

8. The Pacific War:

The Canadian desire to avoid commitments in this region is fully documented (documents 378-447). Norman Robertson supported the recruitment of Japanese Canadians for military service as translators, etc., on the ground that it would be useful not only for military but also for domestic reasons (related to the earlier decision on internment). (Document 405.)

9. Peace settlements:

Canada's position, that it wanted a "real and direct part" in the negotiations, was stated in September 1945 with respect to the settlement with Italy (document 641). The peace-making process, however, was dominated by the major allies.

10. Occupation of Germany:

Canada made a short-term commitment to the occupation of Germany, but was insistent on the early repatriation of the forces assigned for the purpose (documents 721, 752). The establishment of a military mission in Berlin (document 740) gave Canada a quasi-diplomatic presence in Germany for the first time.

11. Settlement with Finland:

Arrangements had to be made with the Soviet Union for compensation for INCO's mining interests in Petsamo, as a result of the transfer of that region from Finland to the USSR (documents 757, 760-2, 767, 774, 784-90).

12. Japanese Canadians:

The development of policy regarding the resettlement, repatriation and deportation of persons of Japanese origin is documented (documents 918-945).

13. Repatriation to the Soviet Union of persons of disputed nationality:

A report from London in November 1945 revealed differing interpretations of British policy on compulsory repatriation (document 987).