

I.—ESTIMATED VALUES AND UNITS OF WAR PRODUCTION MADE UNDER CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR—concluded.

Item	1939-40	1941	1942	1943	Total
UNITS OF PRODUCTION					
Aircraft.....No.	904	1,699	3,811	4,133	10,547
Weight without engines.....tons	870	2,179	8,789	10,044	21,882
Vehicles—Mechanical transport.....No.	70,000	119,000	192,000	175,000	556,000
Armoured vehicles and tanks.....“	Nil	3,000	12,500	15,500	31,000
Totals, Vehicles.....No.	70,000	122,000	204,500	190,500	587,000
Guns—barrels, carriages, and mountings numbered as separate units.....No.	150	7,000	31,000	45,000	83,150
Small-arms—including machine guns.....“	1,400	27,000	325,000	580,000	933,400
Heavy ammunition and projectiles—complete rounds, filled.....“	Nil	1,200,000	28,000,000	30,000,000	59,200,000
Empty cartridge cases for export ¹“	958,000	4,455,000	15,025,000	18,323,000	38,761,000
Empty shells for export ¹“	Nil	3,000	1,356,756	887,000	2,246,756
Small-arms ammunition.....'000,000 rds.	112	390	1,200	1,500	3,202
Chemicals and explosives.....tons	13,500	145,000	430,000	500,000	1,088,500
Shipbuilding— ²					
Cargo vessels.....No.	Nil	1	81	150	232
Naval vessels and patrol boats.....No.	“	10,350	838,350	1,478,000	2,326,700
Other vessels and special purpose craft.....No.	16	123	117	100	356
Instruments and communications equipment... \$	3,000,000	14,800,000	82,000,000	164,000,000	263,000,000

¹ In addition, cartridge cases and other ammunition components have been produced and filled for export as components. ² In addition, to end of 1943 a total of 345 small craft with power and 3,199 small craft without power, were produced.

Government Regulation of Raw Materials and Supplies.—Production on so vast a scale could not have been established without rigid regulation of supplies of raw materials and services.

Early in 1940 the Government appointed controllers over the main branches of industry to restrict the non-essential use of certain materials or services on the one hand and to increase production for wartime purposes on the other. (See Introduction to this volume, also the Index.) The work of the various controllers is closely related and frequently interlocks. Arbitrary rulings have been avoided; when it became necessary to establish a regulation, the Wartime Industries Control Board gave opportunity to those affected to express their views.

Details of how the various controls are administered will be found under the various chapter headings of this and earlier editions of the Year Book published during war years.

Employment in Wartime Manufacturing.—It is not possible to give a clear picture of the increase in employment in the different divisions of manufacturing due to war needs, because of the various interpretations that can be placed on the term “war work”. Moreover, some firms are carrying out war work under the sub-contracting plan, using their personnel interchangeably on normal and war production.

The annual Census of Industry reported a rise of 63 p.c. in employment in manufacturing as a whole from 1940 to 1943, while the gain in aggregate payrolls was 116 p.c. The sex distribution of manufacturing operatives also underwent considerable variation, partly resulting from the replacement of large numbers of recruits for the Armed Forces by female workers, and partly from the reorganiza-