

air force.¹ Again, a number of issues which assumed great importance for Canadians during these years had limited impact on external relations. The conscription question, for example, is represented here only as it affected the desire of allied countries to apply their own laws in Canada. The treatment of Japanese-Canadians, despite its significance for future external relations (Part 10 of Chapter II), was a matter of primarily domestic importance in 1942 and 1943. Prisoner-of-war questions were of much concern to the Department of External Affairs in 1942 and 1943 but are not dealt with here in their full variety for three reasons: to some extent they may be regarded as military matters; negotiations, conducted at length and through third parties, were often inconclusive; and much of the work, important though it was, involved routine administration. The most interesting and important negotiations, perhaps, were those involving the shackling of prisoners after the Dieppe raid and it is hoped that the documents dealing with them will offer an example of the kinds of problems involved and the difficulties encountered in negotiations on this subject — with allies as well as with enemies. Another subject which is not treated here, although it consumed much time in External Affairs, is “political warfare.” This again was seen as an adjunct to the military effort and much of the documentation, although no doubt indicative of Canadian attitudes towards the enemy-controlled territories to which propaganda was directed, seems peripheral to major questions of policy. Finally, although there is a good deal in Chapters II, III and IV about the *quid pro quo* which Canada expected from the commitment of its resources to the war effort, there is little about specific arrangements for co-operation in war production. Perhaps, however, the documents on atomic energy, arguably the most significant and also the most difficult such arrangement, will serve as an example.

To assist readers wishing to do further research, the source of each document is indicated by a symbol printed at the upper right-hand corner. The system followed is similar to that described in Volume 12 (p. xxxv), and the symbols are explained in the Location of Documents list. Indication is given in the caption when extracts only are printed. A dagger (†) after a reference to a document indicates that it has not been printed. In the text of a document, suspension points within square brackets [. . .] indicate an editorial omission. For the same reasons as in Volume 12 — the cost involved and the desirability of freeing space for additional documents — the list of documents which appeared in earlier volumes has been omitted. No attempt has been made to standardize spelling from one document to another, but obvious errors have been corrected.

As in Volumes 7 and 8, most of the documents published here are from the files of the Department of External Affairs and the Mackenzie Papers but, as the Location of Documents list indicates, a variety of other collections is represented as well. I am grateful to the Honourable J. W. Pickersgill for granting unrestricted access to the King Papers, and to the following for permission to make use of other collections in the Public Archives of Canada: Mr. William

¹ C. P. Stacey, *Six Years of War: The Army in Canada, Britain and the Pacific*. (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1955); G. W. L. Nicholson, *The Canadians in Italy, 1943-1945*. (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1957); Joseph Schull, *The Far Distant Ships: An Official Account of Canadian Naval Operations in the Second World War*. (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1950); Gilbert Tucker, *The Naval Service of Canada*. Vol. II. (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1952).