

maintained through the visits of Pierre Dupuy, the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, to occupied France. Acting in response to British requests, the Canadian Government authorized Mr. Dupuy to make three visits to France, the first in December, 1940 and the last in July, 1941.

At the same time the Canadian Government accorded unofficial recognition to the Free French Movement, led by General Charles de Gaulle. The first Free French representative in Canada, appointed in the spring of 1941, operated under a pseudonym and temporarily held a job as a federal employee in the Department of Munitions and Supply. The problems arising from Canada's relations with France and with the Free French Movement were compounded by Canadian interest in the fate of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, strategically situated close to the convoy route to Western Europe and after June, 1940, under the control of the Vichy government. Chapter 2 documents the complexity of Canadian relations with France from September 10, 1939 to December 7, 1941 and Chapter 3 focuses on the question of St. Pierre and Miquelon during the period from June, 1940 to December 7, 1941.

The German invasion of Western Europe displaced a number of European governments which found refuge as governments-in-exile in London. Canada provided a haven for members of the royal families of The Netherlands and Luxembourg and gave varying forms of military assistance to eight governments-in-exile. The documents in Chapter 4 describe Canada's assistance to these governments-in-exile. Chapter 5 contains documents on issues arising from the war under the headings of the individual countries concerned. These range from the Canadian reaction to the plight of Finland in the winter of 1939-40 to the changing relationship of Canada towards the Soviet Union after the latter's entry into the war. Documents on commercial agreements which Canada signed with five Latin American countries are also included in this Chapter.

The last two chapters document the Canadian involvement in the events leading up to the outbreak of war with Japan. From Canada's point of view economic considerations were dominant. As a large exporter of strategic raw materials, Canada was a major participant in the decisions made in 1940 and 1941 to deny Japan access to these strategic materials controlled by the allies or by the United States. The Canadian Government's policy was to keep in step with the actions of the United States and Great Britain, and to try to avoid provocative acts which might bring Japan into the war. As the likelihood of Japan's entry grew in 1941, the prime concern of the Canadian Government was to avoid a situation in which the Commonwealth would be at war with Japan without the assistance of the United States.

Canada was not directly involved in the negotiations between the United States and Japan in the autumn of 1941 and, clearly, Canadian diplomats were frustrated at times by the lack of communication. The Canadian sense of being on the periphery of the negotiations in Washington was not evident