

the war, which ended before Canadian forces could become significantly involved.

One of the most pressing problems at the end of hostilities was to attend to the needs of prisoners of war, refugees and other victims of the conflict (Chapter IV). Even before the war was over, the Canadian government, beset by manpower problems, had become impatient with the burden of accommodating prisoners of war from Europe, and therefore welcomed the opportunity to return them to their homelands. The repatriation of Canadians caught overseas was also a high priority. The government was anxious to bring them home as quickly as possible, and expressed alarm when it appeared that they were inadequately represented in early crossings of the Atlantic. Naturalized Canadians deemed to have lost their citizenship because of overt sympathy with the enemy, however, were not welcome, and efforts were made to avoid assuming responsibility for them.

There were other difficult questions affecting persons displaced by the war. The future of the Japanese-Canadian community became an important component in external relations because of the implications of the peace settlement, the possible effect on relations with Japan, and the need for consultation with the United States. Domestic concern about the exchange of nationals between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union led the government to make inquiries in Washington and London, which revealed that the subject was a delicate one in great-power relations and a possible cause of difficulty in dealing with the general problem of displaced persons. There was reason at home as well for discretion in taking a public position, since opinion in the communities concerned was divided between supporters and opponents of the Soviet Union. The approach to the accommodation of refugees in Canada was also cautious, because policy on post-war immigration was yet to be decided.

A final task in the immediate aftermath of the fighting was the provision of relief supplies to liberated and former enemy countries (Chapter V). Initially, this was the responsibility of the military authorities, with the result that the United States and Great Britain, through their control of the machinery for directing the Allied war effort, were in charge. Although a major source of supplies, Canada was not comfortable with the decision-making process, particularly as it affected the allocation of costs. More satisfactory was the operation of the agency responsible for the post-military phase of relief, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). Canada's contribution was recognized in September 1944 when the Second Session of the Council assembled in Montreal under the chairmanship of L. B. Pearson. At the Third Session of the Council, in London, Canada received acknowledgment of its importance as a supplier country by being named to the Central Committee, fulfilling an ambition that had been formulated when the organization was established in 1943. As a success for the functional principle, that achievement was a major development in one of the principal themes of Canada's wartime foreign policy.

The selection of documents for this volume was based on the guidelines quoted in the Introduction to Volume 7 (pp. ix-xi). As in Volume 9, a dagger