

REFERENCE PAPERS

WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD, OTTAWA

No. 7

June 10, 1943.

CANADIAN WOMEN IN THE WAR

Women over 15 years of age in Canada.....	Approximately	3,970,000
Women 15 to 54 inclusive.....	"	3,227,444
Engaged directly or indirectly in war industry.....	More than	255,000
In the armed services.....	" "	27,765
W.R.C.N.S.....	" "	2,595
C.W.A.C.....	" "	10,500
R.C.A.F (W.D.).....	" "	12,240
Nursing services.....	" "	2,395
Female doctors in the Armed Services.....		35

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, clerical and stenographical and other professional tasks, coincident with the advancement of Canada's war program.

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

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CANADIAN WOMEN IN THE WAR

Women over 15 years of age in Canada, approximately 2,900,000

Women in the armed services, approximately 2,287,000

Women in the war industry, approximately 200,000

Women in the armed services, approximately 27,700

W.R.O.W.S. (Women's Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps), approximately 2,200

C.W.A.C. (Canadian Women's Army Corps), approximately 20,000

R.C.A.F. (Royal Canadian Air Force), approximately 12,000

Women's Auxiliary Air Force, approximately 2,300

Women's Royal Canadian Naval Corps, approximately 200

Women have played a significant part in making Canada the fourth largest industrialized nation in the world.

By June 1, 1943, approximately 250,000 women were 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 make the new and improved war industrial machinery to keep our production line. The British Minister of Labor has estimated 80% of the jobs in industry can be filled by women, and likewise Canada has not anticipated reaching this proportion in industry as a whole. The percentage of women employed in some new plants is actually reaching this mark.

Many thousands of women also are engaged in other essential duties such as clerical, typing, clerical and stenographical and other professional tasks, correlated with the advancement of Canada's war program.

In response to some of the war work of various kinds, Canada has used a partial registration system and has done considerable retraining of war industry and the women's armed services.

In September, 1942, National Education Service, under the Department of Labor, conducted a registration of Canadian women from 20 to 44 years of age. It had not already been registered or engaged through the Employment Insurance Commission. The registration was

compulsory, and 258,583 women registered. Of these, 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 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 12,000 have enlisted in the women's armed services, bringing the total of women in war uniforms to more than 27,765. 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.

The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) have set 50,000 as their combined enlistment objective for 1943.

By a reorganization early in May of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, 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 the posts

Women's
Armed
Services

Canadian
Women's
Army Corps

...and 22,000 more were willing to do full-time general work. It is estimated that they would be available to undertake part-time work. Women have been under no

compulsion to accept employment.

The restriction under which a greater utilization of the activities of the Government has been provided incentive to many women, even to those outside the regular register, 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

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Since the Selective Registration, more than 100,000 women have taken jobs in war industry, and more than 15,000 have enlisted in the women's armed services, bringing the total of women in war uniforms to more than 27,700. They all have volunteered for service anywhere for the duration. Women are under no compulsion to serve in the armed forces. Only

selective registration and the women's armed services.

Service offices are used to obtain information.

Increased emphasis is being placed on recruiting women for the armed services so that more men may not be released for more active tasks in the fighting forces. National Selective Service is handling the report to

regarding the release of women and on February 22, 1945, commenced interviewing

those interested in spending the war period in the women's armed services at Employment and Selective Service offices throughout Canada.

The Women's Royal Canadian Air Force, the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) have set

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By a reorganization early in May of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, 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 parity equal with men. The purpose, part of a plan to

integrate the C.W.A.C. with the regular army is to reorganize the C.W.A.C. Directorate in the command structure of the army and integrating 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 10,500 and hopes to enlist 25,000 by the end of 1943. More than 8,000 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. Consideration also is being given to the granting of trades pay to women of the C.W.A.C. on the same basis as the men and to granting of dependents' allowances. Four hundred C.W.A.C. members have gone overseas since the latter part of 1942. Members now are serving outside Canada 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 tradesmen.

Girls who have had 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.

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Women have also attended the women's army training in every
branch - training, housing, medical, dental, etc. Lieutenant Colonel Joan B.
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Plans are under way to accommodate 4,000 recruits monthly, about
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There are more than 50 trades. The largest number of C.W.A.C.'s
work in unskilled trades in the category of clerical including sten-
ographers, typists, filing and accounting clerks. Approximately 37% are
engaged in this type of work, in comparison with 2% as cooks, 2% as
firearms attendants, and 1% as other tradesmen.

Girls who have had no training in trades, office work or university
faculties are given the opportunity of taking practical courses.
Training centres are established in England, Ontario, Quebec, and
the Maritime Provinces, and Victoria, British Columbia.
Promotions are made from the ranks, and all candidates selected for
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The Royal Canadian Air Force also is giving officers of the women's
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Established in July, 1941, the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) has enlisted more than 12,240 and hopes to have 20,000 by the end of 1943.

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 43 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 course for this is conducted at Rockcliffe 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 enemy - 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 more than 2,595 officers and ratings by May 24, 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 5,000 by the end of 1943.

The first "Wrens" to go on foreign service, a group of one officer and

...has enlisted more than
...to have 20,000 by the end of 1943.
It was the first Canadian women's service organized in this war to
...and was the first service to send a contingent
...
...for admission women must be between 18 and 31, have a
...medical category of 1 or higher, be five feet or more in height, have a
...minimum education standard of high school equivalent and be able to pass
...There are about 45 students.
The newest trade, announced May 12, is a service patrol for escort
...on trucks and patrols in large cities. A four-week training course
...for this is conducted at Rockville training depot near Ottawa and includes
...and life-saving.
Applicants will not be considered for enlistment if they hold
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The duty of inspecting a check on the position and course of every six-
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Canada's North Atlantic coast has been entrusted to women. Selected
members of the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) have already begun training, as they are
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...and ratings by May 1943. About 110 are being
...of the R.C.N. (Women's Division) in Ottawa, Ontario.
...in Ottawa. Women's air officers are receiving various
...in show establishments of Ottawa, Halifax
...The R.C.A.F. (W.D.) has 2,000 by the
...end of 1943.
...a group of one officer and

seven ratings, took up duties in Washington early in April. They work for a 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 Chief Officer Dorothy Isherwood as director of the W.R.C.N.S.

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 ranking Canadian hospitals conduct the clinic twice a week.

Nurses wearing Canadian war uniforms now total 2,395. The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps has enlisted 1,614 nursing sisters, and 100 dietitians and physio-therapy aides bring its nursing service total to 1,714. There are 699 overseas.

The R.C.A.F. nursing service has 270 on duty. Several are serving at the new R.C.A.F. base at Goose Bay in Labrador. The Royal Canadian Navy has 154 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 battlefield, 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 35 women doctors in the armed services, four with the navy, 19 with the army, and 12 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

R.C.N.
Baby
Clinic

Canadian
Nurses in
Service

V.A.D.'s

...in April, 1917, ...
...a naval ...
...women ...
...dependant ...
...Officers ...
...of more ...
...Captain ...
...succeeded ...
...A new ...
...April 3 ...
...and development ...
...of the kind ...
...Kilno ...
...in charge ...
...Doctors ...
...The Royal ...
...Canadian ...
...Doctors ...
...The R.C.A.F. ...
...the new ...
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...Three ...
...nursing ...
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...desert ...
...to undertake ...
...There ...
...is with ...
...The ...
...training ...
...to 200 ...

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.

There has been an increase of the personal allowance from \$10 to \$20 a month, and in laundry allowance from \$5 to \$10 a month. V.A.D.'s living out of hospital will receive a subsistence allowance in lieu of bed and lodgings as officers at \$1.75 a day each, which amounts to approximately \$51 a month.

To meet a mounting need for more V.A.D.'s in Canadian military hospitals, an order-in-council was passed in May designed to aid in training more volunteers.

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. 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 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 and 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 are inspecting 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,

Women In
Industry

establishment and pay volunteer for three types of 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.

There has been an increase of the personal allowance from \$10 to \$30 a month, and the laundry allowance from \$2 to \$10 a month. V.A.D.'s living out of hospital will receive a subsistence allowance in lieu of food and lodging as officers at \$100 a day each, which amounts to approximately \$30 a month.

To meet a mounting need for more V.A.D.'s in Canadian military hospitals, an order-in-council was passed in May designed to aid in training more volunteers.

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During the six months ending to May 31, 1948, approximately 100,000 women became engaged either directly or indirectly in war industry and thus brought the total to 333,000.

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 womenpower. At a plant, 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 and do everything from assembly welding, dismantling 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 are inspecting gauges in the factories of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Of the 10,700, 400 are classified as skilled, 1,100 as semi-skilled,

and the remainder as unskilled.

Thousands of women are engaged also in various essential jobs not classified as war industry -- carrying on the vital businesses of food, 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 working in breweries checking bottles for flaws and operating bottling machinery. 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 roundhouses at engine wiping, watching boilers and inspecting cars. Women 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.

The war emergency training program of the federal Department of Labor, inaugurated in July, 1940, had enrolled 32,429 women by the end of April, 1943. More than 24,529 had completed training.

During April 2,021 persons enrolled for full-time training in the 124 industrial centres, and 757 of these (about 37%) were women.

On April 30 there were in training: 850 women in full-time industrial centre classes and 437 in part-time industrial centre classes; 603 in full-time plant school classes, and 187 in part-time plant school classes.

By April 30, 81 plant schools had been approved. Industry itself commenced giving training under the government program April 1, 1942, and 5,779 women had completed full-time training, 914 part-time, by April 30.

Trades for which the program trains women have expanded to include aircraft metal work and woodworking, aircraft overhaul, acetylene welding, bench work and fitting, electric welding, instrument making, industrial

In
Essential
Civilian
Industry

and the remainder as unskilled. Thousands of women are engaged also in various essential jobs not classified as war industry - carrying on the vital businesses of food, building, mining and transportation. The percentage of women employed in certain factories rose in 1942 about 15%. Women went into their filling plants for the first time in 1942. One British Columbia cannery plant employs about 50% women. In packing plants women are handling freshly slaughtered animals, handling heavy crates and handling hand trucks. They are working in breweries checking bottles for flaws and operating bottling machinery. They are service station attendants, bread delivery drivers, mailers in box factories, employees in breweries and abattoirs with outdoor work. They are blacksmiths and bell-hops, and many are working on construction projects. Railways in Canada employ women as car inspectors and in transportation at engine works, vehicle bodies and inspection cars. Women are employed in various food mills, coal mines and steel plants. The Steel Company of Canada is believed to be the first steel plant to employ women. The company's organization of Steel No. 1, which employs women as inspectors, operators, mechanics and laborers. The war emergency training program of the Federal Department of Labor inaugurated in July, 1940, had enrolled 62,483 women by the end of April, 1943. More than 24,000 had completed training. During April 1943, women enrolled for full-time training in the industrial centers, and 737 of those (about 3%) were women. In April 50 there were in training; 450 women in full-time industrial center classes and 337 in part-time industrial center classes in full-time plant school classes, and 177 in part-time plant school classes. By April 30, 1943, the program had been reported. Industry training commenced giving training under the government program April 1, 1943, and 5,772 women had completed full-time training. The government, by April 30, 1943, had reported that program training women have completed to include aircraft metal work and woodwork, aircraft overhaul, assembly, welding, bench work and electrical wiring, instrument making, industrial

Industrial
Training
Program

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 or other essential jobs, 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 14 were in operation at June 1 - six in Toronto, one each in Brantford, Oshawa and St. Catharines, two in Quebec City, and three in Montreal.

Two more were to open in Montreal in July, and Galt and Hamilton were to open one each.

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 the child-care projects. Where women's voluntary service centres are organized as

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 ... Day care of children has been progressing in Ontario and Quebec,
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 ... 1942, respectively.
 ... Under the agreement, 18 written agreements have been approved, and
 ... 14 more in operation at Toronto, 14 in Toronto, one each in Hamilton,
 ... Ottawa and St. Catharines, two in Quebec City, and three in Montreal.
 ... Two more were to open in Montreal in July, and one in Hamilton were
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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 2,400,000 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' committees and 24 sub-committee voluntary service centres have been established to prevent overlapping of volunteer effort throughout ^{the} nation.

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 wartime day nurseries and now are encouraging planting of victory gardens.

More than 45,000 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

Volunteer
Work

Women's
Voluntary
Services
Division

Women Aid
in Price
Control

in Toronto, Ontario and Montreal, they assume the responsibility of recruiting and training volunteers. More than 300 have been trained in Toronto alone. Montreal, U.S.A. has completed training one English class, has another under way and opened a French class June 24.

It has been the intention of the writer, more than \$100,000 of them who have formed the ranks of the volunteer army and through their various activities have helped towards the high morale of Canadians. During the last year work of volunteers has been co-ordinated under the direction of the voluntary 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 divisions, committees and 24 sub-committees voluntary service centres have been established to prevent overlapping of volunteer effort throughout the country. The women's voluntary service centres have successfully co-ordinated voluntary support of the many national programs such as nutrition, delivery, housing, recreation, clothing, and the collection of consumer goods. Encouraging increased war effort, better selling day nurseries and new are encouraging planting of victory gardens.

More than 45,000 women have been organized for civilian defense in the federal and provincial organizations. Thousands of women are engaged throughout Canada "reporting" for the current national effort. Women's voluntary service centres, many organized, have recruited many new volunteers as "reporters" and for A.R.C. Local programs include financial, health, volunteer service centres and mainly recreational, providing entertainment, social centres, hospital visits, entertainment and comfort for the armed services.

Allocation and distribution of war tax has been designated organizational, the federal, provincial, and the Navy League of Canada, the Salvation Army and the Canadian Red Cross, are assisted by the women's voluntary service centres. Canadian women have voluntarily participated in the success of the government in the war effort. The women's voluntary service centres are the mainstay of the

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 regional prices and supply representatives of WPTB; channelling consumer opinion to the consumer branch of WPTB 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 centres with populations under 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 WPTB regulations and obtain opinions of group members. There are 3,238 local women's organizations with liaison officers.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board set up a separate department, the consumer branch, to establish a liaison between the WRAC's and WPTB.

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 the homemakers to attain a high nutrition standard. Rationing and difficulties of manufacturing and distribution do not lighten the task.

After a diet survey made in 1941 by the Canadian Council on Nutrition, which concluded many Canadians were being nourished improperly because of inadequate knowledge of food values, the government set up a nutrition service in the Department of Pensions and National Health to promote the

Women's
Regional
Advisory
Committees

Nutrition

the board advised the assistance of the national committee and the board in controlling prices. Representatives of 10 women's auxiliary organizations were consulted, and they presented the report of their group, comprising approximately 1,500,000 women.

women's auxiliary organizations were set up as auxiliary to the price control in each of the 13 administrative areas of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. There are 10 women's regional advisory committees (WRAAC) of national, provincial and French sections. The committees represent organizations and groups. The committees, comprising more than 20,000 liaison officers, are responsible for giving business & economic assistance to Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations; co-operating with the regional prices and supply representatives of WPTB; obtaining consumer opinion in the consumer branch of WPTB in Ottawa; operating sub-committees and arranging for corresponding matters.

There are 135 sub-committees, in some of 2,000 members in each. There are 180 centers with population over 5,000 which have their representatives, 132 corresponding centers in 211. Each local women's group has liaison officers who keep in touch with fully trained on WPTB regulations and liaison officers of group members. There are 5,238 local women's representatives in liaison officers. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board set up a special committee, 135 consumer prices, to establish a liaison between the Wartime WPTB.

Organized business women in each area were given five services voluntarily in administrative areas. The committee works in liaison with a liaison officer on the telephone and arranged matters of the area. Canada is dependent on the United States for many of its supplies. It is necessary to have a liaison officer in each area to coordinate the distribution of supplies.

After a long survey was held by the Canadian Council on Nutrition which included many Canadian and other national organizations. Inclusive knowledge of food prices, the Government set up a Nutrition Survey in the Department of National Health and Welfare 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 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 faith 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

Women's
Organiza-
tions

Department of the nation's health.

The Department of Forestry 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 42 cities are represented on the National Council of Women of Canada.

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About 25,000 Canadian Roman Catholic women are federated in the Canadian Women's League, organized as a national and diocesan basis, with 261 sub-divisions. Organized under a four-section wartime program, members on separate with various war organizations in providing clothing and comforts and operate special service clubs and centers in collaboration with the Sisters of St. Joseph and other Roman Catholic religious services.

About 2,000 Jewish women are active and organized in the League of Women of Canada, through their 415 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 expanding to provide educational, economic, a literary base essential 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 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 numerous 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.

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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 not all 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.

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Canadian
War
Service

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

Canadian Red Cross
1945

The Canadian Red Cross has about 700,000 women working in their field
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 fighting forces and needy civilians. More than 25,000,000 articles have
 been shipped overseas, \$2,250,000 in 1943 alone. Total distribution to
 units in Canada was 1,300,000 articles, and to Newfoundland 250,000
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 In five centers packing plants at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg
 and Vancouver, volunteers are packing 100,000 food parcels a week for
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 During the 14 years since the organization in 1918, the
 nursing, the Red Cross Association has been active in many other
 100,000 men and women, and more than 250,000 of these have been given
 in the four years 1938 to 1941.

Canadian Red Cross
1945

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, and by May there were 38. 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.

Although the women's voluntary service committees and the consumer branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are endeavoring to meet the general housing need by co-ordinating rooms registry services, the Y.W.C.A.

More than half the awards made in the last three years have been to women. In the 67th Joint Anniversary Brigade, the service corps, are 124 training brigades and 100 ambulance brigades, with about 10,000 persons serving in them.

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Filling an interesting task, room 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 12,418 in 1941. Hostess houses provided a room registry service also to 24,905 persons during the first 30 months of 1942, as compared with 2,305 for the whole of 1941.

Although the women's voluntary service committees and the branches of the service corps and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are endeavoring to meet the general housing needs by coordinating voluntary 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 dependents 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 are good at their studies are being granted leave of absence from schools.

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

Y.W.C.A.
Assists
Farmers

Effect of
War on
Women

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 ... diet.

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.

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