

Soviet bloc were virtually reduced to an exchange of propaganda. Elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the hardening of the Cold War compelled the Canadian government to consider how it might deal with a permanently divided Germany and the dissident Communist state of Yugoslavia. As the tensions dividing East and West reached their most acute phase in the winter of 1950-51, senior officials and cabinet ministers tried to assess the very real possibility of war in a series of memoranda that surveyed a year which ended "in crisis and in disappointed hopes."⁷ (Documents 629 to 636)

The personal, political and bureaucratic relationships that had shaped Canadian policy in 1949 remained largely unaltered.⁸ At the top, the Prime Minister, Louis St. Laurent, continued to work smoothly with his increasingly sure-footed and self-confident Secretary of State for External Affairs. However, as the sections dealing with the recognition of Communist China and the early stages of the Korean conflict make clear, occasional differences emerged in the way they approached Cold War issues. Pearson, who was still relatively inexperienced as a Cabinet minister, was sometimes inclined to overlook domestic considerations in pursuit of his foreign policy objectives. On the other hand, the Prime Minister, tutored by the cautious William Lyon Mackenzie King, was acutely aware of the need to proceed in step with domestic opinion.

Arnold Heeney continued to serve as the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Among his senior associates, the only significant change involved the rotation of Charles Ritchie from Paris to Ottawa, where he joined H.O. Moran and Léon Mayrand as one of the department's three assistant under-secretaries of state for external affairs. Ritchie was primarily responsible for European affairs.

There were no changes in leadership at Canada's most important posts: Hume Wrong remained in Washington, Dana Wilgress in London, and Georges Vanier in Paris. Nevertheless, there were a few notable developments in Canada's representation abroad. G.A. Riddell became the Permanent Representative to the United Nations in August 1950, displacing John Holmes, who had served in an acting capacity for most of the year. At the same time, Sidney Pierce, the Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, was sent to head the new mission to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

The records of the Department of External Affairs and the Privy Council Office provided most of the material for this survey of Canadian foreign policy. They were supplemented where necessary by the personal papers of many of the Cabinet ministers and senior officials involved in these events and by the records of the departments of Defence, Trade and Commerce, and Finance. In preparing this volume, I was given complete access to the records of the Department of External Affairs and generous access to other collections. A complete list of the sources examined in the preparation of this volume may be found on page xxiii.

The selection of documents has been guided by the principles set out in the Introduction to Volume 7 (pp. ix-xi) of this series. The editorial devices used in this

⁷ *Report of the Department of External Affairs*, p. vii.

⁸ See A.D.P. Heeney, "The Conduct of Canadian Diplomacy," *Statements and Speeches* 50/2.