degistration and Advertising

In appealing to women to take up war work of various kinds,

Canada has used a partial registration and has done considerable ad
vertising of war industry and the women's armed services.

In September, 1942, National Selective Service, under the Department of Labor, conducted a registration of Canadian women from 20 to 24 years of age who had not already been registered as employed through the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The registration was compulsory, and 258,583 women registered. Of those, 58,635 were willing to do full-time essential work, and about 23,000 indicated they would be available to undertake part-time war work. Women have been under no compulsion to accept employment.

The registration itself, bringing a greater realization of the soriousness of the manpower situation, provided incentive to many women, even to those outside the age-group which was registered, and thousands took up war work or joined the women's armed services. Employment and Selective Service offices throughout Canada have made wide use of the information obtained in the registration.

Since the September registration, more than 100,000 women have taken jobs in war industry, and more than 16,000 have enlisted in the women's armed services, bringing the total of women in war uniforms to more than 31,367. They all have volunteered for service anywhere for the duration. Women are under no compulsion to serve in the armed forces. Only recruiting campaigns and encouragement from Employment and Selective Service offices are used to obtain volunteers.

Increased emphasis is being placed on recruiting women for the armed services so that more men may be released for more active tasks in the fighting forces. National Selective Service is lending its support to recruiting of women and on February 22, 1943, commenced interviewing those interested in obtaining information about the women's armed services at Employment and Selective Service offices throughout Canada.

The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) in July, 1943, set 65,000 as their combined enlistment objective. Greatly increased enlistments are expected to result from the oxfor announced