

Additional aid in obtaining manpower for woods operations has been given by the government through allocating prisoners-of-war and Japanese to the woods. There are now more than 1,200 Japanese in woods operations, as well as 2,050 prisoners-of-war.

The following tables of employment statistics show how the foregoing actions have alleviated the shortages of manpower in the pulp and paper industry. Allowances must be made for seasonal fluctuations in operations.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR PULPWOOD LOG PRODUCTION

<u>1943</u>		<u>1944</u>	
April	- 34,739	January	- 48,767
May	- 24,790	February	- 50,369
June	- 27,672	March	- 50,054
July	- 28,150	April	- 44,723
August	- 25,272	May	- 30,945
September	- 22,313	June	- 34,096
October	- 26,063	July	- 34,567
November	- 34,028	August	- 30,247
December	- 45,126		

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING

<u>1942</u>		<u>1943</u>		<u>1944</u>	
January	- 36,913	January	- 34,595	January	- 35,871
February	- 36,933	February	- 34,312	February	- 35,676
March	- 37,148	March	- 34,344	March	- 35,680
April	- 37,342	April	- 34,761	April	- 35,576
May	- 37,198	May	- 34,820	May	- 36,042
June	- 37,926	June	- 36,291	June	- 37,136
July	- 38,576	July	- 36,939	July	- 37,958
August	- 38,484	August	- 38,278	August	- 38,804
September	- 38,623	September	- 38,244		
October	- 37,544	October	- 37,467		
November	- 36,214	November	- 36,792		
December	- 35,400	December	- 36,643		

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

The pulp and paper industry is the largest peacetime user of hydro-electric power of any industry in Canada. During the war it has been called on to divert substantial blocks of power to the production of munitions and other war materials. Despite tremendous wartime developments of new power facilities in Canada, a considerable amount of mill capacity has been restricted or cut down. In 1942 the total power employed for all manufacturing in Canada was 6,063,020 horsepower. Early in 1941 the power controller instituted weekly shut-downs, staggered so that one mill would close on Sunday, another Monday, and so on, and thus prevent undue demand on certain peak days. The output of the industry proved its ability to meet the emergency shortage. Then in the latter part of 1944, power restrictions were removed.

CONTROLS OVER THE INDUSTRY

The outflow of pulpwood to the United States had reached record proportions by the beginning of 1942, but it was doubtful whether this production rate could be maintained. However, it was arranged that the United States mills, which normally depended on Canadian wood, could receive enough pulpwood to meet their ordinary requirements. During the year all business in woodpulp and paper was brought under the control of administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The first newsprint administrator was appointed in December, 1941.