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WARTIME DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT
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The Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announces the publication of Documents on Canadian External Relations, volume 10 (1944-45, Part I). Opening with a chapter on the conduct of external relations, the volume deals with policies related to the conduct of the war and to its immediate aftermath: the peace settlements, prisoners of war and internees, and economic relief for liberated and occupied territories. Volume 11, to come later, will deal with the creation of the United Nations and other aspects of post-war planning, and relations with the United States and other countries in the same period.

The editor of volume 10 is John F. Hilliker. A graduate of Queen's, Brown and the University of London, Dr. Hilliker is head of the Historical Section in the department's Academic Relations Division.

Documents on Canadian External Relations is a continuing series containing the most important documents on the development of Canadian foreign policy since the establishment of the Department of External Affairs in 1909.

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Secretary of State
for
External Affairs

Secrétaire d'État
aux
Affaires extérieures

Canada

Documents on Canadian External Relations,
volume 10, is available from the Canadian Government
Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9, catalogue
number Code 005301. The price is \$84.75 (\$101.75
outside Canada).

Appointment of governor general:

The Canadian cabinet favoured the historian G. M. Trevelyan but he declined because of his age and because he thought he lacked the appropriate experience (documents 1, 2, 4). Arrangements then proceeded for the appointment of Field Marshal Alexander.

2. Relations with France:

This was an active subject in 1944-45 because of the improving fortunes of de Gaulle. Vanier was designated representative to the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, with the personal rank of ambassador, in January 1944 (document 34). In February, the Canadian government approved the reopening of the French consulates, closed in May of 1942 because of Canadian disapproval of the Vichy government's policies in 1942 (document 41). Vanier returned to Paris in September 1944 (document 48) and the following month, in the company of the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR, extended diplomatic recognition to de Gaulle's government and received agrément as ambassador (documents 216-8). Thus full diplomatic relations with France, broken when Canada withdrew recognition from the Vichy regime in November 1942, were restored in October 1944.

3. United States:

On January 12, 1944, Leighton McCarthy presented his credentials to President Roosevelt as Canadian Ambassador, the first Canadian diplomat to hold such rank (all our diplomatic offices hitherto having been legations). (Document 113.)

Much attention was given to developing a consular service in the United States, but the only result by the end of 1945 was a decision to open a temporary vice-consulate in Portland, Maine (a port and rail terminus of importance to Canada, where the British office was being closed). The comment of our ambassador in the United States, L. B. Pearson, is worth quoting: "Isn't there something absurd about Canadian consular representation in Portland, and no such representation in places like Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, or Los Angeles. I feel very strongly that our consular service in this country must be set up according to a carefully worked out plan and that we are only on the road to trouble and confusion if we try to do it in any other way." (Document 121.)

4. Relationship with the Supreme Allied Commands in Europe:

Following the retirement of General McNaughton and in anticipation of the invasion of the continent of Europe, this relationship was reviewed (documents 229 ff.). It was recognized that the right of withdrawal from a combined force could be exercised only in extreme circumstances (document 230). A Joint Staff Mission was established in London for liaison with the Supreme Allied Commands.

5. D-Day:

Because of disappointment about the announcement of the invasion of Sicily in the previous year, the publicity arrangements for the D-Day landings received close attention from the Canadian government (documents 325-7).

6. The conscription crisis of 1944:

King consulted with Churchill and Roosevelt in dealing with this crisis (documents 330-2, 336).

7. Repatriation of Canadian forces from Europe:

In May 1945, Canada threatened to withdraw 30 cargo ships on loan to Britain if more space was not found on trans-Atlantic sailings for the repatriation of Canadian troops (document 356).

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).

14. International negotiations:

The volume includes the Canadian report on the second Quebec Conference (document 290) and the minutes of three important meetings with British Treasury delegations, including Lord Keynes, on financial problems arising from the war (documents 503, 523 and 540).