

roll of other employees increased from 594 to 827. An embassy was opened in Turkey (November) and legations in Czechoslovakia (March), Sweden (March), Poland (May), Switzerland (May), Denmark (September) and Italy (September). A High Commissioner was sent to India in June, just before independence. A Consul was named to Sao Paulo, Brazil (June), and the programme of expansion of the consular service in the United States began with a Consulate General in Chicago (September). There were now 28 diplomatic missions and seven consular offices, in addition to the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, the Military Mission in Germany and the Liaison Mission in Japan. Nearly half of the department's personnel were posted abroad. The first six women were appointed as foreign service officers. One of them, Marjorie McKenzie, had been the secretary to O. D. Skelton, the architect of the modern department. Another was Elizabeth MacCallum, already a Middle East expert of international reputation. Despite the additions to staff, there were frequent groans about shortages and rapid turnovers in personnel and too many international conferences — Canada was represented at 86 during the year — for too few officers.¹⁴

In addition to the sources cited in the footnotes to this Introduction, there are a number of books which bear directly on the subjects covered in this volume: David J. Bercuson, *Canada and the Birth of Israel* (1985); Robert Bothwell, *Eldorado: Canada's National Uranium Company* (1984); R. D. Cuff and J. L. Granatstein, *American Dollars — Canadian Prosperity: Canadian-American Economic Relations 1945-1950*; Gerald E. Dirks, *Canada's Refugee Policy: Indifference or Opportunism?* (Montreal and London, 1977); James Eayrs, *In Defence of Canada*, Volumes III and IV (1972 and 1980); Shelagh D. Grant, *Sovereignty or Security? Government Policy in the Canadian North, 1936-1950* (Vancouver, 1988); J. L. Granatstein, *A Man of Influence: Norman A. Robertson and Canadian Statecraft 1929-68* (Ottawa, 1981) and *The Ottawa Men: The Civil Service Mandarins 1935-1957* (1982); Joseph T. Jockel, *No Boundaries Upstairs: Canada, the United States, and the Origins of North American Air Defence, 1945-1958* (Vancouver, 1987); David MacKenzie, *Canada and International Civil Aviation, 1932-1948* (1989); B. W. Muirhead, *The Development of Postwar Canadian Trade Policy: The Failure of the Anglo-European Option* (Kingston and Montreal, 1992); L. B. Pearson, *Mike: The Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson*, Volumes I and II (1972 and 1973); J. W. Pickersgill and D. F. Forster, *The Mackenzie King Record*, Volume IV (1970); Escott Reid, *Time of Fear and Hope: The Making of the North Atlantic Treaty, 1947-1949* (1977) and *Radical Mandarin* (1989); C. P. Stacey, *Canada and the Age of Conflict*, Volume II (1981); Robert A. Spencer, *Canada in World Affairs: From U.N. to NATO 1946-1949* (1959); Denis Stairs, *The Diplomacy of Constraint: Canada, the Korean War, and the United States* (1974); and Reg Whitaker, *Double Standard: The Secret History of Canadian Immigration* (1987). These books were published in Toronto unless otherwise noted.

¹⁴Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the Year Ended December 1947 (Ottawa, 1948), pp. 23-24, 76-84, 88; John Hilliker and Donald Barry, *Canada's Department of External Affairs, Volume 2: Coming of Age, 1946-1968* (forthcoming), Chapter 1.