

connection" (Document 313). Williams also reported that in the view of at least some Ghanaians, "if Britain joins the EEC and, as they automatically assume, thereby forfeits its leadership in the Commonwealth, Canada is the natural heir" (Document 331). In keeping with this concern for Canada's relations with the decolonizing world, the Diefenbaker government strongly supported India in its border conflict with China, provided military training assistance to Ghana and Nigeria, cordially welcomed a visit from President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, and—perhaps most significantly of all—inaugurated a less restrictive immigration policy.

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Howard Green retained his post as Secretary of State for External Affairs throughout the period covered by this volume; Norman Robertson continued to serve as Under-Secretary and Marcel Cadieux as Deputy Under-Secretary. Elsewhere in the senior ranks of the Department there were a number of changes. At the beginning of 1962, there were five Assistant Under-Secretaries: Evan Gill, George Glazebrook, George Ignatieff, A.E. Ritchie, and John Watkins. In the spring of that year, Max Wershof replaced Gill. Early in the summer Ross Campbell, previously Special Assistant to Howard Green, took over from Ignatieff as Assistant Under-Secretary. Mac Bow then filled Campbell's former role in Green's office. Basil Robinson, who for several years had served as the department's Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, took up a new assignment as Minister at the Embassy in Washington in June 1962. Robinson's previous function passed to Ormond Dier.

Several senior heads of post were shuffled during the spring and summer as well. In April, Arnold Heeney wrapped up his period as Ambassador in Washington and subsequently became Canadian Chairman of the International Joint Commission. Charles Ritchie, who had been Permanent Representative at the UN in New York, moved to Washington in Heeney's place. Ritchie was replaced in New York by Paul Tremblay. George Ignatieff became Canada's Permanent Representative to NATO in Paris, replacing Jules Léger, who took up ambassadorial duties in Rome. Escott Reid's four-year stint as Ambassador in Bonn concluded in April; his tenure with the Department ended shortly thereafter, and he assumed a new position with the World Bank. John Starnes took up the post in Bonn in Reid's stead. George Drew and Chester Ronning continued to head the High Commissions in London and New Delhi respectively; Pierre Dupuy remained Ambassador in Paris, as did Arnold Smith in Moscow.

Several Cabinet portfolios relevant to external relations changed hands during the Conservatives' final year in office. In August 1962, George Nowlan became Minister of Finance in place of Donald Fleming, who moved to the Department of Justice; Dick Bell, meanwhile, took over Citizenship and Immigration from Ellen Fairclough. Near the end of the government's tenure, Diefenbaker accepted the resignations of Douglas Harkness (National Defence) and George Hees (Trade and Commerce). Harkness and Hees were replaced in February 1963 by Gordon Churchill and Wallace McCutcheon respectively. Raymond O'Hurley continued to serve as