

# REFERENCE PAPERS

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No. 13

August 4, 1943.

## CANADIAN WOMEN IN THE WAR

Women over 14 years of age in Canada.....		4,240,000
Women in industry (at Jan. 30, 1943).....		1,152,000
Engaged directly or indirectly in war industry at June 1, 1943.....	Approximately	255,000
Engaged in other industry (at Jan. 30, 1943).....		936,000
Farm women (at Jan. 30, 1943)...		830,000
Women students (at Jan. 30, 1943)		309,000
Other women, including non-farm housewives (at Jan. 30, 1943).....		1,629,000
Considered unemployable.....		300,000
In the armed services.....	More than	31,367
W.R.C.N.S.....	"    "	3,454
C.W.A.C.....	"    "	12,500
R.C.A.F. (W.D.).....	"    "	12,900
Nursing services.....	"    "	2,475
Female doctors in the armed services.....		38

Women have played an important part in making Canada the fourth largest producer of war supplies among the United Nations.

By June 1, it was estimated there were 255,000 women engaged directly or indirectly in Canadian war industry. This is more than double the 120,000 employed directly or indirectly in war industry in June, 1942.

Canada has been depending on women to a large extent to bring its new and immense war industrial machinery to peak output during 1943. The British minister of labor has estimated 80% of the jobs in industry can be filled by women, and although Canada does not anticipate reaching this proportion in industry as a whole, the percentage of women employees in some new war plants is steadily nearing this mark.

Many thousands of women also are engaged in other essential duties, such as teaching, nursing, and clerical, stenographical and professional tasks.

August 11, 1943

No. 13

WAR TIME INFORMATION BOARD LIBRARY

CANADIAN WOMEN IN THE WAR

1,280,000	Women over 16 years of age in Canada.....
1,282,000	Women in industry (at Jan. 30, 1943).....
252,000	Engaged directly or indirectly in war industry at Jan. 30, 1943.....
352,000	Engaged in other industries (Jan. 30, 1943).....
308,000	Women students (at Jan. 30, 1943).....
1,650,000	Other women, including non-Canadian housewives (at Jan. 30, 1943).....
300,000	Considers unemployable.....
21,367	More than
3,484	"
12,700	"
12,900	"
2,472	"
38	Remain doctors in the armed services.....

Women have played an important part in making Canada the fourth largest producer of war supplies among the United Nations.

By June 1, it was estimated there were 252,000 women engaged directly or indirectly in Canadian war industry. This is more than double the 120,000 engaged directly or indirectly in war industry in June, 1942.

Canada has been dependent on women to a large extent to bring the new and immense war industrial machinery to peak output during 1943. The British minister of labor has estimated 80% of the jobs in industry can be filled by women, and although Canada does not anticipate reaching this proportion in industry as a whole, the percentage of women employed in some new war plants is steadily

increasing this year. Many thousands of women also are engaged in other essential duties, such as teaching, nursing, and clerical, stenographical and professional tasks.

Registration  
and  
Advertising

In appealing to women to take up war work of various kinds, Canada has used a partial registration and has done considerable advertising 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 seriousness 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.

Women's  
Armed  
Services

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 order announced



on July 24 by Defence Minister Ralston establishing increased rates of pay for women in Canada's armed forces. Effective July 1, the order also makes new concessions regarding dependents' allowances.

The new pay plan increases basic rates from the former 66 2/3% of servicemen's pay to 80%. Trades pay for non-officers in each of the three women's services, which was formerly only two-thirds of the trades pay for servicemen, has been made the same as for servicemen -- an additional 25, 50 or 75 cents a day according to grade.

Under the new order, a servicewoman married to a serviceman may receive dependent's allowance, providing the total of her allowance and service pay does not exceed \$2,100. The allowance may not commence until six months after the date of marriage.

A clause providing for separation allowances enables the enlistment of many women who formerly had been prevented from doing so because they have dependent parents or other relatives. Dependents, other than husbands and children, of women in the armed services will be eligible now for the same rate of dependents' allowances as the dependents of servicemen.

Following a reorganization of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, early in May, 1943, C.W.A.C. officers are assuming duties on an equal footing with Canadian army staff officers.

This marks the first time in the history of any army that women have achieved a status equal with men. The changes, part of a plan to integrate the C.W.A.C. within the army, involve discontinuing the C.W.A.C. directorate in the adjutant-general's branch and inaugurating in the C.W.A.C. the posts of general staff officer (1st grade) and assistant adjutant-general.

Women thus are directing the women's army organization in every detail - training, housing, morale, etc. Lieutenant-Colonel Joan B. Kennedy, Victoria, formerly officer administering the C.W.A.C., has been appointed general staff officer (1st grade) in charge of training at defence headquarters.

Organized in September, 1941, the C.W.A.C. has enlisted more than 12,500 women and hopes to enlist another 35,000. More than 8,000



C.W.A.C. members have been used directly as replacements for men within the army organization.

Plans are under way to accommodate 1,400 recruits monthly, about double the present average. C.W.A.C. personnel are serving in Britain, the United States and Newfoundland.

To qualify for enlistment a candidate must be a British subject, of B or higher medical category, five feet or more in height, weigh not less than 105 pounds, have grade eight or equivalent education, be between 18 and 45 and without dependent children under 16 years.

There are more than 50 trades. The largest number of C.W.A.C.'s used in any single trade is in the category of clerks, including stenographers, typists, filing and accounting clerks. Approximately 37% are engaged in this type of work, in comparison with 9% as cooks, 7% as transport drivers, and 17% as other tradeswomen.

Girls who have no training in trades, office work or university laboratories are given the opportunity of taking training courses.

Training centres are established in Kitchener, Ontario, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, and Vermilion, Alberta.

Promotions are made from the ranks, and all candidates selected for officers are required to take officers' promotional courses at officers' training centres.

The Royal Canadian Air Force also is giving officers of its women's division increased responsibility. The appointment of the first woman wing officer in the R.C.A.F. was announced on May 11, 1943.

Established in July, 1941, the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) has enlisted more than 12,900 members and hopes to recruit another 25,000.

It was the first Canadian women's service organized in this war to release men for active duties and was the first service to send a contingent overseas.

To be eligible for admission, women must be between 18 and 41, have a medical category of A4B or higher, be five feet or more in height, have a minimum education standard of high school entrance and be able to pass appropriate trade tests. There are about 45 trades.

The newest trade, announced May 12, is a service patrol for escort duty on trains and patrols in large cities. A four-week training

R.C.A.F.  
(Women's  
Division)

C.N.A.C. members have been asked to contribute for the...  
the new organization.  
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the United States and Newfoundland.  
To qualify for enlistment a candidate must be a British subject,  
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less than 105 pounds, have grade eight or equivalent education, be  
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ographers, typists, filing and accounting clerks. Approximately 15% are  
engaged in this type of work in comparison with 25% as a whole. It is  
transport drivers and as a general requirement.  
Girls who have no training in trades, office work or university  
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Training centres are established in Kingston, Ontario, St. John's,  
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The women's trade announced May 12, is a service period for  
eight days of training and service in large cities. A four-week training

Women's  
Division  
Royal  
Canadian  
Air Force  
Established  
July 1941  
First  
Wing Officer  
Announced  
May 12, 1941



course for this is conducted at Rockliffe training depot near Ottawa and includes ju-jitsu, marksmanship and life-saving.

Applicants will not be considered for enlistment if they hold permanent civil service appointments or if they are married women with dependent sons under 16 or daughters under 18.

The duty of keeping a check on the position and course of every aircraft, surface ship or submarine - friendly or hostile - which approaches Canada's North Atlantic coast has been entrusted to carefully selected members of the R.C.A.F. (W.D.). These clerks-operational, as they are called, must be from 18 to 30 years. So secret is their work that the exact nature of their duties cannot be disclosed.

During March a group of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) overseas was assigned to the new R.C.A.F. bomber group which was organized in Britain in January, 1943. They are serving as clerks, stenographers, transport drivers, cooks and mess women.

Organized in June, 1942, the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service had a strength of 3,454 officers and ratings by July 30, 1943. About 110 are being called each week for ratings' training at Galt and Preston, Ontario. Officers are trained in Ottawa. "Wrens" and officers are replacing various categories of naval personnel in shore establishments at Ottawa, Halifax and Deep Brook, Nova Scotia. The W.R.C.N.S. hopes to enlist another 5,000 members.

The first "Wrens" to go on foreign service, a group of one officer and seven ratings, took up duties in Washington early in April, working for the naval member of the Canadian Joint Staff.

"Wrens" must be British subjects, from 18 to 45 years of age, without dependents and be willing to serve for the duration.

Officers are commissioned from the ranks and must be 21 years of age or more, while executive officers must be 25 years or more.

Captain Eustace Brock, R.C.N., who organized the service, has been succeeded by Acting Captain Dorothy Isherwood as director of the W.R.C.N.S.

Women's  
Royal  
Canadian  
Naval  
Service

courses for this is conducted at Rockville training depot near Ottawa and includes...  
Appointments will not be considered for consideration if they hold...  
Government civil service appointments or if they are married women with...  
dependents some under 18 or over 18.

The duty of keeping a check on the position and course of every...  
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During March a group of the R.C.M.P. (Women's Division) overseas...  
was stationed to the new R.C.M.P. border group which was organized in...  
Halifax in January, 1947. They are serving as clerks, stenographers...  
transport drivers, cooks and mess women.

Organized in June, 1946, the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service...  
had a strength of 1,150 officers and ratings by July 30, 1947. About...  
110 are being called each week for ratings' training at Galt and Preston...  
Ontario. Officers are trained in Ottawa, "Women" and officers are...  
placed various categories of naval personnel in shore establishments...  
at Ottawa, Halifax and Deep Water, Nova Scotia; the W.C.N.S. bases to...  
exist another 2,000 members.

The three "Women" to go on foreign service, a group of one...  
officer and seven ratings, took up duties in Washington early in April...  
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"Women" must be British subjects, from 18 to 35 years of age...  
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Officers are commissioned from the ranks and must be 21 years...  
of age or more, with executive officers must be 25 years or more...  
Canadian Service Branch, R.C.N. who organized the service, has...  
been successful in getting Canadian service personnel as director of the

R.C.M.P.

Women's  
Royal  
Canadian  
Naval  
Service

A new medical service of the Royal Canadian Navy was announced April 3 - a well baby clinic in Halifax, formed to supervise the growth and development of children of men of the navy. It is the first service of its kind to be offered by any of the armed services. Nursing Sister Elaine Ambery, a specialist in public health and children's diseases, is in charge and also makes regular visits to the homes of navy families. Doctors from leading Canadian hospitals conduct the clinic twice a week.

Nurses wearing Canadian war uniforms now total 2,475. The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps has enlisted 1,746 nursing sisters, including 25 dietitians, 61 physio-therapy aides, and 18 home sisters. There are 703 overseas.

The R.C.A.F nursing service has 293 on duty. Several are serving at the new R.C.A.F. base at Goose Bay in Labrador. The Royal Canadian Navy has 181 nurses serving temporarily under the R.C.N. medical directorate.

Three hundred Canadian nurses enlisted in the South Africa military nursing service shortly after the outbreak of war, and the majority renewed their yearly contracts. Only 43 have returned to Canada. Four recently went to the Middle East battlefront, attached to a South African desert general hospital, and are believed to be the first Canadian women to undertake war service in the Middle East.

There are 38 women doctors in the armed services, four with the navy, 21 with the army and 13 with the air force.

The director-general of the Canadian Army Medical Services announced during March that plans for the expansion of voluntary aid detachments (V.A.D.'s) had been made. V.A.D.'s now may be employed to comprise up to 25% of the nursing sisters on the strength of a home war nursing establishment and may volunteer for three types of service - service anywhere, in Canada or in their own localities. The age limit has been extended to include volunteers from 18 to 45 years of age.

Under the order the complete resources of the Canadian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association for training in home nursing and first aid in Canada are to be governed, controlled and administered by a joint board of management to consist of seven members.

R.C.N.  
Baby  
Clinic

Canadian  
Nurses in  
Service

V.A.D.'s



The chairman is to be appointed by the minister of national war services. Classes are to be conducted in the name of the two organizations, and joint certificates are to be issued to candidates.

During the six months prior to May 31, 1943, approximately 100,000 women became engaged either directly or indirectly in war industry and thus brought the total to about 255,000.

Women are supervising and directing munitions work as well as working on production lines.

Shipbuilding on both the east and west coasts is one of the latest industries to use womanpower. At a Pictou, Nova Scotia, yard about one third of the staff of more than 1,000 is women. They are rivet passers and checkers, ship painters and crane operators. They do everything from acetylene welding, draughting and electrical work to pipe fitting.

Inspection of munitions materials and of the finished products is the responsibility of the inspection board of the United Kingdom and Canada which employs 10,700 women examiners in Canada and 40 in the United States. The latter inspect gauges in the interests of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Of the 10,700, 463 are classified as skilled, 1,159 as semi-skilled, and the remainder as unskilled.

Thousands of women are engaged in essential jobs not classified as war industry — carrying on the vital businesses of food production, building, mining and transportation.

The percentage of women employed in canning factories rose in 1942 about 14%. Women went into fish filleting plants for the first time in 1942. One British Columbia canning plant employs about 50% women.

In packing plants women are trimming freshly slaughtered animals, handling heavy carcasses and hauling hand trucks. They are service station attendants, bread delivery drivers, nailers in box factories, employees in sawmills and shingle mills, pulp cutters. They are blacksmiths and bell-hops, and many are working on construction projects.

Railways in Canada employ women as car checkers and in round-houses at engine wiping, watching boilers and inspecting cars. Women

Women in  
Industry

In  
Essential  
Civilian  
Industry

The chairman is to be appointed by the Minister of National War Services  
and the members are to be selected from the ranks of the two organizations, and  
their functions are to be limited to candidates.

During the six months prior to May 31, 1942, approximately  
2,000,000 women became engaged either directly or indirectly in war in-  
dustry and thus brought the total to about 3,500,000.

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Shipbuilding on both the east and west coasts is one of the  
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everything from airplane welding, draughting and electrical work to  
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Inspection of war production materials and of the finished products  
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United States. The latter inspect engines in the interests of Canada,  
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Of the 3,500,000 women classified as skilled, 1,100,000 are  
skilled, and the remainder unskilled.  
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as war industry - carrying on the vital industries of food production,  
clothing, mining and transportation.

The percentage of women employed in war production has risen  
from about 1.5% in 1918 to 15% in 1942. This is a significant increase  
and shows the increasing importance of women in the war effort.

The war effort has created a new demand for women in the  
workforce. This demand has led to a re-evaluation of the roles of  
women in society. The war has shown that women are capable of  
performing a wide range of tasks and that their contributions are  
essential to the success of the war effort. This has led to a  
greater recognition of women's rights and a move towards equality  
in the workplace.

are employed in various base metal mines, coal mines and steel plants. The Steel Company of Canada is believed to be the first steel plant to employ women. The Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie employs women as inspectors, checkers, recorders and laborers.

Inaugurated in July, 1940, the War Emergency Training program of the federal Department of Labor had enrolled 35,018 women by the end of June, 1943, and more than 25,080 had completed training.

During June, 1,386 persons enrolled for full-time training in 117 industrial training centres; 538 of these (38%) were women.

Women in training at June 30, 1943: 670 in full-time and 137 in part-time industrial training centre classes; 748 in full-time and 69 in part-time plant school classes.

Industry commenced giving training under the government program April 1, 1942. By June 30, 97 plant schools had been approved.

Trades for which the program trains women include aircraft metal work and woodworking, aircraft overhaul, acetylene welding, bench work and fitting, electric welding, instrument making, industrial chemistry, mechanical drafting, inspection, power machine operation and radio assembly.

Women gradually are being given increased responsibility in supervising within plants, and hundreds have taken training under the supervision division of the war emergency training program.

Day care of children of war-working mothers has been a problem where industry is centred, particularly in the east. Although the Dominion government has not been urging married women with children to seek employment in industry thousands of mothers have become war workers and have found it difficult to place their children under adequate and skilled supervision.

Taking the initial step in providing for care of such children, the Dominion government obtained authority through an order-in-council passed July 20, 1942, to establish child-care facilities for war-working mothers in any province requesting such aid on a Dominion-provincial equal-cost basis.

Under the agreement, provincial ministers of public welfare





establish provincial advisory committees, which, in turn, establish local committees in any localities where projects are to be operated. The initiative for providing child care under the agreement lies with the province.

Day care of children has been progressing in Ontario and Quebec, which signed the agreements with the federal government in July and August, 1942, respectively.

Under the agreement, 18 wartime day nurseries had been approved, and 16 were in operation by July, 1943, - six in Toronto, one each in Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, Oshawa and St. Catharines, and five in Montreal.

Sixteen school projects have been approved under the Dominion-provincial plan for the day care of school-age children, 12 in Toronto, three in Hamilton, and one at Lakeview Beach, Ontario. The Ontario Board of Education is assisting in this work.

Women volunteers provide the major part of the staffs for child-care projects. Where women's voluntary service centres are organized as in Toronto, St. Catharines and Montreal, they assume the responsibility of recruiting and training volunteers. More than 300 have been trained in Toronto alone. Montreal W.V.S. has completed training one English class, has another under way and opened a French class June 8.

It has been the homemakers of the nation, more than 2,450,000 of them, who have formed the ranks of the volunteer army and through their various activities have helped maintain the high morale of Canadians.

During the last year, work of volunteers has been co-ordinated under the direction of the voluntary and auxiliary services division and the women's voluntary services division of the federal Department of National War Services.

With the encouragement and guidance of these divisions, 41 citizens' committee and 29 sub-committee voluntary service centres have been established to prevent overlapping of volunteer effort throughout the nation.

Volunteer  
Work

Women's  
Voluntary  
Services  
Division



The women's voluntary service centres have successfully co-ordinated voluntary support of the many national programs such as nutrition, salvage, housing, conservation, rationing, policing prices of consumer goods, encouraging increased war savings, staffing war-time day nurseries and planting of victory gardens.

More than 50,670 women have been organized for civilian defence in the federal air raid precautions organization. Thousands of women are engaged throughout Canada as "spotters" for the aircraft detection corps. Women's voluntary service centres, where organized, have recruited many new volunteers as "spotters" and for A.R.P.

Local programs arranged through voluntary service centres are mainly recreational, providing canteens, recreation centres, hospitality in homes, entertainment and comforts for the armed services.

Allocation and distribution of wool for use in designated organizations, the Red Cross, the I.O.D.E., the Navy League of Canada, the Salvation Army and the Canadian Jewish Congress, are handled by the women's voluntary services division.

Canadian women have been largely responsible for the success of the government's battle against wartime inflation.

Two weeks after the price ceiling was imposed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on December 1, 1941, the board enlisted the assistance of the nation's homemakers and business women in controlling prices. Representatives of 18 women's national organizations were consulted, and they promised the support of their groups, comprising approximately 1,500,000 women.

Women's regional advisory committees soon were set up as machinery to guard the price ceiling in each of the 13 administrative areas of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. There are 14 women's regional advisory committees (WRAC's). Montreal has separate English and French sections. The committees represent organizations and groups.

The committees, comprising more than 10,000 liaison officers, are responsible for giving consumers a thorough understanding of Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations; co-operating with the

Women Aid  
in Price  
Control

Women's  
Regional  
Advisory  
Committees

The women's voluntary service centers have been organized in support of the new national programs such as child nutrition, housing, health, educational, national, political, and consumer goods, assisting in the war effort, staffing war-time, etc. and planning of various projects.

More than 50,000 women have been organized for civilian defense in the Federal and state organizations. Thousands of women are engaged throughout Canada as "spare parts" for the aircraft industry. Women's voluntary service centers, where organized, have recruited many new volunteers as "spare parts" and for A.R.F. Local programs arranged through voluntary service centers are mainly recreational, providing courses, recreation centers, bus trips, etc. in homes, entertainment and culture for the armed services. Allocation and distribution of work for use in businesses and organizations, the Red Cross, the I.O.G.F., the Navy League of Canada, the Salvation Army, the Canadian Jewish Congress, are handled by the women's special services division.

Canadian women have been largely responsible for the success of the Government's efforts in the war effort. Two weeks after the first bombing was imposed by the Germans, the Board of War Control, established in December, 1941, the Board enlisted the assistance of the nation's housewives and business women in collecting and distributing of 15 women's national organizations were contacted, and they provided the support of their time, cooperation, and approximately 1,500,000 women.

Women's regional advisory committees were set up in each province to carry out the work outlined in each of the 15 administrative areas of the War Control Board. There are 15 women's regional advisory committees (W.A.C.) which have separate legislative and special sections. The committees represent organizations and groups.

The committees represent over 10,000 housewives and are responsible for the carrying out of a program independent of the War Control Board. They are responsible for co-operating with the

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Page 10

regional prices and supply representatives of W.P.T.B.; channelling consumer opinion to the consumer branch of W.P.T.B. in Ottawa; organizing sub-committees and arranging for corresponding members.

There are 195 sub-committees in towns of 5,000 population or more. There are 180 in towns of less than 5,000 which have named their representatives, 186 corresponding members in all.

Each local women's group has liaison officers who keep their groups fully informed on W.P.T.B. regulations and obtain opinions of group members. There are 3,238 local women's organizations with liaison officers.

A separate section of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board - the consumer branch - has been set up to establish a liaison between the W.R.A.C.'s and W.P.T.B.

Organized because women in Canada were eager to give service voluntarily in controlling prices, the consumer branch is likely to have a lasting effect on the shopping and marketing habits of the nation.

Canada is depending primarily on its homemakers to attain a high nutrition standard. Rationing and difficulties of manufacturing and distribution do not lighten the task.

In 1941 the Canadian Council on Nutrition made a diet survey which showed that many Canadians were being nourished improperly because of inadequate knowledge of food values. Following the survey, the government set up a nutrition service in the Department of Pensions and National Health to promote the improvement of the nation's health.

The Department of Pensions and National Health in 1942 sponsored the Swift fellowship in applied nutrition which provides the services of an outstanding home economist to work with key nutrition leaders and women's voluntary organizations in developing greater knowledge of food values.

Twenty-one national women's organizations in 49 cities are represented on the National Council of Women of Canada.

The five major Christian faiths represented by the Roman Catholic Church, the United Church, the Anglican Church along with the

Nutrition

Women's  
Organiza-  
tions

regional guides and other representatives of W.P.A. in Canada; or  
adviser to the national board of W.P.A. in Ottawa; or  
existing and continuing and working for corresponding members.  
There are 125 sub-committees in Canada of 5,000 members or  
more. There are 150 in each of the 100,000 which have names  
of their representatives, the corresponding members in all  
the local branches. The local branches are organized under their  
group fully informed of W.P.A. regulations and objectives of  
the group members. There are 125 local women's organizations with  
125 local officers.  
A separate section of the National Board and Executive Board - the  
national branch - has been set up to establish a liaison between the  
W.P.A. and the W.F.A.  
Organized women's groups have to give services  
voluntarily in controlled areas. The women's branch is likely to  
have a lasting effect on the changing and working habits of the  
nation.  
Canada is a country where the women's movement is active  
in its national standards. National and provincial organizations  
and districts do not have the same work.  
In 1941 the National Council on Women's Affairs was established  
which shows that many countries were being organized together  
over of the same kind of food values. Following the survey,  
the government set up a national council in the Department of Finance  
and National Health to review the progress of the nation's health.  
The Department of Finance and National Health in 1942  
reported the first findings in the national survey which provides the  
evidence of an increasing and increasing in the number of children  
born and women's voluntary organizations in developing countries.  
Knowledge of food values  
The first national survey was conducted in 1942 and re-  
ported on the national council of women's affairs.  
The first national survey on the progress of the nation's  
health and the national council, the national council shows with the

Lutheran and Greek Orthodox Churches, the Presbyterian Church and the Baptist Church have more than 500,000 active members of women's auxiliaries combining home and foreign services primarily for war work.

The combined services of lay women in these five groups call annually for budgets exceeding \$4,500,000. Women of the Protestant faiths work through their women's associations and women's missionary societies. They take on war services of all kinds and supply clothing, blankets and comforts as well as entertainment to civilians and men in the armed forces and their dependents.

In numerous instances women's auxiliaries have provided funds for the purchase of testaments and religious literature for the armed services and internees and for supplementary financial aid to chaplains in the services.

Generous grants also have been made to missions cut off from the countries which formerly supported them, to ministers and to refugees from enemy-occupied territory and to bombed churches in Britain.

About 52,000 Canadian Roman Catholic women are federated in the Catholic Women's League, organized on a national and diocesan basis, with 641 sub-divisions. Organized under a far-reaching wartime program, members co-operate with various war organizations in providing clothing and comforts and operate special service clubs and canteens in collaboration with the Knights of Columbus and other Roman Catholic auxiliary services.

About 9,000 Jewish women and girls are organized in the Hadassah Organization of Canada, through about 215 chapters, to assist in the war work of Canada, the Empire and Palestine. As well as supporting Canadian war activities and appeals, the organization is contributing to provide ambulances, canteens, a military base hospital and supplies for British soldiers in Palestine and the Middle East.

Representative of a large racial group in Canada, thousands of Ukrainian women belong to the Ukrainian Women's Association which has about 145 branches in six provinces co-operating in national and local war services. All members are receiving special instruction from

Baptist Church and other Protestant churches, the Presbyterian Church and the

auxiliary societies and their various committees for the work

The various activities of the women in these five groups will

annually contribute towards the 100,000 Women of the Protestant

Churches of the world, their women's societies and women's missionary

societies, through an ever increasing of all kinds and every kind

of service and sacrifice as well as an interest in children and men

in the great forces and their development

It is the hope of the women's societies that the women's societies have provided funds

for the purchase of instruments and other articles for the work

services and interests and for the purchase of financial aid to churches

in the services

Some of the work done by the women's societies in the past

the various articles have been sent to churches and to

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group leaders in war economy, wartime nutrition and family budgeting.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire has 40,000 members in about 900 Canadian chapters which spend annually about \$900,000 in war work alone, almost four times as much as the peacetime expenditure.

The Canadian Federation of University Women has about 2,840 members in 38 clubs engaged in practically every phase of war work apart from the federation and within the federation itself.

Six Junior Leagues in Canada, now comprising about 1,400 members, have been instrumental in organizing or supporting organization of several voluntary service centres. Many Junior Leaguers now are enlisted in the women's armed services or have undertaken other full-time war jobs.

More than 75,000 rural women are members of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada in 3,000 branches. Concentrating on improving their knowledge of home and community building, the members have influenced the lives of non-members in rural areas. As men and young women have left farms to go into the armed services and industry, the responsibility of mobilizing for increased agricultural production has fallen on older women.

Rural women are enthusiastic backers of all measures of food conservation and are eager to improve nutrition habits of the nation. Members have lengthened their working hours and cut social activities and while assuming increased home duties still contribute heavily as volunteers in providing comforts, clothing, food and entertainment for men and women of the fighting forces and for war guests.

The 1941 census listed about 996,500 women over 14 years of age living on farms in Canada, but this estimate has been lowered during the two years since the census was taken by the demands made on women by industry and the armed services.

Centralizing of volunteer services in most cities and in many smaller communities has enabled groups as well as individuals to work through the recognized war organizations such as the Canadian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade and the Young Women's Christian Association.

group leaders in war economy, wartime nutrition and family budgeting.  
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Members have lengthened their working hours and cut social activities  
and while seeking increased home utility with contribute heavily as  
volunteers in providing vegetables, clothing, food and entertainment for  
men and women of the fighting forces and for war workers.  
The 1918 census listed about 98,500 women over 14 years of  
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on women by industry and the armed services.  
Centralization of volunteer services in war circles and in many  
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through the recognized war organizations such as the Canadian Red  
Cross Society, the Red Cross Ambulance Association and Nurses and the  
Young Women's Christian Association.

Canadian  
Red Cross  
Society

The Canadian Red Cross has about 750,000 women working in more than 10,000 groups throughout Canada.

Since the war began in 1939, volunteer women workers have produced millions of articles of comforts, clothing and medical equipment for the fighting forces and needy civilians. More than 25,000,000 articles have been shipped overseas, 6,285,467 in 1942 alone. Total distribution to units in Canada was 1,333,945 articles and to Newfoundland 178,934 articles in 1942.

In five modern packing plants at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, volunteers are packing 100,000 food parcels a week for prisoners of war. Each food parcel has a value of 2,200 calories and costs about \$2.50 laid down in Geneva. More than 500,000 acknowledgments of prisoners of war parcels from the Canadian Red Cross have been received.

Red Cross blood donor clinics, now numbering about 36, are staffed largely by women volunteers who take temperatures, sterilize bottles, handle records and prepare refreshments furnished to the donors. During 1942, 181,091 donations were given through 33 clinics. The average number of weekly donations for 1942 was 3,482. The record so far in 1943 has been 8,355 donations in the week of March 13. The objective for 1943 is 12,000 donations a week. There are two mobile blood donor units in operation visiting communities not reached previously.

Disaster relief equipment of the Red Cross is concentrated on the east and west coasts, with approximately 14 mobile surgical units and 34 25-bed emergency hospitals stored at strategic points where they can be rushed to localities not equipped to handle great numbers of casualties.

There are about 4,903 women serving in Canadian Red Cross corps in transport, nursing auxiliary, office administration and food administration sections. There is also a university section. The first contingent to be sent outside Canada arrived in Britain early in February and included representatives of each section.

During the 48 years it has been giving courses in first aid and home nursing, the St. John Ambulance Association has given awards to more than

St. John Am-  
bulance  
Association  
and Brigades

The Canadian Red Cross has about 750,000 women working in more than 10,000 groups throughout Canada.

Since the war began in 1939, volunteer women workers have produced all kinds of articles of comfort, clothing and medical equipment for the fighting forces and needy civilians. More than 25,000,000 articles have been shipped overseas. In 1942 alone, 8,000,000 articles were sent to the front in Canada and 1,500,000 articles and 10,000,000 articles in 1943.

In five recent packing plants at Montreal, Toronto, St. John's, Winnipeg and Vancouver, volunteers are packing 10,000,000 parcels a week for shipment to war. Each food parcel has a value of \$1.00 and contains such things as jam, butter, coffee, tea, and other foodstuffs. More than 500,000 parcels of foodstuffs are shipped from the Canadian Red Cross to the front.

Red Cross first aid clinics, and ambulance units, are started largely by women volunteers who have received special training. During the war, the Red Cross has furnished first aid to the troops. During the war, 100,000 articles were given to the front. The number of articles of warlike necessities for the front was 1,000,000. The Red Cross has been a big contributor to the war effort. The objective for 1943 is 10,000,000 articles a week. There are two million articles in the Red Cross collection. The Red Cross has received 100,000 articles in the past few months. The Red Cross is concentrated in the front and rear areas, with a particular emphasis on the front. The Red Cross is working to help the front and rear areas. The Red Cross is working to help the front and rear areas. The Red Cross is working to help the front and rear areas.

706,000 men and women, and more than 321,000 of these have been given in the four years 1939 to 1942.

More than half the awards made in the last three years have been to women. In the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the service corps, are 124 nursing brigades and 103 ambulance brigades, with about 10,000 persons serving in them.

Y.W.C.A.

The national war services department of the Young Women's Christian Association in Canada has made its greatest contribution to the nation in providing hostess houses for the use of relatives and friends of servicemen and women and in establishing recreation centres in several barracks for men and women of the armed forces.

Eight new hostess houses were established during 1942 and early 1943. By May of this year there were 35. Three former hostess houses had been reclassified as recreation centres and hostess rooms. More than 60 weddings, 45 christenings, 27 confirmations and 17 receptions had been held in hostess houses by the end of 1942. There are three hostess rooms at St. Thomas, Ontario, Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and the Guelph, Ontario, wireless school.

During 1942 the Y.W.C.A. expanded the principle of hostess house service to provide recreation centres for the Canadian Women's Army Corps at 10 points.

A new project providing "overseas" establishments in Canada and Newfoundland was commenced in 1942 with the opening of three leave hostels at St. John's, Newfoundland, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. Authorization for a leave hostel at Halifax has been granted, the hostel to open when suitable quarters are obtained. The three centres provided 12,329 services to women in uniform during the first quarter of 1943.

Filling an increasing need, rooms registry services of the Y.W.C.A. for 1942 almost quadrupled those of 1941. Through Y.W. associations 40,922 persons were directed to inspected lodgings in 1942, compared with 12,413 in 1941. Hostess houses provided a rooms registry service also to 24,905 persons during the first 10 months of 1942, as compared with 3,906 for the whole of 1941.

100,000 men and women, and more than 251,000 of those have been given  
in the few years 1959 to 1961.  
More than half the awards made in the last three years have been  
to women. In the 25 years since 1936, the service corps, the  
154 nursing brigades and 10 ambulance brigades, with about 10,000  
persons serving in them.  
The national war services department of the Young Women's  
Christian Association in Canada has been the largest contributor to  
the nation in providing hostess houses for the use of relatives and  
friends of servicemen and women and in establishing reception centres  
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visited 12,389 service members in addition during the first quarter of  
1961.  
During an increasing number of rooms... service of the Y.W.C.A.  
for 1961 almost 40,000 persons were directed to hostess houses in 1961, compared  
with 12,389 in 1960. Hostess houses visited 10,000 service members  
also to 25,000 persons during the first 9 months of 1961, as compared  
with 3,906 for the whole of 1960.

Although the women's voluntary service committees and the consumer branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are endeavouring to meet the general housing need by co-ordinating rooms registry services, the Y.W.C.A. still plays an important part in the scheme. The mechanical side of Y.W.C.A. housing work has been reduced, and it now concentrates on training volunteers for inspection of lodgings and placing of tenants. The duties of the new rooms registry service do not affect the work done by the hostess houses and Y.W.C.A. rooms registry secretaries in finding rooms for service men and women and their dependents.

More than 19,000 service men and women and their dependants were placed in lodgings during the first three months of 1943 by Y.W.C.A. rooms registries throughout Canada, the figure representing an increase of 10,000 over the corresponding period in 1942.

For two years the Y.W.C.A. has taken part in the Ontario farm service force plan by operating and supervising farm service force camps for girls from 16 to 18 years. In 1942 these camps provided for 2,159 girls. The British Columbia government commenced in May organizing a farm service force patterned on the Ontario project and turned to the national Y.W.C.A. for assistance in operating and supervising the camps.

Under the Ontario government's plan, 54,300 persons were recruited in 1942 as farm workers, compared with about 40,000 in 1941. The plan for 1943 envisages use of 100,000 persons.

Arrangements have been made to use from 25,000 to 30,000 high school students from April 15 to October 15. Students who do well at their studies are granted leave of absence.

The Y.W.C.A. is prepared to extend increased services to "farmerettes" this year, providing accommodation, nutritious meals and recreation facilities, including a travelling library.

Canadian women are feeling the impact of war on their daily lives. They are finding it more difficult to obtain a wide selection in foods and other commodities. They are being urged to conserve household utensils and clothing, some of which are difficult, if not impossible, to replace. They are being rationed on sugar, butter, tea, coffee and

Y.W.C.A.  
Assists  
Farmers

Effect of  
War on  
Women

Although the women's voluntary service committees and the consumer branch of the Wartime Civil Control Administration are endeavoring to meet the general housing need by coordinating rooming houses, the Y.W.C.A. has an important part to play in the scheme. The most serious side of the Y.W.C.A. housing work has been the lack of a central organization for inspection of lodgings and placing of tenants. The duties of the new rooming service do not differ from work done by the Wartime Housing and Y.W.C.A. rooming service in placing rooming service for women and their dependents. More than 12,000 rooming service for women and their dependents were placed in lodgings during the first three months of 1941 by Y.W.C.A. rooming service throughout Canada, the figure representing an increase of 10,000 over the corresponding period in 1940.

For two years the Y.W.C.A. has taken part in the Ontario fair service force plan by operating and supervising fair service force camps for girls from 16 to 24 years. In 1941 these camps provided for 2,100 girls. The British Commonwealth Government commenced in May or June a fair service force program on the Ontario project and turned to the national Y.W.C.A. for assistance in operating and supervising the camps.

Under the Ontario Government's plan, 25,000 persons were recruited in 1941 as fair service force, compared with about 40,000 in 1940. The plan for 1942 estimates was of 100,000 persons.

Arrangements have been made to use from 25,000 to 30,000 high school graduates from April 15 to October 15. Students who do well at their schools are selected for service.

The Y.W.C.A. is prepared to extend its services to other provinces and to provide rooming service, supervision, and other services for these girls.

Canadian women are feeling the impact of war on their daily lives. They are being urged to conserve household and other commodities. They are being rationed on sugar, butter, tea, coffee and other commodities. Some of their work is not feasible to replace. They are being rationed on sugar, butter, tea, coffee and other commodities.



meat, but they are still able to plan their meals to include the highest food values in nutritious diets.

They have not been inconvenienced seriously yet by clothing regulations. Fashion styles have been restricted in the interests of textile conservation and labor saving. No luxury apparel, including among other things, evening dresses and wraps, negligees and specified sports clothing, may be manufactured now.

The first clothing simplification order which became effective in March, 1942, prescribed the fullness and length of women's skirts and coats and eliminated patch pockets, extra pleats and extra zippers. On the whole, however, wearing apparel had been cut to pattern for 1942 summer and winter styles, and the full effect of the order is being felt only this spring and summer. There is no rationing, but limited manpower and industrial priorities have restricted the availability of various materials.

most, but they are still able to give their names to include the  
highest total values in individual cases.

They have not been investigated separately by clothing  
category. Fashion styles have been restricted to the occurrence of  
textile association and labor, and the latter is not included  
among other things, except in cases and other respects and mentioned  
sports clothing, and is mentioned here.

The first clothing classification error which became effective in  
March, 1952, was the inclusion and listing of women's dresses  
and skirts and blouses, coats, hats, shoes and other accessories.  
In the whole, however, the error had been due to pattern for 1952  
sums and which were the full effect of the error being  
left only after the summer. There is no reason for this  
handover and transfer of patterns have occurred, the well-known  
of various materials.