

No. 14

September 30, 1943.

FIGHTING FACTS

THE ARMED FORCES

Q- How do the present strenghts of Canada's fighting forces compare with their pre-war strenghts?

A-			<u>Present</u>	<u>Pre-war</u>
	Army.....	More than	460,000	4,500
	Air Force.....	" "	200,000	4,000
	Navy.....	" "	70,000	1,700

Q- What has been the growth of the Royal Canadian Navy?

A- Since the outbreak of war, when it had 15 ships, the Royal Canadian Navy has increased 36-fold in strength to more than 550 ships of all types, including destroyers, frigates, corvettes, auxiliary cruisers and minesweepers. Additional destroyer and cruiser strength will be added during this and next year, and aircraft carriers may be added.

The Canadian naval force has been designed primarily to safeguard United Nations convoy lanes stretching between Canada and the United Kingdom and beyond. Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy have been in action in many battle areas during the war - in the Caribbean, the Atlantic and North Pacific, and took part in the occupation operation of Kiska and in the landings in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Its total personnel is now more than 70,000 and 1,600 seamen are serving with the Royal Navy.

Q- Where has the Canadian Army been in action?

A- Contingents of the Canadian Army took part in the actions at Hong Kong, Dieppe, Spitzbergen, Kiska, Sicily, and more recently in the invasion of Italy.

Q- How many Canadian women are in uniform?

A- More than 33,090 Canadian women were in the fighting forces on August 31, 1943, including:

W.R.C.N.S.....	3,683
C.W.A.C.....	13,257
R.C.A.F. (W.D.).....	13,500
Nursing Services.....	2,611
Female Doctors.....	40

Q- How large is the Royal Canadian Air Force in Britain and elsewhere?

A- There are at least 32 R.C.A.F. squadron establishments outside Canada, and this number will be increased to 38 by the end of the present year.

September 30, 1943

FIGHTING FACTS

Q- How do the present strengths of Canada's fighting forces compare with their pre-war strengths?

	Present	Pre-war
Army	400,000	4,000
Air Force	200,000	4,000
Navy	70,000	1,700

Q- What has been the growth of the Royal Canadian Navy?

A- Since the outbreak of war, when it had 15 ships, the Royal Canadian Navy has increased 30-fold in strength to more than 500 ships of all types, including destroyers, frigates, corvettes, auxiliary cruisers and minesweepers. Additional destroyer and cruiser strength will be added during this and next year, and aircraft carriers may be added.

The Canadian naval force has been designed primarily to safeguard United Nations convoy lanes stretching between Canada and the United Kingdom and beyond. Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy have been in action in many battle areas during the war - in the Caribbean, the Atlantic and North Pacific, and took part in the occupation operation of Alaska and in the landings in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Its total personnel is now more than 70,000 and 1,600 seamen are serving with the Royal Navy.

Q- Where has the Canadian Army been in action?

A- Contingents of the Canadian Army took part in the actions at Hong Kong, Borneo, Spitzbergen, Alaska, Sicily, and more recently in the invasion of Italy.

Q- How many Canadian women are in uniform?

A- More than 35,000 Canadian women were in the fighting forces on August 31, 1943, including:

W.R.C.A.S.	3,683
C.W.A.C.	13,237
R.C.A.F. (W.D.)	13,300
Nursing Services	2,611
Female Doctors	40

Q- How large is the Royal Canadian Air Force in Britain and elsewhere?

A- There are at least 35 R.C.A.F. squadron establishments outside Canada, and this number will be increased to 38 by the end of the present year.

Q- What proportion of the Royal Air Force flying strength is made up of R.C.A.F. personnel?

A- R.C.A.F. aircrew serving with R.A.F. squadrons comprise up to one-third of the R.A.F.'s flying strength. For every one Canadian serving with wholly Canadian squadrons overseas there are now eleven R.C.A.F. aircrew in R.A.F. overseas units. The proportion of R.C.A.F. to R.A.F. is likely to increase in coming months.

Q- Are any R.C.A.F. squadrons serving in the North Pacific area?

A- Yes. Several R.C.A.F. squadrons are co-operating with the United States area units in Alaska and the Aleutians.

Q- How many aircrew members have been trained in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan?

A- More than 50,000, a sufficient personnel to man more than 15,000 combat planes. Peak production of aircrew personnel will not be reached for several months.

Q- What percentage of B.C.A.T.P. graduates are Canadian?

A- More than 60%.

Q- What is the extent of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan?

A- There are now 154 schools in operation under the B.C.A.T.P., twice the number originally projected, requiring the use of more than 10,000 training aircraft. The average miles flown daily under the Plan is 2,006,626, a distance equal to 80 times around the earth at the equator. A total staff personnel of more than 80,000 is required to operate the Plan.

Q- How are the costs of the B.C.A.T.P. met?

A- Under the original agreement, Canada paid more than \$600,000,000. of the total \$900,000,000.

Under a new agreement, effective July 1, 1942 and in operation until March 31, 1945, Canada will pay one-half of the total cost of approximately \$1,500,000,000. The United Kingdom will pay the remaining 50%, less deductions representing payments made by New Zealand and Australia for the cost of training aircrew personnel.

Current monthly expenses of the Plan are approximately \$40,000,000.

Estimated expenditure by the R.C.A.F. for the B.C.A.T.P. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944 is \$445,335,845.

Q- What is the composition of the Canadian Army overseas?

A- The Canadian Army overseas is made up of two corps, one of three infantry divisions and the other of two armored divisions. Besides these are large numbers of ancillary or corps troops. The latter are concerned with communications, repairs to equipment, transport of supplies, medical and hospital services and numerous other functions. The Canadian Army has more than 170 of these units mobilized in Canada and overseas.

Q- What proportion of the Royal Air Force flying strength is made up of R.C.A.F. personnel?

A- R.C.A.F. aircraft serving with R.A.F. squadrons comprise up to one-third of the R.A.F. flying strength. For every one Canadian serving with wholly Canadian squadrons overseas there are now eleven R.C.A.F. aircraft in R.A.F. overseas units. The proportion of R.C.A.F. to R.A.F. is likely to increase in coming months.

Q- Are any R.C.A.F. squadrons serving in the North Pacific area?

A- Yes. Several R.C.A.F. squadrons are co-operating with the United States area units in Alaska and the Aleutians.

Q- How many aircraft squadrons have been trained in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan?

A- More than 50,000, a sufficient personnel to man more than 15,000 combat planes. Full production of aircraft personnel will not be reached for several months.

Q- What percentage of R.C.A.F. graduates are Canadians?

A- More than 60%.

Q- What is the extent of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan?

A- There are now 124 schools in operation under the B.C.A.F. Plan. The number originally projected, requiring the use of more than 10,000 training aircraft. The average daily flight hours under the plan is 2,000,000, a distance equal to 50 times around the earth at the equator. A total staff personnel of more than 80,000 is required to operate the plan.

Q- How are the costs of the B.C.A.F. met?

A- Under the original agreement, Canada paid more than \$500,000,000 of the total \$700,000,000. Under a new agreement, effective July 1, 1943 and in operation until March 31, 1945, Canada will pay one-half of the total cost of approximately \$1,500,000,000. The United Kingdom will pay the remaining 50% less deductions representing payments made by New Zealand and Australia for the cost of training aircraft personnel. Current monthly expenses of the Plan are approximately \$10,000,000. Estimated expenditures by the R.C.A.F. for the B.C.A.F. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944 is \$45,355,542.

Q- What is the composition of the Canadian Army overseas?

A- The Canadian Army overseas is made up of two corps, one of three infantry divisions and the other of two armored divisions. Besides these are large numbers of anti-air or other troops. The latter are equipped with communications, transport, transport of supplies, medical and hospital services and numerous other functions. The Canadian Army has more than 200 of these units mobilized in Canada and overseas.

Q- How many war workers are there in Canada?

A- On September 1, 1943, there were 1,100,000 persons engaged directly or indirectly in war work in Canada. The total population is approximately 11,506,655, according to the most recent decennial census, taken in 1941. Of the 1,100,000 war workers, approximately 255,000 are women.

Q- What has been the cost of war production and construction to Canada since the outbreak of war?

A- The total cost has been more than \$6,500,000,000. This is equivalent to approximately \$600. for every man, woman, and child in Canada.

Q- How much have completed munitions cost?

A- Munitions production in 1941 amounted to \$1,200,000,000. In 1942 it had increased to about \$2,600,000,000. Total munitions production to September, 1943, totalled approximately \$5,000,000,000.

Q- What is the present cost of munitions?

A- Now at the peak of her production program, Canada has reached a weekly output of \$55,000,000. in munitions.

Q- What munitions has Canada produced?

A- Up to September, 1943, Canada had produced 600 ships; 9,000 aircraft; 510,000 motor vehicles; 27,500 armored vehicles, including tanks; 61,000 guns (barrels or mountings); 42,000,000 rounds of heavy ammunition; 750,000 small arms; 2,500,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition; 900,000 tons of chemicals and explosives; and \$240,000,000. worth of instruments and communications material.

Canada now ranks fourth among the United Nations as a producer of war materials, and third among the exporting nations of the world. Some peacetime industries have expanded to two, five, and even ten times their former size, while numerous new industries have come into being. During the four years of war, Canada has become a great shipbuilding nation. In 23 major shipyards, 65 smaller boatyards, and in the large component industry which supplies their needs, Canada employs about 100,000 people. Overall commitments for shipbuilding in Canada total \$1,000,000,000., about one-half of which is earmarked for cargo vessel construction.

Now producing six or more ships weekly, Canada expects to have launched some 750 ships by the end of 1943.

Eighty planes are made in Canada every week, including such first-line aircraft as the Mosquito and Lancaster bombers, the Catalina patrol bomber, and the Curtis "Helldiver." Of about 100,000 workers employed in the Canadian aircraft industry, more than 25% are women. Canada expects to have delivered more than 10,000 aircraft by the end of 1943.

Q- What was the value of munitions and other war materials exported by Canada in World War I?

A- The value of war munitions and material exported from Canada in World War I was \$1,002,672,413, an amount smaller than Canadian war production in the one year 1941.

Q- How many war workers are there in Canada?

A- On September 1, 1943, there were 1,100,000 persons engaged directly or indirectly in war work in Canada. The total population is approximately 11,700,000, according to the most recent decennial census taken in 1941. Of the 1,100,000 war workers, approximately 550,000 are women.

Q- What has been the cost of war production and construction in Canada since the outbreak of war?

A- The total cost has been more than \$5,500,000,000. This is equivalent to approximately \$500 for every man, woman, and child in Canada.

Q- How much have completed munitions cost?

A- Munitions production in 1941 amounted to \$1,500,000,000. In 1942 it had increased to about \$2,600,000,000. Total munitions production to September, 1943, totaled approximately \$2,000,000,000.

Q- What is the present cost of munitions?

A- Now at the peak of her production program, Canada has reached a weekly output of \$55,000,000 in munitions.

Q- What munitions has Canada produced?

A- Up to September, 1943, Canada had produced 600 ships; 9,000 aircraft; 510,000 motor vehicles; 27,500 armored vehicles, including tanks; 61,000 guns (barrels or mortars); 23,000,000 rounds of heavy ammunition; 750,000 small arms; 2,500,000 rounds of small arms ammunition; 900,000 tons of chemicals and explosives; and 230,000,000 worth of instruments and communications material.

Canada now ranks fourth among the United Nations as a producer of war materials, and third among the exporting nations of the world. Some peacetime industries have expanded to two, five, and even ten times their former size, while numerous new industries have come into being. During the four years of war, Canada has become a great shipping nation. In 23 major shipyards, 62 smaller boatyards, and in the large component industry which supplies their needs, Canada employs about 100,000 people. Overall commitments for shipbuilding in Canada total \$1,000,000,000, about one-third of which is earmarked for cargo vessel construction.

Now producing six or more ships weekly, Canada expects to have launched some 750 ships by the end of 1943. Eighty planes are made in Canada every week, including such first-line aircraft as the Mosquito and Lancaster bombers, the Catalina patrol bomber, and the Curtiss "Helldiver". Of about 100,000 workers employed in the Canadian aircraft industry, more than 25% are women. Canada expects to have delivered more than 10,000 aircraft by the end of 1943.

Q- What was the value of munitions and other war materials exported by Canada in World War II?

A- The value of war munitions and material exported from Canada in World War I was \$1,000,000,000, an amount smaller than Canadian war production in the one year 1943.

Q- What is the war costing Canadians?

A- In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, it is estimated that the war will cost Canadians more than \$13,000,000. each day.

Q- How does the cost of this war compare with that of World War I?

A- Estimated Canadian war expenditure for 1943 is \$4,890,000,000. In 1942 Canada spent \$3,803,000,000., whereas in World War I the total cost, including the cost of demobilization, was \$1,670,406,213. from 1914 to 1920.

In the first 55 months of the present war, to March, 1944, it is estimated that Canada will have spent more than \$12,400,000,000. on the war.

Q- How much money will be raised by taxation during the current fiscal year to meet the cost of the war?

A- More than \$2,750,000,000., or approximately \$239. for every Canadian.

Q- How much money must the Canadian people lend in 1943 to make up the difference between the taxes and total expenditure?

A- Total expenditures during the current fiscal year are estimated at \$5,500,000,000., by far the largest undertaking in Canadian financial history. After raising taxes of approximately one-half this amount, there remains a considerable deficit. More than \$1,300,000,000. has already been subscribed in the Fourth Victory Loan, which leaves an amount well in excess of that amount to be raised in the Fifth Victory Loan of October, 1943.

Q- How much money has the Canadian government borrowed since the outbreak of the war?

A- More than \$4,690,000,000.

Q- Is Canada in wartime still a great trading nation?

A- By swinging her export trade over completely to a war footing, Canada has become the third greatest trading nation in the world.

Q- What is Canada doing in the way of supplying the United Nations with war equipment?

A- In 1942 Canada provided a \$1,000,000,000. gift to Britain, and in 1943 is providing through her Mutual Aid Plan for the distribution of Canadian war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs to the value of an additional \$1,000,000,000., on the basis of strategic need,

Q- What provision has been made in the matter of excess profits?

A- The tax on excess profits is 100%, of which 20% is refundable after the war. A Canadian, unmarried, earning \$500,000. a year, has \$27,000. left after paying his income taxes.

Q- What is the war costing Canadians?

A- In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, it is estimated that the war will cost Canadians more than \$13,000,000,000 each day.

Q- How does the cost of this war compare with that of World War I?

A- Estimated Canadian war expenditures for 1943 is \$4,800,000,000. In 1918 Canada spent \$3,800,000,000, whereas in World War I the total cost, including the cost of demobilization, was \$1,600,000,000 from 1914 to 1920. In the first 22 months of the present war, to March, 1944, it is estimated that Canada will have spent more than \$12,400,000,000 on the war.

Q- How much money will be raised by taxation during the current fiscal year to meet the cost of the war?

A- More than \$2,750,000,000, or approximately \$239. for every Canadian.

Q- How much money must the Canadian people lend in 1943 to make up the difference between the taxes and total expenditures?

A- Total expenditures during the current fiscal year are estimated at \$5,200,000,000, by far the largest undertaking in Canadian financial history. After raising taxes of approximately one-half this amount, there remains a considerable deficit. More than \$1,300,000,000 has already been subscribed in the Fourth Victory Loan, which leaves an amount well in excess of that amount to be raised in the Fifth Victory Loan of October, 1943.

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A- In 1943 Canada provided a \$1,000,000,000 bill to Britain, and in 1943 is providing through her Mutual Aid Plan for the distribution of Canadian war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs to the various nations on the basis of strategic need, an additional \$1,000,000,000.

Q- What provision has been made in the matter of excess profits?

A- The tax on excess profits is 100% of which 50% is refundable after the war. A Canadian, unmarried, earning \$50,000 a year, has \$27,000 left after paying his income taxes.



Q- How do the taxes Canadians pay compare with those of the United Kingdom and the United States?

A - The following chart shows the amount of total taxes, including the refundable portion, which a single man, and a married man with two children, pay in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States:

<u>Income</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married 2 Children</u>
\$700. -	\$	\$
Canada	27	---
United Kingdom	89	---
United States	42	7
\$1,000. -		
Canada	172	---
United Kingdom	177	---
United States	113	25
\$1,500. -		
Canada	367	49
United Kingdom	369	91
United States	233	52
\$2,500. -		
Canada	826	435
United Kingdom	819	463
United States	473	206
\$4,000. -		
Canada	1,594	1,148
United Kingdom	1,494	1,138
United States	877	569
\$10,000. -		
Canada	5,112	4,546
United Kingdom	4,470	4,114
United States	2,914	2,439
\$20,000. -		
Canada	11,829	11,063
United Kingdom	11,024	10,668
United States	7,896	7,168
\$30,000. -		
Canada	19,196	18,230
United Kingdom	18,564	18,208
United States	14,170	13,316

Q- What commodities are rationed in Canada?

A- Tea; coffee; sugar; marmalade, jam, jelly, honey, corn syrup, maple syrup, molasses, and maple sugar; canned fruit; butter; and meat are rationed. Gasoline is also rationed, and many luxury goods are unobtainable.

THE HOME FRONT

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A - The following chart shows the amount of total taxes, including the refundable portion, which a single man, and a married man with two children, pay in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States:

Income	Single	Married 2 Children
\$700.	5	5
Canada	27	---
United Kingdom	89	---
United States	42	7
\$1,000.		
Canada	172	---
United Kingdom	177	---
United States	113	25
\$1,500.		
Canada	367	49
United Kingdom	369	91
United States	233	52
\$2,500.		
Canada	826	432
United Kingdom	819	463
United States	473	206
\$4,000.		
Canada	1,594	1,148
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\$10,000.		
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\$20,000.		
Canada	11,829	11,063
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\$30,000.		
Canada	19,196	18,230
United Kingdom	18,564	18,208
United States	14,170	13,316

Q - What commodities are rationed in Canada?

A - Tea; coffee; sugar; margarine; jam; jelly; honey; corn syrup; maple syrup; molasses; and maple sugar; canned fruit; butter; and meat are rationed. Gasoline is also rationed, and many luxury goods are unobtainable.

Q- How large are the rations?

A- One and one-third ounces tea, five and one-third ounces coffee, one-half pound sugar, and one-half pound of butter each week; one choice twice a month from a wide variety of jams, jellies, honey, marmalade and other spreads for which the rations vary from six to twelve fluid ounces; one to two and one-half pounds meat each week. Automobile owners are entitled to 40 units of gasoline yearly, each unit having a present value of three gallons, for non-essential passenger cars. Owners of essential and commercial vehicles obtain gasoline on the basis of proven individual requirements.

Q- How do the new taxes hit the taxpayer's pocketbook?

A- A single Canadian, earning \$25. a week, receives less than \$20. in his pay envelope after tax and minimum savings have been deducted. If he is married with two children, and has an income of \$2,500. a year, for example, his net income is \$2,065.

Q- What other taxes do Canadians pay?

A- Taxes have increased to such a degree since the outbreak of war that a package of 20 cigarettes now costs 33 cents. There is a 30% tax on candy and chewing gum; a tax of 25% on furs, photographic supplies and insurance premiums, and a 25% tax on night club, dance hall and similar entertainments, for example. The excise duty on spirits has been increased to \$11. a proof gallon, and taxes on cigarette papers, tubes, and cigars have been increased. Postage rates have been increased by one cent per cover.

Q- How much salvage has been collected in Canada?

A- The national salvage division of the Department of National War Services recorded that 385,712,020 pounds of salvage material were collected and marketed during the 27 months from May 1, 1941, to July 31, 1943.

Q- How much food is Canada exporting?

A- Canada is one of the great food-producing countries of the world. The gross value of her agricultural production has increased from approximately \$1,205,000,000. in 1939 to more than \$2,000,000,000. in 1942. Exports of food products, tobacco and its products, and animal and fish products from Canada to the United Kingdom alone exceeded \$263,000,000. in 1942. Canadian farmers are supplying Britain with 85% of her bacon requirements in comparison with from 1% to 22% before the war. Canada's current contract with Britain calls for 675,000,000 pounds of bacon during the current year.

Valued at \$400,000,000., Canada's wartime exports to date of some two billion pounds of bacon and additional pork products are greater than the total bacon and pork exports of the two decades from 1919 to 1939.

Canada is also meeting contracts in 1943 to send 100,000,000 pounds of cheese and 9,000 long tons of dried egg powder, as well as large quantities of wheat and flour, fish, dried fruits and vegetables. Canada sends 15,000 tons of wheat to Greece every month, and in addition has extended a \$10,000,000. credit to Russia covering purchases of Canadian wheat and flour.

How large are the rationals?

One and one-third ounces tea, five and one-third ounces coffee, one-half pound sugar, and one-half pound of butter each week; one choice grade of meat from a wide variety of meats, including poultry, mutton, lamb, and beef, which the rationals vary from six to twelve pounds each week; one pair of shoes and one pair of socks each week. Automobile owners are entitled to 40 miles of gasoline yearly, each unit having a present value of three dollars, for non-essential passenger cars. Owners of essential and commercial vehicles obtain gasoline on the basis of proven individual requirements.

How do the new taxes hit the taxpayer's pocketbook?

A single Canadian, earning \$25 a week, receives less than \$20 in his pay envelope after tax and minimum savings have been deducted. If he is married with two children, and has an income of \$2,500 a year, for example, his net income is \$2,000.

What other taxes do Canadians pay?

Taxes have increased to such a degree since the outbreak of war that a package of 20 cigarettes now costs 35 cents. There is a 30% tax on candy and chewing gum; a tax of 25% on tires, photographic supplies and insurance premiums, and a 15% tax on night clubs, dance halls and similar entertainments, for example. The excise duty on spirits has been increased to 40% a proof gallon, and taxes on cigarette papers, tubes and cigars have been increased. Postage rates have been increased by one cent per cover.

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Q- How many wartime day nurseries are in operation in Canada?

A- Since the equal-cost agreement, as between the Dominion and the provinces, was entered into and signed by Ontario and Quebec in July and August of 1942, 19 nurseries have been approved and put into operation. Thirteen of these are in Ontario, and the remaining six are established in Montreal. Alberta, the third province to avail itself of the plan, signed the agreement in September, 1943.

Q- Is voluntary work for women organized in Canada?

A- Yes. Volunteer work of Canadian women has been given support by the Department of National War Services, through its women's voluntary services division, by means of women's voluntary service centres in Canadian cities and towns. The W.V.S. has successfully used the so-called "Block Plan" of contacting householders in cities and towns to obtain their assistance and co-operation in voluntary projects.

Q- What is the distribution of womanpower in Canada?

A- Women over 14 years of age (1941 census).....	4,240,000
Women in industry (at January 30, 1943).....	1,152,000
Engaged directly or indirectly in war industry.....	255,000
(approximately)	
Farm women (at January 30, 1943).....	830,000
Women students (at January 30, 1943).....	309,000
Other women, including non-farm housewives.....	1,629,000
(at January 30, 1943)	
In the armed services.....more than.....	33,090
Considered unemployable.....	300,000

Q- How is civilian defence organized in Canada?

A- Air Raid Precautions in Canada is a nation-wide plan, organized, directed and co-ordinated under the Minister of Pensions and National Health by the office of the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions, with headquarters at Ottawa. By June, 1943, A.R.P. was in operation in 649 communities, with an enrolment of 247,028. More than 50,670 women are serving with A.R.P. units throughout the nation.

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Q- What is the distribution of womanpower in Canada?

Women over 14 years of age (1941 census).....	2,340,000
Women in industry (at January 30, 1943).....	1,125,000
Employed directly or indirectly in war industries (approximately).....	252,000
Farm women (at January 30, 1943).....	500,000
Women students (at January 30, 1943).....	300,000
Other women, including non-farm housewives (at January 30, 1943).....	1,669,000
in the armed services.....	33,000
Considered unemployed.....	300,000

Q- How is civilian defense organized in Canada?

A- Air Raid Preventions in Canada is a national plan, organized, directed and co-ordinated under the Minister of National Health and Welfare by the Director of Civil Air Raid Preventions, with headquarters at Ottawa. By June, 1943, A.R.P. was in operation in 64 communities, with an enrollment of 247,000, more than 50,000 women are serving with A.R.P. units throughout the nation.