

Other areas of diplomatic and consular activity, particularly those relating to the expansion of diplomatic representation, trade, shipping, civil aviation, broadcasting, payments agreements, double taxation agreements, the protection of Canadian commercial interests abroad, smuggling, boundary waters, fisheries, the International Labour Organization, the Pan-American Union and the problem of European refugees, all find their place in this volume. The whole of Chapter V is devoted to refugees. Canada's response to this question at Evian and elsewhere provides an opportunity for measuring the humanitarian breadth of her policies.

It may be well to provide some comments on the preparation of a volume of documents. It is sometimes thought that documentary history is quite unlike history of the narrative variety. It is assumed that here, at least, the analogy to the statue, ready-shaped, within the block of marble does apply. In truth, as with every other work of history, there are many possible statues and each historian assigned the task would bring forth a somewhat different creation. The critical point lies in the scholar's judicial skill and experience in selecting and arranging his materials within the limitations imposed by the necessity of binding his final product into a single volume.

This volume is one of a series published by the Department of External Affairs to promote an understanding of Canada's foreign policy. As such, it continues the general pattern of the earlier volumes. The documents have been selected primarily from files of the Department of External Affairs and have been supplemented from complementary sources (W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, the files of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Laurent Beaudry Papers, the L. B. Pearson Papers, the H. H. Wrong Papers and the N. A. Robertson Papers). Departmental memoranda have been extensively included to cast as much light as possible on the processes of policy formulation. In a few instances, when no other document was available to complete a particular story, a public statement or an order-in-council has been used.

Except as otherwise indicated, all documents are printed in their language of origin. All editorial work, however, is in both French and English. The organization employed in the earlier volumes has been adapted to fit the particular material of Volume Six. In technical editing, there has been a number of minor changes from earlier practices, although the general editorial apparatus has been retained: i.e., the table of contents, list of documents, index and list of persons. These guides to the volume are complementary in design. The Department's "working" documents are faithfully reproduced in this volume. The editor has never regarded it as his function to "clean up" errors in the documents selected except where they threaten to confuse the reader. For example, rather than add [*sic*], missing accents have been added to French words, even though it may be judged significant that in the years 1936-1939 the Department of External Affairs lacked even the most basic bilingual facilities.