

privileges Canada exchanged with the Soviet Union. By the end of the year, the Department of External Affairs was also moving tentatively in the direction of 'psychological warfare' with Canada's adversaries in the cold war.

In other regions, there is a pattern of indifference or wariness about involvement, as was undoubtedly the case in our relations with Latin America. Certainly, the exchange between T.C. Davis and Pearson (whose response mirrors marginalia he had scrawled on the incoming letter) provides eloquent testimony to the occidental orientation of Canadian policy — a similar low priority to Asia was indicated by the Cabinet's decision on representation in Ceylon. Concern about China and Korea was elevated by cold war tensions (in the latter case complicated by the remarkable Cabinet crisis over Canadian participation in the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea), though there were Canadian interests in China which merited close attention. Of course, one consequence of this inattention to the Far East was that when the Security Council of the United Nations fixed its gaze on Indonesia, the Department of External Affairs had to seek out alternative sources of information to its reports from The Hague (Documents 141, 147 and 152 to 154). That was simply symptomatic of a foreign ministry whose burgeoning resources and personnel still had not kept pace with its overseas interests, responsibilities and commitments.

For this survey of Canada's international relations as seen from the East Block, I have relied on the files of the Department of External Affairs (now the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade), the Privy Council Office and the Department of Finance, supplemented by other departmental records where necessary and by private collections in the National Archives of Canada, including the papers of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Louis S. St. Laurent, Lester B. Pearson, Hume Wrong, Escott Reid and others. The guidelines for the selection of documents in this volume remain those quoted in the introduction to Volume 7 in this series. The editorial devices are described in the introduction to Volume 9. A dagger (†) indicates that a document has not been printed in this volume; an ellipsis (. . .) represents an editorial omission. I had full access to the records of the Department of External Affairs and the final selection was my responsibility.

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