

this international river lay just over the horizon (Documents 475 to 482). Further west and north, the questions were more fundamental and sensitive, involving the border itself. These, however, are not covered in this volume as four documents on Dixon Entrance and Hecate Strait and one document on Arctic Sovereignty, selected for publication, were withheld under the provisions of the Access to Information legislation.

Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent played only a minor foreign policy role during the year, leaving most questions in Pearson's experienced hands. When absent, the Secretary of State for External Affairs was normally replaced by Paul Martin, the Minister of National Health and Welfare. Martin's growing confidence in this role and the political sensibilities he brought to the portfolio are evident in his handling of American underwater nuclear tests (Documents 346 to 349). More important, as head of the Canadian Delegation to the 10th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Martin was the primary mover in the successful campaign to resolve the long stalemate among the major powers over the admission of new members (Documents 4 to 40). Other Cabinet ministers with significant foreign policy responsibilities included Ralph Campney, the Minister of National Defence, and Walter Harris, the Minister of Finance. C.D. Howe retained his considerable influence over foreign economic policy as Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defence Production.

The senior ranks of the Department of External Affairs were largely unchanged. Jules Léger remained Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, assisted for much of the year by R.A. MacKay. MacKay carried out the duties of Associate Under-Secretary until August 1955, when he replaced David M. Johnson as Permanent Representative to the United Nations. At about the same time, R.M. Macdonnell was promoted to Deputy Under-Secretary. Also supporting Léger were three experienced Assistant Under-Secretaries: John Holmes, Jean A. Chapdelaine and Max Wershof, who was also the Department's Legal Advisor.

There was no change in representation at Canada's key posts abroad. Dana Wilgress remained Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council and Representative to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, and Norman A. Robertson stayed in London as High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. Arnold Heeny and Georges Vanier continued as Ambassadors to the United States and France, respectively.

Like other recent volumes in this series, Volume 21 is based primarily on the records of the Department of External Affairs and the Privy Council Office. These records 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 examined in the preparation of this volume may be found on page xxv.

The selection of documents continues to be 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 focussing intensively on Canada's most important bilateral and multilateral relationships and on