

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT DISTRIBUTION
(thousands of tons)

<u>To United States</u>		<u>To Canada</u>		<u>To Others</u>		<u>Total</u>	
No. of tons	%	No. of tons	%	No. of tons	%	No. of tons	
1935-1939... average	2,286	76	192	6	525	18	3,003
1940	2,594	76	184	5	658	19	3,436
1941	2,770	80	197	6	488	14	3,455
1942	2,811	88	203	6	195	6	3,209
1943	2,550	85	193	6	267	9	3,010
1944 ^x	2,400	79	185	6	450	15	3,035
Wartime..... average	2,625	81	192	6	412	13	3,229

^xEstimated tonnage for 1944 by the Newsprint Association of Canada, Montreal, April, 1944.

WAR'S IMPACT ON THE INDUSTRY - LABOUR

The furtherance of the war effort has brought about highly important changes within the pulp and paper industry. Two factors combine to bring about the changes. One is the urgent need for more men for war industries and the armed services. The other - equally important - is the necessity of diverting part of the power used in pulp and paper manufacture to the production of munitions and other war materials.

Recruiting of manpower for woods operations has been by far the most critical problem facing Canada's pulp and paper industry in wartime. Early in the 1942 season officials of the industry announced a minimum shortage of 30,000 workers. They appealed to National Selective Service to declare it a "war-essential" industry and to allocate adequate manpower to cut the flourishing pulpwood stands. National Selective Service, realizing the difficulties of obtaining workers for woods work, took several steps to recruit workers who might otherwise not be available.

By relaxation of National Selective Service regulations, permission was granted to pulpwood operators to maintain recruiting agents in the field to work under supervision of the regional superintendents of National Selective Service. Men recruited by these canvassers are sent directly to their jobs, and formalities are reduced to a minimum. This permission to pulpwood companies to use their own experienced recruiting agents greatly facilitates this industry in obtaining the required manpower. Additional recruiting activities included an intensive campaign by newspaper and by radio advertising.

On October 31, 1943, Labour Minister Mitchell announced that an upward revision had been made in the labour priority of the pulp and paper industry by which it was placed in "B" category. "A" and "B" are the two highest Canadian priorities and include all war industries and essential civilian services. This system has made it possible to "ration" manpower according to priority and grant the most essential industries the highest rating. Being placed in a "B" priority, the pulp and paper industry is considered an essential industry and is allotted considerably more workers through the employment agencies of National Selective Service. One stipulation of the "B" priority rating which makes it attractive to seasonal workers is that no freezing regulations are applicable to men employed in woods operations. Pulpwood cutting is a seasonal occupation, and the majority of the woodcutters are farmers. If freezing regulations were applied to these farmers entering woods operations, they would be reluctant to leave their farms. The amended category has encouraged farmers to go into the bush in the winter months. The public employment offices of National Selective Service placed 71,000 men at woods work from September, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This was twice the number placed during the corresponding period of the previous season.