

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES
OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister
Major-General L. R. LaFLÈCHE

Associate Deputy Minister
C. H. PAYNE

ANNUAL REPORT

REFERENCE
TO RED CROSS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
WAR SERVICES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1945



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1945

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INDEX

	PAGE
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	20
Canadian Government Travel Bureau	7
Citizenship Division	20
Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters	20
Department of Canadian Affairs	28
Department of Finance	29
National Film Board	29
Prisoners of War News Service	23
Salvage Division	25
Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division	8
Accountable Grants to Auxiliary Services	9
Canadian Red Cross Society	12
Canadian United War Services	13
Charities Co-ordination Board	17
Citizens' Co-ordinating Committees	11
National War Services Funds Advisory Board	8
St. John-Red Cross Joint Board of Management	12
War Charities Act	14
Voluntary War Relief Division	17
Canadian United Allied Relief Fund	18
Interdepartmental Committee on Voluntary Relief	17
National Clothing Campaign	19
Women's Voluntary Services	27

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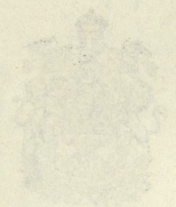
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INDEX

	PAGE
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	29
Canadian Government Travel Bureau.....	7
Citizenship Division.....	20
Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters.....	20
Directorate of Censorship.....	28
Government Office Economies Control.....	22
National Film Board.....	29
Prisoners of War Next-of-Kin Division.....	23
Salvage Division.....	25
Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division.....	8
Accountable Grants to Auxiliary Services.....	9
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	12
Canadian United Allied Relief Fund.....	13
Charities Co-ordination Board.....	17
Citizens' Co-ordinating Committees.....	11
National War Services Funds Advisory Board.....	8
St. John-Red Cross Joint Board of Management.....	12
War Charities Act.....	14
Voluntary War Relief Division.....	17
Canadian United Allied Relief Fund.....	18
Interdepartmental Committee on Voluntary Relief.....	17
National Clothing Campaign.....	19
Women's Voluntary Services.....	27

INDEX

Page	
29	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
7	Canadian Government Travel Bureau
20	Citizenship Division
20	Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters
28	Directorate of Censorship
22	Government Office Economics Control
20	National Film Board
28	Prisoners of War Next-of-Kin Division
25	Salvage Division
8	Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division
9	Accountable Grants to Auxiliary Services
12	Canadian Red Cross Society
13	Canadian United Allied Relief Fund
17	Charities Co-ordination Board
11	Citizens' Co-ordinating Committees
8	National War Services Funds Advisory Board
12	St. John-Red Cross Joint Board of Management
14	War Charities Act
17	Voluntary War Relief Division
18	Canadian United Allied Relief Fund
17	Interdepartmental Committee on Voluntary Relief
19	National Clothing Campaign
27	Women's Voluntary Services

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

OTTAWA, April 2, 1945.

Major-General the Honourable L. R. LaFlèche,
Minister of National War Services,
Ottawa, Ontario.

To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of National War Services of the Dominion of Canada for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1945.

L. R. LAFLÈCHE,
Minister of National War Services.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES,

OTTAWA, April 2, 1945.

NATIONAL TOURIST ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The National Tourist Advisory Committee which had been established at the end of the previous year as a result of a meeting of representatives of organizations identified with tourist industry, held a meeting at Windsor, Ontario, in September, 1944, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National War Services to consider all matters affecting the promotion of the postwar tourist industry. The chief development was the decision to set up postwar committees and associations throughout the Dominion, many of which have been seeking the advice and direction of the Chief of this Bureau in organizing their individual campaigns.

Another important decision was to undertake a limited amount of goodwill advertising in United States publications stressing postwar vacations in Canada. This advertising was regional in scope and included 169 insertions of small

NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

OTTAWA, April 2, 1945.

Major-General the Honourable L. R. LaFlèche,
Minister of National War Services,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the work of the Department of National War Services for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945.

During the period under review, there were two important developments as regards the composition of the Department. The Nationalities Division, as it was formerly known, was reorganized and the title changed to Citizenship Division, and the Division of Voluntary War Relief was established.

As both the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board are under the supervision of the Minister of National War Services but are not component parts of the Department, only brief reference is made to their activities.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau

Although it has been the continued policy of the Government to discourage travel for pleasure during the war, the present year witnessed a very substantial increase in the number of tourists who came to Canada. Representatives of all lines of business affected by tourist trade have reported on this encouraging development, and in anticipation of the early end of hostilities, are planning to take care of what is generally believed will be an unprecedented influx of visitors as soon as the facilities for travel increase.

In order to assure Canada of a large share of this trade, strong representations were made that the Federal Government should take the initiative in preparing to meet the keen competition which has been developing in Mexico, South America and other countries whose governments are already very active in publicizing the tourist attractions of their various countries, perfecting transportation and accommodation and in other ways preparing to make a strong bid to attract this lucrative business.

NATIONAL TOURIST ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The National Tourist Advisory Committee which had been established at the end of the previous year as a result of a meeting of representatives of organizations identified with tourist industry, held a meeting at Windsor, Ontario, in September, 1944, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National War Services to consider all matters affecting the promotion of the postwar tourist industry. The chief development was the decision to set up postwar committees and associations throughout the Dominion, many of which have been seeking the advice and direction of the Chief of this Bureau in organizing their individual campaigns.

Another important decision was to undertake a limited amount of goodwill advertising in United States publications stressing postwar vacations in Canada. This advertising was regional in scope, and included 169 insertions of small

advertisements in 25 leading United States dailies having a total circulation of 66,943,753 and 37 advertisements in 16 class, outdoor, teacher and travel trade magazines with a circulation of 2,956,356. The reaction was most heartening and letters of appreciation were received from officials of every province as well as others interested in the tourist industry.

MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS

While previously four maps were issued to show Canadian highways, railways, etc., a new highway map 20" x 36" was published, showing on one side the Eastern Provinces and on the other side the Western Provinces, replacing a former series of three maps showing Eastern, Central and Western sections separately. The new map, in addition to the economy effected by utilizing both sides of the sheet, is much more convenient for general use.

No other new publications were issued but constant changing of regulations outdated several publications, and in order to avoid a reprint they were brought up to date by the use of an insert printed at small cost.

A number of directives on the rationing of food and gasoline and other wartime regulations were issued in mimeographed form and widely distributed throughout the United States.

Press releases on the constantly changing regulations and other matters of interest to prospective visitors to Canada were frequently sent to newspapers and periodicals, transportation companies, automobile and travel clubs, tourist bureaus and travel agents throughout the United States and adjacent territories.

INCREASE IN ENQUIRIES

The total number of enquiries and requests for information received and serviced during the year was 16,788, an increase of approximately 88% over the number received during the previous year. In the same period, 79,578 pieces of literature were distributed, which also represents a substantial increase over the previous year.

ASSISTANCE TO TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS

The Chief of the Bureau participated in several important conferences in both Eastern and Western Canada, as also meetings of international travel organizations in the United States, all of which specifically related to postwar activities.

Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division

The Division of Voluntary and Auxiliary Services was created on September 30, 1940, to promote, organize and co-ordinate various forms of voluntary assistance in support of the war effort. Later its functions were specifically defined by Order in Council P.C. 8488 of October 31, 1941, to be:

"To administer The War Charities Act and the regulations made thereunder; to co-operate with all organizations registered under the Act, including such organizations as are, or may become, subject to the supervision of the National War Services Funds Advisory Board; and generally to promote, organize and co-ordinate different forms of voluntary assistance with a view to the most effective use of personal services or material contributions for the prosecution of the War and the welfare of the Nation."

NATIONAL WAR SERVICES FUNDS ADVISORY BOARD

The co-ordination of the war programme of the National Organizations, is effected with the advice and guidance of the National War Services Funds

Advisory Board, established by Order in Council P.C. 7273 of December 11, 1940, and subsequent Orders in Council. An Overseas Committee of the Advisory Board was appointed in July, 1942, to act for and report to the Board on matters affecting Auxiliary Services for Canadian Forces Overseas.

The functions of the Advisory Board and its Overseas Committee are briefly:

1. To consider applications for permission to conduct national appeals for funds and for grants from the Public Treasury for War Services;
2. To examine the receipts and expenditures, for such period as it deems fit, of any organization seeking authority to conduct a national appeal or a grant from the Public Treasury for War Services Funds;
3. To consider the amount sought by public appeal or from the Public Treasury and what disposal of the said Fund is proposed;
4. To consider the activities and services which an organization proposes to render and is rendering in the ordinary course of its activities;
5. To advise the Minister of National War Services as to whether or not the moneys heretofore procured by the organization have been wisely and properly expended, and as to whether or not it is in the national interest that the organization should conduct a further appeal or to receive grants from the Public Treasury;
6. To advise the Minister of National War Services whether the organization is conducting a service which merits the support of the Canadian public and whether, in the rendering of services, there is an overlapping in any way with any organization carrying on a similar service; and
7. To consider suggested dates for national appeals and advise the Minister in respect thereto.

Co-ordination of the programmes and appeals of the National Organizations has been facilitated through the following media: (1) Creation of the Canadian War Services Fund to co-ordinate the 1941 War appeals of the Canadian Legion, I.O.D.E., Knights of Columbus, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.; (2) Creation of the St John—Rer Cross Joint Board of Management (Order in Council P.C. 3439 of April 29, 1943) to co-ordinate the Home Nursing and First Aid Training programmes of both organizations and to combine their annual appeals; (3) Creation of the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund to co-ordinate the programmes and appeals of 11 separate Allied Relief Funds; and (4) Co-ordination of the 1945 appeals of the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund.

During the calendar year 1944 the Advisory Board and its Overseas Committee held ten meetings and approved 39 budgets totalling \$37,561,334.

ACCOUNTABLE GRANTS TO AUXILIARY SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

Upon the outbreak of war, the Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, Navy League of Canada, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. offered their resources to the Navy, Army, Air Force and Merchant Marine to be used for the comfort and welfare of Canada's Armed Forces wherever they might be located at home and abroad. These generous offers of assistance were gladly accepted by the Forces and the organizations therefore became responsible for the provision of such welfare projects and services as sports, recreation lectures, schools, reading rooms, entertainments, canteens, hostels, refreshments and other facilities.

Prior to 1942, these National Organizations obtained the funds necessary for their War Services programmes by public appeals. The rapid expansion of Canada's fighting forces called for a corresponding expansion of the services rendered by these organizations with a consequent increase in expenditure. Their services were so vitally important to the morale of the Forces that it became necessary to ensure that they would not be dependent upon the uncertainty of public appeals. Further, the War Financing programmes of the Government, through the medium of Victory Loan Drives and the sale of Savings Certificates, made it imperative to discontinue, as far as possible, national charitable appeals. Accordingly decision was taken by the Government to finance the War Services of these organizations by the means of Accountable Grants from the Public Treasury.

The procedure by which Accountable Grants are obtained was established by Order in Council P.C. 2199 of March 20, 1942, and subsequent Orders in Council. The funds to carry out the programmes requisitioned by the Forces are submitted by the National Organizations in budgets that must be approved by the National War Services Funds Advisory Board which exercises supervision over the expenditures. The Overseas Committee of the Advisory Board meets regularly in London to facilitate and supervise the work of the organizations outside Canadian territorial waters.

Accountable Grants during the present fiscal year were made available as follows:

Canadian Legion	\$ 4,945,616 64
Knights of Columbus	2,573,522 93
Navy League (Hostel operations only)	529,745 09
Salvation Army	2,376,886 60
Y.M.C.A.	4,001,690 58
Y.W.C.A.	541,268 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,968,729 84

As of January 1, 1945, these organizations were rendering services in 796 establishments in Canadian territorial waters, and were operating 50 hotels and clubs overseas as well as providing services in the United Kingdom and active theatres of War on the basis of one supervisor for every 600 men.

OVERSEAS VISIT OF DIRECTOR

The Director of the Division who is also Secretary of the Board, in November and December visited the United Kingdom to confer on financial matters with the Overseas Committee. Conferences were held with the Overseas Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the I.O.D.E., the Canadian Legion, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Y.M.C.A., and the Y.W.A.C., in respect of their services in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, also with the Canadian High Commissioner and the British Government in respect of contributions from Canadian voluntary agencies for the relief of distress in the United Kingdom.

CANTEEN SERVICES IN ACTIVE THEATRES OF WAR

Under authority of Order in Council P.C. 93/2993 of April 13, 1943, recoverable advances in the sum of \$1,405,170 have been paid to the Y.M.C.A. to enable that organization to purchase supplies for resale in canteens operating in active theatres of war beyond the United Kingdom.

By agreement between the Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, and Salvation Army, the Y.M.C.A. became their purchasing agent for canteen supplies in War areas. The responsibility for accounting for the loans from the Public Treasury, etc., rests with the Y.M.C.A. Regular audited financial statements

are submitted to this Department and these indicate that all advances will be recovered ultimately. This arrangement had assured a steady supply of Canadian foods and confections for our Forces in action.

CO-ORDINATION OF PURCHASING—SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT

The appointment of a Co-ordinator of Purchasing who serves without salary but who receives actual and reasonable travelling expenses was authorized by Order in Council P.C. 769 of February 8, 1944.

This appointment was the outcome of requests from the Auxiliary Services organizations and the Defence Departments that the Department of National War Services should provide machinery to co-ordinate their sports and recreational requirements for the Canadian Forces.

Requirements for our Forces overseas are given the highest priority and the activities of the Co-ordinator have assured orderly purchasing and supply for the overseas theatres and for the Forces stationed in Canada.

CO-ORDINATION OF MAGAZINE COLLECTIONS

Early in 1943, it became apparent that owing to the shortage of paper and the overloading of the mails to Canadian Forces overseas, more reliance would have to be placed on voluntary collections and bulk shipments of magazines if the ever increasing demand for current reading matter was to be met. In many localities depots had been operated by volunteers under the auspices of Citizens' Co-ordinating Committees for the collection of magazines. Steps were taken to centralize collection in zone depots in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver. By an arrangement with the Post Office Department, post offices throughout the Dominion were instructed to receive and forward to these zone depots personal contributions of magazines.

Monthly shipments now exceed 160,000 copies of current publications packed in cartons standardized as to contents and size and are forwarded through the Canadian Red Cross. Distribution overseas is made by the supervisors of the Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and Y.M.C.A.

Recently this service has been extended to include troop ships. Adequate supplies are maintained at Halifax and Quebec to ensure ample reading matter for troops en route from the United Kingdom.

CITIZENS' CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEES

The promotion and development of voluntary services, together with the planning for the effective use of personal services or material contributions is essentially a community project.

The preceding paragraphs contain an explanation of the functioning of voluntary services on the part of the National Organizations which, however, represent relatively only a proportion of the Canadian public.

If voluntary war services were to be developed on a scale adequate to meet the off-duty requirements of members of the Armed Forces and to maintain civilian morale, organization on a community basis was essential. This was effected through the setting up of Citizens' Co-ordinating Committees in various centres. Some 70 Committees are operating, comprising outstanding citizens in all walks of life. It is significant that without exception these Committees enjoy the confidence of their communities and have obtained the full support of all local War Organizations which are automatically members. The operation of the Committees not only makes for the total mobilization of voluntary services in their respective communities but the elimination of overlapping as a result of carefully planned programmes designed to meet the changing exigencies of the war.

An outstanding development of this work has been the creation and financing of Civilian Volunteer Concert Parties, which provide live entertainment for the Armed Forces in camps and barracks throughout Canada. It is estimated that an average of 200 shows are played weekly in Canada to soldier audiences. One Committee alone reports 2,722 shows played since the beginning of the war to audiences totalling 2,117,495, and that the Volunteer Parties travelled 192,172 miles in that period.

Representatives of the Citizens' Co-ordinating Committees were called to a conference under the auspices of this Division on January 22nd to 25th, 1945, for the purpose of discussing local war service programmes, present and future, and developing ways and means of maintaining voluntary war services at a high level. The Department of Veterans Affairs arranged for a number of their Rehabilitation Committee Chairmen to lead discussion on services in the post-discharge period. Important conclusions reached at the conference will be used by the Citizens' Co-ordinating Committees as a guide for their future activities.

Representatives of the National Organizations were also in attendance, thus making possible a review of the voluntary war services on a national basis.

ST. JOHN-RED CROSS JOINT BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The arrangement between the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Canada whereby they pool their resources for training in Home Nursing and First Aid, as authorized in Order in Council P.C. 3439 of April 29, 1943, continues most satisfactorily.

The Joint Board of Management, which consists of a neutral Chairman, a secretary and four representatives of each organization, meets regularly. Sub-Committees of the Joint Board have been established in each Province for the purpose of carrying out all directives of the Board.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF SERVICE CLUBS IN CANADA

Representatives of all Service Clubs of Canada were called together late in 1944 to consider the value of forming a national body to co-ordinate their various war and postwar activities. As a result a National Advisory Council of Service Clubs was created and much research has been undertaken which will be of value to the Service Clubs in planning their future activities.

FICTION LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CANADIAN FORCES

As a result of consultations with officials of the Departments of National Defence and Transport, arrangements were completed whereby satisfactory provision was made for Fiction Library service to members of the Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine. The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, the recognized agency through which such service would be rendered, was given authority to conduct a money-raising campaign which exceeded its objective of \$300,000.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Owing to difficulties which were constantly arising out of obligations to other Departments which affected the budgeting and financial control exercised through the National War Services Funds Advisory Board, this Division at the request of the Canadian Red Cross Society became the official channel of communication between that Society and other Government Departments having a direct interest in Red Cross activities.

An Interdepartmental Committee in an advisory capacity was formed and one of its first duties was to survey the situation with respect to supplies and

funds to meet the greatly increased demand upon Canada for food parcels for Allied prisoners of war in Europe. In May, 1944, the scope of the Interdepartmental Committee was widened to include questions relating to voluntary relief.

On June 10, 1944, by Order in Council P.C. 156/4433, the Canadian Red Cross Society received approval to increase the packing and shipping of prisoner of war food parcels from 100,000 weekly to 190,000, thereby enabling Canada to fulfil a joint undertaking between the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Societies of the Commonwealth and the United States to provide one food parcel per month for Allied prisoners of war in Europe and Canadian and other Commonwealth prisoners of war and civilians in the Far East. The approved programme provided for:

80,000 parcels weekly for Canadian and British prisoners of war in Europe

80,000 parcels weekly for Allied prisoners of war in Europe

30,000 parcels weekly for Canadian and other Commonwealth prisoners of war and civilians in the Far East

190,000 parcels weekly

This Order in Council authorized the Department of National War Services to take into consideration payments by the Canadian and the Commonwealth Red Cross societies, all of whom had expressed a desire to contribute financially, and payments by any Allied Government desiring to make a like contribution to reimburse the Canadian Red Cross Society up to \$5,000,000 in the fiscal year 1945. Under this arrangement the Department reimbursed the Commonwealth Red Cross Societies and Allied Governments contributing the cost of 1,714,856 parcels shipped to Allied prisoners of war in Europe and 103,000 parcels shipped to other Commonwealth prisoners and internees in the Far East. Due to inability to make satisfactory arrangements with the Japanese Government for the shipment of parcels to the Far East, it was never possible to implement fully the programme of 30,000 parcels weekly for that theatre of war and consequently only 103,000 parcels were forwarded.

The Canadian Red Cross Society established packing plants at Hamilton, London, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg. Many thousands of Red Cross volunteers rendered continuous outstanding service in the preparation of these parcels.

The Blood Donor's service of the Canadian Red Cross Society yielded 1,000,000 donations of blood in the calendar year of 1944. This important war activity attracted several thousand volunteers, including doctors and nurses, all of whom gave constant and reliable service, the significance of which is reflected in the unit cost of \$1.00, probably the lowest in the world.

Early in the War, at the request of the Government, the Canadian Red Cross Society agreed to handle the shipping of all Voluntary Societies for Canadian Armed Forces abroad, for Canadian prisoners of war and for civilian relief beyond Canada, thereby obviating innumerable transactions which otherwise would have been necessary if the shipping of each of many hundreds of Canadian organizations had been handled on a separate basis. Canadian organizations in this field benefit materially thereby as all expenditure connected therewith was borne by the Red Cross. To facilitate this service the Department of Trade and Commerce issued a special blanket export permit.

CANADIAN UNITED ALLIED RELIEF FUND

Acting on the advice of the National War Services Funds Advisory Board, this Division submitted to the Allied relief funds a plan for the co-ordination of their appeals through a Canadian United Allied Relief Fund. This plan was

adopted and a War Charity registration was granted to the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund on September 22nd, 1944. All Allied relief funds became members in the co-ordinating fund but provision was made for them to maintain their separate identity and have separate registration under the War Charities Act.

Upon creation of the Division of Voluntary War Relief in May, 1944, the responsibility for co-ordinating purchasing of relief supplies and bringing together various Departments and inter-governmental agencies concerned in different aspects of voluntary relief was transferred to that Division. However, the consolidation of war relief appeals, the objectives of such appeals, the allocation of the proceeds and the enforcement of the provisions of the War Charities Act remained with the Division of Voluntary and Auxiliary Services, which acts upon the advice of the National War Services Funds Advisory Board in such matters.

In October, 1944, the National War Services Funds Advisory Board recommended that the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross Society should be used in meeting Allied relief requirements for 1945. Conferences with the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund resulted in an agreement whereby the Canadian Red Cross would include an Allied relief objective of \$9,000,000. In their March, 1945, appeal, and would expend these funds at the request of the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund and its member Funds in accordance with approved budgets.

In addition, each Allied relief fund, being separately registered under The War Charities Act, was authorized to carry on local money raising activities throughout the year, except during the period of the national campaign. Moneys raised by these methods will be retained and spent by each Fund subject to approval of the National War Services Funds Advisory Board.

CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENEMY HANDS

The Division exercises supervision of the provision of amenities by Canadian voluntary organizations for Canadian prisoners of war in enemy hands.

The Canadian Y.M.C.A., through its membership on the World's Committee of the International Y.M.C.A., is a partner in the rendering of religious, educational and recreational services to prisoners of war. A grant of \$100,000 from the public treasury in the present fiscal year made it possible for the Canadian Y.M.C.A. to reimburse the World's Committee for services rendered to Canadian prisoners in Europe.

The Canadian Legion Educational Services, under an arrangement with the International Red Cross, established a depot in Geneva, Switzerland, through which educational courses and supplemental text booklets are distributed to Canadian prisoners in Europe. In a number of cases university courses have been conducted. The cost of this service is a charge upon the accountable grants from the public treasury.

The Canadian Prisoner of War Relatives Association continued throughout the year the sending of special amenities to Canadian prisoners in Europe and rendered invaluable advice and consolation to anxious relatives in Canada.

A reserve of funds is being held by the I.O.D.E. and the Winnipeg Co-ordinating Board for the purchase of cigarettes and tobacco for shipment to Canadian prisoners in the Far East when transportation can be arranged.

WAR CHARITIES ACT

The War Charities Act and Regulations are administered under the Director by the Registrar of War Charities. A War Charity Fund is defined in the Act as "any Fund having for its object, or among its objects, any purpose, charitable or otherwise, arising out of or connected with the War". According to the

Act, no person or group may directly or indirectly solicit or make any appeal to the public for donations or subscriptions in money or in kind for any War Charity Fund unless registration is obtained under the Act or written permission is granted by way of single-function permit.

Each War Charity Fund, before registration is obtained, must satisfy the Minister of National War Services that adequate provision has been made for the establishment and control of the Fund and its ability to meet the requirements of the Act and Regulations. The Act provides that the Fund shall be administered by a committee of not less than three persons and that adequate books of account shall be kept and that accounts shall be audited at such intervals as may be prescribed by the Minister. It is also provided that each War Charity Fund shall open a separate trust account and shall furnish to the Minister a duly audited statement, certified by a professional practising accountant, at the end of each year.

Each applicant for registration must submit to the Department an application in writing, signed by at least three members of the organization, whose signatures must be duly witnessed, setting out in complete detail the name of the organization, the number of its branches, if any, the name of the bank in which the money is to be deposited, the amount of money it expects to collect, the manner in which such moneys are to be collected, objects upon which such moneys are to be spent and the estimated cost of operation. Before application is granted, great care and consideration is given to the question of the bona fides of the personnel, the manner in which such moneys are to be collected and the need of the services expected to be rendered.

The number of registrations in good standing on March 31st, 1945, totalled 3,670 main Funds and branches. This total does not include the branches of the Canadian Red Cross Society which, under a special arrangement, operate under the national registration.

Annual Audited Statements Required

The Act and Regulations require from each of the registered funds a yearly audited statement as of December 31st in each year, covering the total receipts and disbursements accruing to the fund during the calendar year immediately preceding the report. Such statement must be accompanied by a certificate from a professional practising accountant. The other type of financial statement required covers single function events only. This statement must be sent to the Department within one calendar month from the date of the event, and must show the gross receipts and expenditures. This report is carefully scrutinized in order to see that there is full compliance with the provisions of paragraph 15 of the Regulations which stipulates that no registered War Charity Fund may stage a single project, such as a carnival, bazaar, show, exhibition, or other entertainment, unless the estimated cost of such special project shall not exceed 25 per cent of the gross proceeds. It is by reason of these requirements that the Department is able to assure to the public that the maximum benefit resulting from these appeals will accrue to the objects of the particular War Charity Fund.

The method of raising money by these War Charity Funds is diversified and ranges from drives by and through campaigns on the radio, newspaper, publicity and donations from organizations and individuals. There are also a great number of employees' organizations that make regular donations to war charity objects under the payroll deduction plan. Again, throughout the year, the funds stage diversified money raising projects, such as dances, concerts, socials, teas, bazaars and sporting events. In fact, it would seem that wherever the citizens of Canada congregate, some part or all of the proceeds derived are directed towards some war charity object.

The war charity objects adopted by the funds are as diversified as the method of raising money in support of these objects. The most popular seems to be amenities for the troops overseas and aid for bombed-out victims in war-torn areas in Europe, the principal recipients in the latter case being the women and children of Great Britain.

Other Funds have concentrated on securing material for the making of women's and children's clothes, and the women members have put in endless hours in making these garments and in doing so, exercised the noted ingenuity of the Canadian women to ensure that, when these garments were received, the women and children of the bombed-out areas would be as well clothed as they were during peacetime when such clothing was available in large quantities in their own land.

Many Funds have also provided mobile field kitchens for use in bombed-out areas in Great Britain. Others have donated ambulances for use in target areas which helped to alleviate the suffering by rendering immediate medical service to the wounded.

Appeals in Canada by United Kingdom Organizations

To co-ordinate all United Kingdom appeals for war charity in Canada, representations were made to the British Government to regulate appeals made in this country by British organizations for war charity. As a result, British Defence (general) Regulations, 1939, Regulation 79 (d) was passed and provided that:

"no person in the United Kingdom shall without permission of the Secretary of State make an appeal to persons outside the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man for charitable donations or promote a money raising fund for that purpose without the approval and consent of the Secretary of State of the Government of the United Kingdom."

Before any such appeal can be made in Canada, by arrangement, the Secretary of State for the United Kingdom submits for approval to the High Commissioner for Canada, the name of the organization in respect to such appeal. It is then submitted to the Minister of National War Services for approval.

Tax Exemptions

The Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue allow claims for exemption from the amusement and entertainment tax in the case where it can be shown that single money raising events, such as concerts, shows, exhibitions or other public entertainment, have been staged in aid of war charity. The close co-operation between these two Departments in this regard has materially assisted the Division in its task of administering the provisions of the War Charities Act.

Co-operation the Keynote

In administering the Act the Department has endeavoured to keep in mind that almost all these activities are conducted on a purely voluntary basis and motivated by the highest ideals. The Canadian people have proved to be most amenable and the voluntary workers of the Dominion have cheerfully accepted the regulations, which were deemed necessary in order to insure that the moneys so collected would be diverted into the proper channels at minimum cost of collection and administration. As a result, it has been found possible to guide the voluntary war endeavours of the Canadian people to the extent that overlapping has been avoided, immediate emergency events have been met, medical supplies have been provided wherever the need arose, and co-operation with other national governments, such as that of Great Britain, has been effected.

The purpose of the Act becomes more pertinent as further demands are made on the public. It is important that charitable funds available should be reserved for essential war services. Consolidation of effort rather than expansion is therefore stressed and co-operation is the keynote of administration in this regard. The return of personnel from active service and the prospects of their re-assimilation to civilian life, prompted the Department of Veterans' Affairs to encourage the creation of Rehabilitation Committees throughout Canada. With the co-operation of that Department it was decided to offer registration as War Charity Funds to the Committees so organized. Applications have been forwarded to all of them and registrations are being granted at a satisfactory pace.

CHARITIES CO-ORDINATION BOARD

Section 7 of The War Charities Act authorizes the appointment of a Charities Co-ordination Board to give advice to the Minister regarding the disposal of moneys and other assets of terminated War Charity Funds. The Board, which consists of three members, was appointed in 1942 and has dealt with nine applications for the disposal of funds. The activities of the Board will be greatly accelerated during the closing stages of the war when many Funds will find it impossible to pursue the objects for which they were registered, and will desire advice as to the final disposal of their assets.

Division of Voluntary War Relief

When it became apparent early in 1944 that participation of Canadian voluntary agencies identified with Allied relief would increase considerably following the liberation of Europe and require constant negotiation with the Interdepartmental Committee on Voluntary Relief, the Division of Voluntary War Relief was organized under authority of the Minister to function chiefly in relation to that Committee.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY WAR RELIEF

In November, 1943, at the request of the Department of External Affairs, an Interdepartmental Committee on Voluntary Relief was created under the chairmanship of the Minister of National War Services to clear voluntary relief requirements, co-ordinate purchase of supplies and bring together various Departments and governmental agencies concerned with different aspects of voluntary relief.

The functions of that Committee are to consider:

- (a) Voluntary relief questions and Red Cross functions in so far as they touch upon more than one Department of Government;
- (b) Questions referred to the Committee by Departments or by other Interdepartmental Committees or Canadian Red Cross concerned with relief; and
- (c) Questions arising out of the relation between Voluntary Relief and Relief under UNRRA.

With the appointment of the Director of this new Division, his duties were defined as follows:

- (1) To act as Secretary of the Interdepartmental Committee on Relief to our Allies, the chairman of which is to be the Minister of National War Services;
- (2) to deal with problems arising out of the proposed Canadian United Allied Relief Fund and including liaison with the National War Services Funds Advisory Board;
- (3) to be the channel through which Canadian voluntary agencies will route applications for export permits for relief goods and also permits from the Foreign Exchange Control Board to export funds to Allied countries;
- (4) to give general assistance to Canadian voluntary agencies in problems affecting purchases of supplies for Allied countries; and
- (5) other related duties.

The responsibility for the consolidation of appeals, the allocation of the proceeds, and the enforcement of the provisions of The War Charities Act remained a function of the Division of Voluntary and Auxiliary Services, which acts on the advice of the National War Services Funds Advisory Board.

CANADIAN UNITED ALLIED RELIEF FUND

Because Government financing and other campaigns required priority over charitable appeals with the object of relieving distress amongst the civilian population of other Allied countries, it was felt that all such relief Funds should be brought together under the control of one central Fund which would then be permitted to make one single annual appeal for the benefit of its member funds. This aim of the Department has now been achieved and on September 22, 1944, the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund was duly registered under the War Charities Act, 1939, and is now operating. Its membership is composed of twelve separate Funds: Belgian War Relief Fund, Canadian Aid to Russia, Canada-France Relations Committee, Chinese War Relief Fund, Czechoslovak War Relief Fund, Danish War Relief Fund, Greek War Relief Fund, Netherlands War Relief Fund, Norwegian War Relief Fund, Luxembourg War Relief Fund, United Polish Relief Fund and Yugoslav Relief Fund.

In October, 1944, the National War Services Funds Advisory Board recommended that the services of the Canadian Red Cross Society should be used in meeting Allied relief requirements for 1945 for the following reasons: (a) The Red Cross Societies of the liberated countries would have to be relied upon to distribute the supplies and the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross Society would have to be used to ship the supplies; (b) It was difficult to find a period in the year for a separate Allied Relief Campaign which would not conflict with other National Appeals and with the war financing programme of the Government; and (c) The cost of organizing a separate appeal, and the collecting of money, as well as the setting up of a duplicating purchasing agency, would involve an anticipated additional expenditure of \$700,000.

Conferences between the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund resulted in an agreement whereby the Canadian Red Cross Society would raise the funds for Allied relief and would expend them in accordance with approved budgets. The Canadian Red Cross Appeal for 1945 included an Allied Relief objective of \$9,000,000, appropriated by the National War Services Funds Advisory Board as follows:

Canadian United Allied Relief Fund—	
Administrative and Publicity Budget	\$ 75,875
Belgian War Relief Fund	300,000
Canadian Aid to Russia	2,200,000
Canada-France Relations Committee	1,100,000
Chinese War Relief Fund	1,250,000
Czechoslovak War Relief Fund	450,000
Danish War Relief Fund	100,000
Greek War Relief Fund	1,000,000
Netherlands War Relief Fund	250,000
Norwegian War Relief Fund	250,000
Luxembourg War Relief Fund	25,000
United Polish Relief Fund	1,100,000
Yugoslav Relief Fund	600,000
Expenses of a National Clothing Campaign	100,000
Reserve for unforeseen relief	189,125
	<hr/>
	\$9,000,000

In addition, each Allied Relief Fund, which is separately registered under The War Charities Act, is authorized to carry on local money raising activities throughout the year except during the period of the National Campaign, subject to CUARF supervision. Monies raised by these methods are retained and spent by each Fund, subject to approval by the National War Services Funds Advisory Board.

The Division of Voluntary War Relief is the channel between Overseas Relief Societies generally, the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other interested Departmental and Inter-Governmental agencies for their purchases of Canadian commodities for shipment overseas.

CONTROL OF DONATIONS FOR RELIEF

On February 6th, 1945, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued Order No. 479 controlling the acquisition of goods, either by purchase or collection, for civilian relief beyond Canada. All applications of Canadian Voluntary Agencies to solicit directly or indirectly donations of goods, new or used, or to purchase or otherwise acquire new or used goods, are received by the Division of Voluntary War Relief and permits are issued with the advice and concurrence in writing of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

During the period from the enforcement of Order No. 479 on February 6th to March 31st, 1945, 212 applications for permits were received. Of that number, 104 permits were issued with the advice and concurrence of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. As regards the total number of applications, many of these were from war charity funds which were not registered under the War Charities Act and could not, therefore, be granted until registration had been obtained. Other requests were from individuals for shipment of individual parcels which were not covered by the Order.

NATIONAL CLOTHING CAMPAIGN

One of the purposes of W.P.T.B. Order No. 479 was to co-ordinate used clothing campaigns. Such campaigns for Allied countries have now been co-ordinated by the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund and a united National Clothing Campaign has been authorized to take place in the period from October 1st to 21st, 1945. UNRRA is co-operating with CUARF in this campaign and will receive the donations of used clothing at specific depots in Canada and bale, ship and distribute them in Allied countries where the need is most urgent.

The collection of clothing for the relief of distress in Commonwealth countries is under the auspices of local organizations and co-ordination of effort is not considered feasible. These local organizations have been given permits to collect for stated periods and ship without restriction as to time.

RELIEF SHIPMENTS THROUGH RED CROSS

Under an arrangement with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Red Cross Society, Canadian voluntary organizations exporting relief supplies through the facilities of the Canadian Red Cross Society are not required to obtain separate export permits. Blanket export permit SPL 161 has been issued to the Canadian Red Cross Society, among other things, to include the following shipments: (a) Relief supplies for the British Commonwealth countries programmed under W.P.T.B. Order 479; (b) Relief supplies for Allied countries from Canadian organizations, as programmed under W.P.T.B. Order 479.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has undertaken to receive and forward these shipments and to withhold the shipment of any of their supplies or the supplies of other organizations requiring a permit under W.P.T.B. Order 479, and for which permit has not been issued. The Canadian Red Cross Society has also undertaken to submit monthly a report of all shipments, including their own, in such a form as to identify shipments with the permits issued.

Citizenship Division

At a meeting in November, 1943, the Committee on Co-operation in Canadian Citizenship which was set up in 1942 to advise the Minister of National War Services in regard to problems connected with ethnic groups in Canada, re-defined its purpose, as follows:

"To help to create among Canadians of French and British origin a better understanding of Canadians of recent European origin, and to foster among the latter a wider knowledge and appreciation of the best traditions of Canadian life."

The Committee also expressed the opinion that the work of the Nationalities Branch, a small unit of the Department which was formed to carry out the practical work of the Committee, was so varied and covered such wide territory as to require a considerable number of competent and highly specialized persons to carry out its functions. An establishment contemplating the appointment of additional staff with special knowledge, was recommended, and approval having been obtained therefor, a number of new positions, including a Director, an Assistant Director, a Research Assistant, Readers, etc., have been filled by the appointment of persons with the desired qualifications. The name of the Branch was changed to that of the Canadian Citizenship Division in the belief that this would more accurately indicate the purpose of the organization and the Division is now operating on what is planned to be a permanent basis.

When the position of Director and several of the more important positions had been filled, progress was reported to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee who, following consultation with his colleagues, recommended that their services were no longer necessary and that the Committee should be discharged in January, 1945.

The most important activity of the Division is probably the preparation of carefully selected material for a weekly press release to the 78 foreign language newspapers published in Canada in 18 languages. Through the acquisition of qualified staff, these releases in increasing number are being made available in the language in which the papers are issued.

In addition a detailed survey on Canadians of European origin has been extensively used for reference by various Government departments.

Officers of the Division have participated in deliberations of various inter-departmental committees in connection with citizenship problems and at the request of other departments, have acted as an intermediary in bringing together factions of various racial groups.

Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters

When in October of 1944, after nearly three full years of service overseas, advice was received from the United Kingdom Government that conditions no longer justified the retention of the Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters as part of the protection against enemy attacks by air, instructions were issued for their return to Canada for demobilization. A small advance party, comprising personnel for duty at headquarters in Ottawa in connection with demobilization and others for discharge, arrived in Ottawa in December. Further drafts followed at regular intervals until at the end of the fiscal year there remained in the United Kingdom only 22 members of the Corps to make final disposal of stores and equipment.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

As the only wartime unit outside the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence, a resume of the organization and service of the Corps may again be justified. Following a visit to the United Kingdom in 1941 by the

Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Government of Canada, at the request of the United Kingdom Government, agreed to form and maintain a Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters to serve in the United Kingdom. For purposes of administration it was placed under the direction of the Minister of National War Services. Recruiting began in March of 1942 and the Corps, with a strength of 406 drawn from 107 municipalities and representing all provinces of the Dominion, had been sent overseas by December of that year. Three members remained at headquarters in Ottawa for administration purposes.

Upon arrival in the United Kingdom the drafts were given a four-weeks course of fire-fighting, rescue work and drill and upon completion of these courses were posted to six fire stations, namely: Southampton (2), Portsmouth (2), Plymouth and Bristol, with Corps headquarters in London. As soon as these units had become familiar with their fire areas, National Fire Service personnel were withdrawn and the stations thereafter were manned entirely by Canadian personnel and became operationally an integral part of the National Fire Service.

In National Fire Service and other competitions, pump teams from the various stations of the Corps were highly successful. The trailer pump championship of No. 6 region was held by a Canadian team.

SUBSISTENCE, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Fire-fighting apparatus and quarters were provided by the British authorities. Rations were drawn through the Canadian Army from British sources on the same basis as the Canadian Active Service Force. The cost of both quarters and rations was paid for in accordance with a capitulation agreement between the Canadian and British Governments.

All clothing and personal equipment was purchased through the Department of Munitions and Supply or the Department of National Defence. After the departure of the Corps from Canada, with a view to conserving shipping space, arrangements were made for replacements in the United Kingdom through representatives of these Departments overseas.

FIGHTING THE BLITZ

Canadian units attended all lull-time fires in the localities in which they were situated and, of course, blitz fires. During the raids on London in February of 1943, the headquarters unit itself came into action both in fire fighting and rescue operations for which it was highly commended.

Following the departure of the Corps, Sir Aylmer Firebrace, Chief of Staff of the National Fire Service, paid the following tribute:

"May I say what a pleasure it was to have the Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters with us. Efficient firemen of fine type and first-class physique: they have made a thoroughly good impression over here."

While many members of the Corps were injured in the course of duty, on the whole there were few serious casualties which was largely a matter of good luck. On one occasion a bomb landed on the hostel of a Canadian detachment while the members were absent on fire fighting duty. Three members of the Corps lost their lives, one in a traffic accident, one in the course of training, and the third by a robot bomb, which seriously wounded two others.

In December when actual demobilization began, the strength of the Corps was 335 serving overseas and three at headquarters in Ottawa. During the course of their service, nine members enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces and three were granted discharge to accept appointments as Auxiliary Service Supervisors.

SPECIAL SERVICE COMPANY

In April, 1944, an opportunity was afforded the Corps of sending a company of volunteers to form part of a contingent from the National Fire Service to augment the Army Fire Service during the invasion and on the continent. A Special Service Company comprising one Column Officer, two Company Officers and ninety-eight other ranks was formed from volunteers and was given special training with the National Fire Service contingent. Subsequently, however, and much to the regret of the members of the Special Company, it was decided by the British authorities that the complete contingent was not required for operations on the continent.

AWARDS FOR SERVICE

The list of awards by His Majesty the King in the New Year's Honours List included an Order of the British Empire for the Commanding Officer and British Empire Medals for two members of the Corps. The inclusion of the Canadian Fire Fighters in the United Kingdom quota was due to the desire of the United Kingdom authorities to acknowledge in a tangible way the service which had been rendered by the Canadian Fire Fighters. Previously, an M.B.E. had been awarded and three members of the Corps received Royal Humane Life Saving Certificates.

DISCHARGE BADGE

In recognition of their three years' service overseas, authorization for the issue of two classes of discharge badge was given by Order in Council, the first for those who volunteered and served overseas, and the second for those who volunteered but did not proceed overseas and served in Canada for at least six months. Both classes of badge consist of a silver button in the centre of which appears an impeller in red enamel, the official insignia of the National Fire Service in the United Kingdom, encircled with the words "Canadian Fire Fighters, 1942-45", the whole surmounted by a crown. Service overseas is recognized by the addition of a scroll underneath the badge with the word "Overseas". For purposes of identification, each badge issued will bear the regimental number of the member of the Corps who is entitled to wear it.

Government Office Economies Control

Government Office Economies Control was established in 1942 to examine and review all requisitions in the public service for printing, stationery, office equipment and furniture before purchases were made. Administration is centred in the Director whose duty it is to determine the necessity for the articles requisitioned as also the quantity involved.

Although records are maintained showing the number of requisitions dealt with and estimated saving in each instance as a result of such revision, any attempt to show by figures the economy effected would not be practical as no indication could be given of recurrent savings.

In addition to the screening of requisitions the results accomplished include careful review of over 12,000 printed forms in use in the public service, and through substitution, cheaper grade papers, standard cut of forms and reduction in sizes, considerable initial and recurring savings have been effected.

Free mailing lists have been curtailed to a minimum; standardization of qualities of paper in public printing and increased use of standard size envelopes, as well as the re-using of envelopes many times have been effected.

The Teletype System in Department of Supply and Reconstruction, which has been extended to all Departments of Government through the efforts of the Division, is widely used by numerous Departments with a marked savings on telegraph and telephone accounts.

Periodic inspection is made of all Government stores at Ottawa to ensure that stock is properly shelved and kept in condition, as also of Duplicating Divisions.

Prisoners of War Next of Kin Division

The Prisoners of War Next of Kin Division was established in December, 1940, primarily to maintain an accurate record of all Allied prisoners of war with next of kin residing in Canada as also prisoners of war of enemy origin held by the Allies. Immediately upon receipt of information from the International Red Cross that a member of the Canadian Armed Forces or a civilian has become a prisoner of war, a copy of the regulations governing all matters relating to prisoners of war is at once despatched to next of kin. It thereafter becomes an important activity of the Division to inform next of kin of changes in the regulations, how to communicate with prisoners of war and the procedure to be followed in the forwarding of parcels which are divided into two classes: (a) next of kin personal parcels containing food, clothing, and toilet articles, and (b) gift parcels containing tobacco, cigarettes, books, games, music, etc.

PERSONAL PARCELS

Under the regulations, the next of kin is permitted to forward every three months a personal parcel to a maximum weight of 11 lbs. for the despatch of which an official label is issued by the Division. For gift parcels no label is necessary. In brief, it is the function of the Division to answer enquiries regarding prisoners of war and to be of all possible assistance to next of kin, having particular reference to the contents of parcels which would safely pass through censorship.

The next of kin is usually nominated by the prisoner but should the person so nominated be unable to act in that capacity the Division may arrange with an individual or an association interested in the welfare of prisoners of war to assume that right and send parcels regularly.

Upon checking with the Directorate of Censorship, it has been ascertained that over ninety-five per cent. of the labels issued were used by the actual next of kin for the despatch of parcels, and the balance by those who had assumed that responsibility. That prior to the collapse of the German General Mail Service in February, 1945, a very large proportion of parcels reached prisoners is confirmed by letters to their next of kin and by personal interviews with those who have been repatriated. It is gratifying to find that Canadian prisoners of war have not been neglected and reports received from the prisoners indicate a high degree of satisfaction and appreciation for the care and comfort given to them through these media by their relatives and friends in Canada.

No entry of parcels into Japan.—During the year there were no changes in the regulations worthy of note, and the situation generally with regard to prisoners held by Japan remained unchanged. Individually addressed parcels are still refused entry into Japan and reliance therefore must be placed upon the Red Cross bulk Supplies to sustain our prisoners in food and clothing.

On April 1, 1944, the number of prisoners, (Canadian, Imperial, Allied and Enemy) with next of kin residing in Canada was 6,598. This figure shows a considerable increase during 1943 due largely to the Italian campaign, as also to the increased air activity by the R.C.A.F. Shortly after the invasion of France in June, 1944, the number of men captured rose rapidly and this increase continued throughout the year until the figure at March 31st, 1945 reached 10,855, an increase of 4,257 during the twelve-month period. The work of the Division increased in proportion, particularly requests for information. At the close of the year approximately 2,000 labels per month were being issued.

Transfer of Prisoners' Camps.—During the latter part of 1944, information received indicated that the German High Command had decided to move prisoners from East Prussia and the first of the forced marches was made in transferring a large number of R.C.A.F. personnel from Stalag Luft 6. Transfer and movements of prisoners became much more frequent as the Allied advance was intensified and it became extremely difficult to keep next of kin posted as to prisoners' addresses as many camps were closed and others overcrowded. During this anxious period enquiries were more numerous and correspondence increased accordingly.

German Exchange Labels.—As the Allies advanced, it became evident that the German Camp Commandants were giving more latitude to prisoners of war of Allied countries other than Canada to exchange labels to this country. In this instance the word "Allied" is used to designate prisoners of French, Belgian, Polish and other European nationalities fighting with the British Empire. These particular labels were given to the prisoners by the Germans for the sole purpose of securing parcels from other countries. Next of kin in Canada, when in possession of this type of label, could apply to the Division for permission to send the prisoner an eleven-pound parcel of food, clothing, &c. After proper investigation to establish the correct relationship of the next of kin to the prisoner, a Canadian label was issued and a parcel could then be forwarded to that particular prisoner. Due to the extra work entailed, it was found necessary to assign staff to handle this service exclusively. The records of the Division contain many letters expressing the appreciation of these prisoners and their next of kin for co-operation in making the Canadian labels available and thereby enabling personal parcels to be despatched to such prisoners of war.

Breakdown of German Postal Service.—On February 15 last the decision was reached that owing to the evacuation of Canadian prisoners of war in certain camps to other parts of Germany, no further labels should be issued until definite information had been received as to the camps to which they had been transferred. It was doubtful whether individual parcels would even reach Germany and, if they did, there was a danger that they would replace food and medical supplies and also the possibility that they might fall into enemy hands. The distribution of personally addressed parcels was made through the German Postal Service which, according to reports, had been disorganized and therefore the parcel post system in Germany was non-existent.

Release and Escape of Prisoners.—The first intimation that a number of Canadians had been released or escaped was received during March, 1945. These men evidently reached the Russian lines and, under an agreement previously entered into by Great Britain and Russia, were sent to Odessa and finally to Great Britain.

Relations with other Organizations.—Of necessity, close contact is maintained with the Red Cross Enquiry Bureau in Ottawa and branches of the Canadian Red Cross Society throughout the Dominion, as also with many other organizations identified with prisoner of war work.

The Division is represented on the Interdepartmental Committee for the Protection and Welfare of Canadian Prisoners of War in Enemy Hands, the membership of which comprises representatives of all Departments of the Government and Government agencies interested in the welfare of prisoners of war.

Personal contact with next of kin was strengthened through visits of the Director of the Division to the larger centres in Ontario and Quebec.

Salvage Division

When the Salvage Division was formed in January of 1941 for the purpose of conducting a National Salvage Campaign its objectives were enunciated to be: The return to industry of discarded articles, technically called "secondary materials" which could be re-processed for war purposes; to afford every Canadian, regardless of position or income, an opportunity to do useful work on the home front; to enable auxiliary war services to raise money through the sale of salvage; and to encourage a national spirit of thrift that would continue after the war.

The Division has had no statutory authority but has operated within the Department of National War Services through powers exercised by the Department of Munitions and Supply, Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Crown Companies such as Fairmont Company Limited and Wartime Salvage Limited.

SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS

The general responsibility of the Division has been to conduct promotional, educational, publicity and organizational work in connection with the various national and provincial drives. Specifically, it has acted as liaison between the public, Voluntary Salvage Committees and commercial salvage agencies on the one hand, and on the other, the different Government branches interested in securing salvage material for war industries.

The problems which had to be overcome were due to uneven geographical distribution of salvage processing plants and war industries, varying freight rates, fluctuating market conditions, the scattered nature of Canada's population and the perishable character of some kinds of salvage. These combined to make salvage a difficult task susceptible to criticism and requiring the utmost co-operation of all concerned. Constant educational work to acquaint voluntary workers with the peculiarities of salvage and the numerous variants caused by the pressure of supply and demand necessitated wide contacts not only between the provincial offices and the voluntary committees but also between the national office and the provincial offices and voluntary committees.

VOLUNTARY SALVAGE COMMITTEES

Efforts were made to organize a voluntary salvage committee in every Canadian municipality and by November of 1943 the number had reached a total of 1,802. These committees collected and disposed of waste materials through regular trade channels and donated the net proceeds to war work or war charities.

SCRAP DEALERS

In 1942 the Canadian Secondary Materials Association, an organization of scrap dealers, was set up and functioned as an intermediary between Voluntary Salvage Committees and individual scrap dealers. Members of the Association not only placed their technical knowledge at the disposal of the Division, but also worked individually and co-operatively to achieve successful stabilization of prices.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

The numerous scrap drives could not have been so successful without extensive practical co-operation from daily and weekly newspapers, motion-picture theatres, Provincial Government Departments, educational authorities, radio stations, all contributing notably in promotion and publicity. Grateful tribute is also due many industries, including oil and gasoline companies, pack-

ing and rendering establishments, soap companies, department and chain stores, hydro electric and utility companies, grain elevator companies, railway and trucking organizations, gasoline stations, dairy processing companies, for effective co-operation not to be measured in dollars and cents.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF SALVAGE MATERIALS

The success of the drives for various salvage materials is best measured in terms of actual results as shown in the following table:

	Iron and Steel	Other Metals	Waste Paper	Rags	Rubber	Fats and Bones	Glass	Unclassified
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
April.....	809,488	185,281	8,098,161	229,293	183,631	138,110	777,015	346,753
May.....	732,359	89,359	9,283,738	419,843	300,346	199,500	656,132	901,447
June.....	1,170,921	1,492,338	15,382,930	489,362	193,094	160,707	1,021,167	604,010
July.....	1,077,945	89,292	9,808,623	402,839	79,601	147,727	984,281	573,003
August.....	1,073,112	162,371	6,095,613	364,054	443,756	171,623	540,692	567,904
Sept.....	568,921	1,256,361	5,446,587	392,421	223,475	131,875	671,908	235,825
Oct.....	373,629	166,124	10,690,375	276,056	229,125	110,536	701,000	372,099
Nov.....	815,199	158,293	10,775,676	430,705	248,100	79,929	1,300,795	369,583
Dec.....	687,977	813,628	11,557,034	277,300	282,924	94,259	616,388	136,785
Jan.....	494,132	229,268	6,352,283	318,274	144,550	61,315	597,523	882,627
Feb.....	352,757	19,776	5,185,979	154,301	39,436	49,711	567,479	189,573
March.....	411,012	13,619	7,510,554	212,477	51,946	91,193	482,918	213,182
Total.....	8,567,452	4,675,710	106,187,553	3,966,925	2,419,984	1,436,485	8,917,298	5,392,791

GRAND TOTAL—141,564,198 pounds

It should be emphasized that these figures do not include many million pounds of salvage collected and sold to war industries through industrial recovery, waste dealers, and other regular channels, and that such activities were notably stimulated by the National Salvage Campaign.

It will be observed from the above table that the peak year for the collection of salvage materials by voluntary salvage committees was 1943 and, with the exception of waste paper, there was a gradual decrease in the collection of metals, rubber, glass, and fats and bones since that time.

By March 15, 1944, the accumulation was sufficient to warrant discontinuing special drives for scrap metal, either ferrous or non-ferrous, except where established markets were available. The collection of scrap rubber, having bridged the gap between a critical shortage and synthetic rubber production, was discontinued on February 15, 1944. The drive for fats and bones, on a national basis, was discontinued on October 14, 1944, but voluntary committees with assurance of a market continue to operate through established trade channels. By December, 1942, adequate stock piles of cullet had been collected. Accordingly, the Administrator for Glass and Glass Products advised that further collections be made only by committees within economic distance of glass plants.

OPERATIONS IN 1945

In the light of the above explanation the figures in the following table showing total salvage material collected during the year, emphasize that waste paper is now Canada's chief war material shortage:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL SALVAGE MATERIALS REPORTED COLLECTED BY VOLUNTARY SALVAGE COMMITTEES FOR EACH OF THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945

	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Iron and steel.....	20,265,747	73,573,194	37,622,360	8,567,452	140,028,753
Other Metals.....	3,526,346	12,989,774	5,371,910	4,675,710	26,563,740
Waste Paper.....	38,423,400	88,601,077	91,952,676	106,187,553	325,164,706
Rags.....	3,583,267	7,611,920	5,661,189	3,966,925	20,823,301
Rubber.....	1,199,456	20,915,703	13,357,641	2,419,984	37,892,784
Fats and Bones.....	216,642	2,293,441	3,571,203	1,436,485	7,517,771
Glass.....	3,455,590	12,211,554	10,183,320	8,917,298	34,767,762
Unclassified.....	1,168,083	24,883,132	16,612,020	5,392,791	48,056,026
TOTAL.....	71,838,531	243,079,795	184,332,319	141,564,198	640,814,843

SALVAGE A NATION-WIDE ACTIVITY

Salvage, by its very nature, has been complicated and unspectacular, but it has been a vital war effort; first, because essential war materials, whose importation in their primary states was cut off by war blockades, have been made available by recovery from various secondary materials; and second, other vital primary war materials, either still importable or available through home production, but being in short supply, have been supplemented by similar recovery from waste.

It is reasonable to believe that there are few, if any, Canadian homes which have not been identified in some way with salvage collection and have therefore contributed directly through the National Salvage Division to the production of war materials.

Women's Voluntary Services

The purpose of the Women's Voluntary Service Division, established by Order-in-Council October 31, 1941, is to encourage the organization of local centres for the registration, training and placement of volunteer workers. The Centres have Boards of Directors comprised of representative women from all community groups and are financed locally. The effectiveness of their efforts is dependent upon the co-operation and support of local organizations. The projects for which volunteers are supplied differ according to the needs and development in each individual community.

Registrations forms, posters and booklets are supplied by the Division to the Centres which report monthly on their activities. The most interesting activities are reported in VOLUNTEER VOICE, the official bulletin of the Division, which provides a valuable medium for the exchange of suggestions and ideas.

THE BLOCK PLAN

A form of organization known as the Block Plan has proved so effective in many communities that it has been used by various community organizations for the collection of funds such as Community Chest and Red Cross; carrying through surveys for Victory gardens, tuberculosis and housing; obtaining donors for blood clinics; and assistance to various local health and welfare projects.

DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING D-DAY

The majority of W.V.S. Centres have registered volunteers for service in either war organizations or community agencies. Volunteers have helped with salvage, sale of war savings stamps, certificates and bonds, canteens, hostels and providing information to men and women in the Armed Forces.

After D-Day and the successful liberation of occupied territories, a tendency was immediately apparent to emphasize services for the returning personnel of the Armed Forces and those activities that were being contemplated as a normal part of future community welfare planning. As a result, many Centres began to make enquiries regarding the possibilities of becoming a division or department of existing local planning bodies such as Community Councils, Councils of Social Agencies, Co-ordinating Councils, etc.

In that connection the more recent activities to which W.V.S. Centres have been directing their efforts include:

Rehabilitation.—W.V.S. is represented on local committees and many are focussing attention on the rehabilitation of the returned woman. Volunteers served in bureaux of information, canteens for returned men, housing services and military hospitals.

Recreation.—Many Committees are thinking in terms of recreation and cultural centres as war memorials. W.V.S. is represented on these committees and is taking an active part in youth centres, settlements, stay-at-home camps, playgrounds and other projects.

Co-operation with Universities and Colleges.—At many universities and colleges girl students were required to give a certain number of hours to war services and many of these students have been assigned to volunteer work through W.V.S. Centres, for which they receive credits. Valuable assistance has constantly been made available to day nurseries, family and child welfare agencies and recreation centres. On the other hand, the student worker no doubt profited by community contact and also by the knowledge, facts and experience acquired.

Overseas War Wives.—In many communities Committees to assist British brides of Canadian veterans have been organized. In some instances a list of war wives has been sent to the Centre and the Block leaders have been advised of new arrivals in their block, thereby ensuring a welcoming hand to the newcomers and practical assistance in acquiring knowledge of the new ways of life. Other communities have organized social functions and issue a bulletin with current news and information with regard to shopping centres, recreational groups, churches, etc.

Assistance to Family Allowances Scheme.—At the request of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, volunteer teams recruited through W.V.S. Centres staffed the offices in provincial capitals to handle the flood of applications in connection with Family Allowances. The work was carried through with dispatch and accuracy and in record time. Thousands of hours of service were given by approximately 3,000 volunteers in the initial stage of this scheme.

Directorate of Censorship

Since 1942 the Directorate of Censorship has been responsible for censorship of all kinds including publications, radio, broadcasting, films, postal and telegraphic communications. The Censorship Advisory Committee met regularly throughout the year for consultation on matters pertaining to censorship and security.

A conference in Quebec City in September, 1944, which was attended by the Director General of Postal and Telegraph Censorship of the United Kingdom, the Director of Censorship of the United States, the Director of Censorship of Australia and Canadian Censorship representatives, while mainly concerned with making effective the censorship against Japan, thoroughly discussed the question of curtailment and relaxation of censorship from V-E Day to V-J Day, in order that complete abolition of restrictions could be effected once the need of censorship ceased.

With the steady progress of the Allied invasion and the liberation of so many countries on the Continent, censorship was gradually relaxed in all non-combat areas, but by agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, censorship was maintained in combat areas for the protection of the Armed Forces. It is already possible at this stage, however, to work toward the reduction of censorship to a strict minimum, and to concentrate on disposal of confidential files and the preparation of historical data on the operation of censorship during the period of hostilities. Many restrictions have already disappeared and only those relating strictly to security are being retained.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which succeeded the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission on November 2, 1936, is the first nationally owned and controlled broadcasting corporation in North America, and has done much to provide as complete a service as possible to residents of every part of the Dominion. The Corporation is under the Canadian Broadcasting Act of 1936. An annual report is presented to Parliament.

National Film Board

The National Film Act of 1939 authorized the establishment of a National Film Board, comprising two members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, three persons selected outside the Civil Service and three from the Civil or Defence Services of Canada, as also the appointment of a Government Film Commissioner to be the Chief Executive of the Board.

On June 11, 1941, by Order-in-Council, the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the first chairman of the Board, were transferred to the Minister of National War Services.

Under the Act, all Departments are required to use the National Film Board as their agency for the production and distribution of motion picture films. From their requirements the Board formulates a common policy, an integrated production schedule and a plan for distribution.

While the greater part of the Board's work during wartime is undertaken on behalf of the war Departments of the Government, and the cost of such work is recovered from the Departments concerned, it may be emphasized that the funds allocated to production from the Board's appropriation take into consideration the nation's fundamental war needs. Pictures produced by the Board from its own vote have been designed to promote a sense of national unity and a national understanding between the many groups which go to make the Canadian nation, to interpret the interests of each section of Canada to the others, and to integrate sectional interests with the interests of the nation as a whole. Many of them serve also in an important way to interpret Canada to the world at large.

The Graphics and Photo Services Sections provide to all Departments of the Government services in respect to still pictures, poster, photo display, film strips and the layout of publications.

Appended will be found statements of revenue and expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year, receipts and expenditures for 1942 by Funds registered under the War Charities Act and salvage collections.

Financial and Other Statements

Appended will be found statements of appropriations and expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year, and also of receipts and expenditures of war charities funds for the calendar year 1943.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. PAYNE,
Associate Deputy Minister.

Appropriations and Expenditures of the Department of National War Services

(Year Ending March 31, 1945)

CIVIL		
	Approved Estimates	Expenditures
Canadian Travel Bureau.....	\$ 77,950 00	\$ 48,789 17
National Film Board.....	786,806 00	775,510 33
WAR APPROPRIATIONS		
Departmental Administration.....	90,100 00	73,901 63
Voluntary and Auxiliary Services—		
General.....	90,930 00	89,020 61
Auxiliary Services.....	14,984,394 34	14,968,729 84
Accountable Grants.....	948,170 00	948,170 00
Burrard Hall (Rental).....	15,605 66	15,605 66
Salvage Division.....	187,120 00	179,855 65
Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters.....	762,905 00	761,072 80
Citizenship Division.....	14,450 00	13,622 43
Censorship—		
General.....	16,250 00	15,785 04
Information and Records.....	143,616 00	140,296 07
Postal.....	1,310,400 00	1,266,886 38
Publications.....	102,800 00	99,708 76
Telegraph and Cable.....	337,040 00	333,402 66
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Short Wave Station—		
Maintenance and Operation.....	180,000 00	142,349 36
Construction.....	845,500 00	549,016 62
Women's Voluntary Services.....	21,560 00	19,223 71
Prisoners of War Division.....	16,755 00	14,645 87
Government Office Economies Control.....	9,669 00	9,146 70
National Film Board.....	1,260,500 00	1,245,144 59
	\$22,202,521 00	\$21,709,883 88

Receipts and Expenditures for 1943 by Funds Registered under the War Charities Act

Number of Funds Reporting.....		3,067
RECEIPTS—		
From Contributions.....	\$28,152,766 78	
Special Projects.....	4,780,331 50	
From Other Funds.....	894,909 12	
From Salvage.....	460,105 56	
Miscellaneous.....	467,569 46	
Contributions in Kind.....	46,027 02	
Bonds Sold and Loans Repaid.....	97,200 36	
From Allied Societies Outside Canada.....	7,858,299 50	
Balance on Hand December 31st, 1942.....	9,462,803 92	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	\$52,220,013 22	
Less Donations to Registered Funds.....	4,157,210 74	
ACTUAL TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	48,062,802 48	
EXPENDITURES—		
Administration Expenses.....	1,287,821 62	
Publicity and Adv. Expenses.....	515,630 59	
To Prisoners of War.....	13,508,203 81	
Comforts to Service Personnel.....	2,978,955 07	
To Bomb Victims and Relief to Allied Nations.....	6,940,692 95	
For War Services.....	4,586,757 20	
Miscellaneous Services.....	872,576 89	
To Non-Registered Funds.....	738,709 85	
Special Projects Expenses.....	1,064,979 71	
Salvage Expenses.....	169,901 26	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	850,589 85	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	33,514,818 80	
Plus Merchandise on Hand.....	58,281 03	
Balance on Hand December 31, 1943.....	13,731,532 75	
Capital Investments.....	735,433 70	
Money held in Trust.....	22,736 20	
	\$48,062,802 48	

work is recovered from the Department's concerned, it may be emphasized that the funds allocated to production from the Board's appropriation take into consideration the nation's fundamental war needs. Pictures produced by the Board from its own year have been designed to promote a sense of national unity and a national understanding between the many groups which go to make the Canadian nation to interpret the interests of each section of Canada to the others and to integrate sectional interests with the interests of the nation as a whole. Many of them serve as an important way to interpret Canada to the world at large.

The Censorship and Photo Services sections provide to all Departments of the Government services in respect to still pictures, poster photo display, stamps and the layout of publications.

Appended will be found statements of revenue and expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year receipts and expenditures for 1943 by Funds registered under the War Charities Act and salvage collections.

The Director of Censorship is authorized to interpret the financial and other statements of the Department and to interpret the financial and other statements of the Department and to interpret the financial and other statements of the Department.

Appended will be found statements of revenue and expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year receipts and expenditures for 1943 by Funds registered under the War Charities Act and salvage collections.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. PAYNE,
Associate Deputy Minister.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1943 by Funds Registered under the War Charities Act

Receipts		Expenditures	
Balance on Hand December 31st, 1942	8,402,803.92	Balance on Hand December 31st, 1942	33,514,818.80
From Allied Societies Outside Canada	7,888,292.59	From Merchandise on Hand	15,981,000.00
Bonds Sold and Loans Repaid	97,200.20	Capital Investments	1,232,732.70
Contributions from the Public	40,000.00	Money paid in 1943	22,730,200.00
From Other Funds	804,909.12	Total Expenditures	44,946,751.50
From Subscriptions	407,800.40	Plus Merchandise on Hand	15,981,000.00
Miscellaneous	100,100.50	Total Expenditures	60,927,751.50
Total Receipts	17,696,406.73	Balance on Hand December 31st, 1943	15,981,000.00
Less Donations to Registered Funds	4,157,210.74		
Actual Total Receipts	13,539,195.99		
Total Expenditures	44,946,751.50		
Surplus	31,407,555.51		
Administration Expenses	1,287,821.82		
Printing and Advertising Expenses	515,630.50		
To Prisoners of War	18,208,202.81		
Contributions to Service Personnel	2,972,952.07		
To Bomb Victims and Relief to Allied Nations	6,040,802.02		
For War Services	4,286,727.20		
Miscellaneous Services	872,270.29		
To Non-Registered Funds	788,769.85		
Special Projects Expenses	1,004,479.77		
Salaries Expenses	1,000,000.00		
Miscellaneous Expenses	200,000.00		

Number of Funds Reporting (5481, 11, 1943)

3,007

