

Another wartime development was the establishment of diplomatic relations with Latin America. In 1941, Canadian legations were opened in Brazil and the Argentine Republic (the Minister to the latter being also accredited in 1941 to Chile), and these countries sent their first Ministers to Ottawa. Diplomatic representatives were sent to Mexico and Peru in 1944 and to Cuba in 1945. Canada now has diplomatic relations with all countries in Latin America and because of developing ties with that area, a separate political division devoted to Latin America was set up in the Department in 1960.

Canada's external affairs services continued to expand following the War. Embassies were opened in a number of countries and, after 1947, High Commissioners were accredited to India and Pakistan and subsequently to Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya and Malta.

Membership in the United Nations has increased Canada's responsibilities outside its own borders and Canada has been represented on various organs of the UN since its formation in San Francisco in 1945. A Permanent Canadian Delegation was established in New York in 1948 and a year later a Canadian office was opened in Geneva, the European headquarters of the organization. These offices, now called Permanent Missions, have since been expanded. Canada was one of the founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949 and has been active in the Organization throughout the years of its existence. In 1952, on the establishment of a NATO Permanent Council, a Canadian Permanent Delegation was set up in Paris (since moved to Brussels) to represent Canada's NATO interest. There is also in Paris a Canadian Permanent Delegation to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. In addition to representing Canada on these permanent international bodies and their various committees, officials of the Department of External Affairs have been members of Canadian delegations at many international conferences in recent years.

Today, Canada conducts its external relations with some 85 countries. Diplomatic representation abroad and representation of other countries in Canada is given in Section 2 following, and Section 3 reports Canada's main international activities during 1966 and early 1967. A brief review of the present functions and organization of the Department of External Affairs is given at p. 130 of this volume; a broader coverage may be found in the monthly bulletin *External Affairs* (Queen's Printer, Ottawa, \$2 per year) and in the Annual Report of the Department.

Section 2.—Diplomatic Representation as at June 30, 1967

NOTE.—Changes in this listing subsequent to June 30, 1967 and names of current representatives are given in *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada*, published thrice yearly and obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price 60 cents per copy.

1.—Canadian Representation Abroad

Country and Year Representation Established	Present Status of Representative	Address
Algeria.....1965	*Ambassador.....	c/o Canadian Embassy, 88 Kirchenfeldstrasse, Berne, Switzerland
Argentina.....1941	Ambassador.....	Brunetta Bldg., Sui Pacha and Santa Fe, Buenos Aires
Australia.....1939	High Commissioner.....	Commonwealth Ave., Canberra
Austria.....1952	Ambassador.....	49-51 Obere Donaustrasse, Vienna
Barbados.....1966	*High Commissioner.....	c/o Office of High Commissioner for Canada, 72 South Quay, Port-of-Spain
Belgium.....1939	Ambassador.....	35, rue de la Science, Brussels
Bolivia.....1961	*Ambassador.....	c/o Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, 3° Piso, Plaza San Martin, Lima, Peru
Brazil.....1941	Ambassador.....	Avenida Presidente Wilson 165, Rio de Janeiro
Britain.....1880	High Commissioner.....	Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London S.W.1

* Dual accreditation; representative not resident in the country.