

Harris, the Minister of Finance, and C.D. Howe, the powerful Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Throughout his final 18 months as Secretary of State for External Affairs, Pearson was able to draw on the advice of the remarkably stable group of senior officials with whom he had worked closely for years. Jules Léger remained Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, assisted by his deputy, R.M. Macdonnell. Léger could also rely on his three seasoned Assistant Under-Secretaries: John Holmes, who accompanied Pearson to New York in November 1956, Jean Chapdelaine, and Max Wershof, who also continued to serve as the Department's Legal Advisor.

There was no change in representation at Canada's major posts abroad until late in the spring of 1957. Dana Wilgress remained Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council and Representative to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Norman A. Robertson stayed in London as High Commissioner to the United Kingdom until May 1957, when he replaced Arnold Heeney in Washington as Ambassador to the United States. Heeney returned to Ottawa as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. Georges Vanier continued as Ambassador to France.

This is only the first of two projected volumes covering the period January 1, 1956 to June 10, 1957, when St. Laurent's Liberal government was defeated in a general election by John G. Diefenbaker's Progressive Conservative Party. Although it is clearly impossible to divide the period into two completely self-contained volumes, the editor and general editor have tried to keep as much associated material as possible together, without departing too much from the thematic organization that has characterized earlier volumes in this series. At the same time, practical and budgetary considerations dictated that the two volumes be roughly similar in size. As a result, this volume, with its focus on the Suez Crisis, contains material on the Middle East, the United Nations, NATO and the Commonwealth. The subsequent volume will document Canada's response to the Hungarian Revolution and related developments in Eastern Europe. It will also cover Canada's relations with Western Europe, the United States, the Far East and Latin America. Two chapters will look at atomic energy and international economic institutions.

Like other recent volumes in this series, Volume 22 is based primarily on the records of the Department of External Affairs and the Privy Council Office. These were supplemented where necessary by the private papers of Cabinet ministers and senior officials, and the files of the Departments of National Defence, Finance, and Trade and Commerce. In preparing this volume, I was given complete access to the files of the Department of External Affairs and generous access to other collections. A complete list of the archival sources consulted in the preparation of this volume may be found on page xxix.

The selection of documents is guided by the general principles outlined in the Introduction to Volume 7 (pp. ix-xi), as amended in the Introduction to Volume 20 (p. xxiii). In short, the series tries to provide a "self-contained record of the major foreign policy decisions taken by the Government of Canada," by concentrating on Canada's most important bilateral and multilateral relationships and on the major international issues that directly involved Cabinet members in substantive policy decisions.