

New Worlds for Women - Nelson, Dorise, LPP MP, 1944. Bennett
Collection, Box 3 - File 32 - 2b. Women in Labour

Outlines the effects of employment on household: women need jobs.
235,000 women in war industry. Overall labour activity relevant to
women: Minimum Wage Laws, labour-management councils. Women don't
work for pin money. Women will work after the war: part-time,
and in conversion to consumer goods. ATE organizing women workers.
UBCSC
Province, March 10, 1944.

In 1943 there was the highest increase of women workers in B.C.
255,000 women in war industry, 31,000 in armed forces.

VPL

Recreation for Women War Workers, Canadian Welfare, Strong, Margaret K.,
April 1943

YWCA Women on industry committees of federal government: represent
union and non-union workers, Workers Education Assoc., and community
and professional staff. To maintain production women need support
for their roles and facilities. Need recreational programmes
especially for industrial workers.

VPL

Women First - Docket - 1922- 1944.

Articles on women in industrial jobs.

VCA

Women's Emancipation and the Recruitment of women Into the Canadian
Labour Force in W.W. II, Pierson, Ruth, Canadian Historical Association
Papers, 1976, or The Neglected Majority, edited by Trofimenkoff, P.

Paper based on extensive research into the attitude of the
Canadian government to women's integration into the war industries.
Surveys legislation, including social services such as childcare.
Argues that women's work was seen only as temporary, for the duration
of the war, and that the lack of adequate childcare relates to this.
Social attitudes towards women's right to work did not change. Valuable
source of data, including statistics.

SFU

Women Workers in the National Emergency, Industrial Canada, 1944 (Jan.)

VPL