

heading of politics that internees are not to write about matters of this kind, and in the general run of things it is routine.

Mr. COHEN: It relates to prisoners of war.

WITNESS: Yes. It relates to prisoners of war. I am not scolding them or making any case about it. I am just citing it as an instance. I do admit the reason for it. All I am trying to point out is that even under the present circumstances every man, through communication -- and that is the only way we have -- has offered to enter into the armed forces, not to bore from within but to be disciplined soldiers. That is all, to enter into production or war services. You see, it is sometimes very, very difficult, gentlemen, when I am spokesman of the men in the camp and a visitor comes. Here comes a son to see his father, in uniform. He is training probably, to go overseas or to get into some battle some place. He comes to see his father and his father is in an internment camp, and his father had advised him just a few months ago in a letter saying that he should join the army, he should get his other friend to join the army, Canada needs every young man in the army. He had expressed the desire to go into the army himself, even though he might be over age, he could do something. Here is a most anomalous situation. As far as we are concerned, it is very difficult for us to understand such a relationship.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

Q. By the way, I do not suppose that you would have this material, but do you happen to know if there is material among your friends to indicate how many of the members of the families of interned people are in the services?