafter, Canada came to be regarded as a "Middle Power"

The rapid expansion of Canadian representation abroad has reflected these changed conditions. Immediately after war was declared it was decided to send High Commissioners to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland. In the post-war period similar arrangements were made with India and Pakistan. Exchanges were made with Canada's allies, initially by accrediting a single Minister, Major-General George P. Vanier, to the Allied Governments established at London and by sending Ministers to the wartime capitals of China and the U.S.S.R. During the War, neutral countries such as Sweden and Turkey also sent Ministers to Ottawa with the understanding that Canada would reciprocate in the post-war period. To emphasize hemispheric solidarity against the Axis powers and with a view to furthering commercial opportunities in Latin America, Missions were opened during the War in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Peru. No new Missions have been opened there since the War but a Consulate-General was created in Venezuela. Uruguay has had a Legation at Ottawa since 1947. In 1943 the first Canadian Mission was elevated to the rank of Embassy in the United States and since that time the majority of Canadian Missions abroad have achieved a similar rank. Although for various special reasons Consulates were established during the War in Greenland and St. Pierre and Miquelon and a Consulate-General at New York, it was not until 1947 that a Consular Division was established in the Department. Since that time, in addition to the six consular offices in the United States, the new Division has been concerned with offices in Brazil, China, Germany, the Philippines and Venezuela. At the end of 1951, Canada had Embassies in eighteen countries, Legations in eight countries, High Commissioner's offices in six countries, and Missions of a special character at Tokyo and Berlin, or accredited to the United Nations Organization at New York and Geneva, and to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation at Paris. The Canadian diplomatic representatives in Belgium, Norway and Sweden are also accredited to Luxembourg, Iceland and Finland where, at present, Legations are not maintained. In January 1952, Canada and Portugal agreed to establish diplomatic relations—a step facilitated by their common membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. To staff these offices as well as headquarters at Ottawa, over 250 foreign-service officers, including heads of Missions, are required.

But it is not only diplomats, consuls and trade commissioners who represent Canada abroad in almost fifty countries. The presence of Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen in Korea, Germany, France and the United Kingdom is proof positive that the Canadian people are prepared to play their part in combating or deterring aggression in Asia or Europe. The despatch of Canadian technical experts to under-developed countries either at the request of the United Nations or in accordance with the Colombo Plan, and the appropriation of funds to further economic recovery overseas are a demonstration of Canadian willingness to help build a happier world with higher living standards.

* Cf. "Canada's Part in the Relief and Rehabilitation of the Occupied Territories", *Canada Year Book 1945*, pp. 79-85.