

Colombo Plan recipients (Documents 543 to 586) and from a variety of United Nations' agencies (Chapter 4), scrambled to define a coherent foreign aid policy (Documents 273 and 274). Most deeply resented what they considered to be "irresponsible" criticism levelled at Canada and its Western allies by representatives of the developing world (Documents 241 to 243).

The personal, political and bureaucratic relationships that had shaped Canadian policy in 1950 remained largely unaltered. At the top, the Prime Minister, St. Laurent, continued to work smoothly with his increasingly sure-footed and self-confident Secretary of State for External Affairs, Pearson. Arnold Heeneey continued to serve as the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Charles Ritchie, H.O. Moran and Léon Mayrand served as the department's three assistant under-secretaries.

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. There was only one significant change among Canada's representatives abroad. R.G. Riddell, who became the Permanent Representative to the United Nations in August 1950, died suddenly in March 1951 and was replaced by John Holmes in an acting capacity. David M. Johnson returned from Pakistan to take over the post on a permanent basis in November 1951.

This survey of Canadian foreign policy is drawn primarily from the records of the Department of External Affairs and the Privy Council Office. These sources 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, Fisheries 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 xxvii.

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 volume are those described in the Introduction to Volume 9 (p. xix). A dagger (†) indicates a document that has not been printed and ellipses (...) an editorial excision.

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