

REFERENCE PAPERS

Mr M Cullen

WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD, OTTAWA

No. 16

November 17, 1943.

ps

WAR SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| I. | Air Raid Precautions..... | 2 |
| II. | Army and Navy Veterans in Canada..... | 3 |
| III. | Boy Scouts..... | 4 |
| IV. | Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs..... | 4 |
| ① V. | Canadian Legion War Services..... | 5 |
| ② VI. | Canadian Red Cross..... | 5 |
| VII. | Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters..... | 7 |
| VIII. | Girl Guides..... | 7 |
| ③ IX. | Knights of Columbus..... | 8 |
| X. | National Salvage Division, Department of National War Services..... | 9 |
| XI. | Navy League of Canada..... | 9 |
| ④ XII. | Salvation Army..... | 10 |
| XIII. | Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division, Department of National War Services..... | 10 |
| XIV. | Women's Voluntary Services Division, Department of National War Services..... | 11 |
| XV. | Young Men's Christian Association..... | 13 |
| XVI. | Young Women's Christian Association..... | 14 |

The following is a partial survey of Canadian war service organizations, arranged in alphabetical order. Additional organizations are discussed in Reference Paper 13, "Canadian Women In The War," of August 4, 1943.

**AIR RAID
PRECAUTIONS**

Air Raid Precautions in Canada is a nation-wide plan, organized, co-ordinated and directed under the Minister of Pensions and National Health by the office of the Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions, with headquarters in Ottawa. The underlying policy of the plan is based upon a study of civilian protection made by a special inter-departmental committee of the government appointed in March, 1938, which inquired into and reported on non-military measures to be adopted against the possibility of air attacks, bombardment, sabotage or other forms of hostile action. The committee's report, submitted just prior to the outbreak of war, was adopted as the blueprint upon which an overall plan was organized and set in motion.

Actual implementation of air raid precaution measures is a local responsibility, to be assumed voluntarily by local authorities and citizens in their own interests and for their own protection.

A decentralized plan of organization and administration, providing for the most efficient operation of precautionary measures, has been adopted. Committees familiar with local needs have been set up in each of the nine provinces, and responsibility for organization and administration in areas considered to be subject to the risk of enemy attack has been assumed by the relevant provincial authorities. Necessary authority for this purpose has been delegated to the provincial Premiers concerned, or their designates.

The Department of Pensions and National Health has been authorized to make expenditures out of special war appropriations for the purpose of providing small credits to the provinces for initial organizational expenses, literature, and other printed matter required by A.R.P. workers and the general public. The Department is further authorized to procure and make available to the provinces certain equipment essential to the carrying out of precautionary measures, and to assist in defraying, within prescribed limits, a substantial part of the expenditures incurred by municipalities within areas considered to be subject to the risk of enemy attack.

A compensation scheme, similar to Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various provinces, has been adopted by the Dominion government for A.R.P. workers who are killed or injured in the performance of their duties, or, in certain instances, while engaged in training. Administration of these measures is vested in the Canadian Pension Commission. Total injury allowances of \$1,631.14 had been made to A.R.P. workers up to March 31, 1943. Included in the compensation scheme are provisions for medical care, hospitalization, and allowances for the injured A.R.P. worker and his dependents, or, in the case of death incurred as a result of enemy action while engaged in the performance of duties, pension for the dependents of such A.R.P. worker.

Provincial A.R.P. committees have full jurisdiction over local A.R.P. or civil defense organizations under the federal scheme. In all matters pertaining to air raid precautions, including aid in the form of financial assistance, equipment and supplies, the Dominion government deals directly with the provincial committees and not with individual municipalities or local A.R.P. organizations.

Up to July, 1943, the Dominion government had spent \$4,683,152.25 in assisting organization of provincial and local A.R.P. groups, and \$416,456.61 for equipment and supplies distributed to the provinces. The estimate for the current fiscal year, ending March 31, 1944, is \$6,589,650., including \$2,700,000. for equipment ordered in 1942 but not delivered and other equipment required during the present year; \$2,250,000. for civilian respirators; and \$800,000 for assistance to the provinces and municipalities.

600 towns now
2nd stage
place protection
now have
- 3 -
equipment
268,000
7 1/2 min

By June 10, 1943, A.R.P. had been organized in 649 communities throughout the Dominion, with a total enrolment of 247,028. More than 50,670 women are serving in the organization. Respirators have been supplied, free of charge in the case of voluntary workers and others within areas designated as subject to the risk of enemy action who cannot afford to pay for them, and at a small charge to others. Approximately 40,000 bottles of dried blood serum have been distributed to strategic points in Canada and Newfoundland for the use of the armed forces and civilians if necessary, and A.R.P. and Red Cross workers in every district and command have knowledge of their availability.

Air raid posts are established for approximately every 25,000 persons, and plans for disaster relief, and evacuation in the case of coastal areas, are ready to function should the need arise. Transportation and communication facilities have been studied with a view to their use in the most efficient and advantageous manner during any emergency period. In these and other phases of precautionary measures, A.R.P. works closely with Red Cross groups.

Precautionary measures for the nation's railways have been set in motion, and an Aircraft Detection Corps, organized by the Royal Canadian Air Force, co-operates effectively with A.R.P. More than 20,000 "spotters" now take part in the activities of the Corps on both coasts and throughout other strategic areas.

Joint air raid precautions have been worked out in areas along the Canada-United States boundary. Single civilian defense plans are operating in the twin cities of Niagara Falls, and in the Fort Erie-Buffalo and Windsor-Detroit areas.

Because of changed war conditions, the Dominion government has recently decided not to ask the citizens of certain areas, formerly considered subject to definite risk of attack, to maintain their A.R.P. organizations in a state of constant readiness. The areas affected include the provinces of Ontario, and that part of Quebec west of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. There will be no relaxation of precautionary measures in British Columbia, the Maritime Provinces, or that part of the province of Quebec east of the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. It is also recognized that communities may decide to continue the organizations, in areas where there is now considered to be little risk of attack, as auxiliaries to existing bodies protecting life and property.

ARMY AND
NAVY VETER-
ANS IN
CANADA

This association was incorporated September 20, 1917. Its club houses located throughout the country provide recreation and entertainment facilities for men of the Canadian armed forces and their allies, and ladies' auxiliaries provide a major portion of the staff and make arrangements for various activities of the organization.

Illustrative of these activities is the personal counsel service provided at club houses, which has been instrumental in helping service men to arrive at solutions to many personal problems. Officials of many branches meet incoming trains and distribute cigarettes and refreshments to groups of travelling servicemen.

All branches have special committees for obtaining cigarettes for overseas shipment, and ladies' auxiliaries provide consignments of knitted goods and other essentials for parcels, as well as sending clothing to bombed-out victims in Britain. Hospital committees pay regular visits to military hospitals.

Dominion headquarters of the association in Ottawa maintains a complete pensions adjustment service, which deals with all questions arising from pension applications and adjustments, re-establishment and rehabilitation problems in co-operation with government departments.

The association has also actively assisted in organizing civilian defence corps, and has taken an active part in war savings certificates and Victory Loan campaigns.

BOY SCOUTS

At the last annual Scout census, compiled October 31, 1942, the total number of Scouts in the Canadian Association was 85,729. This represented a very considerable decrease in membership under the previous census, attributable to the enlistment of many Scouters, Rovers and older Scouts in the armed forces.

Outstanding among Scout war work activities have been the collection of salvage and the contribution to various funds of the proceeds of its sale, and special training for A.R.P. duties in communities throughout Canada. In some communities the Scouts initiated the collection of salvage, in others they assumed full responsibility for the drive at the request of municipal authorities, and in larger centres they have co-operated with local salvage committees. One salvage collection effort, in particular, was attended by outstanding results. A Toronto Scout troop collected salvage which realized proceeds of \$1,800. with which the group purchased a fully-equipped ambulance for the R.C.A.F.

Scouts have made special collections of medicine bottles for military hospitals and of magazines and books to provide reading matter for the armed forces. Many Scouts in Canada planned and carried out Victory Garden projects in 1943 and others are "spotters" in the civilian Aircraft Detection Corps.

In Toronto, district Scout leaders instructed about 50 women members of the Red Cross Food Administration Corps in outdoor cooking. The Halifax Boy Scouts Association in December, 1942, opened the Tweedsmuir Room, a recreational centre for former Scouts and Scouters now in the armed services, as well as providing its camp facilities for the use of naval personnel.

Canadian Scouts have contributed \$38,734.42 to the Baden-Powell Chins-Up Fund, raising the money through the sale of salvage and in numerous other ways. Originally designed for relief of British Scout war victims, the Fund's purpose has been enlarged to include assistance for Scouts in occupied Europe as soon as the German invaders are ousted from these areas. An outstanding Canadian contribution to the rehabilitation of Scouting in Europe will be the printing and distribution, in five languages other than English, of Lord Baden-Powell's book, "Scouting for Boys". It will be printed in Flemish, Polish, Norwegian, Netherlands, and Czechoslovakian.

During the war Scout and Cub Mothers' auxiliaries, Group ladies' auxiliaries and other associated organizations have knitted and sent forward to Britain covers and quilts for use as shelter blankets.

CANADIAN
FEDERATION
OF BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN'S
CLUBS

This Federation is composed of 41 clubs established at various centres across the Dominion. Members are women who are fully engaged in some business or professional pursuit but who devote much of their spare time and energy to war service.

The Federation was one of the first organizations to donate an ambulance to the Red Cross. Within each club, Red Cross groups are constantly engaged in war work. Blood donors and workers on War Finance Committees are numerous in the clubs, and the members have played a further important role in supplying good, used clothing for the use of bombed-out British victims.

In one respect, the Federation has made a unique contribution to the people of Britain. Army units were forced to abandon their musical instruments on the beaches at Dunkirk, and were unable to obtain replacements. In response to an appeal by the President of the British Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Canadian Federation shipped many instruments overseas. Hundreds of harmonicas were included in the donation. The Federation has representatives on four of the five Regional Boards of the Employment Commission, as well as appointees on Local Boards. As members of the Boards, the representatives act in an advisory capacity to the employment offices across Canada. The members have been splendid purchasers of war savings certificates and stamps and Victory Bonds, and have generally contributed in large measure to the national war activity.

CANADIAN
LEGION WAR
SERVICES

Organized in October, 1939, Canadian Legion War Services is one of the four voluntary organizations authorized by the Canadian government to render auxiliary services to the fighting forces, and it also provides educational services to troops in Canada and overseas. At the present time, more than 50,000 members of Canada's overseas army, including units of the 1st Canadian Division in Italy and reinforcement units in North Africa, are being serviced by the Canadian Legion War Services.

Since the organization commenced its activities in November, 1939, and up to December 31, 1942, there were 136,953 registrations for educational courses. In addition, it handled 322,791 personal service cases. During the same period there was a total attendance of 20,735,437 in the 518 recreation huts built or leased by the organization, and 13,895,177 in the 81 dry canteens. The Legion also maintains 1,773 libraries and has more than a million books in circulation.

The organization has distributed nearly two million magazines, 36 million sheets of notepaper, 16 million envelopes and 40 million cigarettes; it has sponsored 17,681 concerts, dances and smokers, with an attendance of over four million troops, and 33,113 picture performances, with a total attendance of nearly 10 million.

The organization has held 7,151 individual religious services in its huts, with an attendance of over one million.

Covering practically every phase of war relief work, the Canadian Red Cross Society has enlisted the voluntary assistance of some 2,096,600 persons, including 1,239,300 adults and 857,300 junior members, in 31,789 branches throughout Canada. The bulk of these are working at knitting and sewing of comforts and supplies for the armed forces, hospital patients and civilian relief; packing parcels of food for prisoners of war; operating blood donor clinics; or serving in one of the four Red Cross Corps.

The Society also sponsors classes in home nursing and first aid through the voluntary assistance of graduate nurses. In order to utilize to the fullest degree the home nursing and first aid facilities of the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association, the two organizations have recently co-ordinated these services under a joint board.

There are about 750,000 women, in some 10,000 groups and Red Cross workrooms, making and packing comforts and supplies. More than 21,278,370 articles of hospital supplies, comforts and relief clothing have been shipped overseas during the war and up to the end of 1942 by the Society. Several million articles have been distributed in Canada and Newfoundland.

Provision of food parcels for Canadian and British prisoners of war is one of the major activities of the Red Cross. By the end of 1942 about 3,000,000 food parcels had been packed in Canada. Five packing plants are now in operation - at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg - each plant packing 20,000 parcels weekly. It is estimated that 100,000 parcels a week will cost \$13,000,000 in 1943. A budget of \$5,500,000 for the packing of prisoners of war food parcels was set by the Society for 1943, and the balance above this budget will be paid for by the British, Australian and other Allied Red Cross Societies.

To supplement food rations for prisoners of war in any country, the national Red Cross Society is permitted, under conditions laid down by the Prisoners of War Convention of Geneva, 1929, to send food in two ways:

- (1) By shipping bulk supplies to the prisoners' chosen camp leader;
- (2) By making collective shipments of identical individual parcels, not personally addressed, through the International Red Cross in Geneva.

The Canadian Red Cross parcel is uniform and standard, weighing 11 pounds. Its contents vary slightly from time to time, but usually consist of the following 16 articles:

Radcliffe

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| Whole milk powder | - 1 lb. | Sardines | - 8 oz. |
| Butter | - 1 lb. | Raisins | - 8 oz. |
| Jam or marmalade | - 1 lb. | Dried prunes | - 8 oz. |
| Pilot biscuits | - 1 lb. | Sugar | - 8 oz. |
| Cheese | - 4 oz. | Tea (or coffee) | - 4 (or 6) oz. |
| Corned Beef | - 12 oz. | Eating chocolate | - 8 oz. |
| Pork lunch meat | - 10 oz. | Salt and pepper | - 1 oz. |
| Salmon | - 8 oz. | Soap | - 2 oz. |

During 1942, approximately 800 tons of chocolate bars and 2,635 tons of dried whole milk were purchased for prisoners of war parcels packed in Canada. Laid down in Geneva, each parcel costs about \$2.50. The overseas office of the Canadian Red Cross also sends "capture" parcels of clothing and toilet articles to each Canadian prisoner of war and internee after his camp is known.

Blood donor clinics of the Canadian Red Cross have been established in 37 centres, and two mobile units are reaching points where clinics have not been established as well as going into industrial establishments. Voluntary donations from men and women have been increasing steadily each month. In 1942, 181,000 donations were received, and the rate of donations has increased in 1943. An objective of 12,000 a month has been set for 1943. Each donation takes 450 cc., or about 3/4 of a pint, of blood.

Volunteer women workers are engaged in supplementing next-of-kin parcels for prisoners of war in cases where these are underweight for some reason. In some cases postal censors have removed prohibited articles and the Red Cross brings these parcels up to standard weight with comforts and articles.

The Canadian Red Cross Corps was formed early in the war to provide a trained and disciplined body of volunteer women workers, wearing identifying uniforms, to be available for Red Cross and other forms of national service. By March, 1943, the Corps numbered 100 detachments with 4,300 members. It operates through five sections - Transport Service, Nursing Auxiliary Service, Office Administration Service, Food Administration Service, and University Training detachments. Corps members are part-time volunteers. Many former members have gone on active service with the three Canadian women's services, and some with uniformed women's services in Britain. The first contingent of the Corps to be sent outside Canada arrived in Britain in February, 1943, and others have gone since.

About seven members of the overseas Corps have been on duty as hospital welfare workers with Allied forces in the Mediterranean area, undertaking duties designed to raise the morale of soldiers. They participate in instructional duties, supply reading matter, comforts and supplies, and write letters.

The Nursing Auxiliary Service takes an active part in military hospitals, blood donor clinics and A.R.P. work, and its members are generally prepared for war and emergency service.

The Food Administration Corps provides nourishment for donors in blood clinics, performs canteen and lunchroom duty, and provides hot lunches in some cafeterias.

The Office Administration Service does work for the Red Cross and for government or other civilian services when needed.

The Transport Service assists in Red Cross and civilian duties.

Several women volunteers help to staff the Red Cross Enquiry Bureau at Ottawa, through which is provided such information as is in accordance with International Red Cross policy.

While carrying on its war duties, the Canadian Red Cross Society maintains several peacetime services, which are all operated through volunteer committees. Expenditures of the Society for 1942 totalled \$12,737,606.41.

Authorized by Order in Council P.C. 76-1656, of March 3, 1942, to fill an urgent need for blitz fire fighters in the United Kingdom, the organization of the Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters overseas marks the first occasion on which a firefighting unit from North America has proceeded to the British Isles for wartime duty. The Corps is carrying out its duties in four target cities of southern England, attending to both blitz and lulltime fires.

Organization, recruiting and training in Ottawa became the responsibility of the Department of National War Services, with the Minister directly in charge. From among several hundred volunteers across the Dominion, the authorized strength of 400 was selected, representing 107 municipalities. Through the courtesy of the City of Ottawa, the men were billeted at an Ottawa fire hall, free of charge, while training and being equipped. They were posted overseas in groups from 40 to 80 men, between June and December of 1942.

Two-thirds of the strength is composed of trained firemen, including fire chiefs, assistant fire chiefs and all degrees of lesser ranks. The unskilled personnel, including several university graduates, were selected for adaptability to firefighting work.

The personnel is made up of five men from Nova Scotia, three from Prince Edward Island, four from New Brunswick, 30 from Quebec, 287 from Ontario, 27 from Manitoba, 22 from Saskatchewan, 12 from Alberta, and 32 from British Columbia. Flight-Lieutenant Gordon E. Huff, M.M., formerly fire prevention officer for the Winnipeg Command of the R.C.A.F., and prior to that fire chief of Brantford, Ontario, was made commanding officer of the Corps, commencing duties February 16, 1942.

On arrival in England the men attended a fire college course and now maintain their efficiency by constant training and competition, as well as through active duty. In addition to specialized wartime training, the Canadian firemen are taking commando courses and army and marine school lectures.

While in England, the Corps members are billeted in lodgings taken over by the British Government, and are under Army discipline and rationing. Members of the Corps receive the same pay and pension benefits as members of the Canadian Army, and rehabilitation after the war in former civilian occupations is subject to the same conditions as prevail for the armed forces.

More than 64,000 Girl Guides throughout Canada are now contributing to the national war effort in numerous ways, in addition to carrying on their regular peacetime activities.

Their activities include the collection of vital salvage, helping in Red Cross workrooms and in day nurseries, aiding with Victory Loan campaigns, making donations to war relief funds, and in general contributing to the successful prosecution of the nation's war effort. Older girls are giving their services in canteens, blood-donor clinics and in local voluntary service centres. Since 1940, Canadian Girl Guides have been making clothing for the children of bombed areas and for refugees in Great Britain. They have already contributed more than \$11,000. to an Empire Guide Gift Fund, which has provided two air ambulances, a motor lifeboat, 20 motor ambulances, five mobile canteens, and a number of huts and quiet rooms for Empire and Allied armed forces.

The Girl Guides Association in Canada maintains an Emergency Service Training Program for all girls over 15 years of age, involving training in discipline, life saving, physical fitness, message corps and A.R.P. work, emergency cooking, and specialized study on home service, child care, transportation and land work.

In congested areas throughout Canada, new Girl Guide companies and packs have been established in wartime housing projects and in localities where community recreation is lacking. Many ex-Guides and leaders have enlisted in the W.R.C.N.S., the C.W.A.C., and the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division), and many others are serving in military hospitals at home and abroad.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

At the outbreak of war in 1939, the Knights of Columbus offered its services to the Dominion government and is now authorized, together with the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, and the Canadian Legion, to carry on auxiliary services work with the Canadian forces in Canada and overseas. These four organizations are charged with the exclusive task of serving in camp and barrack areas.

K. of C. services now include work in Hong Kong, Newfoundland, Labrador, Great Britain, Cairo, Alexandria, the Middle East, and with Canadian fighting forces in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

Under the direction of the Department of National Defence, which co-ordinates the activities of the four organizations, the services of the Knights of Columbus have provided in many ways, in training centres and in active service fields, for the comfort and well-being of the men and women of the armed forces and the Merchant Marine.

In army camps, air force training centres, and naval stations, as well as in downtown recreation centres, facilities have been established in buildings made available by the organization or by the Defence Department to provide entertainment and recreation in the leisure time of those on active service. Development and organization of sports programs and outdoor games, provision of reading rooms and libraries, free motion pictures and indoor entertainment are included in the wide scope of activities.

Canteen service has been operated where required under a special contract with the Department of National Defence, which provides for non-profit operations, part of the profits being paid to the units serviced and the full balance being placed in a Government-operated trust fund to be used at the conclusion of hostilities for the benefit of servicemen and women and their dependents.

In addition to providing recreation facilities and co-operating with the Chaplain Services in looking after the spiritual needs of the servicemen, the personal contacts of the supervisors in the field have done much to maintain the morale of the troops in training and on active service.

In Canada, the Knights of Columbus is present at all of the large camps in conjunction with one or more of the other organizations. Smaller centres are serviced by one organization, and the division of work is the responsibility of the Directorate of Auxiliary Services for the Army and corresponding branches in the Air Force and Navy.

The operation of hostels, particularly in congested coastal cities has been an important feature of the work, and the K. of C. operates projects on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, and in Newfoundland, London, England, Cairo and Alexandria.

In Great Britain supervisors of the four national organizations are attached to each unit of the Canadian forces, with each organization handling one-quarter of the work. One of the functions of the Knights of Columbus is the operation of a Hospitality Service, under which men and women on active service are enabled to spend their leave in hospitable homes of the people in the British Isles. Many thousands have already availed themselves of this service.

A Knights of Columbus supervisor was with the Canadian forces at Hong Kong and is still, under difficulties, carrying on his work in the prison camp there. Another supervisor is attached to the R.C.A.F. group operating in the Middle East, and under his supervision a recreation centre and a hostel are operated in Cairo and Alexandria.

With the landing of the first Canadian units in Sicily and Italy, eight K. of C. supervisors went along to carry welfare services to the troops there. The supervisors shared the dangers and hardships of the troops, some of them landing with the first assault parties engaged in the operations.

Since May, 1941, the Department of National War Services has operated the National Salvage Division, which functions in an advisory and informational capacity to about 1,640 Voluntary Salvage Committees operating throughout Canada.

The Division field staff embraces three provincial Supervisors, one each for Quebec, Ontario, and the four western Provinces; three provincial Organizers, one for each of the Maritime Provinces; 16 regional Organizers, operating under the direction of the three provincial Supervisors; and one Industrial Salvage Organizer.

During the twenty-eight months to August 31, 1943, approximately 400,000,000 pounds of war salvage materials of all kinds have been collected and marketed by Voluntary Salvage Committees throughout the Dominion.

The net revenue secured by Salvage Committees from the sale of salvage materials is donated either for auxiliary services for the armed forces in their respective communities or for recognized war charity funds. Gross revenues have totalled over \$2,500,000. since May 1941.

There is an ever-increasing need for the collection of war salvage materials throughout the Dominion, particularly fats and bones to produce vital glycerine for explosives; old tires and tubes to make reclaim rubber for military and essential vehicle tires; rags; scrap metal; and paper, wherever it can be economically collected.

Incorporated in 1917, the Navy League of Canada is charged by its charter with the responsibility for the well-being of all seamen and is the officially recognized body doing this special work. There are 15 divisions throughout the country, with each divisional president a member of the Dominion Council. Each division is composed of numerous branch organizations.

Since the outbreak of war, the special care of the Navy League has been Allied merchant seamen and naval personnel. The League operates about 20 clubs and recreation centres, located at Halifax, Sydney, Louisburg, Pictou and Digby in Nova Scotia; Saint John in New Brunswick; Three Rivers and Montreal in Quebec; and at Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia. It is estimated that more than two million men and women of the armed services and Allied merchant seamen have made use of the Navy League's facilities. At the Seamen's Club in Halifax alone there were almost one million on the attendance records.

From the time of its incorporation in 1917 the Navy League of Canada has promoted the Sea Cadet movement as a program for the development of boys and young men. Since the outbreak of this war, Sea Cadet activities have been considerably increased. Less than one year ago the enrolment was about 3,000, and there are now well over 12,000. The ultimate objective is 15,000.

The Navy League collects magazines throughout the country, which are sorted by volunteer workers and distributed among ships in port. In 1942 approximately 105,000 ditty bags, mainly for merchant seamen, were made by volunteers throughout Canada, and it is planned to distribute 150,000 during 1943. Another important phase of the Navy League's work is concerned with the providing and distribution of survivors' bundles, which are placed on ships in readiness for use by survivors of other ships picked up at sea. Various organizations make fur vests and wind-breakers for the Navy League, and thousands have already been distributed.

It is estimated that members and friends of the Navy League use about 60,000 pounds of wool a year in making stockings, sweaters, helmets, mitts, scarves, and other knitted comforts, and a large number of these are placed in ditty bags.

**SALVATION
ARMY**

In the four years since commencing operations of its Red Shield War Services, the Salvation Army has provided some 338,910,489 individual services to servicemen and women and their relatives in Canada and Newfoundland.

The first Red Shield hut was opened at Edmonton in the first month of the war, and there are now 120 service centres staffed by 600 persons. Regular Salvation Army officers assist on a part-time basis with war service, and all regional supervision of war service work is carried out by divisional commanders of the Salvation Army. Thousands of volunteer workers throughout Canada are on the staffs of Red Shield War Services centres.

The centres, including huts, canteens, hostels, and hostess houses in military camps and cities throughout Canada, provide such facilities as religious services, concerts, movies, lectures, libraries, indoor and outdoor recreation, personal services, and comforts. To all servicemen are extended special privileges at the 39 permanent home service centres and institutions in Canada.

There are also more than 40,000 women in the 1,400 branches of the Red Shield Women's Auxiliaries, who knit comforts and other necessities for the armed services and bombed-out persons in Britain, and sew and repair garments. They have been recruited from homes, lodges, clubs, business firms, banks, factories, churches, schools, institutions and the Salvation Army Corps itself.

There is a Canadian Red Shield club in London, England, which has been in operation since June, 1940, providing meals, accommodation, and recreation facilities for Canadian servicemen.

**VOLUNTARY
AND AUXILIARY
SERVICES
DIVISION,**

The Department of National War Services has as one of its chief Divisions that of Voluntary and Auxiliary Services. The principal functions of the Division are:

(1) - To supervise expenditures of moneys provided annually by the Dominion government for Auxiliary Services' activities in the three armed services. The sum of \$7,000,000 was set aside for 1942 expenditures, and it is anticipated that this amount will be exceeded for the current year, due to the larger personnel in all services, and also to the fact that Canadian servicemen and women have moved to war theatres farther removed from Canada.

The Directorates of Auxiliary Services for the Navy, Army and Air determine what services are required and designate the national organization to perform them. Budget to cover necessary services is submitted to the National War Services Funds Advisory Board, which recommends to the Minister of National War Services that funds necessary for the operation be provided to the national organization. Funds are then made available upon the Minister's approval.

WOMEN'S
VOLUNTA
SERVICE
DIVISIO
Departm
of Nati
War Ser

The individual collection of funds for war purposes, made by the Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. was discontinued and their war service activities, together with that of the Navy League in hostels, were provided from January 1st, 1942, by Public Treasury.

(2) - To promote, organize and co-ordinate different forms of voluntary assistance to the most effective use of personal services or material contribution for the prosecution of the war and the welfare of the nation. Throughout Canada some 70 Citizens' Committees have been organized and are acting as a co-ordinating group to provide necessary services on a community basis. Citizens' Committees, in structure, consist of an Executive Committee and various sub-Committees, which include all organizations related to voluntary functions in the community.

(3) - To administer the War Charities Act, under which all groups desiring to appeal to the public for funds for war purposes must register. This consolidates voluntary effort concerned with raising funds for auxiliary services work. There were registered under the War Charities Act and Regulations at the end of August, 1943, 4,427 War Charity Funds. In addition to the foregoing Funds, there are the Canadian Red Cross Society with 2,600 Senior Branches and numerous Junior Red Cross Auxiliaries, as well as many women's organizations whose several thousand branches reach into every phase of the national life.

The Division supervises the Prisoner of War program for the provision of amenities given by the Canadian Red Cross Society and the International Y.M.C.A., and other activities of all local organizations which raise funds for the purpose specified in the War Charities Act.

Appropriate periods at which to make appeals to the public for funds for war auxiliary projects and for social programs, for which appeals were made in times of peace, are spaced by the Division upon consultation with the Department of Finance in order that no interference may develop in respect to Government plans for the necessary financing of the war program.

An Inter-Service Library Council co-ordinates existing sources of supply, ensures the quality and adequate quantity of books, and plans the establishment of a system of zone libraries for the services.

The necessity for training personnel in Home Nursing and First Aid made it advisable and expedient to make the best and widest use of facilities of the St. John Ambulance Association in Canada and the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Minister of National War Services initiated meetings between the organizations, resulting in a basis of agreement whereby the two organizations would operate under a Joint Board, and the Minister later approved the plan.

The Department of National War Services, by Order in Council P.C. 8488 of October 31, 1941, established a Women's Voluntary Services Division to encourage and promote the organization, on a community basis, of women's voluntary services for war and regular civic welfare projects.

The national headquarters office in Ottawa serves in an advisory and consultative capacity to the many Women's Voluntary Services Centres operating in Canadian cities and towns. The local W.V.S. Centre serves its community as a manning pool or central registry for volunteers; keeps records of the volunteers' qualifications and experience, and places them where they can give the most effective service.

Financial arrangements for office rental and equipment are made by the local centre, while the national office supplies registration and credential cards, posters, literature and various forms. This material, furnished by the national office, establishes a uniform standard for all centres. A bulletin from the national office, containing items on various activities of the centres, provides a valuable medium for the exchange of ideas.

The Division of Women's Voluntary Services encourages the centres to maintain a flexible organization that adapts itself to supplying volunteers for all community as well as national war projects. The Division does not and will not replace or overlap existing organizations, but seeks the assistance of and lends assistance to all national organizations and local groups of women's organizations.

Voluntary effort has been more completely organized on a community basis in the several centres which use the "Block Plan" as a method of organization. Through the Plan many programs using volunteers are organized through block, sector and zone leaders and centralized under a block committee. Block leaders and other volunteers visit every home in their sector, bringing information on various projects, seeking support for these and bringing new volunteers into the centre. This community zoning system, similar to that in use by the Air Raid Precautions organization, forms an organizational and communications background for W.V.S.

Volunteers from W.V.S. have served in numerous projects including:

- Hospitality for men and women in the armed services;
- Hospitality for war workers;
- Salvage;
- Nutrition education;
- Sale of war savings certificates, stamps and bonds;
- Civilian defence;
- Comforts-canteen assistance, books and magazine services;
- Conservation of clothing and food information;
- Victory Gardens;
- Price Control;
- Rationing;
- General Health;
- Community Welfare projects;
- Volunteers for Wartime Day Nurseries;
- Volunteers for school communal food projects;
- Housing.

The Edmonton W.V.S. Centre recently collected 18,000 books for the I.O.D.E. through its Block organization, while the Mount Royal division of the Montreal W.V.S., through its block organization, recruited 1,800 blood donors for the Red Cross. Centres in Winnipeg and London, Ontario, are using the Block Plan to make collections for the annual Community Chest campaign for civic welfare work. Toronto, Fort Erie, and Edmonton centres have used the Block Plan to assist in the collection of salvage. Fort William W.V.S. used its Block organization in August, 1943, to distribute the third ration book. Edmonton used the W.V.S. centre Block Plan in the fourth Victory Loan, volunteers making the contact with householders and arranging to have bond salesmen call at homes wishing to make a purchase. The W.V.S. in Cornwall, Ontario, through its Block organization, contacted every home in making a survey for immunization of children against diphtheria, and as a result, 1,200 children were treated at a toxoid clinic. The first mass tuberculosis survey ever attempted in Canada was made at the request and under the direction of the Superintendent of the Saskatoon Sanatorium by the Saskatoon W.V.S. through its block organization, and 80% of citizens interviewed attended the clinic.

These examples indicate how fully volunteers working through W.V.S. centres have fused their services to achieve the ultimate objective - assisting Canada to do its full share in winning the war.

Women's Regional Advisory Committees of the Consumer Branch, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and the W.V.S. have cross-representation on their local committees in order to assure the closest collaboration.

Women's Voluntary Services Centres in Ontario and Quebec assumed responsibility for recruiting wartime day nursery volunteers in the areas where nurseries have been organized under the Dominion-Provincial equal-cost agreement, which went into effect in both provinces in July and

V
A
I
S
I
L
C
W

ING ME
ESTIA
SOCIA

August, 1942. Montreal and Toronto have provided training classes for volunteers for day nurseries. Several W.V.S. centres have set up day nursery committees representative of various interested local organizations to assist in obtaining volunteers to staff the nursery projects and secure toys and equipment.

Many men have taken an interest in the work of W.V.S. centres, at several projects, and some centres have men on their Advisory Boards. Others have registered and placed men for voluntary service. Public relations committees are organized by the centres to arrange use of the interpretative facilities of local business, the press and radio. These committees often have a Speakers' Bureau prepared to send a speaker to any organization or group which might assist voluntary work in the community.

The National Film Board has a library of films available for showing to groups, and the W.V.S. centres are assisting the Film Board in distributing these, and by training women as volunteer projectionists to show the films.

From the beginning of the war until September 31, 1942, the Canadian Young Men's Christian Association registered 95,815,046 attendances at "Y" activities, facilities and services. Besides carrying on its war services at 635 separate locations on the Canadian side of the Atlantic, the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has an overseas headquarters in London, guiding the work of Y.M.C.A. supervisors in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, India and Ceylon. There are approximately 1,040 full-time persons on the staff in Canada and overseas.

In its war services, the Y.M.C.A. has had the voluntary assistance of more than 6,700 women in Canada, Newfoundland and Great Britain - 4,900 in Canada, 150 in Newfoundland, and 1,769 in Great Britain at the end of 1942. Their services include providing a major portion of canteen assistance, arranging entertainment and planning hospitality, and providing personal services to men of the armed services and the merchant navy.

The Y.M.C.A. war services program covers five phases: physical, social and recreational, educational, religious activities, and personal services.

Fields of Y.M.C.A. war service operations embrace:

- I. Alaska:- On an island about 100 miles north of Prince Rupert, B.C., Y.M.C.A. provides one of the best service centres for Canadian air squadrons and Americans in the area.
- II. Canada:-
 - (1) 52 permanent Y.M.C.A. buildings are available to men in uniform for recreation, education, personal counsel, religious meetings, etc.
 - (2) 30 hostels, Red Triangle clubs, and leave centres across Canada.
 - (3) At 302 forts and outposts there are 294 centres serving army personnel, eight serving naval personnel.
 - (4) At 44 army camps and barracks in both basic and advanced training centres, there are "Y" huts or recreation rooms.
 - (5) 11 navy, army, and air force hospitals outside camps and air stations are visited by "Y" supervisors and given other services.
 - (6) Centres at 27 naval establishments, 20 ashore and seven afloat. At Esquimalt the "Y" operates a former hotel for naval ratings. "Y" work with the Navy is being increased gradually as new theatres of war open. "Y" supervisors are also on trans-Atlantic convoy service.
 - (7) Centres at 169 air stations, sub-stations, and detachments for the R.C.A.F. and the R.A.F. "Y" work with the air forces on the Canadian side of the Atlantic is larger in volume than with either the army or the navy.

- III. Newfoundland and Labrador:- The Y.M.C.A. is doing important work in servicing Canadian airmen and soldiers, and American servicemen at airports. At the new Goose Bay airport in Labrador the "Y" operates R.C.A.F. canteens, equipping them and providing supervisors.
- IV. Equipment and other facilities and supervisors are provided in India and Ceylon, and for men in action in North Africa, Sicily and Italy.
- V. United States:- The first Canadian "Y" centre to be established in the United States in this war is at Fort Benning, Ga., for the Canadian Parachute Battalion training there.
- VI. Hong Kong:- A Y.M.C.A. supervisor on duty in Hong Kong is now a prisoner of war, and carries on Y.M.C.A. activities with his fellow prisoners.

War work of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has been financed by the Canadian government since January, 1942. During 1942, the Y.M.C.A. had a sum of \$2,527,154. approved by the National War Services Funds Advisory Board. This sum is 38.6% of the total amount authorized for the organizations coming under the Board's jurisdiction.

The Y.M.C.A. is the distributing agent overseas for cigarettes sent overseas to Canadians in the armed services by the Overseas Tobacco League.

**YOUNG
WOMEN'S
CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION**

At the outbreak of war the Young Women's Christian Association offered to the Canadian government the services it had developed over a period of 70 years. Some of these services have been increased to meet special wartime needs.

There are now 119 Y.W.C.A. war service centres operating under the supervision of the National Y.W.C.A. War Services Committee. During the three month period, April-June, 1943, a total of 1,128,990 servicemen and women, and their relatives, used these facilities.

In 1939 there were only three persons on the payroll of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A., and by December, 1942, there were 246. This figure included staff for hostess houses, rooms registry and Farm Service Force camps, as well as 28 persons on the headquarters staff.

Most of the 44 Y.W.C.A.'s in Canada have provided dances, teas, and varied programs for members of the armed services. The Y.W.C.A.'s have adapted their programs to the particular needs of communities. In areas where new industries have been set up and where many girls moved into the area, informal programs have provided recreation facilities, craft classes, discussion groups, music appreciation, courses in cooking, and other courses on budgeting and buying. Personal counsel has also been of increasing scope and importance.

Specific war services have been assigned to the Y.W.C.A., by the Dominion and provincial governments. Since December, 1939, 38 hostess houses have been established at camp barriers, as meeting places for visitors to the camps.

Twenty-seven recreation centres have been established in barracks for women in the armed services, with "Y" supervisors in charge to help plan recreation and give personal services, and 14 barrack lounges have also been opened.

Three leave centres for women in uniform have been opened in St. John's, Newfoundland, and on both coasts in Canada, and five others are ready for opening during the Autumn of 1943. Clinics for children of servicemen are operated in several hostess houses through the co-operation of camp medical officers.

Room Registries and Travellers' Aid Bureaus have given noteworthy assistance. The Y.W.C.A. had the only experienced and trained personnel available to handle rooms registry work when the Wartime Prices and Trade Board commenced making housing surveys, and the "Y" contributed greatly to the success of the venture by placing a group of trained rooms registry secretaries at the disposal of the Prices Board. The Y.W.C.A. now operates a rooms registry service in five hostess rooms as well as in other centres.

The Y.W.C.A. is co-operating with authorities in Ontario and British Columbia in staffing, feeding, supervising, and providing recreation for girls from 16 to 20 years of age in Farm Service Force camps during the summer months. In 1941, 10 camps were established in the Niagara Peninsula fruit belt, and 15 were operated in Ontario in 1942. In 1943, Ontario extended the service to 28 camps, of which six were for high school boys. The Y.W.C.A. assumed responsibility for the supervision of nutritional service and housekeeping in the boys' camps.

British Columbia in 1943 sought the assistance of the National Council of Y.W.C.A. in planning a farm labor emergency program, and in co-operation with the Y.W.C.A. operated three camps for girls.

At the request of the federal Department of Labour the Y.W.C.A. has assumed responsibility for helping Japanese girls evacuated from the Pacific coast areas to find domestic service and adjust themselves in new communities. Because of its international character, the National Council of the Canadian Y.W.C.A. has had contact with the women internees in Canada and given them some service. It has also been of service to Canadians interned in other parts of the world.

The Canadian Y.W.C.A. has also provided staff and financial assistance to its sister organization in India, and money to the Chinese Y.W.C.A. for scholarship training and for support of work in unoccupied China. It has extended its work into the Caribbean area, sending a physical director to Jamaica and a staff member to open a new Y.W.C.A. in Trinidad. To help meet a request from the British Y.W.C.A. for assistance in the work of that organization, the Canadian National Council is raising a fund of \$100,000. for British service women, known as the Mrs. Winston Churchill Fund.

(This material may be reproduced, in whole or in part, with or without credit to Wartime Information Board.)

From Registrar and Traveler Aid Bureau have given
 authority assistance. The Y.W.C.A. had the only experienced and trained
 personnel available to handle rooming houses, and the Y.W.C.A. had the only
 and Trade Board commenced making housing surveys, and the Y.W.C.A. contributed
 greatly to the success of the venture by giving a group of trained rooming
 house proprietors at the disposal of the Trade Board. The Y.W.C.A.
 now operates a rooming house service in five houses as well as
 in other centers.

The Y.W.C.A. is co-operating with authorities in Ontario and
 British Columbia in setting, leading, supervising, and providing
 recreation for girls from 15 to 20 years of age in four service houses
 during the summer months. In 1931, 10 camps were established in
 the Niagara Peninsula, and 15 were operated in Ontario in 1932.
 In 1933, Ontario extended the service to 28 camps, of which 22 were for
 high school boys. The Y.W.C.A. assumed responsibility for the supervision
 of nutritional service and housekeeping in the boys' camps.

British Columbia in 1933 sought the assistance of the National
 Council of Y.W.C.A. in planning a farm labor emergency program, and
 in co-operation with the Y.W.C.A. operated three camps for girls.

At the request of the Federal Government of Canada, the Y.W.C.A.
 has assumed responsibility for helping women find employment from
 the Pacific coast areas to find domestic service and adjust themselves
 in new communities. Because of the international character of the
 National Council of the Canadian Y.W.C.A. has had contact with the women
 internees in Canada and given them some service. It has also been of
 service to Canadians interned in other parts of the world.

The Canadian Y.W.C.A. has also provided a staff and financial
 assistance to the state organization in India, and money to the Chinese
 Y.W.C.A. for scholarship training and for support of work in unoccupied
 China. It has extended its work into the Caribbean area, sending a
 physical director to Jamaica and a staff member to open a new Y.W.C.A.
 in Trinidad. To continue a project from the British Y.W.C.A. for
 assistance in the work of that organization, the Canadian National Council
 is raising a fund of \$100,000 for British service women, known as the
 Mrs. Winston Churchill Fund.

It is further to be noted that the Y.W.C.A. has been instrumental in
 the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the
 Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the
 West Indies, and in the Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the
 Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean area.

The Y.W.C.A. has also been instrumental in the establishment of the
 Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean area, and in the
 establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean
 area, and in the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and
 in the Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the
 West Indies, and in the Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the
 Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean area.

The Y.W.C.A. has also been instrumental in the establishment of the
 Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean area, and in the
 establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean
 area, and in the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and
 in the Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the
 West Indies, and in the Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the
 Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean area.

The Y.W.C.A. has also been instrumental in the establishment of the
 Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean area, and in the
 establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean
 area, and in the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and
 in the Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in the
 West Indies, and in the Caribbean area, and in the establishment of the
 Y.W.C.A. in the West Indies, and in the Caribbean area.

Y
W
C
A