

Thus, by the end of 1942 the Construction Control had virtually eliminated all non-essential building projects and had also restricted the use of building materials containing steel, copper, zinc, and rubber and other material in short supply.

During 1943 the already existing restrictions on the construction of dwellings were tightened, but continued construction of low-cost housing in crowded areas was permitted. At the turn of the year, 1943-44, it was announced that, to meet changing requirements, consideration would be given to applications for licences for slightly larger dwellings.

Early in 1944 the Construction Control licence limits were revised upwards as follows:—

Type of Construction	Limit \$
Installation of equipment in any plant.....	5,000
Construction, repairs, etc., to any plant.....	5,000
Construction, repairs, etc., and/or installation of equipment in any building other than a plant.....	1,500
Construction, repairs or alterations, or installation of equipment in commercial grain storage warehouses, longitude 90° to British Columbia boundary.....	500

Subsection 2.—Construction for War Purposes*

Construction related to Canada's war effort may be divided into the following groups:—

(1) Building of defence projects for Air: (a) Aerodromes and training schools under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan; (b) Development of Canada's Home War Establishment for Air; (c) Royal Air Force schools in Canada.

(2) Building of Army defence projects.

(3) Construction of Naval projects, including harbour installations.

(4) Construction of new industrial plants and plant extensions involving Government capital assistance.

(5) Provision of necessary housing incidental to industrial expansion for war purposes.

Most contracts under groups (1) to (3), and some contracts under (4) are awarded by the Construction Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. Contracts under (5) are let by Wartime Housing Limited, a Government-owned company established for this purpose. Supervision of purely defence projects (1), (2) and (3) is under the Department of National Defence, although the Department of Transport awards contracts for and supervises the building of most of the paved runways for air fields.

* Prepared in the office of the Director-General, Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

2.—Construction Contracts (Commitments) Awarded for War Purposes Through the Department of Munitions and Supply, 1940-43

Note.—In addition to the totals shown, orders have been placed by the Department of Transport for defence construction work on account of the U.S. Forces and other agencies. The Department of National Defence had incurred expenditures for war projects not included above, largely where Service labour has been used. In addition, substantial construction work has been undertaken by private companies, notably the Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd.

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943
Air Force Projects—					
Contracts.....	No.	630	898	1,012	738
Airfields.....	\$'000	12,590	13,039	11,027	6,388
Barracks.....	"	19,585	20,229	26,857	15,724
Works and buildings.....	"	37,770	39,416	45,051	27,026
Totals.....	\$'000	69,945	72,684	82,935	49,138