

ANNUAL REPORT

of

LORENE DRYDEN

Clothing Specialist

December 1, 1944 to November 30, 1945

Agricultural Extension Service
University of Arizona
Tucson

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SUMMARY

It has been necessary this year even more than at any time during the war for the farm family to take care of all present clothing, use all available materials and garments on hand, and to buy carefully. As a means toward helping with the solution of the family clothing problems, the Clothing Specialist, Home Demonstration Agents, and Local Leaders have used demonstrations, work meetings, radio talks, news items, circulars, letters, home visits, and exhibits to relay information on the care of clothing and equipment, remodeling, construction, and buying of clothing. To save time and energy in performing clothing tasks in the home, work simplification has been an underlying theme of most of the clothing work done.

The economic phase of the clothing project has held the most prominent place in the clothing program in Arizona. The economic phase included work on clothing storage; remodeling; selection, care and remodeling of children's clothes; cleaning and adjusting the sewing machine; and work simplification. Results show work has been done in nine counties with 2337 families following recommended practices. The Specialist spent twenty-three field days giving eleven Leaders' Training Meetings, two Home Demonstration Agents' Training Meetings, and four method demonstrations; establishing two result demonstrations; and making eleven home visits to check accepted practices. Seven field days were required to assist the Home Demonstration Agents with subject matter, illustrative material, equipment, and publicity. Office time consisted of preparing two mimeographed circulars, illustrative material for five demonstrations, and news items.

Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders held ninety-three follow-up meetings, making a total of 110 meetings held on clothing economics. Reports show that 481 families were assisted with clothing storage problems, 500 families were assisted with children's clothing problems making new or remodeling 1000 garments, 1628 families were assisted with remodeling 3898 garments, and 73 sewing machines were cleaned and adjusted at thirteen clinics. Two result demonstrations were established.

Subjects included in the year's work on construction of clothing were tailoring, use of sewing machine attachments, making and use of basic patterns, sewing techniques, work dresses and aprons, and dress forms. Home Demonstration Agents report 2092 families assisted with clothing construction problems. The Specialist gave four Home Demonstration Agents' Training Meetings, held four Leaders' Training Meetings, made seven home visits, and spent five days in planning conferences with Home Demonstration Agents on this phase of the clothing project. Office work consisted of preparing five Leaders' Guides and making illustrative material. The Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders gave 58 follow-up meetings, making a total of 64 meetings held.

The Specialist spent thirty-two days or $12 \frac{4}{5}$ per cent of her time on 4-H Club Work. Four Leaders' Training Meetings were held this year. Other 4-H Club Work was on judging contestants for National Awards, giving judging demonstrations at two fairs, planning methods and requirements with Home Demonstration Agents and making eleven home visits. There were 1228 girls enrolled in 4-H Clothing Clubs with 938 completing their work. The girls made 2763 garments and remodeled 215 garments.

In carrying out the clothing program, the Specialist spent $145 \frac{1}{2}$ days in the office and $104 \frac{1}{2}$ days in the field. The time was divided into 218 days or $87 \frac{1}{5}$ per cent of the time on adult work and 32 days or $12 \frac{4}{5}$ per cent of the time on 4-H Club Work. Office work required $58 \frac{1}{5}$ per cent of the Specialist's time and field work, $41 \frac{4}{5}$ per cent of the time.

During office time, five leaders' guides, two demonstration outlines, two circulars, and 215 individual letters were written. Office time was also spent planning work, reading information on the clothing situation, checking results of work, attending conferences, and preparing and revising seven illustrative material kits. During field time, nineteen Leaders' Training Meetings, six Home Demonstration Agents' Training Meetings, and four method demonstrations were held; two result demonstration established; thirteen and one half days were given to planning work with the Home Demonstration Agents; twenty-nine farm and home visits were made; and 106 other meetings relative to the project and 24 other meetings were attended with an attendance of 963.

There was cooperation with the National Agricultural Extension Office by attendance at the Evaluation Workshop arranged by Miss Gladys Gollup and Miss Alice Sundquist, and the Family Life Workshop directed by Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde; conferring with Miss Alice Sundquist and Mr. H. W. Hochbaum when they visited Arizona. There was also cooperation with the University of Arizona Home Economics Department, Vocational Education, National and Arizona Home Economics Association, Latter Day Saints Relief Society Groups, and other State Extension Specialists in carrying out the clothing program.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. Economics of Clothing

This year as in the last two years, the economics of the clothing project held the most prominent place in the clothing program in Arizona due to the situation of extreme shortage of low and moderate priced clothing, the shortage of equipment and services, and the higher cost of clothing.

It continued to be necessary to make all clothing last as long as possible, to perform more services in the home, and to buy only what was necessary and then for durability and purpose. The economic phase of the clothing project in Arizona was emphasized by demonstration, exhibits, circulars, and news items on clothing storage; remodeling; selection, care and remodeling children's clothes; and cleaning and adjusting the sewing machine. Work simplification was a phase carried as a separate project as well as a part of all work in order that women might save time and energy.

The goals set in the 1945 plan of work for these phases of economics of clothing were to have 1700 families in eight counties following recommended practices. Results show work has been done in nine counties with 2337 families following recommended practices. Twenty-three field days were required to give eleven Leaders' Training Meetings, two Home Demonstration Agents' Training Meetings, and four Method Demonstrations; to establish two Result Demonstrations; and to make eleven home visits to check accepted practices. Seven field days were spent in conferences assisting the Home Demonstration Agents with subject matter, illustrative material, equipment, and publicity. Office work consisted of preparing two mimeographed circulars, illustrative material for five demonstrations, and news items.

Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders held ninety-three follow-up meetings, making a total of 110 meetings held on Clothing Economics.

A. Clothing Storage

As a part of the conservation of clothing program being carried on during the war period, storage of clothing has been one of the outstanding phases for the last two years. This has followed naturally a series of meetings in past years including identification of fabrics, washing, dry cleaning, pressing, and mending. The objectives of the clothing

storage demonstrations have been to have the women recognize and evaluate the clothing storage problems in their homes, realize that good storage will add to the life and appearance of garments, and realize that something can be done about the problems with little or no expense.

The work on clothing storage this year was divided into three meetings with the first meeting emphasizing especially the storage of shoes and sewing equipment, the second drawer arrangements, and the third clothes closet arrangements. The principal theme used in all meetings was to analyze available storage space and articles or garments to be stored in this space; and plan to use all this space both vertically and horizontally so there would be no waste space and so garments would be easy to get and to put away. The work this year was divided into three meetings instead of two because the interest of the women demanded more time for planning solutions for their problems. When there were only two meetings, there was not time to give as much attention to clothes closet problems as seemed necessary.

The general outline given in the 1944 report was followed for the first two meetings. The plan used on clothes closet arrangements was to have the meeting in a home where there was a special problem which would be typical of the homes in the community. The method of procedure of solving the problems for the homemaker during the meeting could be used by the others to help solve theirs. The outline generally followed was:

1. Review objectives of clothing storage set up by women at previous meetings. These usually followed the pattern to have the house less cluttered and easier to keep clean; to keep clothing clean, pressed and free from insects; to have clothing easier to get and to put away; and to form good habits of orderliness especially with children.
2. Check the clothes closet as it now is. Find out the number using the closet; the particular difficulties as: What garments or articles keep the closet most cluttered? Are the rods easy to reach by all individuals using the closet? Are the clothes of the individuals using the closet mixed up? Are the clothes wrinkled or dusty? Where is there waste space? Study the floor, wall, shelves, doors, and rods.
3. List the main problems.
4. Divide women into groups to start working out solutions for the various problems. Look at pictures of closets for ideas. How can the waste space be used to solve some of the main problems - more narrower shelves, shoe racks on floor or door, or extra shelves or hooks? How

can each person's clothes be kept separate? Should the location of the rod or shelves be changed to make things easier to get? Can lower rods be used for children's clothes or for short garments leaving space above for shelves? If necessary, take everything out of the closet, and regroup articles to be stored. Measure the space needed for each group of garments and plan space in the closet.

5. Sketch the new plan on graph paper if impossible to make complete changes at the meeting. List all suggestions for changes.
6. Group discussion on suggested changes.
7. Make all the changes possible, putting the clothes and articles back into the closet following the plan. Boards and coffee or cocoa tins may be used for improvising shelves. Lug boxes may be used for drawers on shelves. Orange crates may be used for cabinets.
8. Summary of work done, the procedure of solving problems and how this procedure might be applied in solving other clothes closet storage problems in the other homes.

Before the meetings, the Home Demonstration Agents had preliminary discussions and wrote circular letters to groups indicating the type of work to be done. This was necessary in order to collect materials for the work periods and to make tentative plans for changes in the clothes closet arrangement meetings. The Specialist had one-day conferences with the Home Demonstration Agents before the meetings in each county to plan subject matter, illustrative material, and publicity.

On the clothing storage problem, the Specialist gave fifteen Leaders' Training Meetings and two method demonstrations, helped establish two result demonstrations, and made ten home visits to help plan improvements and to check accepted practices. The Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders in six counties gave forty-two follow-up meetings which made a total of fifty-nine meetings held on clothing storage. The Home Demonstration Agents reported 481 families assisted in improving clothing storage problems. One Leaders' Guide on the arrangement of a clothes closet was written. The Leaders' Guide, work sheet, and circulars, written for the first two demonstrations on clothing storage last year, were used. For a subject matter bulletin, the USDA Farmers Bulletin No. 1865, "Closets and Storage Spaces", was used. Illustrative material consisted of various types of shoe racks, two dresser drawers showing dividers and trays,

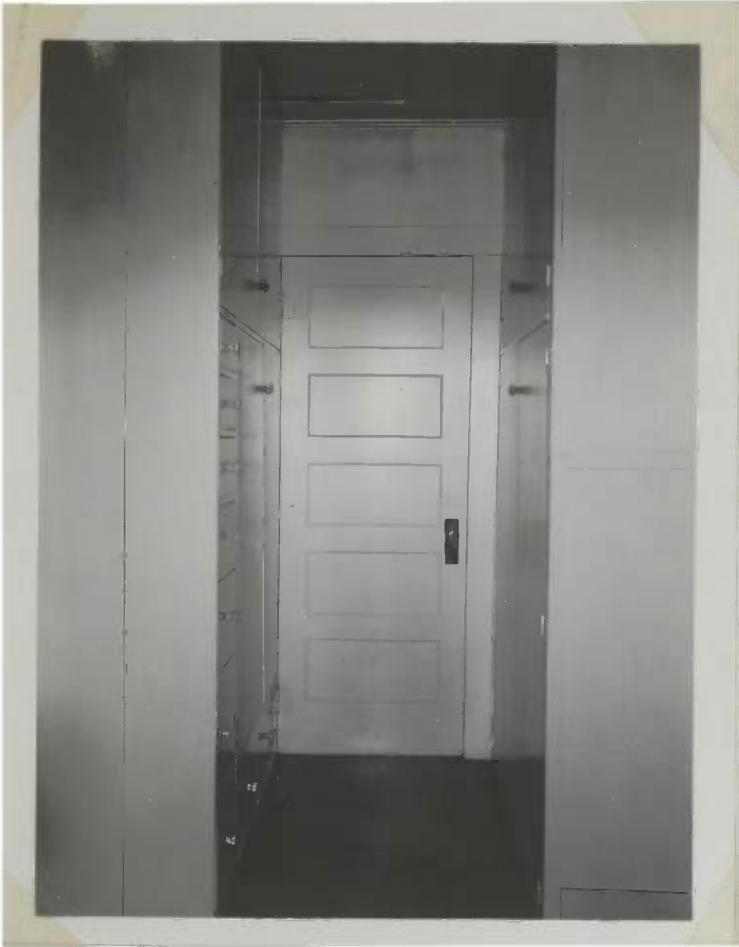
closet and drawer accessories, mounted pictures showing many arrangements of clothes closets, extension service bulletins from several states, pictures of drawers and closets improved in Arizona homes, and an assortment of boxes, boards, and cans to improvise changes.

Two result demonstrations on arrangement of clothes closets were established in two counties. The general plan of problem solving used at the meeting on the arrangement of the clothes closet was used in working with the two result demonstrators.

The Specialist cooperated with Miss Faye Jones, who interviewed farm families on their desires in housing, by helping check the questionnaire. Questions on clothing storage were included.



Clothes Closet Rearranged (More shelves are still needed in the end cupboard to separate the stacked boxes)
(Maricopa County)



Clothes Closet built from
lug boxes, orange and apple
crates, and plywood. Plans
were drawn to fit needs.

(Cochise County)

Portable Sewing
Cabinet

(Graham County)



B. Work Simplification

One three-day Home Demonstration Agents' conference was given to train all the Home Demonstration Agents of the State in the principles of work simplification. This conference was also for the purpose of having the Home Demonstration Agents plan demonstrations involving work simplification principles to be given in their various counties.

The program included:

1. A review of work simplification principles.
2. Analysis of simple home tasks of washing dishes and ironing a blouse in which the original procedure was recorded, and improved methods were worked out.
3. Reading bulletins and papers on the work done over the nation on work simplification.
4. Reports of work already being done in the counties.
5. A work period to plan demonstrations.

The demonstration outlines were to include the name of the demonstration, the principles to be taught, equipment needed, the methods or procedures to be used, illustrative material, and methods of follow-up or checking results. The demonstrations planned by the Home Demonstration Agents were three on ironing a shirt, three on setting a table, one on kitchen storage, one on clothing storage, and one on how the homemaker uses her time.

Literature used for the conference was a circular, "Work Simplification in Home Tasks", prepared by the Specialist; and an illustrated folder, a suggestive talk, a play, and a list of principles on "Every Motion Counts", prepared by the Home Management Committee on work simplification, National Work Simplification Project for Purdue University. In addition to the Home Demonstration Agents' Conference, the Specialist gave two Leaders' Training Meetings on this subject. Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders in three counties gave thirty-six meetings on work simplification applied to some clothing phase.

One of the outstanding results of the work simplification program was in Maricopa County. The Home Demonstration Agent was asked to assist the Relief Society Board of the Maricopa Stake of the LDS Church to assist in setting up a work room where women would do multiple cutting of several hundred garments for adults and children of all ages. The leaders were

taught the principles of work simplification to be used as a basis in setting up the work room in relation to the routing of tasks and the placement and storage of equipment in regard to efficiency and fatigue. An assembly line arrangement was made starting with the layout worker, two cutters of basic parts, two cutters of small parts; two workers to assemble and label, and two bundle wrappers. Tables were adjusted to height for work done and equipment needed was arranged conveniently in pockets on the sides of the table. Master patterns were made of especially toughened paper and stored by hanging on the storage closet door. To date, 775 articles of apparel have been cut. From this one demonstration, the general plan of work simplification was extended to all stakes in the state through eight leaders' conferences which represented 75 wards. It was reported that 1890 women participated in this work.

One of the clothing storage result demonstrations started last year was extended this year to apply particularly the principles of work simplification. The original part of the result demonstration was the organization of all sewing equipment and materials in a cabinet and in the sewing machine. This year a working plan was made for construction of clothing using the dining room as the work room. Arrangements were made to place the dining table used as cutting space, the ironing board, the machine, sewing cabinet, the dress form, and the long mirror so that there would be efficiency in working. Time tests were made in the construction of garments. When one pair of shorts was cut at a time under the old set up, it required fifteen minutes, while under the new arrangement and with cutting two pairs of shorts at one time, it took twenty minutes. The report on cutting time on shirts was that when one shirt was cut, it took thirty-five minutes, and when two were cut together under the new arrangement, it took forty minutes.

Seventy-six families were reported altering their methods of ironing when applying principles of work simplification. One woman reported she cut her time from nine minutes to five minutes in ironing a shirt.

Mr. Clark, of the Farm Labor Program, held several conferences with the Specialist on work simplification and on the Farm Labor Bulletins.



A Sewing Cabinet made from a discarded wash stand.

(Pima County)

At work in a sewing center where equipment has been organized to save time and energy.

(Pima County)





Ironing a shirt following work simplification methods.

(Maricopa County)

C. Children's Clothing

The Specialist conducted a three-day work conference with three Home Demonstration Agents on the selection, construction, and remodeling of children's clothes. The outline used was as follows:

1. Principles of selection of children's clothes with emphasis on self-help garments.
2. The present clothing situation in regard to children's clothing.
3. The possibilities of using materials on hand or adult garments to make children's clothing.

4. Construction of children's clothing for illustrative material. This included garments to illustrate the principles in selection and self-help garment and garments made from good parts of used knit underwear and sweaters, woolen clothing, shirts, dresses, and overalls.
5. A plan was made with each of the Home Demonstration Agents for the meetings to be held in her county.

In addition to the Home Demonstration Agents' Conferences, the Specialist gave two Leaders' Training Meetings. The Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders gave seventeen follow-up meetings. It was reported that approximately 500 families were assisted with children's clothing problems. One county reported 1000 garments were made new or were remodeled.

D. Remodeling

The Specialist gave one clinic on remodeling and assisted two other Home Demonstration Agents with subject matter and illustrative material on this subject. The following plan was used: Discussion of how to plan for remodeling a garment, evaluation of the garments brought, and suggestions for remodeling them, demonstration on ripping and cutting garments, information on cleaning and pressing, work periods for ripping and cutting, and construction. Other counties in the state did remodeling work using information given by the Specialist in the past two years. The Home Demonstration Agents reported 1628 families assisted with remodeling. Two counties reported 3898 garments remodeled.

E. Cleaning and Adjusting Sewing Machines

Within the last two years, all the Home Demonstration Agents have been trained on the cleaning and adjusting of sewing machines. This year the Specialist assisted a new member of the staff with this problem. Two counties reported having thirteen sewing machine clinics and cleaning and adjusting seventy-three sewing machines. One Home Demonstration Agent states, "Some machines which were thought to be beyond use have again been made serviceable. The simple task of learning to adjust the tension, stitches, and pressure has been a revelation to some women." In all counties where sewing machine clinics have been held in the past, follow-up letters reminding women about certain important things in connection with the care of their machines have been sent to women in the county.



Sewing Machine Clinic
(Graham County)

F. Miscellaneous Meetings by Home Demonstration Agents

At meetings on Household Pests, three counties gave information on the control of clothes moths and silver fish. One Home Demonstration Agent gave a demonstration on the preparation of clothes and of the closet for storing winter clothes during the summer.

Requests for dry cleaning, pressing, and mending in counties where demonstrations had been given previously were met by sending bulletins and by one demonstration on dry cleaning, three on pressing, and two on mending. As a result of the two mending meetings, fifty garments were repaired. One Home Demonstration Agent gave a demonstration on textile identification and classification of textiles found as yardage or on racks in the shops. Thirty-one women attended this demonstration.

II. Construction of Clothing

More construction of clothing is still being done at home as in the past few years because of the high cost of ready-to-wear that is on the market; the shortage of adult clothing for general wear, and for work, and of children's clothing; and the inferior quality of materials and workmanship in ready-to-wear. During the last year, however, the situation of the shortage of yard goods in most areas of Arizona has grown worse. Homemakers have had to use material or used garments on hand to make suitable clothing for their families.

Subjects of work included in the year's work on construction of clothing were tailoring, use of sewing machine attachments, making and use of basic patterns, sewing skills, work dresses and aprons, and dress forms.

Home Demonstration Agents report 2092 families assisted with clothing construction problems. A goal was set for 1250 farm families to participate in this phase.

Fourteen field days were used to give four Home Demonstration Agents training meetings, four leaders' training meetings, and seven home visits in six counties. Four field days were spent in conference with the Home Demonstration Agents giving help on subject matter, methods and illustrative material, office work consisted of preparing five leaders guides and making illustrative material. The Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders gave fifty-eight follow-up meetings, making a total of sixty-four meetings held on the construction of clothing. Techniques in clothing construction were discussed with Miss Edith Ranney, Clothing and Textiles Department of the University of Arizona, School of Home Economics.

A. Basic Patterns

In two counties so many requests came in for help on making and using basic patterns that it was put on the program. The demand probably came from women who were doing more sewing and were unable to fit themselves, from those who had no storage for a dress form, and from those who had seen the Butterick foundation pattern advertised. The time necessary and the difficulties in making the patterns were brought out to the women. Those who could use commercial patterns with only a few alterations

were urged not to make a pattern. Leaders who had the training gave to their club groups the discussion on the use of the patterns and who needed them; the demonstrations on taking measurements, alteration of patterns, and fitting; and then held work meetings for those who really needed a basic pattern.

In order to check methods of making and using basic patterns, a training meeting was held with the two Home Demonstration Agents. It was decided since the work took a great deal of time, that the leaders should have the following done before the first meetings: taking individual measurements, securing a basic pattern, and checking the pattern. The new USDA Bulletin on "Alteration of Patterns" was used for this purpose and given the leaders. There are very clear directions and pictures which the leaders could follow with the information that they have received at previous extension meetings. It was also decided that the work on making and using basic patterns should be given in two meetings. Plans were made to correlate the work simplification principles and the dress making management plan with the making and using the basic pattern. The work meetings were to be set up to save as much time as possible. Information to be given on using the pattern was to include organization of work in constructing a dress with fewer fittings.

The Specialist gave a Leaders' Training Meeting on each of the meetings. At the first meeting, the outline followed was:

1. Introduction giving the advantages and disadvantages of making a basic pattern.
2. Review of the work which the women had done at home.
3. Show method of comparison of individual measurements with pattern measurements to determine the pattern alterations necessary.
4. Work period for the club to decide on the alterations needed.
5. Show methods of altering patterns.
6. Work period for the women to alter their patterns.

7. Discuss the work to be done before the next meeting.
(Cut pattern from muslin, mark and baste it together.)
8. Materials and equipment needed for the next meeting.
9. Plan for group meetings to be given by the leaders.

The outline followed at the second meeting was:

1. Review of the work done at the first meeting and at home.
2. Demonstrate the fitting of one muslin pattern.
3. A work period for leaders to fit each other under the supervision of the Specialist and the Home Demonstration Agent.
4. Demonstration of the method of re-marking lines on the muslin to show seams, grain, and alterations made.
5. Demonstration of the finishing of the basic pattern.
6. Demonstrate the method of checking a commercial pattern by a basic pattern.
7. Work period for the women to check a commercial pattern.
8. Plan work to be done at the club meetings.

Illustrative material used for the two meetings was chart showing the comparison of individual measurements and pattern measurements, two basic patterns, made by the Specialist and the Home Demonstration Agent, a commercial pattern showing various alterations, charts on a standard fitting garment, two commercial patterns checked by the two basic patterns, three dresses made from basic patterns, and the USDA Bulletins, "Pattern Alteration" and "Fitting Dresses". To carry on the work, the Specialist held one Home Demonstration Agents' Training Meeting and two Leaders' Meetings. To date, Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders have given thirteen follow-up meetings, making fifty-five basic patterns. This work is still in progress in the two counties.

B. Dress Forms

Work in making and using dress forms has been carried entirely by the Home Demonstration Agents except that the Specialist advised with the agents on how the dress forms should be used. The work this year was carried in three counties with twenty-two forms being made. The Specialist made four home visits to check dress forms and garments that were made or remodeled using the form.

C. Tailoring

Since women in two counties were making coats and suits from new material as well as from material of old garments on hand, demonstrations were planned to give techniques of tailoring. The Specialist gave one Home Demonstration Agents' Training Meeting and one Leaders' Training Meeting on this subject. The Home Demonstration Agents and Leaders have held eleven follow-up meetings. Since the work has just been started, there has been no report of the number of garments made as a result of the meetings. At the Home Demonstration Agents' Training Meeting, the Home Demonstration Agents made a model garment and a child's coat to gain skill in the tailoring techniques. At the Leaders' Training Meeting, an introduction was given on the need of accuracy in tailoring and on the materials used for inter-facings. In order that each leader could try the techniques and also have illustrative material for her meetings, each worked on a small coat model or on a coat she was making following the techniques as the Specialist demonstrated. The Specialist demonstrated methods of putting in the inter-facings in front, back, and collar; using tape; making the padding stitch for reenforcement; and attaching the collar. Illustrative material used was a tailored suit made by the Specialist, a man's coat ripped to show inter-facing and padding, and models of tailoring techniques. In the discussion held on how leaders would present the work to their clubs, it was decided it would be best to show the techniques to the club and teach only one technique and then have work meetings for those women who are to make coats or suits. A second meeting is planned in these two counties to teach techniques of putting in sleeves, turning hems, and putting in the lining.

D. Construction Techniques

In order to train one of the new Home Demonstration Agents in the work given in her county on dress making management and on construction techniques, the Specialist supervised her making a dress. Special techniques not included on the dress which were taught here were belts, buckles, buttons, fly plackets for boys' suits, and pockets for boys' suits. The other new Home Demonstration Agent was given training on such construction techniques as seams, hems, zipper plackets, button holes, and collars.

In one county, two leaders recruited five families in the low income level who felt the need of basic training in construction of simple dresses for themselves or their children. The Home Demonstration Agent assisted the leaders with this work. In another county, three groups met and did work on construction techniques as button holes, hand made buttons and zipper plackets, and pockets. The Home Demonstration Agents report holding eighteen meetings on construction techniques.



Local leader helping women in low income group learn to sew. Dress at right was made at the meetings.

(Maricopa County)



Clothing and household articles made from feed sacks.

(Cochise County)

E. The Use of Sewing Machine Attachments

In one county, the women who had had work on cleaning and adjusting the sewing machines and on work simplification requested help on the use of sewing machine attachments which they thought would save them time in sewing. The group was told that the effective use of the attachments would come only with practice and continued use. After discussing the possibilities of the use of the attachments, the Specialist demonstrated the use of the hemmer, the gatherer, tucker, and bias binder. The women practiced using each attachment after the demonstration. Only one attachment was demonstrated at a time with the practice period following. There was no time to make an actual garment or an article using an attachment, but plans were made for the women to bring to the next meeting something they had made using an attachment. These articles included aprons, curtains, and children's clothing.

F. Work Dresses and Aprons

Meetings on work dresses and aprons made from the patterns designed in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics have been held in three counties. The Specialist assisted in this work by obtaining a set of patterns in various sizes, helping Home Demonstration Agents plan their construction illustrative material and demonstration outlines. The methods used in the demonstrations were taken from those suggested by Miss Sundquist in her study on work dresses and aprons. Nine meetings have been reported by the Home Demonstration Agents. One reports that the styles are much help to larger women who need an all-over type of apron. One Home Demonstration Agent reports that despite repeated efforts, the local stores carrying the Advance Patterns have not been able to get their orders filled.

III. Miscellaneous

A. Evaluation Workshop, University of Chicago

The Specialist attended an Evaluation Workshop which was held at the University of Chicago March 12 - 24. Each individual attending the conference worked out a plan for a study and reported this plan to the group for discussion. The general organization of the Workshop was as follows:

9:00 to 11:00 a.m. - lecture and discussion, led by
Dr. Tyler or a member of his staff

1:00 to 4:00 p.m. - individual and group conferences
with advisors

4:15 to 5:30 p.m. - extra meetings planned by the
and evening Steering Committee

The topics for the morning meetings were: Definition and General Plan of Evaluation; Objectives; Definition of Problem or Hypotheses; Program Planning; Sampling; Other Techniques of Evaluation; Problem Solving, Values, Attitudes and Interest; Interpretation of Results; Adult Education; and Implication of Workshops for Extension Service. Some extra meetings attended were: "Program Planning in North Carolina" led by Paul Leagan; "A Graduate Study on Values of Farm People" by Miss Patterson, Home Economics Educational Department, Iowa State College; "Stratification of Contemporary American Communities" by Dr. Warner, Sociologist, University of Chicago.

A plan for an evaluation study on "Planning a Clothing Program" was worked out by the Specialist in cooperation with Miss Sundquist. The Specialist also helped Miss Sundquist with her plan on "Methods of Presenting Clothing Subject Matter".

The Specialist felt that this Workshop was most worthwhile in giving new techniques for evaluating Extension work. This type of meeting seems very worth-while in that it gives each individual an opportunity to apply the principles learned to a subject of interest. The work was very informal, which gave a greater opportunity for an exchange of ideas between those present.

B. Family Life Workshop

The Specialist attended a four-day workshop on Family Life. Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde, Extension Specialist in Parent Education in Washington, D. C., acted as leader for this work shop. The general plan was as follows:

9:00 to 11:00 a.m. - general session and discussion of various phases of family life were led by Mrs. Lynde

11:00 to 12:00 a.m. - individual conferences were held by Mrs. Lynde and Specialist with the Home Demonstration Agents.

2:00 to 4:00 p.m. - special group meetings convened to adapt family relationship principles to the subject matter fields

4:00 to 5:30 p.m. - informal meetings of small groups, which included stencilling, children's clothing, music appreciation, and home furnishings

Lectures by Mrs. Lynde were on the following topics: How People Develop, Problem Solving, What Had Happened to Family Life in War Time, Process of Learning, and How Human Relationships Change and Develop. Miss Hopkins and Miss Virmond were on the clothing committee. This committee outlined clothing situations which would give activities for teaching the principles of good family relationships, and planned a definite place in the demonstrations where the homemaker would become aware of how to help her family build satisfactory relationships.

C. Annual Conference

The three-day Annual Conferences were attended. Outlook and background information was given the first day by Dr. Atkinson, President of the University; Mr. H. W. Hochbaum from Washington, D. C.; Mr. Baker, Extension Economist; and Dean Burgess. On two days, talks were given by various members of the Experiment Station in order to acquaint Extension workers with recent research developments. A speech clinic conducted by Mr. Cable, Head of the Speech Department, was valuable and showed possibilities for checking and improving speech. A special conference with Mr. Hochbaum was attended.

D. Cooperation With The Home Economics Association

For the last four years, the Specialist has acted as chairman of the Clothing and Textiles Committee of the Arizona Home Economics Association. In this capacity and as Extension Clothing Specialist, there has been cooperation with the "Consumer Speaks" project. All Home Demonstration Agents have had meetings with their groups checking what they would like to have for the various priced house dresses and slips. This work is to be continued next year. Conferences have been held with Miss Edith Ranney of the University Home Economics Department and Chairman of the Consumer Interest Committee of the Arizona Home Economics Association.

E. Visit by National Clothing Specialist

Miss Alice Sundquist, National Extension Clothing Specialist, came to Arizona for four days in January. She visited a clothing storage meeting conducted by the Specialist and a result demonstration. Topics discussed in conferences were the clothing situation, effective methods, the evaluation workshop, the work dress and aprons project, and possible future national clothing plans.

Conferences were arranged with the State Leader, Miss Jean Stewart; the Head of the University of Arizona School of Home Economics, Dr. B. Eleanor Johnson; members of the University Clothing and Textiles Department, Miss Edith Ranney and Mrs. Mildred Jensen; and two Home Demonstration Agents, Miss Mariel Hopkins, Yuma County, and Miss Evalyn Bentley, Pima County.

IV. 4-H Club Work

The Specialist spent thirty-two days or 12 $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent of her time on 4-H Club Work.

Most Home Demonstration Agents are feeling the need for Leaders' Training Meetings which did not receive much attention during the war because of the difficulties of transportation. The Specialist gave four Leaders' Training Meetings this year on helping leaders with construction techniques and the assembling of illustrative materials. Eleven home visits were made to 4-H Club Leaders and members.

Nine days' time was required in assisting with the judging of the 4-H Club contestants for the 4-H Club National Congress. Since the war, the 4-H Round-Up has not been held so it has been necessary for specialists to travel to the various counties to do the judging. Two judging demonstrations have been given at two 4-H Club Fairs. An attempt was made to have the judging as educational as possible by listing the points to look for in judging and by discussing reasons for placings with those entering the contests.

Suggestions were given to the Home Demonstration Agents for conducting the clothing division at fairs and achievement days, checking requirements in light of present shortage of materials, checking methods, and lending and helping to make illustrative material.

4-H Club work done was discussed in conferences with Mr. O. W. Dishaw, Acting 4-H Club Agent, Miss Jean Stewart, Home Demonstration Agent Leader, and Miss Reva Lincoln, Nutritionist.

There were 1228 girls enrolled in 4-H clothing clubs with 938 completing their work. The girls made 2763 garments and remodeled 215 garments.

POST-WAR PLANNING

The Specialist had no part in post-war planning meetings except as the questions of clothing or textiles available after the war and the possible clothing phases to include in the extension program has arisen in the regular conferences and meetings.

The main emphasis in the Extension program after the war will probably be on better family living with the special subjects as clothing integrated to that theme even more than they are now. The farm family that participates in the Extension program will be more conscious of how the various subject matter fields are correlated to make for better family living.

Special emphasis in subject matter possibly will continue to be on conservation for a time after the war since it will take awhile for the reconversion of the clothing and textile industry. When reconversion has been made, it will be necessary to relay information concerning the characteristics and care of new fabrics and fiber blends, and new finishes. The swing in clothing phases will probably be away from construction to the selection of ready-to-wear and to clothing management. The new material, styles and information on fitting of shoes will claim attention.

METHODS USED TO EVALUATE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

On the clothing storage activities, home visits were made to check the practicability of the ideas presented in meetings and put into practice in the homes. Pictures were taken in some instances for records and illustrative material.

From continued requests for help and information on arrangements of clothes closets, it was apparent that the meeting on clothing storage which included work on closets served principally to create interest. A meeting held in a home and based on the problem solving techniques was planned and carried out.

A report sheet was given to every leader at Leaders' Training Meetings in order that they might check the women in their groups who say they are going to accept a practice and those who do accept the practice.

Home Demonstration Agents sent questionnaires to women asking for information on the number of accepted practices. Next year it is the plan to work with Home Demonstration Agents in planning a questionnaire which will secure information on interests, attitudes, and knowledge as well as accepted practices.

TIME SPENT IN COUNTY FIELD WORK

County	Phases	Days	Total
Apache	Clothing Storage, Meeting 1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Check Dress Forms	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Cochise	Planning	3	11
	Work Simplification	1	
	4-H Club Work	3	
	Use of Sewing Machine Attachments	1	
	Children's Clothes	2	
	Tailoring	1	
Gila	Remodeling Clinic	1	1
Graham	Planning	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	Clothing Storage, Meeting 1	1	
	4-H Club Work	3	
	Visit Homemakers' Club	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Clothing Storage, Meeting 2	1	
	Clothing Storage, Meeting 3	1	
Greenlee	Clothing Storage, Meeting 1	1	3
	Clothing Storage, Meeting 2	1	
	Clothing Storage, Meeting 3	1	
Maricopa	Planning	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$
	Foundation Pattern, Meeting 1	1	
	Foundation Pattern, Meeting 2	1	
	4-H Work	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Navajo	Planning	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8
	Clothing Storage, Meeting 1	1	
	Home Demonstration Agents' Training on Construction Techniques	1	
	Establish Clothing Storage Result Demonstration	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	4-H Leaders' Training	2	
	4-H Club	1	

TIME SPENT IN COUNTY FIELD WORK

County	Phases	Days	Total
Pima	Planning	2	
	Work Simplification	1	
	4-H Club Work	<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pinal	Planning	1	
	Home Demonstration Agents' Training On Dressmaking Management	2	
	Cleaning and Adjusting Sewing Machines	1	
	Home Demonstration Agents' Training On Foundation Pattern	<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Yuma	Planning	1
	Clothing Storage, Meeting 2	1	
	4-H Work	1	
	Home Demonstration Agents' Training on Tailoring	<u>1</u>	4
	Travel		26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	TOTAL		88

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
in
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona

Tucson

MAKING A BASIC PATTERN
LEADERS GUIDE FOR MEETING I.
Lorene Dryden

Before coming to the meeting the women should take and list their own measurements and check and list their pattern measurements. A table for listing the measurements is given on page 11 of the bulletin "Pattern Alterations".

Materials needed:

Scissors	Lead pencil
Pins	Colored pencil
Tape line	Eraser
Ruler	Tissue paper
Yard stick	USDA Farmer's Bulletin No. 1968 "Pattern Alteration"

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Introduction: Advantages and disadvantages of making a basic pattern.

1. Have better fitting clothes in less time.

Time for making a basic pattern is well spent if an individual is hard to fit.

If commercial patterns generally fit the individual there is no need for making a basic pattern.

A basic pattern may be used to check commercial patterns and to cut garments of own designing.

A new basic pattern should be made as the figure of the individual changes and as the styles of garments change.

2. Review work done at home.

2. Refer to illustrations and pictures in the bulletin "Pattern Alteration", pages 4-5 and 7-12

a. Taking individual measurements.

b. Checking pattern.

Taking accurate measurements is important for a well fitting garment.

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

3. Show method of comparison of individual measurements with pattern measurements to determine the pattern alterations necessary.

4. Work period for group to decide on alterations necessary.

5. Show methods of altering patterns.

6. Work period for the women to alter their patterns.

7. Discuss work to be done before the next meeting.

3. A large chart made on wrapping paper showing one individual's measurements and her pattern measurements will help in explaining how to make comparisons.

Add the "usual allowance for ease" to the individual's measurements.

Compare with the pattern measurement.

List the differences marking them, and for those larger and for those smaller than the pattern.

List the alterations necessary on blouse, skirt, and sleeves.

4. Use page 11 of the bulletin "Pattern Alteration".

5. Use large size pattern pieces to show alteration. Before the meeting select one individual's pattern to use as an illustration.

Call attention to alterations shown in the back of the bulletin.

7. a. Cut pattern from muslin.

b. Mark with a pencil:

Center front and center back in blouse and skirt.

Lengthwise and crosswise grain in sleeves.

Darts.

c. Baste:

Blouse--darts, front and back together.

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

7. (Cont.)

Sleeves--darts, seams, and sleeves
in armseye.

Skirt--darts and seams leaving
9" on left side seam open for
plecket

8. Announce the materials and equipment
to bring to the next meeting.

8. Sewing equipment.

Pencils
Ruler
Yardstick
Pattern
Bulletins
Muslin dress

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona

Tucson

MAKING A BASIC PATTERN
LEADER'S GUIDE FOR MEETING II
Lorene Dryden

Before coming to the second meeting the women should have their muslin pattern cut out and basted together ready for fitting.

Materials needed:

Scissors	Pin cushion
Thimble	Ruler
Needle	Yardstick
Pins	Lead pencil
Thread	Colored pencil
Tape line	Eraser
Muslin dress	Mirror
Pattern	

U.S.D.A. Farmer's Bulletins:

"Pattern Alterations" - No. 1968
"Fitting Dresses" - No. 1964

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Review work done at the first meeting and at home.
2. Demonstrate the method of fitting on one muslin pattern.

2. Use bulletin "Fitting Dresses". Page 2 gives directions on "How to Know a Good Fit". Pages 6 - 26 give methods of alteration.

Put the shoulder pads in place before the dress is put on.

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

2. (Cont.)

Pin the skirt to the blouse. Pin the placket closed.

Look at the general effect, and the crosswise and lengthwise grain line before doing any actual fitting.

Fit the garment in the following order:

Shoulders, neckline, bust, back, armseye, sleeve, waistline, hips, hemline.
3. Work period for women to fit muslin patterns.
4. Demonstrate the re-marking of lines on the muslin to show seams and any alterations made.
3. Divide into groups of two for women to fit each other. Leaders check the fit of each.
4. Mark the following with a colored pencil:

All seam lines.

Darts.

Matching notches on sleeves and blouse at armseye, sleeves above and below fullness at elbow, and on front and back of blouse and skirt at the side seams and at the waistline.
5. Demonstrate the finishing of the pattern.
5. Rip the muslin pattern apart.

If there are no major alterations, and if the edges are not badly frayed, this muslin pattern may be pressed out and used for the finished pattern. Stitch around all raw edges.

If there are many alterations or the edges are frayed, another pattern should be made.

Place the muslin pattern on paper or on new muslin.

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

6. Demonstrate checking commercial pattern by the basic pattern.

5. (Cont.)

Mark the seam lines, darts, notches, and hemline with a tracing wheel on carbon or with a colored pencil.

Measure out $3/4$ " for seam allowances.

Cut out the pattern. If muslin is used for the finished pattern stitch around the raw edges.

6. Pin shoulder seams together of both the basic pattern and the commercial pattern.

Pin out the fullness in each pattern.

Place the pieces of the pattern together matching the shoulder seams.

Alter the commercial pattern to conform to the measurements of the basic pattern.

Recheck the patterns.

Follow the same plan when checking the skirts.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona

Tucson

ARRANGEMENT OF A CLOTHES CLOSET
LEADERS GUIDE
Lorene Dryden

Materials Needed:

Assortment of pictures of closet storage
Yard stick or steel tape
Broom stick
Blocks of wood 3" x 3"
Boards and coffee or cocoa tins for extra shelves
2 orange crates and a lug or similar box
Wall brackets and hooks
Blackboard and chalk or wrapping paper and crayon
Shoe racks and shoe pockets
Closet accessories as garment bag, shoulder protectors, padded hangars

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Introduction

1. Each home has an individual storage problem, but the objectives and principles will apply in most cases.

Objectives

- a. To have the house less cluttered, more comfortable, and easier to keep clean.
- b. To have clothing easier to keep clean, pressed, and free from insects and pests.
- c. To have clothes easier to get and to put away.
- d. To help train children in habits of orderliness and cleanliness.

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

2. Check the clothes closet as it is now.

2. Find out:

The number using the closet.

The particular difficulties, such as:

What things have to be moved to get at others?

What garments or articles keep the closet most cluttered?

Are the rods easy to reach by all individuals using the closet?

Are the clothes of the individuals using the closet mixed up?

Are the clothes wrinkled or dusty?

Where is there waste space?

Study the floor, wall, shelves, doors, and rods.

3. List the main problems.

3. Use a blackboard or wrapping paper and crayon.

4. Take everything out of the closet.

4. Group each persons clothing together.

Group like clothes and articles together.

5. Plan space in the closet. Look at pictures of closets for ideas.

5. How can the waste space be used to solve some of the main problems?

Several narrow shelves instead of one deep shelf,

Shoe racks on floor or door space; or

Extra shelves, brackets, or hooks on wall space.

How can each persons clothes be kept separate?

WHAT TO DO

IMPORTANT POINTS

5. (Cont.)

Should the location of the rod or shelves be changed to make things easier to get?

Can lower rods be used for children's clothes or for short garments, leaving space above for shelves?

Measure the space needed for each group of garments or articles, and use only that much space for storing them.

6. Sketch the new plan on paper and list the suggestions for changes.

7. If possible make some of the changes and put the clothes back into the closet following the plan.

8. Plan for follow-up work.

7. Boards and coffee or cocoa tins may be used for making temporary shelves.

Lug boxes may be used for drawers on shelves.

Orange crates may be used for cabinets.

8. Small groups might want to meet together to plan closet arrangements, or to make shoe racks and other closet accessories.

Each woman report at club meetings what she does to improve her clothes closets.