

through Home Service; the making and filling of several million kit bags for servicemen.

Increased need for Home Service work on behalf of the men and women of our armed forces and their families was met by an increase in the number of chapters having a Home Service Corps and the number of members of existing corps, while a revised training course increased efficiency.

Volunteer nurse's aides became recognized for their skill and devotion to duty. Army hospitals asked for their services. Because of the millions of hours of service they gave, hard-pressed civilian hospitals and clinics were better able to carry the load imposed by reduced nursing staffs as graduate nurses joined the armed forces. Their compatriots, the Gray Ladies of the Hospital and Recreation Corps, grew in numbers and concerned themselves with the personal needs of convalescents and other patients. Arts and Skills Units of the same corps lessened the patients' tedium as they de-



veloped a new program in military hospitals teaching pottery-making, model-building, sculpture, painting, weaving, bookbinding, and other arts and crafts. The Dietitian's Aide Corps helped relieve the manpower shortage in the dietary departments of civilian and veterans' hospitals.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

### VOLUNTEER SPECIAL SERVICES

<b>Production Corps*</b>	
Surgical dressings made.....	925,000,000
Garments made.....	12,000,000
Kit bags made. ....	2,500,000
<b>Training certificates issued*</b>	
Canteen Corps.....	26,000
Volunteer Dietitian's Aide Corps.....	2,000
Home Service Corps.....	2,000
Hospital and Recreation Corps.....	18,000
Motor Corps.....	10,000
Volunteer Nurse's Aide Corps.....	65,000
Staff Assistance Corps.....	20,000

\*Mar. 1, 1943—Feb. 29, 1944