

When Jules Léger went abroad in 1958, Smith insisted on the return of Norman Robertson, whom he knew and respected, as under-secretary. Diefenbaker was wary of Robertson's long and close relationship with Pearson, who had become leader of the opposition, but eventually agreed in the face of Smith's persistent demands. Although he never won Diefenbaker's trust, Robertson was highly regarded by both Smith and by Smith's successor, Howard Green.

Sidney Smith died suddenly in 1959 before he had a chance to settle in, and Diefenbaker turned to his minister of public works, Howard Green, to replace him. Green, an experienced politician and prime ministerial confidant, had firm views on some aspects of foreign relations. He did not share Diefenbaker's suspicion of the bureaucracy, though he was by no means a captive to the views of his staff.

New priorities—some the result of changes in the international system and others reflecting the priorities of the minister and the Prime Minister—sparked a new round of

organizational changes in the Department in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

The growing importance of foreign aid and continuing problems with the administration of Canada's overseas programs, responsibility for which was divided among several departments, led to pressure for change in this realm. In 1960, Cabinet created the External Aid Office to administer Canadian aid programs more effectively and develop overall policy. Although the External Aid Office was independent of the Department, it did come under the authority of the secretary of state for external affairs, maintaining intact the link between foreign policy and foreign aid.

As decolonization advanced in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean in the early 1960s, it too had a direct impact on the Department's operations. Newly independent Commonwealth members almost automatically received Canadian missions—Ghana and Malaya (later Malaysia) in 1957, Nigeria in 1960, Jamaica, Tanganyika (later Tanzania), and Trinidad and Tobago in 1962.



<sup>38</sup> Jules Léger (left), who became the Department's first francophone under-secretary in 1954, with Sidney Smith, secretary of state for external affairs from 1957 to 1959. (Source: Library and Archives Canada, PA-214179)

<sup>39</sup> Howard Green, who served as secretary of state for external affairs from 1959 until 1963, became a passionate advocate of nuclear disarmament. He is shown here in November 1959 addressing the UN General Assembly on the effects of atomic radiation. (Source: UN Photo)