

ADDENDUM -- Details of the participation of the Royal Canadian Air Force in the war against Japan were announced by Air Minister Gibson on July 13, 1945. Arrangements have been made for the early despatch of two heavy bomber squadrons and three long range transport squadrons to the Pacific. These will be followed later by six additional bomber squadrons as required.

R.C.A.F. units will form part of a composite group which will include British, Australian and New Zealand squadrons. Operating from a base within strategic bombing range of the Japanese homeland, the whole British force will form a part of the 20th United States Air Force Bomber Group under the command of Lieutenant-General Carl Spaatz.

In order to keep Far East units adequately supplied, transport squadrons will probably operate both from the United Kingdom and from Canada. As part of its ground forces the R.C.A.F. will also supply a complete hospital unit. Air Vice-Marshal C.R. Slemon, commander of the R.C.A.F. Pacific Force, will establish his headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He will accompany the first units to move to the Pacific.

Air Minister Gibson also announced that the R.C.A.F. will provide a force of occupation of Germany consisting of nine squadrons - two heavy bomber, four fighter and three medium transport squadrons. They will alternate between the United Kingdom and the Continent and will be under the direction of the Royal Air Force. The personnel, however, will be attached to and under the immediate supervision of the R.C.A.F. Overseas Headquarters in London.

REFERENCE PAPERS

WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD, OTTAWA

No. 39

July 6, 1945.

CANADA AND THE PACIFIC WAR

What will be the size of Canadian armed forces now that Germany is defeated?

The Royal Canadian Navy will have a strength of 37,000 for the Pacific war. Of this number, 13,500 will be required to man the 60 Canadian warships destined for Pacific service. The remaining 23,500 will be used as replacements and for administration and shore duty.

The Canadian Army will keep approximately two-thirds of its men under arms during the forthcoming year. A force of 30,000 will be maintained in the Pacific, and a considerably larger number of men will be required for reinforcements, administrative and training personnel in support of the Far East force.

Royal Canadian Air Force strength will be 100,000 for Pacific duty, occupation of Germany and training and administrative staffs.

Why are Canada's Pacific units so much smaller than forces used against Germany?

Size of the three services has been determined not by Canadian wishes but by the overall program for the war against Japan as drawn up by allied chiefs of staff. Naval participation is limited to ships which are suitable for primarily offensive warfare in the Pacific. Army strength is as large as the United States felt could be effectively integrated with United States forces in time to be of fighting value against Japan. Air force strength was determined on the basis of air bases that will be available, range of Canadian planes and duties for which Canadian squadrons will be suitable.

Where will Canadian forces operate?

The army force will fight under American command with United States forces now advancing on the Japanese homeland. Canadian naval units attached to the British Pacific Fleet will be in action in Pacific areas close to Japan, the Chinese coast and islands between Japan and the Philippines. Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons operating with the Royal Air Force are promised a crack at the Japanese homeland as well as other strategic enemy positions in the Pacific.

When will Canadians be fighting the Japanese?

The cruiser, H.M.C.S. UGANDA, already in action in the Pacific, has

participated in activities south of Okinawa. The cruiser H.M.C.S. ONTARIO is on the first leg of its journey to the Pacific. Considerable numbers of destroyers and frigates have already returned to Canada for reconditioning for Pacific service.

With Pacific army personnel given highest priority for return to Canada, initial retraining in Canadian camps will be completed by late summer, and the Canadian units will then move to the United States for advanced and specialized training before going into action. As the force will consist largely of battle-experienced soldiers, training will be comparatively brief.

At least eight R.C.A.F. squadrons have flown back to Canada - personnel of others will come by ship on a high priority basis. Most training courses will be given in Canada, but final training will be in the United Kingdom when airmen return there before flying to the east.

How will Canadian forces be selected?

A questionnaire was distributed to all Canadian armed forces personnel to find out those who wished to serve in operations against Japan. All Pacific forces will be made up of men who volunteer specifically for duty in the Far East war.

The army force so far as possible will be restricted to men under 35. To obtain the correct balance between various army classifications some men may be remustered from armor to infantry. Among reinforcements will be men with little or no European experience who volunteer to fight Japan.

If necessary balance among the air force trades is not possible from the volunteers, members of the air crew reserve who volunteer for duty will be called back into the service.

Why are Canadian Pacific units made up of volunteers?

Because Canada's Pacific forces are so much smaller than their European strength, thousands of men already in the forces cannot be used to fight Japan. However, all but 10% of the personnel who entered Canada's armed forces signed up for service anywhere in the world for the duration of hostilities so are eligible for Japanese service. Therefore the principle of allowing those men who express a wish to stay in the war to the finish was felt to be the most practical way of assuring the best possible Canadian units. From Canada's most enthusiastic soldiers, seamen and airmen - men who have asked to serve against Japan - will come the Pacific forces.

What type of armament will Canadian units have?

The army will be equipped with American weapons and other equipment in the interests of standardization. United States helmets and Canadian uniforms will be worn. Air force squadrons will fly the latest models of bombers that have been famous over Europe. The navy will have two

new cruisers, two new aircraft carriers, four Tribal Class destroyers, a flotilla of fast new Fleet class destroyers, other modern and experienced destroyers and 36 of the newest frigates.

What role will women's services have in the Pacific war?

All personnel in the women's services have received a questionnaire by which they may volunteer for Pacific duty. Canadian Women's Army Corps recruiting is continuing, and it has been announced that C.W.A.C. personnel will be needed for administrative duties in Canada and that some may possibly go to Pacific theatres. Personnel of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service and Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) will be required for administrative duty in Canada in connection with the Pacific war.

Will Canadian war plants continue manufacturing for the Pacific war?

Canadian war production will continue at a high level although there will be cutbacks in certain items not needed for the war against Japan.

Canadian war industry is being reorganized in close co-operation with the United Kingdom and United States. Production on several new types of equipment is now under way.

Will Canadian prices and products continue to be controlled during the Japanese war?

Controls on prices, raw materials and manufacturers will in no case be lifted or relaxed if production for the needs of the Japanese war would thereby be hindered. Some controls have even had to be intensified. The policy of relaxing controls and reconverting industry that is not essential to the Pacific war is closely integrated in Canada and the United States.

Will Canada supply food and equipment under Mutual Aid to allies fighting Japan?

Under Mutual Aid Canada will send increasing amounts of vital war supplies to the Pacific war theatre to help its allies fight the Japanese in their homeland, in the Pacific islands, the Chinese mainland and in Burma. This is not a new policy as, for the last two years, Mutual Aid supplies have been sent to Australia, New Zealand, China and India and to British troops fighting the Japanese in the Burma war zone.

CANADA A PACIFIC NATION

Successful completion of the war against Germany has left Canada free to turn its effort to the final phase of World War II - defeat of Japan. The first western nation to declare war on Japan, Canada has made it clear that not until Japanese aggression has been completely wiped out will this country lay down arms.

During debate on foreign policy in the House of Commons last summer, Prime Minister King said:

"I would make it perfectly clear that the policy of the government is to see that our appropriate part is taken in the war against Japan to the very close of the war."

Again in his V-E Day speech from San Francisco, Mr. King said:

"Our national war effort must and will continue until the war in the Far East has also been won... There must be no pause until total victory has been achieved."

Geography has made Canada as well as the United States a Pacific nation. Canadians know that there can be no security or well-being for them so long as Japan remains dominant in Asia and the Pacific. Not only will Canadian navy, army and air force units help defeat Japan, but Canadian factories will continue to supply the allies with weapons of war for use in the Pacific.

Canadian participation in the war against Japan was fully discussed by Prime Minister King, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and the allied chiefs of staff at the Quebec conference in September, 1944. At that time, however, it was felt that not until the end of European hostilities could the exact size of Canada's contribution be determined.

In his statement of April 4, 1945, to the House of Commons on Pacific war participation Mr. King said:

"The matter (Canada's participation) was discussed in principle at Quebec. It was agreed at that time that the actual form and extent of the Canadian forces to be engaged could not be finally settled until the strategic situation which will exist after European hostilities have terminated could be assessed with greater accuracy, and that when that time came the appropriate Canadian contribution to the defeat of Japan would be determined with United Kingdom and United States authorities in the light of the situation then existing."

Again in his welcoming address to Major-General B.M. Hoffmeister, commander of the Canadian Army Pacific Force, on June 14, 1945, Prime Minister King spoke of the discussions at Quebec:

"The whole question of Canada's part in the war against Japan was discussed by myself and other members of our government with Mr. Churchill and the late President Roosevelt, and with their chiefs of staff and our own at the meeting held in Quebec last September....

"The government believed the Canadian people wanted our country to bear its just share of the burden of defeating Japan. We were no less concerned to make Canada's effort as effective as possible. We were anxious, therefore, to lay our plans well in advance for the very difficult and complicated task of transferring our military strength from action against Germany to action against Japan."

It was decided at Quebec that Canadian air and naval forces would operate under overall British command and that Canada's army force would fight under United States ^{Command}. Even before the Quebec conference it was agreed that Canadian units would fight in the north or central Pacific as this area was of direct interest to Canada.

Prime Minister King announced this policy in his April 4 statement to the House of Commons:

"Prior to the Quebec conference of September, 1944, it was decided that, on the conclusion of the war in Europe, Canada's participation should be effected in the operational theatres of more direct interest to Canada, namely, the north or central Pacific."

As a result of this policy, the Canadian navy's first representative in the Pacific battle, H.M.C.S. UGANDA, has already been in action south of Okinawa; Canadian army forces will participate with United States forces in the advance on Japan; and Canadian air force units will have their chance to strike at the Japanese homeland as well as other Japanese-occupied territory.

Size of Canada's Pacific forces as well as extent and character of the domestic production program have been decided not by the Canadian government alone but by Canadian and other allied officials and committees. As Mr. King pointed out during his welcoming address to Major-General Hoffmeister on June 14:

"In the Pacific war, as in the war against Germany, every part of Canada's war effort at sea, on land and in the air, in munitions and supplies, and in every other way, has been planned and is being organized in closest co-operation with our principal allies, the United Kingdom and the United States."

Because the agreed size of Canadian forces to be used against Japan was so much smaller than what was needed to fight Germany, and thousands of men already in the services could not be used in the Pacific war, the chief problem facing Canada was not how to obtain the men but how to obtain the best and most efficient possible fighting force. All but 10% of the personnel who entered the three armed services volunteered for duty anywhere in the world for the duration of hostilities so are eligible for Japanese service.

Rather than detailing certain units for Pacific duty, it was decided that men should be allowed to volunteer - that is, to express a wish to stay in the war to the end. This was felt to be the most practical way of assuring the best possible Canadian units. As all men in action will have asked to serve against Japan, morale and determination will be of the highest. At the same time this policy has the result of allowing those men who have been in the war for a long time (many Canadians have been overseas four and five years) to return home unless they especially ask to serve against Japan.

Questionnaires were distributed to service personnel to ascertain those who wished to go to the Pacific. Those who do not volunteer for Pacific service will remain in the forces so long as their services are required for occupation, other necessary duties connected with completion of the war in Europe, or administrative work and training in Canada for the Pacific war. If not needed for these purposes they will be demobilized on a priority scheme, except for certain key personnel who may be earlier required for industry or other essential work.

Pacific volunteers have top priority for return from overseas and, ever since early June, have been arriving back in Canada. All overseas personnel are given 30 days clear leave at home plus whatever special leave may be owing them. Special pay is being added to basic rates of all three services for personnel serving in the Pacific war theatre.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

Ships

Canadian warships that will be used in the war against Japan will number approximately 60 vessels, excluding replacements, and will serve with the British Pacific Fleet in primarily offensive action.

As the Royal Canadian Navy was built up mainly for the purpose of north Atlantic convoy, its greatest numerical strength was in frigates, corvettes and other smaller ships for escort and patrol duty. Addition of destroyers and larger warships gradually turned it from a defensive to a more balanced navy with a strength of 940 ships, including 374 combat vessels. As the majority of Canadian ships are too small and without sufficient speed and range for the vast expanses of the Pacific, Canada's contribution is necessarily confined to offensive units. Necessary convoy work will be done by the frigates.

The Canadian ships include Canada's first cruiser, H.M.C.S. UGANDA, already in action against Japan, and a sister ship, H.M.C.S. ONTARIO, the most modern cruiser serving in any of the Commonwealth navies. Canada's second cruiser was commissioned in Belfast, North Ireland, in April and will be queen of the Canadian naval fleet. The commander, Captain Harold T.W. Grant, will be senior Canadian officer in the Pacific. The ONTARIO has left on the first leg of its journey to the Pacific. Both ships carry complements of nearly 900 officers and men.

A Canadian anti-aircraft ship, H.M.C.S. PRINCE ROBERT, will also be in action against Japan. Earlier in the war this ship served in the Pacific and Mediterranean as an armed merchant cruiser.

The Canadian navy will acquire from the United Kingdom two new aircraft carriers which are nearing completion. These "light fleet" carriers will be the largest warships Canada has ever had. They will be manned by crews of more than 1,300, including air personnel. Canada has no separate fleet air arm service, but approximately 800 Canadians are serving or in training with the fleet air arm of the Royal Navy. So far as possible these Canadians will be used on the Canadian ships.

Canada will also have a formidable force of destroyers and frigates. H.M.C.S. MICMAC, a Tribal class destroyer and the first destroyer to be built in a Canadian shipyard, will shortly join seasoned Canadian naval units in the Pacific. The other three Tribal class destroyers, H.M.C.S. HAIDA, HURON and IROQUOIS, which have been on constant duty during the last year in offensive strikes off Norway and France, will also go to the Pacific. These returned to Canada early in June to be reconditioned for Pacific duty. The "V" class destroyers, H.M.C.S. SIOUX and ALGONQUIN, are also destined for Pacific service. The R.C.N. is acquiring from the British Admiralty a flotilla of fast new Fleet class destroyers to form part of the Canadian destroyer group.

Approximately 36 of the newest Canadian frigates will go to fight the Japanese. Between destroyers and corvettes in size, frigates formed a considerable part of Canadian naval strength for the Atlantic convoy.

Veteran ships of the war against Germany are now returning to Canada - a large number have already arrived. The first Pacific-bound warship to go to the west coast from the north Atlantic was H.M.C.S. WASKESIU. This frigate is undergoing "tropicalization" and refitting at Esquimalt, British Columbia, Canada's greatest western naval base.

Ships which cannot be used in the Pacific will be stripped of whatever armament and equipment may be useful in the fight against the Japanese. The process of armament stripping is now well under way in east coast Canadian harbors.

PERSONNEL

Canadian naval personnel for the Pacific war will number approximately 37,000 of whom 13,500 will be required to serve afloat in the Far East. This represents one-third of sea-going strength at the end of the war against Germany. From the additional 23,500 will come the necessary replacements for sea duty, reserves and administrative personnel at headquarters and naval bases in Canada.

Personnel for sea duty in the Pacific are being selected from those who volunteer for operations against Japan. Many volunteers will be retained in Canada for shore duty, and some who do not specifically ask to be sent to the Pacific will also be used for necessary service in Canada. Actually every man who has entered the navy at any stage of the war volunteered for active service anywhere in the world for the duration of hostilities. Because of the smaller number of ships of the R.C.N. capable of Pacific service and consequently the smaller number of Canadian naval personnel needed for the Pacific campaign, surplus personnel will not be required to remain in the navy.

By means of a questionnaire, naval men on sea, land and in training were given the opportunity of revolunteering to remain in the service until the end of the war with Japan. Recruiting is being continued only for those who wish to sign up for Pacific duty.

On June 21, 1945, Navy Minister Abbott announced that more than 32,000 officers and ratings had volunteered for the Pacific theatre to that date. This represents approximately 35% of the R.C.N.'s present total strength, and all returns had not been tabulated. Mr. Abbott added:

"We have more than enough volunteers to man the Pacific fleet and supply an adequate pool of reserves."

Special campaign pay will be provided for those who serve in the Pacific theatre. The scale will run from 30 cents a day for ordinary seamen to \$1 for lieutenant-commanders and higher ranks. This practice has already been established by the Royal Navy and brings Canadian navy pay more in line with rates in the United States Navy.

UGANDA

First of the Canadian warships to go into offensive action against the Japanese was H.M.C.S. UGANDA. In its first action against Japanese soil, under command of Captain E.R. Mainguy of the R.C.N., its nine six-inch guns hurled 183 rounds of high explosive shells at Sukama airfield in Miyaka Island, just south of Okinawa. Uganda was so close to shore that shell bursts could be seen by the naked eye. On going into action, the executive officer gave

this message to the crew:

"We may stir up a hornet's nest...so it behooves us all to be on our toes and be vigilant. This is the first all-Canadian crack at the Japanese since our countrymen were overwhelmed at Hong Kong on Christmas Eve, 1941."

UGANDA's first encounter with the Japanese enemy was on April 13 when it let fly with its anti-aircraft guns at a Japanese plane that was attempting to attack units of the British Pacific Fleet. Other ships of the fleet also opened fire on the plane and it crashed into the sea. The Canadian cruiser has also experienced a daylight attack by Japanese "Kamikaze" or "Divine Wind" suicide planes. In a 35-minute attack UGANDA kept the enemy aircraft under constant fire and remained unharmed.

EARLIER PACIFIC DUTY

For more than two years after Canada declared war on Germany on September 10, 1939, Canadian ships patrolled the Pacific from the equator to the Arctic to protect North American west coast shipping against enemy surface raiders. After the United States joined the allies, Canadian ships continued to patrol the Pacific coast of Canada. Throughout the war a considerable R.C.N. force has been stationed at Esquimalt in British Columbia, one of Canada's largest naval bases. Canadian ships also served as convoy escorts to United States and Canadian forces during the Aleutians campaign in August, 1943.

MEDICAL

In preparation for naval warfare in the Pacific, naval doctors have for considerable time been conducting research into tropical diseases and living conditions in equatorial regions. Three navy surgeon-lieutenants took a course in clinical and pathological training in the tropics of British Guiana. Data and experiences of United States Navy doctors have been made available to the Canadian navy.

With the co-operation of medical men and engineers, plans have been made to improve ventilation, insulation and refrigeration aboard Canadian ships intended for Pacific action. As they were built primarily for icy north Atlantic gales, the process of preparing them for the tropics will in some cases be fairly extensive. When these changes are made, living conditions on Canadian ships will equal in comfort and efficiency the ships of the Royal and United States Navies.

CANADIAN ARMY

STRENGTH

The Canadian Army will keep approximately two-thirds of its men under arms during the forthcoming year to fulfil Canada's commitment to the Pacific war, occupation of Europe and continuing commitments in the United Kingdom and Canada as well as to maintain the necessary staffs for training, administration and demobilization.

A force of approximately 30,000 will be required for actual service in the Pacific theatre. It will consist of an infantry division, the Sixth Division, plus an armored group and other ancillary units. So far as possible it will consist of men under 35 years of age. In addition, training units, service establishments, reinforcement depots and other installations in Canada will back up this force.

Enlistments will continue in order to maintain a steady flow of reinforcements to replace normal as well as battle casualties and to provide for rotation of personnel if the campaign should become extended. In Canada there will also be security forces and troops required for the maintenance of coast defence installations, coastal garrisons and anti-sabotage guards, and ordnance services to handle the output of Canadian plants of war materials destined for Canadian and allied fighting forces in the Pacific.

Commander of the Canadian Army Pacific Force is Major-General Bertram Mervyl Hoffmeister, C.B.E., D.S.O. He is 38, General Hoffmeister commanded the Canadian Fifth Armored Division in Italy and northwest Europe.

Strength of Canada's Pacific force was discussed by allied chiefs of staff at the Quebec conference. In his welcoming address to General Hoffmeister, Prime Minister King said of the Canadian force:

"It is the most substantial force which, having regard to all circumstances, our United States allies felt could be effectively integrated with their forces in the time at our disposal."

For shipping reasons alone the Canadian force could not be large in numbers. As time was of prime importance in providing such a contingent, only a force largely composed of men with battle experience could receive specialized training quickly enough to be used for campaigns against the Japanese.

VOLUNTEERS

Bulk of the force will be made up of volunteers from the European battlefield. General Hoffmeister said on June 14 that between 27,000 and 28,000 had already volunteered - 20,000 from Europe and the balance from Canadian forces stationed in the United Kingdom. General Hoffmeister at that time said he thought that there was a possibility that all the necessary volunteers might come from experienced Canadian troops overseas in Europe and the United Kingdom at the close of the European war.

Prime Minister King made it clear, however, that the steady stream of reinforcements which will support the front-line combat troops will provide opportunities for younger men and men without battle experience who wish to do their part in the war against Japan. In order to give overseas personnel a chance to change their minds about volunteering for the Pacific, an extension of the deadline for volunteering was granted. While no recruiting campaign has been conducted among civilians in Canada, recruiting depots are still open and a fair number of men have enlisted for the war against Japan. Among these were some of the men called up for compulsory military service in Canada under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

Canadian soldiers overseas who volunteer for Pacific duty have top shipping priority for return to Canada. After their 30 days' leave, they will receive initial retraining at Shilo, Manitoba, Barriefield, Ontario, or Debert, Nova Scotia. By late summer they will be ready to proceed to Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, for advanced and specialized Pacific training.

In order to maintain the distinctive regimental badges and flashes which have been recognized by Canadian fighting men throughout the war, the Sixth Canadian Division will adopt the titles of the following regiments: the West Nova Scotia Regiment; the Carleton and York Regiment; Royal 22e Regiment; the Canadian Grenadier Guards; the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment; 48th Highlanders of Canada; the Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; the Loyal Edmonton Regiment; the Saskatoon Light Infantry; the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. The Royal Montreal Regiment will provide the reconnaissance element of the division.

Other arms of the force such as the Royal Canadian Artillery and the Royal Canadian Engineers will also be representative of the various parts of Canada but will use only their corps titles.

The Canadian Army Pacific Force will fight against Japan alongside United States units and under overall American command. It will be organized on lines similar to those of the United States Army. Infantry units will be known as Canadian infantry battalions (usually called "regiments" in Canada) and these will be grouped into infantry regiments (known in Canada as "brigades").

The units will be Canadian, with Canadian regimental badges and flashes, badges of rank and identifying battle patches. The Far East Force's battle patch is a hexagonal form divided into six triangles composed of the colors of each of the present five divisions plus one black triangle representing Canadian armored brigades.

In the interests of standardization, the Canadian units will be equipped with United States steel helmets and will use United States weapons. Canadians are already familiar with much of the American equipment. Tanks such as the Sherman have been standard for Canadian armored units overseas, and such amphibious vehicles as Ducks, Alligators and Buffalos were used by Canadians in northwest Europe. Small arms of the two countries differ only slightly. Canadians will, however, shift to the Garand rifle.

STAFF

Headquarters for Canada's Pacific force will be at Brockville, Ontario. Headquarters staff has been carefully selected, and many of the men who were on General Hoffmeister's staff with the Fifth Division will still be with him in the Pacific. Several staff officers were sent to a United States division in Germany for liaison purposes. There they gathered information for the building of the Canadian unit on United States lines. Shortly after his return to Canada, General Hoffmeister went to Washington for conferences with United States Army authorities.

An administrative headquarters, called Canadian Second Echelon, has been established at Brockville. It will collect and collate statistical material regarding personnel for the Pacific force, will handle reinforcements, will be equipped with its own transport and will go into intensive training with other Pacific troops.

PACIFIC PAY

Rates of extra pay for Canadian Army personnel proceeding to the Pacific have been established on the basis of a daily rate which will be in addition to present pay rates as follows:

	<u>Daily Rate</u>	
	Other than C.W.A.C.	C.W.A.C.
Officers of the rank -		
Major and above	\$1.00	.80
Captain	.90	.70
Lieut. and 2nd Lieut.	.75	.60
Other ranks		
Warrant Officer Class I	.65	.50
Warrant Officer, Class II	.55	.45
Squadron, Battery or Company Quartermaster	}	
Sergeant		
Staff Sergeant	.50	.40
Sergeant	.45	.35
Lance-Sergeant, Corporal and Lance-	}	
Corporal		
Private soldier	.35	.30
	.30	.25

These rates are in addition to regimental or special rates of pay, trades pay or any other extra pay to which a member of the force is entitled under present regulations. They are effective for members of the Canadian Army Pacific Force while serving beyond the territorial boundaries of Canada.

C.W.A.C.

During the war against Japan personnel of the Canadian Women's Army Corps will still be needed in large numbers. Recruiting is being actively carried on for this service. National Defence Headquarters has announced that C.W.A.C. personnel may be despatched to the Pacific theatre. In Canada they will be required for administrative units.

OTHER CANADIAN PACIFIC ACTIVITY

The Canadian Army has already sent several groups of officers and men to various Pacific war theatres to observe and gain battle experience under the new fighting conditions and to serve as technical advisers and specialists with forces that are now operating against the Japanese. At least 30 served with General MacArthur's forces; several hundred were sent to Australia to work with the Australian army; and others have from time to time been posted to India and Burma.

Early in 1943 an advance guard of 20 officers left Canada to go into action with Australian, New Zealand and United States forces. Ten Canadian army officers went ashore with American forces on Saipan in July, 1944. One of them was decorated with the United States Silver Star for gallantry in action. Canadians also landed with combat troops that invaded Morotai Island in the Moluccas in September, 1944. Twenty Canadians observed and participated in the landings and subsequent campaign on Okinawa in the spring of 1945. These men have since returned to Canada so that their experience and observations may be put to use in training the Canadian Army Pacific Force.

During the summer of 1944 a contingent of officers and other ranks was sent to Australia to be on loan to the Australian Army. Their job was mainly to assist in training Australians in the use and maintenance of Canadian-made technical equipment. In February, 1945, arrival of a Canadian signals unit in Australia was announced.

Canadians have also served in India and Burma in forward battle areas against the Japanese. A four-month study of jungle fighting conditions in Burma was completed by a group of Canadian Army personnel early in 1945. Several Canadian Army doctors travelled with combatant troops in the Indian war theatre to make a special study of tropical diseases and food conditions.

Prior to 1944 Canadian forces had been in action in other Pacific war theatres. Canadians joined with United States forces in August, 1943, in the reoccupation of the island of Kiska in the Aleutians. Nearly 2,000 Canadians were engaged in the fighting at Hong Kong where all were killed or taken prisoner when that fortress fell on December 25, 1941.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

STRENGTH

Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons going to the Pacific will retain their Canadian identity and will be commanded by R.C.A.F. commanders and according to R.C.A.F. regulations and discipline. As in Europe, Canadian squadrons will serve with the Royal Air Force. Air officer commanding the R.C.A.F. Pacific Force is Air Vice-Marshal Charles Roy Slemon, C.B.E. Air Vice-Marshal Slemon was deputy air officer commanding-in-chief of the R.C.A.F. Overseas.

With cessation of hostilities in Europe, the R.C.A.F. is planning to reduce its strength to 100,000 (from 170,000 in May, 1945) to cover Pacific units, occupation forces in Europe and personnel for necessary training, administrative and patrol duties in Canada. The number of Canadian squadrons

to go to the Pacific has not yet been announced. Negotiations with the British Air Ministry are now under way to arrange the early withdrawal of all R.C.A.F. personnel, both air and ground crew, who are serving with Royal Air Force units. Thousands of Canadians have been serving throughout the R.A.F. in Europe and the Far East.

PERSONNEL

Pacific personnel will be selected from R.C.A.F. members who volunteer to fight the Japanese. As in the case of the navy, the air force is made up entirely of volunteers who signed up for the duration. In order to cut down present strength to Pacific needs it was decided to ask those airmen who wished to remain in the service until Japan was defeated to re volunteer for Pacific duty.

As virtually all members of the R.C.A.F. are specialist tradesmen or technicians, the proper balance must be maintained among various trades. In the event that this is not achieved by volunteers, members of the R.C.A.F. air crew reserve may be drawn on if they indicate their willingness to return to service and go to the Far East. The reserve was built up toward the end of the war in Europe from men who completed air crew training but were not needed to fight Germany. They returned to civil life, but were subject to recall should the necessity arise.

Eight Canadian Lancaster squadrons which formed part of the No. 6. R.C.A.F. group have flown back to Canada and are now stationed at several airdromes in Nova Scotia. Other airmen overseas who have volunteered for the Pacific will be transported by ship as quickly as possible. After leave at home, Canadians will undergo refresher training courses for the Pacific and will then return to the United Kingdom before going into action against Japan.

Canadian fliers will receive special allowances similar to those given the R.A.F. in the east. These allowances will compare favorably with campaign bonuses being paid to Canadian army and navy personnel.

CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATRE

Canada now has two Dakota transport squadrons in the Burma theatre. The first of these arrived in India in October, 1944. By March, 1945, one was operating from a base in Burma - the first Canadian unit to move into Burma. These two squadrons have been on constant duty flying supplies to the advancing British and Indian armies in central and southern Burma. Canadians in these R.C.A.F. squadrons as well as the hundreds flying in R.A.F. formations in the east helped the allies drop more than 600,000 tons of supplies by parachute in the China-Burma-India theatre last year. This was greater than the bomb tonnage dropped by the R.A.F. on Europe during 1944.

Canadians with the R.A.F. fly all types of planes from dive-bombers and fighters to Liberator bombers. At least 20 R.C.A.F. fliers served with an R.A.F. Liberator squadron which was India's pioneer heavy night bomber squadron. Ten or more Canadians were in the famous Nizam of Hyderabad dive-bomber squadron which was given much of the credit for driving the Japanese out of the Imphal area in the spring of 1944. The first formation of R.A.F. fighters into the base of Akyab off the coast of Burma (reoccupied in January, 1945) was led by a Canadian. More than a dozen R.C.A.F. air crew in an R.A.F. squadron based in India in the spring of 1945 flew in one of the longest formation raids of the war - a 15½-hour trip against a large marshalling yard in Thailand.

Shortly after Singapore fell early in 1942, a Catalina flying boat squadron of the R.C.A.F. flew its aircraft from the United Kingdom to India

to assist in the strategic defence of the Bay of Bengal. It was a Canadian flier who sighted a Japanese carrier force on the way to Ceylon. As a result of his warning, the somewhat meagre defences of Ceylon were prepared to meet and turn away the attacking Japanese planes.

The R.C.A.F. sent a special mission to the India-Burma war theatre in July, 1944. A survey of tropical fighting conditions was made, and information was gathered for the use of the R.C.A.F. when more of its squadrons were transferred to the Pacific.

In Canada R.C.A.F. units have been stationed at west coast bases from the early days of the war. They have flown constant patrols over Pacific waters in search of enemy submarines or surface vessels and have been on guard over Canada's approaches to the Orient.

WAR PRODUCTION

"The reorganization of Canadian war production for the war against Japan is being carried out in close co-operation with the other United Nations, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States. Canada has continuing commitments in the field of production for the war against Japan."

In these words on June 1, 1945, Prime Minister King reminded the Canadian people that victory over Germany meant total concentration of Canadian war production on the quick defeat of Japan. While there will be a sharp decline in some types of industrial output, overall production will continue at a high level. Plans for industrial reconversion to peacetime production are being put in operation wherever a drop in war production is indicated so that the changeover will be effected with a minimum of disturbance and will go hand in hand with active prosecution of the Japanese war.

While certain controls are being relaxed, manpower regulations modified, and products for civilian consumption in many cases increased, this in no way indicates that Canadian production is not geared first and foremost to the needs of war. It is only after those needs, as estimated by United Kingdom, United States and Canadian authorities, are filled that Canada's plants will begin their conversion to peacetime products.

SHIPBUILDING

The present high rate of ship deliveries will continue well into 1946, while the already substantial ship repairs program may increase. Canada's shipyards have uncompleted orders for 63 transport ferries; 17 maintenance ships and three stores-issuing ships of 10,000 tons each; three 7,500-ton motor cargo ships; two 10,000-ton cargo vessels; six 4,700-ton cargo vessels; 15 1,350-ton and 20 350-ton coaster type cargo vessels; 10 Algerine minesweepers; 16 wooden minesweepers; 15 large sea-going tugs; more than 100 other tugs; and four Tribal class destroyers.

The last of the 63 transport ferries is scheduled to be delivered in June, 1946. Eight have already been completed. The stores-issuing ships and the 10,000-ton cargo vessels will be completed in August, 1945. The last of the 4,700-ton cargo vessels is also scheduled for delivery in August, 1945. All the coaster type vessels will be delivered by the end of January, 1946. In addition four ships are being converted; two as dockyard accommodation ships, and two as amenity ships for Pacific operation.

Present orders for Algerine minesweepers will be completed in November, 1945, while orders for wooden minesweepers will be finished in August of this year. Work on the large seagoing tugs will continue until April, 1946; the

other tugs will be completed by the end of 1945.

First of the Canadian-built Tribal class destroyers, H.M.C.S. MICMAC, which will go directly to the Pacific, is scheduled for delivery in July, 1945. Last of the Tribals is to be delivered in October, 1946. An extensive small boat program is also under way. It is scheduled to be brought pretty well to completion early in 1946.

All ship repair yards on the east and west coasts are working at maximum capacity. Their activities will continue until the end of the war against Japan, perhaps at an increased rate.

AIRCRAFT

End of the war against Germany and completion of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan have reduced the heavy demand for trainer aircraft in Canada. The only training plane now being manufactured, and that to a limited extent, is the Harvard, a secondary trainer.

The shift of the war from Europe to Asia has necessitated several changes in types of aircraft required. An improved model of the Mosquito fighter-bomber is now in production in Canada, and output of the Curtiss dive-bomber is also being continued. Tooling up for production of a giant four-engine bomber, the Lincoln, is now going forward. It is bigger than its predecessor, the Lancaster, can carry a heavier bomb load, including the latest 11-ton "volcano" bombs, and has, in addition, greater speed and range.

An aircraft plant in Vancouver is now devoted to production of components for one of the latest United States bombers especially adapted to the war against Japan. It is expected production will continue until the end of the war. Several other plants whose manufacturing capacity has been released by the cessation of the training program are now building components for United States planes used in the Japanese war.

VEHICLES

Large numbers of trailers are on order, principally for use in the Far East. While production of military trucks is continuing at a high level into 1945, as many as possible are being diverted for essential civilian needs. Large orders (25,000) are also being filled for UNRRA and liberated countries.

Production of self-propelled gun mounts and remanufacture of gun motor carriages will continue, and a large number of armored trucks and armored ambulances are on order. Overall production of armored vehicles, however, will decline sharply.

GUNS AND SMALL ARMS

Production of naval guns will continue until all present contracts are completed early in 1946. Termination of the war in Europe has, however, affected some gun contracts. The original 1945 production schedule of small arms, including machine guns, rifles, service revolvers, a total of 250,000 units, has not been altered. This total is somewhat less than last year's production.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT, INSTRUMENTS, SIGNALS DEVICES, EXPLOSIVES

Although the present schedule for locomotives, rolling stock and other railway equipment is substantially larger than last year's output, bulk of the increase is due to demands for equipment from liberated countries.

End of the war against Germany has not greatly affected the schedule for \$155,000,000 worth of instruments and signals devices. (A peak of approximately \$215,000,000 was reached in 1944). More than 75% of this year's production is to go to Canada's allies, the balance for Canadian requirements. Although the program has been materially cut, it is still far above Canada's former annual peacetime production of \$15,000,000 worth of corresponding devices.

Export of explosives and chemicals will continue in certain lines, but the United Nations' requirements for military explosives will fall off sharply during 1945.

GUN AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

The biggest industrial cutback will be in the field of gun ammunition which has declined sharply. Production of small arms ammunition, only recently at an all-time peak, will continue at a very much reduced scale to supply the demands of the Japanese war.

GENERAL SUPPLIES

Large numbers of uniforms and other items of personal equipment will still be required by the armed services, since these stores have been wearing out very quickly under battle conditions, but certain decreases can be expected from now on.

Items such as fuel, hardware, barrack stores and thousands of other articles needed by the armed services will continue, but quantities required will decrease with the smaller size of the Pacific contingents.

RAW AND SEMI-PROCESSED MATERIALS

Continuing war demands as well as essential civilian needs will keep production of such products as timber, newsprint, synthetic rubber, steel, non-ferrous metals, minerals at a very high level.

WARTIME CONTROLS

Closely linked with war production is the entire system of controls on prices, raw materials and manufactures. While the end of the war in Europe has brought about a lessening of controls in many instances, in no case will there be any relaxation which will hinder production for the Japanese war.

Prime Minister King announced on May 21 that Canada and the United States had arranged to co-operate closely in dealing with the problems of transition from war to peace. One of the major problems is conversion of industry to peacetime uses while at the same time maintaining vigorous prosecution of the war against Japan. Mr. King said:

"Priority ratings will be applied by the United States to Canadian reconversion requirements in that country on lines as closely parallel to those applied by the United States government to United States domestic requirements as is practicable. The Canadian controls on materials and supplies will be operated so as to give effect to the same principle in respect of United States requirements from Canada."

Every effort is being made to relax and revoke regulations covering production and distribution in both countries on parallel lines, but differing conditions will not make this possible in all cases. Wherever scarcity threatens the continuing war program, commitments for the needs of liberated countries or essential civilian supply, controls will continue to be operated

under wartime policy.

In some cases controls have even had to be intensified as the needs of the Japanese war are considerably different from those of the war against Germany. One of the materials which was freely available in years past but has now become short because of military needs is hydrogen peroxide which was placed under control at the end of March, 1945. Another example of the changing needs is in the materials used for packaging. Requirements of tropical packaging have placed additional demands on several types of materials which were not in short supply during the European war. Also in the field of certain food and textile products, the combined needs of the Japanese war and of European countries will cause world shortages to persist.

Controls on a large number of other items will be required during the period of the Japanese war. Controls on tin will have to be maintained until the mines in the Far East are liberated from the Japanese. Quinine will be short until imports can be resumed from the East Indies. Rubber must remain under control so long as eastern sources of supply are in Japanese hands, and possibly longer if the plantations have been destroyed or allowed to deteriorate. On the other hand, Canada's synthetic rubber position is highly satisfactory, and plants developed during the war are now producing enough for all Canadian needs with some available for export.

Coal will continue to require strict measures for conservation and equitable distribution. Sheet steel is scarce and will be so for considerable time. Lumber and timber will also have continuing controls. Close to 50% of Canada's lumber output is being exported to meet essential needs of various allies and with continued large demands, it is unlikely that any substantial relaxation in timber controls can be effected before Japan is defeated.

In the field of prices, controls will be maintained during the Japanese war or until the supply of consumer goods can keep up with Canadian purchasing power. The worst part of the inflationary rise in prices during and after World War I occurred during the 18 months immediately after the armistice in 1918, and in 1920 the cost of living was nearly double what it had been at the beginning of the war in August, 1914. The inflationary period was followed by a deflation which sent prices tumbling even faster than they had mounted. In the war against Japan and in the reconversion period, the price ceiling will be maintained until the danger of inflation ends.

MUTUAL AID

Not only will Canadian men go to fight the Japanese and Canadian factories continue turning out war equipment for use against Japan, but increasing amounts of war supplies will be sent under Mutual Aid to countries at war with Japan.

Mutual Aid is Canada's way of providing necessary war supplies to allied countries who are not in the financial position to pay Canada for them. The Mutual Aid Act was passed on May 20, 1943, but before that time Canada had already extended more than \$2,700,000,000, credit to the United Kingdom to enable it to pay for goods and services in Canada. Many of the supplies of war so obtained were then used by other British Commonwealth countries.

Under Mutual Aid, Canada has negotiated and signed separate agreements with seven allied countries. Under these agreements provision was made whereby Canada would supply certain goods and services necessary to the country concerned to enable it to carry on a maximum war effort against the common enemy until the cessation of hostilities or for as long as the need existed.

Supplies sent to the countries receiving Mutual Aid have been directed against Germany and Japan, but by far the larger part was sent to the European

theatre. Now that victory in Europe has been achieved, it will be possible for Canada's war producing and manufacturing capacity to be turned full force against the Japanese. While shipments of Mutual Aid supplies for use against the Japanese have been made for more than two years and have been increasing during that time, the need for supplies of munitions and special types of equipment for the Pacific war is now greater than ever. During the forthcoming year, Canadian Mutual Aid shipments to the Pacific theatre will be greatly increased.

Even while Canadian military action and production were being concentrated on Germany, Canadian engineers and scientists were working on equipment and products that could be used against Japan. Canadian laboratories and factories have developed several pieces of equipment specifically for the Japanese war. Canadians were among the first to design a certain type of radar set that is suitable for tropical conditions.

Australia and New Zealand in their geographically isolated positions in the south Pacific have been forced to a large extent to depend on Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid to enable them to help fight the European enemy as well as Japan. Canada has shared in their task by training their airmen in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan schools across this country, by shipping military vehicles, munitions, aircraft, parts, lumber and many other vital materials for their war production. While direct Mutual Aid shipments to India have been confined to wheat and military vehicles, much of the material made available to the United Kingdom has gone to British and Indian forces fighting the Japanese. Thus long before Canadian units encounter the Japanese, maple leaf-stamped Canadian equipment has found its way into the jungles of Burma, the islands of the south Pacific and into the heart of China.

One of the most important aspects of this Mutual Aid help has been transportation. Canada has built up a merchant navy for shipping goods to all parts of the world. Most of the supplies sent to Australia, New Zealand, India and China have been carried by Canadian-owned and operated merchant vessels - this shipping paid for by Mutual Aid.

AUSTRALIA

During 1945-46 Mutual Aid shipments to Australia will be greatly increased. Last year value of the war supplies and services provided Australia by Canada in this way more than doubled the 1943-44 figure of \$20,959,845. The actual Mutual Aid agreement between Canada and Australia was signed on March 9, 1944, but Mutual Aid shipments were being sent before the formalities were concluded.

Through its Mutual Aid supplies Canada has helped make possible the hard-fought Australian campaigns in the Solomons and New Britain, New Guinea and North Borneo. One of the major items has been the stream of trucks that have gone to Australian fighting forces and also to help facilitate transportation within the country. In addition to transport and automotive equipment, Canada is sending guns and small arms, shells and ammunition, aircraft and ships. The ships are lent for the duration of the war.

Other major items on the Mutual Aid list for Australia include aluminum and component parts for aircraft, chemicals for munitions, tool steel and mechanical equipment for many types of war industry in Australia, asbestos and timber for scores of construction jobs, electrical apparatus for communications, radar stations for Australian forces, fertilizer for food production - anything which Canada is able to supply to help the Australian war effort either directly (munitions for the fighting men) or indirectly (equipment and materials for war industry and production).

Canada has also extended services to Australia under Mutual Aid. Thousands of airmen have received their training in Canada under Mutual Aid, and supplies are transported to Australia by Canadian ships as a Mutual Aid service.

NEW ZEALAND

Most of the Mutual Aid supplies sent to New Zealand from Canada have been aircraft and vehicles and their component parts, and communications equipment to help the army and air force fight the Japanese.

No Mutual Aid accounts were made up for New Zealand until the 1944-45 fiscal year, as that country was at first paying cash for its requirements. During last year, however, even before the agreement was signed on June 28, 1944, supplies began moving to New Zealand. Also a large number of New Zealand airmen were trained in Canada as part of Canada's Mutual Aid contribution.

Because of the severe drought in Australia last year large quantities of wheat are now being shipped to New Zealand. Formerly Australia was the main supplier of wheat and grains for the Pacific area, but Canadian farmers are now helping to feed allied workers and service men in that theatre, who, were it not for wheat shipped under Mutual Aid, would this year be virtually without this staple.

CHINA

With V-E Day and the consequent switch-over to the Pacific war, considerably greater amounts of Canadian-made war supplies will be sent to China. Shipments have been increasing ever since the Mutual Aid agreement was signed on March 22, 1944, but there have been long delays in getting the equipment into China.

Special efforts have been made to ship munitions that are complete in every detail so that they may be used by Chinese troops immediately. They have included guns and small arms of various types, ammunition, binoculars, mechanical transport, signals and wireless equipment.

The principal difficulty has been one of transportation. As no direct routes are open between Canada and China, all Mutual Aid equipment that has left this country destined for China has had to go by way of India, but even India was cut off by land from China. Until the Burma Road was reopened in January, 1945, Canadian supplies had to be flown over the hump into China, the allies' longest supply line in the war. It is anticipated that with the opening of the China sea coast, Canada will be able to make larger and increasingly important Mutual Aid contributions to the country which has been longest of all the United Nations in the war. Once sea ports are opened and supply lanes assured across the Pacific, Canada will be able to begin shipping much needed goods in quantity. Meanwhile Canadian supplies for the most part must still be flown into China and therefore must be stockpiled before reaching the Chinese soldiers.

INDIA

Canada's Mutual Aid contributions to India have consisted mainly of military vehicles for the Indian Army and wheat for the civilian populace. Because of India's great need of foodstuffs, a gift of 100,000 tons of wheat was offered to the government of India by Canada. The major part of this amount was shipped in Canadian ships, and all has now reached India. After the Mutual Aid agreement was signed on November 27, 1944, the wheat gift was included in the Mutual Aid accounts.

Although shipment of Mutual Aid supplies on India's account was confined to military vehicles for the Indian Army, large quantities of munitions and other war materials were sent to India for the use of British forces there. Consequently much of the military and communications equipment used by the British Army in the jungles of Burma has originated in Canadian factories. From the early days of the war against Japan, these supplies shipped on the United Kingdom account under Mutual Aid have been used to fight the Japanese in Burma.

Information on Canada's rehabilitation plans is being prepared and distributed by an Inter-Departmental Rehabilitation Information Committee. This information may be obtained from the Wartime Information Board. A roster of speakers on rehabilitation is available to groups and organizations on request to Mrs. Helen Marsh, Wartime Information Board.