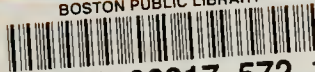


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# VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE  
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# VICTORY



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## Nation-wide over-all salvage campaign to start July 13 after rubber drive

A new and greatly intensified Nation-wide salvage program, designed to reach into every home and industrial plant and increase the flow of all vital scrap materials to the country's war plants was announced July 1 by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, and Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

### Concentrate on rubber now

The over-all campaign will start formally on Monday, July 13, immediately after the completion of the current scrap rubber campaign which has been extended to July 10.

During the period between now and July 10, all local salvage committees are asked by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation to concentrate on the scrap rubber drive.

But as soon as this special activity is over, the general salvage campaign will swing into high gear and will be broadened to include the collection of all scrap materials needed for war production.

"The immensity of the task we face," said Mr. Nelson, "makes it absolutely necessary to step up the tempo of our national salvage program. Our war production is limited only by the supply of raw materials, and scrap is an important part of the raw materials supply. This makes it clear that the only way we can meet the requirements of war production is to collect every last bit of

scrap from every farm and home, and from every commercial enterprise and industry in the country."

### Rosenwald urges redoubled efforts

Beginning this month, the 12,000 State and local salvage committees already in existence will have new forces at work to help them, provided by private industry working in cooperation with the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

One of these forces is a national advertising program, sponsored by private industry and aimed at telling the public the facts about what we need, why we need it and what each person can do to help.

Another new force is the joint assistance of the farm implement industry, which has been offered for the movement of farm scrap in a "National Scrap Harvest."

### Scope of campaign

Through these various arrangements salvage committees will be able to step up their all-out continuing effort.

"No one of us can afford to relax," said Mr. Rosenwald. "We must all redouble our efforts for the long pull, realizing that the salvage program is not a one-week or a one-month campaign, any more than this is a one-week or a one-month war."

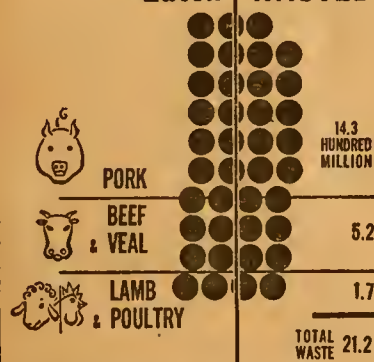
While the Bureau of Industrial Conservation considers the new campaign

(Continued on page 16)

## LOST:

2 BILLION pounds of FAT

Eaten WASTED



Each unit=100 million pounds fat content of meats entering U. S. kitchens in 1940.



## Review of the Week

In the midst of restrictions and limitations growing out of the fight for victory, a two-pound bit of surcease pops up this week. Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that sugar ration stamp No. 7 will be good for two extra pounds of sugar.

The extra sugar is made possible by somewhat heavier imports than had been expected.

Permission to buy the extra sugar is no gift of the Administrator. It is a gift of the courage of American seamen who have brought more cargoes through enemy-infested seas than we had counted on.

Figuratively, there is a warning tag on each extra bag of sugar. There is no assurance that the extra ration will be repeated; there is not even the promise that we will have as much sugar next year as this. The Administrator said:

"With American shipping facing such perils as enemy submarine activities and mine-sowing, nobody knows whether we can bring in sufficient sugar to maintain our present ration levels in 1943. But the shipping prospects, together with the amount of sugar now on hand, we feel, warrant distribution of at least 200,000 tons at this time. If our present shipping situation continues, it will result in no shortage. We are taking what I'd call a conservative gamble."

### Pool or else

And, speaking of rationing, the registration dates for gasoline rationing in the East are July 9, 10 and 11—Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Motorists who apply for supplemental rations must give detailed information about their car-sharing. War Production Drive Headquarters calls attention to the fact that car pooling plans worked out by labor-management committees in war plants may help workers who need extra gasoline get it.

During the week the OPA calculated that there were 260,000 unsold autos and 240,000 unsold bicycles in the United States. A total of 25,000 of the automobiles were allocated for rationing in July, compared to 40,000 a month ago.

Rationing of the bicycles starts July 9,

and a total of 230,000—or almost all those now in stock—will be distributed by the end of August. More are being made. The best bet to get a new bicycle: be a war worker living off regular transportation lines and without an auto.

### Up through the ceiling

The newest general price ceiling, that on services connected with commodities, was nailed into place on July 1 with little confusion. But just as that ceiling was put in place, a wide crack developed in the ceiling over commodities. The Price Administrator announced he was being compelled to take measures that will raise the retail price of the 1942 pack of canned and dried fruits by as much as 15 percent and possibly more.

He pointed out that a ceiling on all canned fruits and most dried fruits had been set at March levels of selling—packer, canner, wholesaler and distributor. But, he said, the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 prevented him from putting a ceiling on prices growers could charge for produce that had not reached parity. As a consequence, growers were increasing their prices and it would be necessary to add the raises on all along the line. Said Mr. Henderson: "This is inflationary."

Likely to be affected are prices on: canned peaches, pears, apricots, apple-sauce, fruit juices, raisins, dried apples, dried peaches, dried apricots and dried pears.

Warning: the 1942 pack is not yet on the grocers' shelves. The 1941 pack is price fixed at highest March prices.

More cheerful was the Price Administrator's order rolling back manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices for men's and boys' tailored clothing. A rather complicated formula is provided, the intent all of our Japanese and Dutch Indian March 1942 level.

### Buying along together . . .

An indication of how closely the United Nations' economy is knitted together may be seen in an announcement from the War Production Board.

Tea for all the United Nations, says the announcement, will be purchased by the Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom.

We have lost some of our Chinese and all of our Japanese and Dutch Indian tea sources, which has unsettled the market in India, Ceylon and East Africa. Centralized buying is intended to stabilize the price and provide equitable shares for all Allied countries.

The WPB having found that the cotton textile industry had produced in 1941 more cotton fabrics than ever before, ten and a half billion linear yards, proceeded to take advantage of our enormous capacity for producing cotton. It amended the wool conservation order (M-73) by decreasing the amount of wool available for all-wool fabrics but increased the amount available for cloth when mixed with reworked or reused wool or cotton or rayon.

Other highlights of the week: Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, announced a new drive for all kinds of salvage, to follow immediately upon the rubber campaign, which was extended to July 10. Item: the WPB took control of the entire supply of domestic cattle hides, calf and kip skins and buffalo hides. It explained that the kip is the skin of a yearling calf. Item: Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, prohibited all auto racing. Midgets and motorcycles included. Item: OPA shifted the ice price ceiling from March to April.

### Miscellaneous intelligence

Item: Paul V. McNutt, as Federal Security Administrator, called 21 outstanding police officials to the capital and told them they must help eradicate venereal disease. Item: Same McNutt, as War Manpower Chairman, announced that a statement signed in the presence of an authorized military officer will substitute for a birth certificate in getting a war job. Item: The WPB had exempted lingerie for maternity wear from restrictions of order L-116.

★ ★ ★

## WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS TOLD VISUALLY

The charts appearing every week on the front cover of VICTORY tell the story of America's battle as it is fought here at home. One-column mats are available for publication by newspapers and others who may desire them. Requests should be sent to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C.

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## On the Home Front

We have had bad news from the fighting fronts of late. We can take such news in our stride. We have always realized that victory will be hardly won, we have never doubted that it *will* be won. And the bad news from the fighting fronts last week was more than balanced by the good news from the production front.

### Defeat of the Axis is sure . . . if

Our swelling volume of war production is to the current Axis triumphs as is a deep, strong tide to a ripple of surface currents. The surface currents, just now, favor the Axis, but the set of the tide is against them; the tide that runs against our enemies is a flooding tide of ships and planes and tanks and guns and in that tide—one fortunate day—they will drown.

Defeat of the Axis is sure—with but one qualification. Our manpower and our production will supply the weapons with which our troops and the troops of our Allies will beat our enemies, will supply the ships in which these weapons are carried to the fighting fronts, *if*—and here's where all of us come in—our transportation system remains equal to the burden and the flow of materials to our factories does not slacken.

### Significant factors in production

The President's announcement that we "are well on our way toward achieving the rate of production which will bring us to our goals" was followed promptly by word of two significant facts: (1) war shipments by the automotive industry in April were 46 percent greater than such shipments in February and (2) plants engaged in the War Production Drive continue to smash all previous records—one of these the Worcester, Mass., plant of the American Wire and Steel Co., reports that 30 all-time production records have been broken since organization of its joint labor-management committee.

### "Help wanted" sign out

Add to these developments the fact that conversion of peacetime industry to war production; that change-over from the manufacture of gadgets and appliances to the manufacture of guns and gun mounts and military instruments is going forward apace. The answer, the sum total, is a promise of defeat for Hitler, Hirohito and Benito the babblers.

Temporary unemployment was an inevitable result of the conversion of our industries from peacetime production to production for war. Now this unem-

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ployment has passed its peak and labor shortages are showing up. As factory whistles summon thousands of idle men back to work in changed-over industries it develops that there is a shortage of highly skilled labor in the radio industry, now making sending and receiving apparatus for the armed forces. In the converted washing machine industry employment is normal or above normal. Some vacuum cleaner plants—making gun mounts, range finders, other war necessities—are employing more hands than they did last year, while others, not yet changed over, are having trouble holding their labor force together. The table silver industry temporarily is suffering from below normal employment but is expected to pick up as work starts on war orders. Employment in the camera industry is far above normal and there is a shortage of skilled workmen for making lenses. The typewriter business is busy around the clock with the "Help Wanted" sign out.

### Mounting roar of production heard

Nowhere is the mounting roar of production heard louder than in the automotive industry, key unit in our industrial offensive. Reports from 432 plants, representing 72 percent of the industry on the basis of employment, show that shipments of war materials jumped from \$239,000,000 in February to \$349,000,000 in April, an increase of 46 percent. These war goods streamed out of eight large automobile factories, nine truck plants and 140 parts companies on the way to our far-flung fronts. At that

pace they would be shipping weapons and munitions at the rate of \$4,000,000,000 a year.

### New salvage campaign in the offing

As soon as the scrap rubber drive is over, we are to begin a new and intensified salvage campaign. This campaign is to start July 13, and the War Production Board's Bureau of Industrial Conservation expects it to reach into every home and every factory. We need metals of all kinds—iron, steel, copper, aluminum—as well as fats and greases and tin cans from selected metropolitan areas. We must round up every last ounce of waste material.

### Housing for war workers

Control of prices is vital to our fight to keep down the cost of living—and that means control of rents. Several months ago Price Administrator Leon Henderson named 302 war rental areas and gave local authorities 60 days in which to cut back rents to lower levels. Many of them failed to heed the warning. Now the Office of Price Administration has stepped into 54 of those areas and ordered rents reduced and stabilized. This action touches the lives of a fifth of our total population. Next to food, rent is the largest item in the average budget.

Bicycles will be rationed, starting July 9, to persons who need them in their work or to get to and from their jobs. The number of adult machines on hand is estimated at 230,000. The Office of Price Administration has fixed quotas for various regions, as it now does with autos . . . Steps have been taken to increase the flow of food to our fighting allies: OPA has lifted its price control bars so that the Agricultural Marketing Administration can buy 840,000 cases of apricots for shipment abroad . . . And a higher percentage of the 1942 pack of certain fruits and vegetables has been set aside for Lend-Lease requirements, the Army and Navy . . . Toys and games will be brought under a separate price control shortly—We bought \$130,000,000 worth last year.

A National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection comprising 21 leading police officials has been formed to assist Federal authorities in curbing venereal disease. . . . War takes no holiday . . . When the permanent gas rationing plan becomes effective in the Eastern States, on July 22, small power boats will get a basic ration so they can be kept in readiness for any emergency arising out of Axis submarine warfare along the coast.



## Board takes over Montgomery Ward case, holds public hearing on "Little Steel"

Oral argument on the "Little Steel" case was heard last week by the War Labor Board in a 2-day public session. The Board plans now to meet daily until the case is decided. Also during the past week, the Board assumed jurisdiction of the Montgomery Ward and Co. case, denying the company's contention that the case could not be decided by the Board because the company was engaged in a purely civilian business.

At a 2-day open hearing July 1 and 2, officials of four "Little Steel" companies and of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) presented oral argument before the National War Labor Board. Basis of the hearing was a 67-page report by a tripartite fact-finding panel of the Board, which for 4½ months had heard testimony on the dispute. The controversy centers around a union demand for \$1 a day wage increase and union security.

The companies—Bethlehem, Inland, Republic, and Youngstown—argued at the hearing that any wage increase would be inflationary and contrary to the President's program for controlling the cost of living. Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the United Steelworkers, countered that recent increases in the cost of living and other factors will reduce the real wages of steel workers to less than \$1,400 this year. Company representatives objected to any form of union security being ordered by the Board.

WLB Chairman William H. Davis announced that the Board will meet daily until the case is decided.

### Montgomery Ward case assumed by Board

By a unanimous decision, the Board took jurisdiction over the dispute between Montgomery Ward and Co. and the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America (CIO), involving 5,500 employees in the company's Chicago mail order house and retail store. In taking jurisdiction, the Board accepted the unanimous conclusion of the panel which heard the case, in which the panel said in part:

"It is certain that if the Board does not take jurisdiction the threatened strike will occur, for every other avenue of settlement has been exhausted, and the company flatly refuses to submit the issues to arbitration . . .

"Altogether the company employs some 65,000 to 70,000 workers and serves

many millions of customers . . . and it seems to us that the probabilities are in favor of the spreading of strife in the company's units beyond the confines of Chicago, though how far and to what extent, no one can prophesy."

### The Board's opinion

In writing the opinion for the Board, Wayne L. Morse, public member, said in part:

"It would not be difficult for the American people to fix the responsibility for such a strike in case it should occur if the Montgomery Ward Company should force such a strike by refusing to accede to the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board. It is also unnecessary to argue the point that in such an event the American people would expect their Government to take whatever steps might be necessary to carry out the national understanding that labor disputes of the nature of the one in this case should be settled by peaceful procedures. It should be recognized by all concerned that the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board stems from the war powers of the President. . . .

"These are days when the Government must act in the interests of maintaining to the maximum extent possible a smooth-working war economy uninterrupted by 'industrial civil wars' within our domestic economy. We cannot win this war, at least without an unnecessary loss of men, if as a nation we permit employers and labor organizations to disrupt our war effort by strikes and lockouts. This particular dispute involves so many employees, and would affect the life of a very important industrial center to such a degree, that there is no doubt whatever in the minds of the members of the Board that the dispute falls within the jurisdiction of the Board. . . .

"The Board wishes to call the attention of the Company to the fact that it is one thing for a long-suffering and patient public to stand by during peacetimes while American employers and labor unions settle their differences by contests of economic force in the form of lockouts and strikes, but it is quite another thing to expect the American public or its Government, faced with the vital task of winning this war, to stand by while the Montgomery Ward Company, or any other important business

concern carries on a fight with labor under guise that it has the right to do so because the fight doesn't affect the prosecution of the war. . . .

"It is to be noted that the national understanding with the President agreed to by representatives of labor and industry covers all labor disputes. It is also to be noted that the question of determining what disputes may interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war is left to the judgment and discretion of the War Labor Board. . . .

"It should also be said that the War Labor Board has taken the position that any labor dispute which may properly be adjudged a 'major dispute,' that is one which in case of a strike or lockout is bound to directly affect not only a large number of workers involved in it, but also will affect detrimentally both directly and indirectly, the daily lives of a large number of people, is one which in light of war conditions falls under the jurisdiction of the Board."

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## Machine and parts price control is broadened

Sweeping revision of existing price regulations for machines and parts, together with a broadening of controls to cover subassemblies, their components, and machinery services, was announced July 1 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The changes in the machinery price controls structure are embodied in Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, as amended, which supersedes a regulation bearing the same number which was to have gone into effect July 1, 1942.

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## Ceiling formula on new pack fruits and berries

Price Administrator Henderson July 4 followed up his recent announcement that ceiling prices for the 1942 pack of canned fruits would be increased all along the line—from canner to consumer—by disclosing to canners the actual formula to be used in computing their maximum prices for new pack fruits and berries.

Basis of the formula is the average prices received by each canner on spot sales during the first 60 days of last season. In computing this year's raw material costs, canners must wait until they have bought at least seventy-five percent of their individual 1942 fruit and berry requirements.



## War housing, transportation represented on Manpower Commission

Chairman Paul V. McNutt June 27 announced the addition of two representatives of Federal war housing and transportation agencies, to the War Manpower Commission.

Under an Executive order signed by the President, amending the order which created the War Manpower Commission, one person is added to represent the National Housing Agency, and another to represent jointly the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation.

### For fullest mobilization

John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, will represent his agency, and Otto S. Beyer the Shipping Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation, Chairman McNutt announced. Mr. Beyer is director of the ODT division of transport personnel.

Mr. McNutt said the inclusion of these agencies was important to the fullest mobilization of war manpower, since adequate housing and transportation of workers are major problems in getting work placed in the right jobs at the right time.

This brings the Commission's membership to 11, the nine originally named by the White House representing the following agencies: War, Navy, Agriculture, and Labor Departments, War Production Board, Labor Production Division of WPB, Selective Service System, Civil Service Commission, and Federal Security Agency.

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## Gasoline violators penalized

Gasoline deliveries to 14 more New York and New Jersey dealers were ordered suspended for periods of 15 or 30 days July 3 by Paul M. O'Leary, acting deputy administrator of the OPA. Each dealer was charged with violating the gasoline rationing regulations by selling gasoline without requiring ration cards.

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## New export ceiling rule

Merchant exporters may use their domestic sales price as their export ceiling, Price Administrator Henderson ruled July 2 in a revised maximum export price regulation.



*One-column mats of this production poster will be available for publication within a week. Address Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., and refer to V-55.*

## U. S. seizes forge equipment for bomb and shell plant

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, July 4 seized the holdings of Edgar Ausnit, a Roumanian national now resident in the United States on a temporary visitor's visa, in the forge equipment for a bomb and shell manufacturing plant, and made this equipment immediately available to the United States Navy.

### Other holdings seized

The seized equipment, which is capable of producing 500-pound and 1,000-pound bombs and large-caliber shells, was manufactured in 1939 for Roumanian interests, known as the Iremece Co. of Bucharest, but because of a shortage of shipping facilities it has been lying idle at a Brooklyn pier.

At the same time, the Custodian also seized all Ausnit holdings in the Cisatlantic and Cisoeceanic Corporations, holding companies which Ausnit incorporated in the State of New York in 1938.

Mr. Crowley also announced that his office had taken over control of General Dyestuff Corporation, Byk, Inc., and Siemens, Inc., all of New York, and Ajax Transportation Co., Nashville, Tenn.

## 30 all-time production records topped by steel firm since drive started

Two plants of the American Wire & Steel Co. have set new production marks, labor-management committees have reported to War Production Drive Headquarters.

### Trenton plant reports increase

The War Production Drive Committee in the Worcester, Mass., plant reported that thirty all-time production records have been broken since the organization of their committee.

The committee in the Trenton plant reported that tonnage of two important items was increased 7.5 and 7.9 percent, respectively, in May. In each plant locals of the United Steel Workers of America, CIO, have actively cooperated to secure these results.

### Packard "work to win" plan a success

The labor-management committee in the Packard Motor Car Co. plant at Detroit reported:

After a single month's operation of the labor-management committee, success of the Packard "Work to Win" plan is being reflected in greater production, increased efficiency and lessened scrap, according to measurements of standard factory practices. Heightened shop morale is noteworthy, say company and union officials who comment on the increased importance the average worker is feeling for his job.

The union referred to is the United Auto Workers, CIO, which has participated in all aspects of the committee work.

The Davey Compressor Co. of Kent, Ohio, reported to War Production Drive Headquarters that its production potential has been increased 300 percent with only 20 percent expanded facilities.

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## Lingerie order amended

The women's and children's lingerie order (L-116) was amended June 29 as follows:

1. Lingerie for maternity wear was removed from restrictions of the order.
2. Evening slips are given the same sweep and length measurements as nightgowns.
3. Double material yokes are permitted on flannelette gowns and pajamas.
4. Ruffles may be used in children's sizes 3 to 6 and girls' sizes 7 to 14 on a two-seam garment.

The lingerie order applies to nightgowns, slips, petticoats and pajamas and is intended to eliminate unnecessary yardage in those garments.



# RATIONING . . .

## 25,000 passenger automobiles scheduled for rationing during July

The quota of passenger automobiles for rationing during July has been set by the OPA at 25,000, excluding State and national reserves, compared with the June allotment of 40,000.

At the same time, OPA pointed out that indications are that releases at an accelerating rate have reduced the original inventory of close to 402,000 cars to about 260,000 as of the end of June.

### Doesn't include Government pool

On the basis of a full report on the number of releases in March and projections of partial reports for April and May, OPA estimates that the inventory was reduced by about 108,500 cars in the first 3 months of rationing. Assuming that releases in June were at about the same rate as in the preceding month, the total releases to June 30 would be in the neighborhood of 141,500, leaving an inventory of approximately 260,000 new passenger automobiles for rationing over the remaining 8 months of the 12 over which it was planned to spread the release of these cars.

The inventory does not include the Government pool of approximately 135,000 cars which has been set aside for military and other uses in 1943.

### Further quota cuts may be necessary

Releases under the rationing program in March, April, and May show a month by month increase. Full report for March shows 17,159 new car purchase certificates issued. Estimates based on partial returns are that there were 27,500 certificates granted in April and 33,000 in May. In addition, about 1,000 have been released to Federal agencies and 29,745 to persons who could prove that, before the order "freezing" sale of all new cars went into effect, they had made purchases but had not taken delivery on automobiles that were caught in the freeze.

Quotas and reserves assigned in the first 5 months of the rationing year have amounted to well over half the cars available for the purpose. As only about 175,000 remain for allotment in the remaining 7 months after July, further quota reductions may be necessary.

However, the smaller quota will put no new restriction on sales of new cars in July, OPA pointed out, unless releases

under rationing pick up considerably during the month. In the first place, State and national reserves set aside for assignment to any area where demand beyond quota may develop are the same for July as for June. Secondly, unused quota from preceding months is carried over.

In apportioning the July quota among the States and counties, OPA gave even more consideration than it has heretofore to demand factors and the prospective needs for cars in areas where war production and building projects are under way or scheduled.

### Quotas for individual States

The quota of 25,000 is for the 48 States and the District of Columbia. The State reserve to satisfy any demand in excess of this quota is 5,000 as it was in June. Quotas for the territories—21 for Puerto Rico, 14 for the Panama Canal Zone, and 11 for Alaska—are assigned from the national reserve of 5,000. No allotment has been made for Hawaii, which is under military rule, nor for the Virgin Islands, where carry-over from preceding months is deemed ample to meet demand.

Quotas for the individual States for July follow (the second number after each State is the reserve quota):

Alabama, 526, 73; Arizona, 62, 13; Arkansas, 128, 25; California, 2,060, 411; Colorado, 161, 40; Connecticut, 626, 125; Delaware, 68, 13; Florida, 153, 48; Georgia, 411, 57; Idaho, 59, 12; Illinois, 1,581, 316; Indiana, 1,035, 185; Iowa, 385, 77; Kansas, 359, 72; Kentucky, 241, 42; Louisiana, 295, 53; Maine, 99, 31; Maryland, 573, 102; Massachusetts, 550, 172; Michigan, 3,690, 495; Minnesota, 474, 90; Mississippi, 128, 25; Missouri, 612, 122; Montana, 64, 12; Nebraska, 202, 40; Nevada, 58, 25; New Hampshire, 54, 17; New Jersey, 826, 206; New Mexico, 34, 8; New York, 1,532, 370; North Carolina, 204, 51; North Dakota, 60, 12; Ohio, 2,249, 350; Oklahoma, 254, 64; Oregon, 207, 41; Pennsylvania, 1,390, 465; Rhode Island, 87, 28; South Carolina, 196, 35; South Dakota, 56, 13; Tennessee, 319, 67; Texas, 1,038, 189; Utah, 126, 22; Vermont, 45, 9; Virginia, 477, 105; Washington, 384, 96; West Virginia, 226, 40; Wisconsin, 466, 112; Wyoming, 35, 7; District of Columbia, 135, 27.

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## GETTING IN THE SCRAP

A million and a half pounds of scrap metal, enough to build a mine-layer, was salvaged in the RCA Camden plant in three months, according to a report to War Production Drive Headquarters.

## Small power boats prepared for war duty under new gasoline rationing plan

Measures to keep small power boats of the Eastern gasoline rationed area prepared for war duty were taken by the OPA June 30 in an order permitting each boat to obtain sufficient gasoline to keep it in commission.

Under the new coupon plan for rationing that goes into effect in the East on July 22, these boats will receive a basic ration determined according to engine horsepower. In addition, boats actually engaged in defense work through the Coast Guard Auxiliary, or boats used for training purposes prior to entering such service may apply for the fuel necessary to carry on these essential activities.

While the basic ration may be used as the owner likes, it is provided to enable him to have his boat in readiness for defense duty, or for any war emergency.

Inboard boats will receive 4 gallons for each unit of horsepower for a 6 months' period up to a maximum allowance of 250 gallons. Outboard motors receive 5 gallons for each horsepower for the same period with a maximum allowance of 40 gallons.

Boat users shall apply to a local rationing board for their coupon books beginning July 9.

Fuel boats will be rationed through the "E" and "R" nonhighway coupon books.

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## Gasoline coupon books won't be so hard to get next time

Eastern motorists will find getting their basic "A" coupon books an easy job that will take only a few minutes when they register for gasoline rationing in the public schools July 9, 10, and 11.

In the first place, all motorists will apply for the same type of book, the basic "A" book. Motorcycle owners, who are to register at the same time, will all apply for the basic "D" book.

Issued with the "A" book will be the "A" sticker which OPA is requiring all motorists to display on their cars.

At this time anyone who believes that the "A" book will not provide him with all the gasoline he needs for his occupational driving may obtain from the registrar an application form for a supplemental ration. This blank, calling for detailed information on driving needs and arrangements to share rides, must be filled out later, and submitted to a local War Price and Rationing Board for action.



## Ration rules apply to users of low-grade aviation gas

Owners of small aircraft in the East Coast area who use the lower grades of aviation gas will be required to use coupons for their fuel purchases under the new rationing plan going into effect July 22, the OPA announced June 29.

The new requirement was considered necessary, the OPA said, because this type of airplane fuel—grades up to 86 octane—can be used also in autos. To exempt it from rationing along with the higher octane fuels for larger planes might, it was feared, leave an opening for easy diversion of the gasoline to illegal use.

Rationing regulations will not limit the operations of these airplanes beyond the restrictions already imposed upon them by the Civil Aeronautics Authority because most of the private flyers are being organized by the Civil Air Patrol to assist in war activities.

Owners of the planes will register at local War Price and Rationing Boards beginning July 9, for the "E" or "R" coupon books.

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## Anderson named special assistant in fuel rationing

Appointment of Arthur B. Anderson, director of the Minnesota State Petroleum Division, as a special assistant to Joel Dean, chief of OPA fuel rationing division, was announced June 29 by OPA Administrator Henderson. Mr. Anderson will be a liaison officer between OPA and State gasoline tax administrators in the gasoline-rationed area.

Under the new coupon plan, which goes into effect on the East Coast July 22, OPA will keep a record of all gasoline sales through the flow-back of coupons from car owner to dealer, from dealer to supplier, etc. These records will be checked against those kept by the gasoline tax administrators to determine the amount of State tax revenue to be collected.

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## SAVING TIRES—AND CARS

The labor-management committee of the Hunter Manufacturing Co. reported to War Production Drive Headquarters that car pooling has eliminated one-third of the number of cars bringing workers to the plant at Craydon, Pa.

## Fourteen preferred classes may get new C cards for gasoline

The form on which motorists applying for supplementary rations under the new coupon plan for rationing gasoline will have to list detailed information about their car-sharing clubs and driving requirements it was announced July 1 by the OPA.

Motorists may obtain this form when they register for basic "A" coupon books in the public schools on July 9, 10, and 11. They will fill it out and submit it later either in person or by mail to a local War Price and Rationing Board for action.

On the basis of the information provided, the board may or may not issue either a "B" book or a "C" book.

The "B" book, containing 16 coupons, offers a maximum of 320 miles of occupational driving a month in addition to that provided by the basic "A" book. Applicants, however, will have their ration "tailored" to their individual needs by means of a variable expiration date on the book. In no case will the "B" book be issued for less than a 3-month period. This has the effect of placing a ceiling on driving for ordinary occupational uses.

The "C" book will be issued to those applicants who (1) have met the requirements of the "B," (2) show need for more than 470 miles a month (150 miles from the "A" book plus 320 miles from the "B,") and (3) belong to a category of users considered most essential to the war effort.

On the form the rationing board is furnished a check list of occupational uses, including 14 preferred uses, for which "C" rations may be issued if the applicant can show need for more than 470 miles of driving a month.

These 14 uses are:

1. Official Government business.
2. Transportation of United States mail.
3. Public school officials traveling from school to school.
4. Wholesale newspaper or magazine delivery.
5. Carrying news camera or photographic equipment for dissemination of public information. The applicant must show that his equipment is of the nonportable type.
6. Physicians, surgeons, nurses, veterinarians.
7. Ministers, priests, or rabbis.
8. Transportation of farm products and supplies.
9. Transportation of farm, marine, and transportation workers, or commercial fishermen to or between jobs; recruiting or training of such workers.
10. Transportation of members of the armed forces to or between posts of duty.
11. Transportation of essential war workers to or between jobs.
12. Construction, repair, or maintenance services; transportation of equipment or materials; specialized services to agricultural, extractive, or industrial establishments.
13. Salesmen of farm or industrial machinery, medical supplies, and foods essential to the war effort.
14. Motorcycle used for delivery or messenger service.

If a car-sharing arrangement has been made, each participant will be required to sign the application, stating the number of days he expects to be carried, as well as the number of miles he expects to ride.

## Use of seal on gasoline card limited to period July 15–21

Use of the War Bond Seal on "A" and "B" gasoline rationing cards will be limited to the period of July 15 to July 21, inclusive, the OPA announced June 29 in Amendment No. 7 to the gasoline rationing regulations.

### Value varies with card

The gallonage value of the seal will vary with the type of card. The amendment formally sets these values as follows: For automobiles—"A" card, three gallons; "B-1," four gallons; "B-2," five gallons; "B-3," six gallons; for motorcycles—"A" card, 1.2 gallons; "B-1," 1.6 gallons; "B-2," 2 gallons, and "B-3," 2.4 gallons.

## Kelly succeeds Hollar as head of materials, equipment section

ODT Director Eastman June 30 announced the appointment of Warren W. Kelly, of Chicago, Ill., as director of the section of materials and equipment to succeed Philip A. Hollar.

Mr. Hollar will return to the Association of American Railroads.

Mr. Kelly, who joined Mr. Hollar's staff as associate director on June 15, came to ODT from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad where he was general purchasing agent.

Also announced was the appointment of C. W. Brown as assistant director of the materials and equipment section. Mr. Brown, who has been with ODT since February, was formerly associated with the Federal Coordinator of Transportation.



## Larger tire and tube quota set for July reflects seasonal needs, more eligibles

A larger tire and tube quota for July than June was announced June 28 by the OPA in reflection of normal seasonal factors and increasing employment of workers in war occupations which make them eligible for tires under rationing regulations.

### New tires for war workers

A quota of new Grade II tires—third, fourth, and fifth lines—has been set up for war workers whose casings are unfit for recapping, the first quota of new tires of any kind for any List B eligibles. Certificates will not be granted against this quota until the middle of July, and then only to those working in establishments employing over 100 workers where a special plant committee has been organized to certify that applicants are eligible for tires and carry the practicable maximum load of other workers with them to and from work.

The July passenger car tire quota figures for the States and territories show 57,097 new tires for List A eligibles, 23,402 new Grade II tires for the special war worker classification, 555,077 recaps, and 323,087 inner tubes. In all instances, these figures represent increases over June quotas which made available 49,584 new tires, 479,051 recaps and 265,007 tubes. There were no new tires for war workers in June.

### Recaps, tubes reduced for trucks

Truck tire quotas for July provide more new tires than were allotted for the current month, but there has been a reduction in the number of recaps and inner tubes made available. The quota of new truck tires for next month is 268,925, compared with 247,715 for June, while the recap quota is 314,896 against 365,014, and the tube quota 299,265 against 309,116.

The quota figures are reported on the same basis as in preceding months. They are the totals for the States and territories of the United States but do not include the State, regional and National reserves kept for adjustment of emergency situations.

### Seasonal factors considered

Increasing tire wear and failure during the hot weather months is given recognition in the larger quota for July. Quotas are higher in all tire classifications except recapped truck tires

TIRE AND TUBE QUOTAS FOR JULY 1942

United States and Territories	Passenger, motorcycle, tires and tubes				Truck, bus, farm tractor, implement, etc., tires and tubes		
	New tires, class A, for release on July 1—State quota	New tires, class B, for release on July 15—State quota	Recaps for release on July 1—State quota	New tubes for release on July 1—State quota	New tires for release on July 1—State quota	Recaps for release on July 1—State quota	New tubes for release on July 1—State quota
REGION AND STATE							
No. 1:							
Maine.....	289	114	2,746	1,601	1,959	2,313	2,190
New Hampshire.....	203	86	2,074	1,201	986	1,349	1,197
Vermont.....	141	53	1,284	752	887	1,042	989
Massachusetts.....	1,722	915	22,074	12,562	6,330	8,287	7,493
Rhode Island.....	323	175	4,224	2,401	1,182	1,389	1,318
Connecticut.....	822	859	20,704	11,378	3,626	4,267	4,046
Boston subtotal.....	3,500	2,202	53,106	29,895	14,970	18,647	17,233
No. 2:							
New York City.....	1,688	381	9,194	5,726	5,884	7,741	6,984
New York (not N. Y. C.).....	3,163	1,300	31,376	18,219	11,119	14,513	13,139
New Jersey.....	1,666	1,228	29,618	16,526	6,509	8,496	7,692
Pennsylvania.....	3,924	2,286	55,127	31,180	15,282	17,944	17,032
Delaware.....	125	51	1,232	716	612	717	681
Maryland.....	846	434	10,475	5,975	3,987	4,154	4,173
District of Columbia.....	387	88	2,743	1,636	1,133	1,331	1,263
New York subtotal.....	11,799	5,768	139,765	79,978	44,626	54,896	50,964
No. 3:							
Ohio.....	2,764	1,948	46,991	26,282	14,411	19,739	17,505
Kentucky.....	773	259	5,081	3,107	4,070	4,768	4,530
West Virginia.....	583	205	4,936	2,910	3,414	4,025	3,813
Michigan.....	2,791	1,905	46,034	25,788	7,999	9,420	8,929
Indiana.....	1,625	1,003	24,173	13,624	8,339	10,419	9,615
Cleveland subtotal.....	8,536	5,320	127,215	71,711	38,233	48,371	44,392
No. 4:							
Virginia.....	985	538	12,971	7,368	5,214	6,302	5,903
North Carolina.....	1,342	282	6,824	4,294	6,919	7,792	7,541
South Carolina.....	686	162	3,914	2,421	3,147	3,700	3,510
Georgia.....	1,429	312	6,042	3,956	6,982	11,378	9,411
Florida.....	1,150	246	5,940	3,729	6,340	7,253	6,968
Tennessee.....	970	323	7,788	4,616	5,281	5,943	5,753
Alabama.....	768	387	9,336	5,333	5,098	6,997	6,687
Mississippi.....	484	123	2,376	1,517	3,990	4,646	4,427
Atlanta subtotal.....	7,814	2,373	55,191	33,234	42,971	53,011	49,200
No. 5:							
Missouri.....	1,586	459	11,079	6,672	7,643	10,662	9,383
Kansas.....	1,011	261	5,761	3,575	6,056	7,113	6,750
Oklahoma.....	1,505	220	5,305	3,574	6,425	6,605	6,167
Arkansas.....	439	124	2,388	1,500	3,917	4,690	4,361
Texas.....	4,620	793	17,731	11,765	21,164	17,811	19,979
Louisiana.....	707	197	4,384	2,688	5,416	6,367	6,040
Dallas subtotal.....	9,868	2,054	46,648	29,774	50,621	62,148	52,680
No. 6:							
Illinois.....	2,183	1,505	36,314	20,335	13,117	12,302	13,030
Iowa.....	1,346	311	7,508	4,659	5,325	6,272	5,945
Nebraska.....	487	157	3,227	1,968	2,878	2,102	2,553
North Dakota.....	234	58	955	634	1,200	578	916
South Dakota.....	286	80	1,252	822	1,614	1,779	1,738
Minnesota.....	1,143	277	6,892	4,124	4,707	5,538	5,252
Wisconsin.....	1,042	529	12,750	7,280	5,091	7,349	6,377
Chicago subtotal.....	6,721	2,917	68,698	39,822	33,941	35,920	35,811
No. 7:							
Montana.....	349	99	1,729	1,107	1,688	3,201	2,506
Idaho.....	238	67	1,159	745	1,804	2,121	2,012
Wyoming.....	130	40	758	472	1,121	1,300	1,242
Colorado.....	652	220	5,328	3,151	3,611	4,177	3,962
Utah.....	308	108	2,272	1,366	1,785	3,297	2,606
New Mexico.....	372	68	1,464	968	1,617	1,427	1,560
Denver subtotal.....	2,049	602	12,710	7,809	11,630	15,523	13,918
No. 8:							
Washington.....	862	350	8,441	4,907	4,835	5,682	5,391
Oregon.....	717	212	5,108	3,069	4,201	4,916	4,673
Northern California.....	1,803	625	15,064	8,891	9,062	10,734	10,146
Southern California.....	2,520	825	19,931	11,983	9,426	11,013	10,478
Nevada.....	103	30	708	427	961	1,068	1,009
Arizona.....	314	80	1,911	1,172	2,578	2,501	2,501
San Francisco subtotal.....	6,619	2,122	51,163	30,449	30,863	35,854	34,198
No. 9:							
Puerto Rico.....	70	11	476	284	798	380	604
Virgin Islands.....	5	1	21	14	38	28	24
Canal Zone.....	22	4	84	56	101	118	112
Alaska.....	94	28	-----	61	233	-----	119
Washington, D. C. subtotal.....	191	44	581	415	1,170	526	869
Total United States and Territories.....	57,097	23,402	655,077	323,087	268,925	314,896	299,265

<sup>1</sup> Passenger tires for class "B" eligibles (war workers only) to be released for distribution July 15. Those eligible in class B for new tires are entitled only to grade II tires.

## Modified tire rationing rules extend eligibility to greater number of users

An amendment to the tire rationing regulations which tightens requirements in some respects and extends eligibility for tires to certain automobile users heretofore not provided for, was issued June 30 by the OPA.

The amendment does the following things:

1. Requires that a vehicle operated by a physician, surgeon, farm veterinary or practicing minister, to be eligible for tires and tubes, must be used "exclusively" for professional services or religious duties instead of "principally" as heretofore.
2. Makes licensed chiropractors and osteopaths eligible under the same conditions as apply to doctors of medicine.
3. Extends the eligibility of ministers to "any religious practitioner qualified to administer to the religious needs of the members of a congregation."
4. Changes the designation of nurses eligible for tires from "visiting nurse" to "public health nurse."
5. Extends eligibility for recapped or obsolete new tires to public school officials and teachers for necessary transportation between schools.

### Eligibility standards changed

The eligibility standards for doctors and ministers have been changed to require that applicants must show that the vehicle on which a tire or tube is to be mounted is necessary because there is no other practicable means of transportation. Heretofore, the requirement was a showing that the car was needed and used in making professional calls. Even under the new standards, however, if it is necessary for the applicant to answer emergency calls as a part of his professional practice, he may be issued a certificate to enable him to use his car between his home, his office and hospitals.

In making osteopaths and chiropractors eligible under the same conditions as apply to physicians, OPA recognized that there are substantial numbers of people who rely solely on the treatments of such practitioners.

### More nurses covered

The term "public health nurse" instead of "visiting nurse" was adopted to define more accurately the type of nursing service that makes an applicant eligible. Eligibility is not extended to any group not covered heretofore. The new term includes school nurses employed by boards of education for work with school children, visiting nurses employed by groups such as public health nursing associations, health department nurses, county nurses and industrial nurses, all

of whom are employed for the purpose of making nursing or inspection calls for such agencies.

By the change in the section dealing with ministers, eligibility is extended to qualified practitioners of religious groups, such as the Christian Science Church, under the same requirements as apply to other ministers.

### Curb on teachers' use

Public school officials and teachers are given eligibility for recapped tires or obsolete new tires only when they need automobiles to get them from one school to another in areas where there is no other practicable means of transportation. The vehicles must be used principally for this purpose or other eligible purposes. Certificates will not be issued to any teacher or official whose duties are performed wholly at one school, as the purpose of the amendment is to make tires available to teachers who conduct classes in several schools, and to supervisors who cannot meet the requirements of their positions without them.

Amendment No. 17, which makes the revisions, became effective July 1.

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## Trucks may return empty or partially loaded under deferred orders

The effective date of provision of General Orders ODT Nos. 3, 4 and 5 requiring certain trucks to carry return loads, has been postponed from July 1 to July 15, the ODT announced June 29.

The postponement was issued to allow more time for a general revision of the orders governing trucks operated by common, contract, and private carriers in over-the-road service.

As originally drawn, the orders prohibited trucks from returning to the point of origin unless loaded to at least 75 percent of capacity, considered the minimum efficiency standard for wartime operation of commercial vehicles in view of the rubber shortage and lack of new equipment.

Under the postponement orders, trucks may continue to return empty or partially loaded if no cargoes are available.

## Tire sellers asked to report stocks of all serviceable tires, both new and used

Tire sellers were called upon by Price Administrator Henderson to report their inventories of all serviceable tires—new, used, retreaded and recapped—as of June 30.

### Quarterly reports required hereafter

The inventory figures sought, which are to be filed with local War Price and Rationing Boards on forms now being mailed to all dealers, will provide a vast amount of new information not heretofore available to help in charting the course of rationing.

The reports, which are required under the terms of a new amendment to the revised tire rationing regulations, must be filed by all persons who sell or hold new or used tires and tubes for sale—tire dealers, automobile supply companies, motor vehicle dealers, and automobile finance companies. They are to show each seller's stocks of passenger car and truck tires and tubes, tractor and farm equipment tires, and "all other" tires, of whatever kind, not mounted on a vehicle. Used tires as well as new are to be shown on the form if they are usable in their present condition or as basic carcasses for recapping or if they can be made serviceable by repairs.

Reports of the same kind must be filed quarterly hereafter, under the terms of Amendment No. 18.

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## Top prices set on lumber, shingle imports from Canada

The prices of all lumber and shingles imported from Canada which are sold to the United States Government or to any of its agencies are now under price ceilings, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 3.

Sales to the Government of certain grades of Canadian lumber and shingles had been excepted from the general maximum price regulation by Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Regulation No. 4, but such sales have again been brought under the general maximum price regulation by Amendment No. 4 to Supplementary Regulation No. 4. Mr. Henderson explained that these sales will remain under the general maximum price regulation pending the issuance of a specific price regulation now in preparation.



## General rationing of adult bicycles for essential civilian use starts July 9

General rationing of bicycles to persons needing them in their work, or to travel to and from their places of employment, will start July 9, the OPA announced July 2.

The new rationing order (No. 7) provides for orderly release, for essential civilian use, of all adults' bicycles on hand when the WPB froze sales last April 2, as well as all that have been manufactured since and all future production.

### Eligibility on broad basis

Eligibility for a certificate to purchase a new adult bicycle is broad. It embraces anyone engaged in a gainful occupation or in work which contributes to the war effort or to the public welfare. But that is only the first requirement. Under standards set up to guide the local War Price and Rationing Boards, which will begin accepting applications July 9, an applicant must show, besides eligibility, that:

1. He must travel quickly or often to deliver merchandise or messages or in doing other work, and would be better able to do so by bicycle than by walking or using public transportation facilities; or
2. He has to walk a total of at least 3 miles in going to and returning from work, using the most convenient public transportation; or
3. He has to spend at least 1½ hours, including walking and waiting time, in getting to and from his job, using public transportation, and could cut this time by at least 30 minutes with a bicycle; or
4. Available public transportation facilities are overcrowded; or
5. A bicycle is clearly needed because of other circumstances.

### Housewives, students not eligible

The applicant has to show that he needs a bicycle at least 3 days a week and that he does not already have one that will serve his needs. Moreover, he must certify that he has not disposed of a serviceable adult bicycle since April 2, 1942, unless he can show that he did not need it at the time he disposed of it.

In issuing the rationing order, the OPA emphasized that, because of the limited supply of bicycles, housewives and students are not eligible as such, but they may be if they have some other occupation that brings them within the eligibility classifications. It was pointed out also that minors may be eligible if they are employed in an eligible occupation.

### Mostly "War Models"

Children's bicycles do not come within the rationing program and their sale is unrestricted except by the limited supply.

The bicycles for sale under rationing will be, for the most part, the "War Models" which at present are the only kind being produced.

### Quotas allotted

OPA has allotted quotas of bicycles for rationing, as it does now with automobiles. When a local board is satisfied that an eligible applicant has made an adequate showing of need, it will grant him a certificate, unless it already has exhausted its quota, authorizing the purchase of a new adult bicycle. The certificate is good for 30 days after its issue date.

A person denied a certificate by a local board may, if he feels his application is valid, appeal to the State OPA director. If the director concurs in the board's denial, a final appeal may be made to OPA headquarters in Washington.

### Employers may apply for workers

Employers who need bicycles for the transportation of their workers, either to get them between home and job or for service as part of their work, may apply in either of two ways:

If an employer intends to retain title to the bicycles himself and only permit the workers to use them, he must make application to the local board and meet conditions the same as those under which bicycles are rationed to individuals. However, where he wishes to purchase bicycles for resale to employees, he must apply to a regional office of OPA for permission to act in the capacity of dealer. As a dealer, he may sell only to certificate holders.

Federal Government agencies and the American Red Cross will apply either through the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department or directly to OPA headquarters.

To facilitate enforcement of its regulations and to help in maintaining inventory records, the OPA in the rationing of bicycles has set up a "flowback" system for certificates.

Bicycle certificates are in three parts, A, B, and C. The dealer who makes the sale tears off Part C and gives it to the buyer, who keeps it to show that he was authorized to buy a bicycle. Part A is to be sent by the dealer to the OPA inventory unit in New York City.

The dealer himself holds Part B so that he can send it to his supplier with an order for inventory replenishment. The supplier, in turn, must have Part B to turn over to the manufacturer before he can get replacements for bicycles he has sold. When Part B reaches a manufacturer, he forwards it to the OPA Inventory Unit where it is matched with Part A of the same certificate sent directly to the unit by the dealer who made the sale at retail.

## 230,000 bicycles allotted to States for rationing from July 9 to end of August

Rationing of bicycles is to begin with a quota of 230,000 for release in the period from July 9 to the end of August, the OPA announced July 3.

Of the total, OPA has allotted 180,000 among the States, and the District of Columbia. States have been assigned reserves totalling 20,000 for adjustments of situations where valid applications for bicycles exceed the county quotas, and in addition a national reserve of 30,000 has been set up.

In apportioning the first quotas, OPA was guided principally by three considerations. One was the geographical pattern of sales in 1941 when there was no restriction on production as there is at present, and no rationing. Another was the concentration of demand for new passenger automobiles, with which OPA is familiar through its auto rationing program, and third was the location and size of war production projects.

Territorial quotas are assigned from the national reserve. Quota for Alaska is 40, for the Panama Canal Zone 96, for Puerto Rico 244, and for the Virgin Islands 20.

State quotas, followed by reserves, for the period July 9 to August 31 are:

Alabama, 3,136; 296; Arizona, 400; 48; Arkansas, 816; 96; California, 15,184; 1,626; Colorado, 1,280; 154; Connecticut, 4,004; 481; Delaware, 632; 62; Florida, 2,536; 235; Georgia, 4,224; 339; Idaho, 384; 46; Illinois, 12,628; 1,310.

Indiana, 5,924; 712; Iowa, 2,464; 296; Kansas, 2,304; 277; Kentucky, 1,860; 186; Louisiana, 1,684; 204; Maine, 992; 119; Maryland, 3,272; 394; Massachusetts, 7,508; 788; Michigan, 16,024; 1,943; Minnesota, 2,736; 330; Mississippi, 1,816; 136.

Missouri, 3,920; 470; Montana, 416; 46; Nebraska, 1,296; 154; Nevada, 160; 19; New Hampshire, 544; 65; New Jersey, 6,604; 792; New Mexico, 272; 30; New York, 12,256; 1,460; N. Carolina, 2,632; 246; N. Dakota, 384; 46; Ohio, 11,232; 1,347.

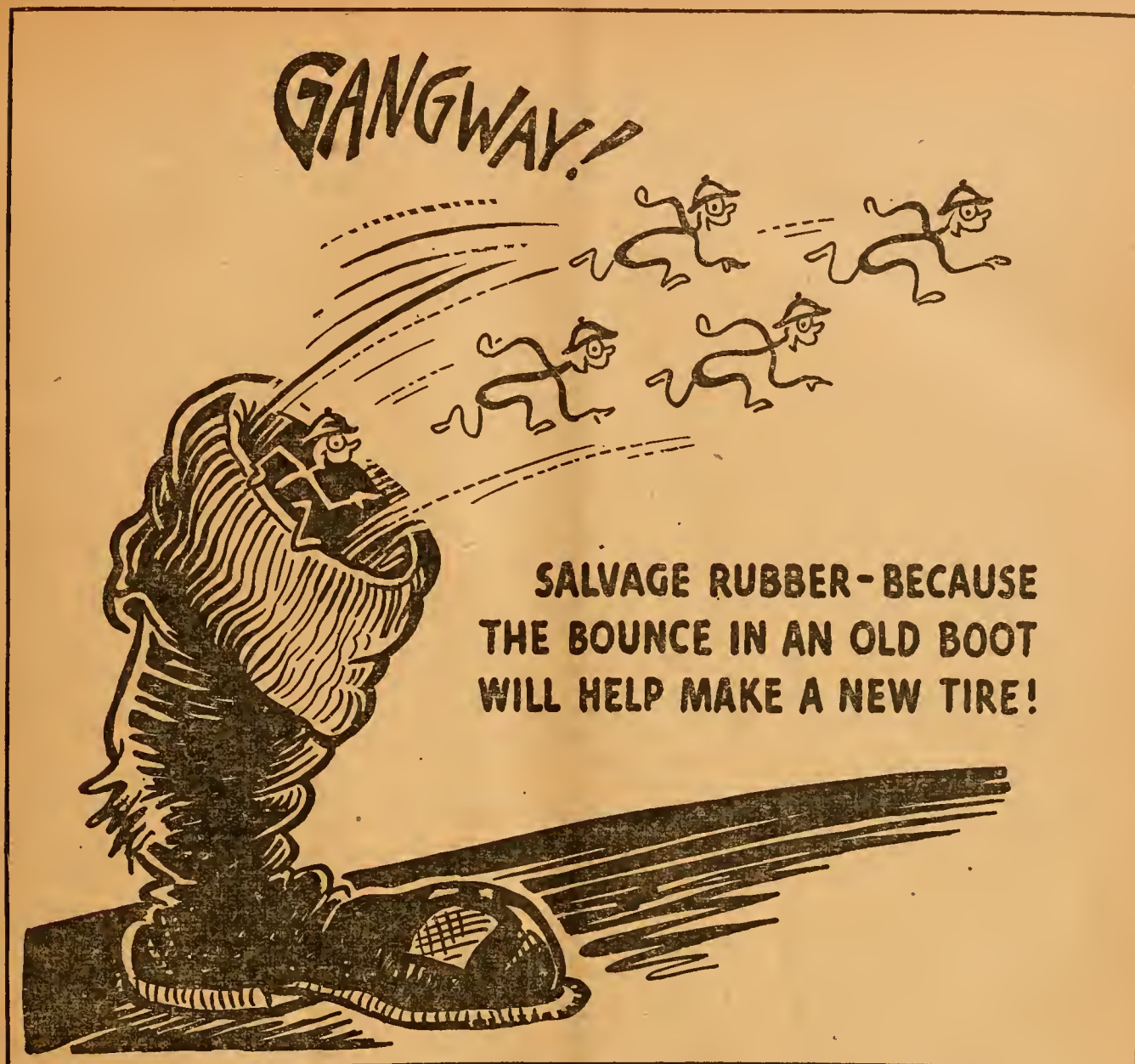
Oklahoma, 2,032; 246; Oregon, 1,328; 158; Pennsylvania, 16,872; 1,830; Rhode Island, 912; 108; S. Carolina, 2,520; 160; S. Dakota, 448; 50; Tennessee, 3,824; 319; Texas, 5,936; 726; Utah, 720; 85; Vermont, 288; 34; Virginia, 4,576; 454; Washington, 3,072; 360; West Virginia, 1,292; 154; Wisconsin, 3,568; 432; Wyoming, 224; 27; Dist. of Col., 864; 104; Total State quotas, 180,000; Reserves, 20,000; National reserve, 30,000.

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## Burlap varieties put under new price ceilings

Cents-per-yard ceiling prices for 41 specified constructions of burlap were added to the 17 constructions previously covered by Revised Price Schedule No. 18 (Burlap), Price Administrator Henderson made known July 3 through issuance of Amendment No. 2 to the schedule.





### Salvaging of obsolete railroad equipment to be discussed at regional meetings

Railroad men, Government officials and Army and Navy representatives will discuss scrapping obsolete or unused railroad equipment and a salvage check-up on rails, used for purposes other than tracking, in a series of regional conferences organized by the industrial salvage section, Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Five railroad executives have accepted invitations of WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson to preside at the meetings. Place,

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date and chairman of the conferences are:

*New York City, July 7, R. W. Brown, president, Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; Atlanta, July 8, E. E. Norris, president, Southern Railway System; Chicago, July 10, Ralph Budd, president, Chicago, Burlington and*

*Quincy Railroad Co.; San Francisco, July 13, W. J. Jeffers, president, Union Pacific Railroad; Dallas, July 16, Mathew S. Sloane, chairman of Board, President, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines.*

Invitations have been extended to all emergency salvage directors, chief engineers of maintenance, and other executives of 900 railroads throughout the country. The Association of American Railroads and the American Short Line Association are cooperating with WPB in holding the conferences.

Among the most serious problems to be discussed is the need of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission for railroad rails, and ways of filling this need. An estimated 40,000,000 linear feet of rail suitable for re-laying might be salvaged.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Maximum charges for clothing contractors' services allow for rise in labor costs

In order to make it economically possible for contractors in the apparel industry to continue supplying services, the OPA June 30 issued a regulation allowing for stipulated increases in labor costs since March 1942.

### "Direct labor cost" computed

Under Maximum Price Regulation No. 172 (Charges for Services of Contractors in the Apparel Industry) maximum charges for contractors' services are established by first determining the "direct labor cost" involved. By the addition to this figure of the same percentage margin over wage rates paid by the contractor for the same or similar services in March 1942, the maximum charge is determined. The regulation took effect June 30.

"Direct labor cost" under the regulation is computed on the basis of wage rates paid by the contractor on March 31, 1942, or the nearest prior date upon which wage rates were paid, plus any increase subsequent thereto pursuant to a collective bargaining contract or other wage agreement which was entered into on or before April 27, 1942, and which provides for an unconditional increase in wage rates of a fixed amount or percentage.

OPA made known that it is its intention to allow in contractors' charges no further increase in direct labor costs beyond those in effect on or before April 27. This definition of labor cost excludes increases subsequent to March 31, 1942, pursuant to collective bargaining agreements or other wage contracts which provide for periodic, automatic increases or for increases based on the cost of living, the seller's price, or other similar contingencies.

### Contractor defined

A contractor, as defined by the order, includes any person who performs one or more processes of manufacturing in the production of an article of apparel, by the cut and sew method or knit process, on materials supplied by a principal, and who receives payment for the process or processes so performed and for the furnishing of materials, if any, that are incidental to such operations. Also included is the process of sponging

and shrinkage of woolen and worsted fabrics.

The materials which the contractor incidentally supplies must constitute less than 20 percent of the services and they may not be more than is customarily incidental to services of that type.

Before taking action June 30 the OPA ascertained that as a result of certain advances in labor costs, clothing contractors' charges cannot be priced under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation "without disruption of the industry and discrimination between the established practices of producing articles of apparel by the contract method and the practices of producing such articles of apparel by methods in which contractors are not employed."

The method of calculating the contractor's charges also recognizes the established practice in major branches of the apparel industry where, under collective agreements, the contractor's charges are based on a specified percentage of direct labor costs.

### Three methods of establishing ceilings

Three methods of establishing maximum contractors' charges under differing conditions are provided by the regulation as follows:

1. Where the material is consigned to the contractor, his ceiling is the direct labor cost of the service plus the same percentage margin over direct labor cost obtained by the contractor for the same or similar services in March 1942.
2. Where the material is sold to the contractor, his maximum is the total of:
  - (a) The direct labor cost of the service;
  - (b) The same percentage margin over direct labor cost obtained by the contractor for the same or similar service in March 1942, and
  - (c) The actual cost to the contractor of the material sold to the contractor by the principal.
3. Where the contractor cannot determine his price by either of the foregoing methods, his maximum charge is the sum of:
  - (a) The direct labor cost of the service;
  - (b) The same percentage margin over direct labor cost obtained by the contractor in March 1942 (1) for the services rendered in connection with the manufacturing of the most closely related articles of the same type or (2) if the contractor did not furnish services in connection with the manufacture of articles of the same type, then the same percentage margin over direct labor cost obtained by his most closely competitive seller of the same class in March 1942 for services performed on the manufacture of articles of the same type.

## Ceilings set on retail services, third major step in over-all price control

Price ceilings—safeguard to the housewife and the businessman against an inflationary rise in the wartime cost of living and of doing business—were extended July 1 to retail services, the third major step in the application of over-all price control.

Three other important provisions in the OPA program for stabilizing prices and rents until peacetime conditions return were also brought into operation July 1. They are:

1. Beginning at 12:01 a. m., ceilings established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 165—Consumer Services—set a top limit on charges for virtually all services supplied to the ultimate retail consumer in connection with a commodity. The ceilings are designed to hold maximum prices for the \$5,000,000,000 retail service industry generally at levels of last March.
2. Rigid Government ceilings place a lid on housing rents in 75 population centers where close to 38 million Americans live. The extension of rent regulations to these areas is the broadest move yet taken to cap the rise in housing rent, which, next to food, is the largest single item in the family budget.
3. By July 1, every store selling at retail any of the cost-of-living commodities listed in the general maximum price regulation must have filed with the nearest War Price and Rationing Board a statement showing the store's ceiling prices for such of these cost-of-living articles as it carries.
4. Every retailer, wholesaler, jobber, distributor, and manufacturer must have available in his place of business for public inspection a statement showing the highest prices he charged during the March base pricing period for articles or services for which the general maximum price-regulation sets a ceiling.

### Three-point program complete

The consumer service maximum price regulation, issued last week, rounds out the three-point program of universal price ceilings announced April 28 by Price Administrator Henderson.

In the first step ceilings were applied on May 11 at manufacturing and wholesale levels to goods and services not previously covered by maximum price regulations.

In the second step, ceilings were extended to cover sales of goods at retail.

Now the pattern is complete with the application of price ceilings to the great majority of retail services, the most common examples of which are the family laundry, dry cleaning, shoe repairing, automobile repairing, and various household repair jobs.



## Trades, exchanges of iron ore between producers excepted from maximum price provisions

Trading or exchanging of iron ore between producers has been excepted from the price provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 113, which covers iron ore produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, the OPA announced June 30.

Excluding of these transactions from maximum price provisions is one of seven changes in Regulation No. 113 made by Amendment No. 1 to the regulation, which became effective July 2.

Amendment No. 1 effects the following:

1. Excludes exchanges or trades of ore from the regulation, but requires, however, the submission of reports on certain types of exchanges or trades; 2. Provides for the deduction of allowances for shrinkage, insurance and analysis; 3. Clarifies the provision relating to escalator clauses in long-term contracts; 4. Places sellers under long-term contracts for delivery at the mine or at Upper Lake ports on the same basis as other sellers with respect to freight absorption; 5. Clarifies the provision covering new sellers to include sellers of classifications or grades of ore not sold in 1941; 6. Excludes from the regulation ore mined in Minnesota south of Minneapolis; 7. Establishes Granite City, Illinois, as in effect a new alternating basing point.

### Sold later under ceilings

Price Administrator Henderson said that the seven changes fall into three general groups. The first and second changes are made in recognition of practices customary in the trade; the third, fourth and fifth clarify provisions of the regulation; and sixth and seventh add new provisions to the regulation.

Commenting on the exemption of trades and exchanges between producers, the Price Administrator saw no inflationary danger in the exclusion.

"The ores are later sold under the established ceilings and there can thus be no inflationary effect, at least insofar as trades between producers are concerned," he said.

### Formal report not required

When one producer exchanges or trades ores with another producer, no formal report need be made to OPA, although a record of such deals must be kept in the company's books so as to be available to OPA for inspection at any time. However, producers making exchanges with consumers of ore must submit statements of such exchanges to the OPA within 15 days after the date of the contract or agreement covering the transaction.

## Cotton textile output in 1941 broke all previous records

The cotton textile industry of this country produced in 1941 more than 10½ billion linear yards of cotton fabrics, surpassing all previous records, it was announced June 29 by the WPB and the OPA.

The statement was based on a survey made by WPB and OPA to obtain data for planning the Government's war textile program.

### 12 billion is 1942 goal

Even though the 1941 production represented a 25 percent increase over 1939 production, 1942 production will be even larger than that of 1941. WPB found it necessary, in view of steadily increasing military and civilian requirements, to plan for an estimated 12 billion linear yard output in 1942.

The reason for increasing military requirements is, of course, the steadily increasing size of our armed forces. The reason for increasing civilian requirements is the fact that cotton textiles are being called on to replace in civilian

products the silk, nylon, and wool fabrics now being diverted to the armed services, and the further fact that a substantial part of textile production is being diverted to the manufacture of bagging and twine which were formerly supplied by burlap and imported cordage fibers.

The 1941 production of 10,545,414,000 linear yards of cotton fabrics over 12 inches in width compared with 8,420,748,000 linear yards in 1939 and 8,579,565,000 yards in 1937.

While the production increases in 1941 over 1939 were general, they were conspicuous in the types of fabrics required for the war program. This included cotton duck, sheeting yarn fabrics, and tire fabrics. Other major groups showing substantial expansion were carded and combed poplins, corduroys, canton flannels, combed twills, bed sheeting, and blankets. Heavy increases also occurred in the production of carded and combed sales yarn, the gains over 1939 having been respectively 58 and 43 percent.

## Physical standards set on Ceylon, India, and Java tea

Physical standards for different grades of Ceylon, India, and Java tea have been established by the OPA, Administrator Henderson announced June 30.

Physical standards are actual samples of the tea itself, from which the various grades can be determined.

Since Revised Price Schedule No. 91 (Tea) was issued, there has been considerable trade confusion in tea grading. Acting upon trade request, therefore, OPA appointed a committee of tea experts to meet in New York for the purpose of establishing actual tea standards, which could be used in conjunction with the schedule.

Standards established by this committee include three varieties of Ceylon teas, three Indian and three Javas—each grading, fine, medium and fair. The term "fair" is being substituted for "common" in the grading of tea since "fair" describes this type of tea more adequately than "common."

The new standards set are being offered for sale by the Tea Association of the United States of America, 82 Wall Street, New York City, at a cost of \$2.50 per set of nine ¼-pound samples.

## Service ceiling on sales to war agencies postponed

The effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 165—Consumer Service—was extended from July 1 to July 20 for sales of consumer services to war procurement agencies in order to give these agencies time to prepare a manual of instructions to their contracting and financing officers.

The war procurement agencies to which the extension applies are the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission, and the Lend-Lease section of the Treasury Department.

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## EDITORS AS SLOGAN JUDGES

Several labor-management committees have reported to War Production Drive Headquarters that they have invited local editors to help judge slogans submitted in slogan contests.

They report that the editors have been pretty good judges of slogans and that their participation as judges has given them an opportunity to learn more about the War Production Drive and consequently have been enabled to give more space to pictures and stories.



## Questions and answers help explain how to display ceiling prices

Additional instructions to retailers on how to display their maximum prices for the nearly 200 "cost-of-living commodities" were issued July 1 by the Office of Price Administration. All retailers are required to have their "ceiling prices" for these commodities prominently displayed in their stores at the point of purchase.

The questions and answers follow:

**Q.** What are "cost-of-living commodities"?

**A.** They are nearly 200 important categories of food, clothing, furniture, etc., for which, under the general maximum price regulation, the storekeeper must display his maximum prices prominently. A retailer's maximum price, in general, is the highest price he charged for a product delivered or offered for delivery in March 1942.

### Why cost-of-living commodities?

**Q.** Why are these cost-of-living commodities picked out, and these particular price-display rules adopted for them?

**A.** These items are among the most important in the average family's cost of living, and when a housewife enters a store, and sees the storekeeper's March maximum prices for soap, bread, hosiery, cigarettes, shoes, and other articles on this list, all plainly displayed, she knows she is paying no more for them than she did in March. She thus has unmistakable, encouraging evidence that her cost of living is being held to the March 1942 level.

**Q.** How does proper display of ceiling prices aid a store?

**A.** This proper display now, and in the months to come, will contribute to a store's good will. It enables the storekeeper to demonstrate visually to his customers that they are not paying more than they should, and that he is cooperating fully in the price-control program.

**Q.** How does a retailer find out the items for which he must display his maximum prices, and how does he learn the proper way to display them?

**A.** He must display his maximum prices on all items he carries which are on the list of "cost-of-living commodities," in Appendix B of Bulletin No. 1 issued by the OPA. This bulletin contains the full text of the general

maximum price regulation. Bulletin No. 2, entitled "What Every Retailer Should Know about the General Maximum Price Regulation" also contains this list, together with detailed instructions on the proper method of displaying ceiling prices.

### All items sold are fixed

**Q.** Are the articles on this cost-of-living list the only ones covered by the general maximum price regulation?

**A.** No. All items sold by retailers are covered by this regulation, with certain definite exceptions, which are listed in the regulation, or are covered by special regulations. For the items not on the cost-of-living commodity list, the retailer is required to adhere to his price ceilings, but does not have to display these price ceilings within view of the purchaser.

### Ways of posting prices

**Q.** What are the three chief ways in which the retailer can comply with the marking provision for cost-of-living commodities?

**A.** (1) By marking the ceiling price on the item itself, (2) by marking the shelf, bin, rack, or other holder or container, upon or in which the item is kept, or (3) by posting ceiling prices at the place in the business establishment where the item is offered for sale. The price must be posted under a heading "CEILING PRICE" or "OUR CEILING." A reading of the section entitled "How the Retailer Determines His Maximum Selling Prices," in Bulletin No. 2 "What Every Retailer Should Know about the General Maximum Price Regulation" will tell the retailer how to arrive at the price ceiling.

**Q.** Is it permissible to display ceiling prices of certain goods by price lines?

**A.** Yes. This may be done only for articles marked by asterisks in Appendix B of the regulation.

### Let the buyer see it!

**Q.** What is the guiding rule in displaying ceiling prices for cost-of-living commodities?

**A.** The guiding rule is: "Consumers should be able to see the 'CEILING PRICE' marker clearly when standing at the point of purchase without having to ask or look for it, and without having to thumb through pages."

## All jewelry except "precious stones" brought under general price regulation

Nearly the entire jewelry industry is brought under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation as the result of a definition of "precious stones" included in Amendment No. 9 to the regulation issued June 30 by OPA.

The amendment also provides that when a precious stone is set in a mounting, the entire unit of which it has become a part is exempt from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation. The definition, as stated in the amendment, follows:

"Precious stones" means any ruby, sapphire, emerald, natural pearl or any diamond weighing more than 1.00 carat, or any semiprecious stone after sale by the cutter, when the cutter has received more than \$100 for the sale of the stone. Synthetic stones and cultured pearls shall not be deemed precious stones. If two or more diamonds with an aggregate weight of 1.50 carats are set in one mounting, the diamonds shall be deemed "precious."

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## Some farm services freed from price ceilings

Charges for services rendered on a farm in connection with the planting, cultivating, or harvesting of crops, the raising of livestock or poultry, or their preparation for market July 1 were freed from price ceilings by Price Administrator Henderson.

The exception is contained in Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary Regulation No. 11 and excludes specified farm services from the ceilings imposed by the general maximum price regulation or the consumer service regulation.

"The farm services we are excepting from price regulation are primarily seasonal services," Mr. Henderson said.

"... However, it should be noted that maximum price regulations will still apply to services performed by commercial operators off a farm.

"In addition, services performed on farm buildings—such as reroofing a barn, the repair of plumbing in a farmhouse, or the repair of farm machinery, are all subject to price ceilings."

The services excepted include any service rendered on a farm in connection with the planting, cultivating, harvesting, or preparation for market of agricultural commodities or the raising or preparation for market of livestock or poultry products.



## Survey reveals types of construction equipment owned by highway departments

A survey of all construction equipment owned by highway departments of the various States and other local government units has been completed by the Bureau of Governmental Requirements, and is now available for use by all Government agencies, Maury Maverick, chief of the bureau, said June 29.

### First of its kind

The survey, the first of its kind, has been completed under the direction of Louis Levenson, chief of the construction equipment section of the bureau. Answers to questionnaires have been received from all States having highway departments. Responses were also received from virtually all of more than 3,000 counties sent questionnaires, 1,100 cities of 10,000 population and over, and 3,500 cities and towns under 10,000 population.

The survey as completed lists 34 types of equipment, with details as to age and condition. Many governmental agencies have already found the survey helpful, Mr. Maverick said, in locating equipment which can be leased or rented by one highway department to another for important war work.

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## WAR SHIPPING APPOINTMENTS

Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, June 25, announced the appointment of two regional representatives of the recruitment and manning organization.

Admiral Land named Guy E. Needham as regional representative, Pacific Coast district, and Jacob Baker as regional representative, Atlantic Coast district. Mr. Needham will be located at 200 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif., and Mr. Baker at 45 Broadway, New York City. These two addresses are the district headquarters for other divisions of the War Shipping Administration for the Atlantic and Pacific Coast Districts.

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## COLORS IDENTIFY SCRAP

The War Production Drive Committee in the plant of the Curtiss-Wright plant at St. Louis reports that containers of different colors, with one color for each type of scrap, have been placed through the plant to expedite salvage.

## Rents for all living quarters ordered cut in 54 defense-rental areas

Rents for all living quarters in 54 defense-rental areas containing one-fifth of the Nation's population were ordered reduced and stabilized June 29 by Price Administrator Henderson (see VICTORY, June 30, for list).

Maximum rent regulations, effective July 1, were issued for 54 defense-rental areas cutting rents back to levels prevailing on January 1, 1941 in 7 areas, April 1, 1941 in 27 areas, July 1, 1941 in 6 areas, and March 1, 1942 in 14 areas.

### "We have not stopped yet"

The Price Administrator also announced the appointments of the area rent directors who will administer the regulations.

Maximum rent regulations were issued also for the extended portions of 10 of the 20 areas brought under Federal regulation on June 1. These ten areas were increased in size by designations of April 28 and are Bridgeport, Hartford-New Britain, and Waterbury, Conn.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Akron, Canton, and Cleveland, Ohio; Burlington, Iowa, and San Diego, Calif.

Mr. Henderson declared:

This is the largest move taken yet to bring relief from inflated rents. But I want to say this at once: We have not stopped yet. The 60-day waiting period set up by the Emergency Price Control Act has expired in 248 other defense-rental areas. Because they were not included in this action we are taking today does not mean that we do not intend to act in any single one of them. We will make rent control effective in any one of those areas as soon as conditions warrant, and as soon as we can recruit sufficient personnel, and open offices to administer Federal rent regulation. How soon this will be I can not say at this time. However, I want to say to the people in those areas that we will get to your rents just as fast as you need us.

### 5 areas not included

Five areas where recently OPA indicated it expected to institute Federal rent control were not included in the June 29 action. The areas are: Mineral Wells, Tex.; Flint, Mich.; Charleston, S. C.; Gainesville-Stark, Fla.; and Louisville, Ky. Preliminary investigations in these areas indicated in general that substantial compliance to the Price Administrator's recommendations of April 28 had been made. Further inquiry will be undertaken during the month to determine whether Federal rent control should be established. The OPA is prepared to make maximum rent regulations effective as soon as the present trend reverses itself.

In the meantime, the area rent direc-

tors for these five areas will maintain small offices, and will continue to follow the movement of the local rent situation.

Other OPA action June 29 included an amendment to the maximum rent regulation for housing accommodations other than hotel and rooming houses issued for the first 20 areas brought under Federal control June 1. This amendment extends the period of registration—now under way in those areas—to July 15. The original period for registration ended July 1.

Another amendment to the same regulation brought the provision dealing with public owned housing into conformity as to language with the same section in the regulations for hotels and rooming houses.

### 35 million live in rent control areas

The 54 defense-rental areas brought under Federal control June 29 range in population from the Chicago area with a 1940 population of 4,418,122 to San Luis Obispo, Calif., with a population of 33,246. Counting Baltimore, Md., announced last week, Federal control of rents is extended to areas housing 26 million persons. In the first 20 areas brought under Federal regulation the population is 9 million, making a total of 35 million persons living in areas under Federal rent control.

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## D. C. defense-rental area split into two

Defense-rental area known as District of Columbia Suburbs has been split up, creating two areas, one for the Maryland section, one for Virginia, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 29.

In an amendment to the original designation issued April 28, 1942, the area becomes two areas defined as follows:

In Maryland, the Montgomery-Prince Georges Defense-Rental Area, taking in those two counties in their entirety.

In Virginia, the Alexandria-Arlington Defense-Rental Area, taking in the Independent City of Alexandria, and the Counties of Arlington and Fairfax.

It was decided to break the original area into two areas for the convenience of landlords and tenants and to facilitate administration when and if it becomes necessary for the Federal government to establish rent control in the areas.



## New labor office to act as liaison agency between organized labor and OPA

Creation of a Labor Office in the OPA with Robert R. R. Brooks, of Williams-town, Mass., formerly with the WPB, as director was announced July 2 by Administrator Henderson.

### Functions

The new office, which will act as liaison agency between organized labor and OPA, will have the following further functions:

1. To act as liaison office between OPA and the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and other Federal agencies influencing or determining wage policy and wage rates.

2. To act as a point of clearance on issues arising from labor participation in Local War Price and Rationing Boards, labor participation in price stabilization and the impact of wage increases on price ceilings.

3. To maintain contacts with operating branches of OPA and other Government agencies on the labor phases of

the price control and rationing programs.

4. To represent OPA to other Federal agencies on specific wage policies affecting OPA policy.

In making the announcement Mr. Henderson said:

Labor's wholehearted cooperation is necessary for the successful stabilization of the cost of living. I believe that labor is fully conscious of the need for maintaining real wages by preventing rising prices. Labor has a big stake in the price control, rent and rationing programs and should take part in helping to carry them out to a successful conclusion. One of the important functions of the new Labor Office will be to establish and maintain closer relations between organized labor and OPA.

### Policy committee to aid

As director, Mr. Brooks will be assisted by the recently created labor policy committee composed of representatives of the AFL, the CIO, and the Railway Labor organizations.

Mr. Brooks has been in Washington since June 1941, working as consultant on labor relations and priorities problems for the Labor Division of the WPB.

## Salvage drive . . .

(Continued from page 1)

as an integrated whole, it has the following clearly defined parts:

1. An intensified campaign to collect metals, especially iron and steel, and rubber and other waste materials which will flow through regular channels of trade.

2. A waste fats campaign, in which housewives will be urged to sell their waste kitchen fats, such as bacon drippings, to meat dealers who will send them back through the normal channels of trade. Waste fats are needed to stimulate production of glycerine, which in turn is needed for war and industrial explosives.

3. A tin can collection campaign which is to be carried out *only in selected localities*, and then only when local announcements are made.

### Repeat drives necessary

In support of the over-all effort, which is known as the National Salvage Program, the iron and steel industry has already raised approximately \$1,500,000 to pay for national advertising which will be run in daily and weekly newspapers, general and farm magazines, and trade journals, and also for radio time. It is expected that this fund may be increased. The advertisements sponsored by the industry will be designed to stimulate all scrap collection, including metals other than iron and steel, and also rubber and other materials.

The glycerine producers and associated industries have raised a fund of approximately \$500,000 to pay for additional advertising directed especially toward waste fats collection.

These industry advertising campaigns will be closely integrated with the program of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation and will take advantage of the fact that the summer is the best time of year to build up stock piles of waste material.

"One of the things we have learned," Mr. Rosenwald said, "is that no single scrap drive in a community gets all the scrap there is. Not only are repeat drives necessary but experience shows that a second and third drive bring surprising results. Also, the value of a large number of salvage depots in speeding collection whirlwind scrap rubber campaign . . ."

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### Rules for importing coffee

Federal agencies interested have agreed upon a procedure to be followed by importers of green coffee. Details are available in Board of Economic Warfare press release No. 59, dated July 1.

## Appalachian hardwood lumber order modified

An amendment postponing until July 15, 1942, the effective date of provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 146 relating to "recurring special" grades of Appalachian hardwood lumber was announced June 30 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendment—titled Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 146 on Appalachian hardwood lumber—became effective June 26.

Under the postponement, sales of such grades until July 15, 1942, are governed by the general maximum price regulation (Bulletin No. 1, April 28, 1942) which provides as maximum prices the highest prices charged in March 1942.

The postponement was required, the Price Administrator said, to give OPA officials time to prepare an amendment to Regulation No. 146 incorporating maximum prices for "recurring special" grades, and to allow an extension of time to such mills as have not filed statements of prices of such items.

## Two orders affect wood pulp sales and allocation

The procedure for determining maximum prices for certain special chemical grades of woodpulp is expedited as the result of Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 114 (Woodpulp) issued July 2 by Price Administrator Henderson. The amendment became effective July 4, 1942.

The action directly affects the sales of producers of (1) sulphite woodpulp of special chemical, high alpha or glassing grades, (2) sulphate woodpulp of special chemical or condenser grades, and (3) woodpulp produced in whole or in part from rags, paper stock, or any fiber material other than wood.

Maximum prices for these grades are determined by the provisions of Section 1347.232 (d) of the regulation.

An interpretation of General Preference Order M-93, which directs the distribution of woodpulp to consumers under an allocation system, has been issued by the Director of Industry Operations to clarify certain points.

## All commodities in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands subject to OPA rationing control

The OPA has been given rationing authority over all commodities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by Supplementary Directive No. 1-J, issued July 1 by the Director of Industry Operations.

### Exceptions

Only sales to the United States armed forces, the Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, Civil Aeronautics Authority, National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development are exempt from the rationing authority conferred by the directive.

Export sales from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be subject to OPA's rationing control, but will also be governed by the export control exercised by the Board of Economic Warfare.

The provision for rationing contained in the directive is made to assure equitable distribution of commodities in case shortages should develop in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

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## Ceilings on stevedoring, allied services postponed

Postponement until August of the application of price ceilings to charges for transportation, stevedoring and related services was announced July 2 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Pending further study

The extension was granted to meet requests by the ODT and the War Department with respect to certain transportation and stevedoring services, to give persons furnishing services in connection with essential war activities additional time to conform their practices to the requirements of price regulations, and to provide opportunity to complete studies of special factors applying to these services.

The postponement was contained in Amendment No. 3 to Supplementary Regulation No. 11, which extends from July 1 to August 1 the effective date of the general maximum price regulation and Maximum Price Regulation No. 165—Consumer Service—with respect to transportation services, storage and warehousing, stevedoring, and allied services.

## SPECIAL FORMULA FIXES PRICES IN ALASKA

Because of the relative isolation of Alaska and because of problems created by transportation difficulties, Price Administrator Henderson on July 3 announced a special formula setting maximum prices for all sales and deliveries to a buyer in Alaska of any commodity not actually produced or manufactured in Alaska.

The formula, contained in Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Regulation No. 13 of the general maximum price regulation, provides that the ceiling price of an imported commodity shall be based on these elements:

1. The direct cost to the seller;
2. Plus the amount of dollars-and-cents mark-up over the direct cost, which the seller included in his highest selling price for the same or similar commodity sold during the period from November 7 to December 6, 1941, or, if no sale was made during this period, the amount of such mark-up in the last 30 days prior to November 7, 1941 in which a sale was made.

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## Steel castings advisory committee named

Price Administrator Henderson July 3 invited 13 steel castings men to become members of an advisory committee which will serve as a liaison unit between the OPA and manufacturers of steel castings on any problems or questions which may arise with respect to prices.

The group, created under the terms of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, will be known as the steel castings advisory committee.

The executives invited to serve on it are:

N. K. Anderson, general manager, Alloy Steel & Metals Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; E. E. Burke, general manager of Otis Elevator Steel Castings Division, Otis Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Herbert Farrell, Jr., president, Farrell-Cheek Steel Co., Sandusky, Ohio; M. A. Fladoes, president, Sivy Steel Castings Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. L. Harrell, vice president, Sterling Steel Casting Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; T. H. Harvey, vice president, Ohio Steel Foundry Co., Lima, Ohio; C. W. Howat, general manager, Continental Roll & Steel Foundry Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Oliver E. Mount, secretary-treasurer, American Steel Foundries, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Robbins, president, Ross-Meehan Foundries, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. Sauer, vice president, Symington-Gould Corporation, New York; Thomas H. Shurtle, president, Texas Electric Steel Castings Co., Houston, Tex.; Clarence Toland, Jr., president, Dodge Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; L. C. Wilson, general manager of Reading Steel Casting Division of American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., Reading, Pa.

## Henderson unwillingly raises prices of 1942 canned and redried fruits

Price Administrator Henderson July 1 announced he is being compelled to take measures that will raise retail prices of the 1942 pack of canned and dried fruits by as much as 15 percent and possibly more when the new pack reaches the store shelves.

### "A serious setback"

The Administrator characterized the above move as "a serious setback in the battle being fought by OPA to maintain stability in the cost of living." He attributed his action to the special agricultural provisions of the Price Control Act and inability to work out arrangements for direct absorption by the Government of higher fresh fruit costs.

These higher fresh fruit costs, he indicated in a statement addressed to American housewives, might have been absorbed by the Government as a charge to the war effort, as Great Britain and Canada have done in similar instances.

Mr. Henderson cautioned retailers against any increase in the prices now charged for canned and dried fruits. These goods were all packed last season and are under a ceiling at the highest levels reached in March. The prospective price advance will be confined to the 1942 pack and present March prices will prevail until the new packs reach the store shelves.

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## More time for canners' reports

Vegetable canners will have until July 15 to file reports indicating their maximum prices on 35 different canned vegetables, as set by the formula prescribed in Maximum Price Regulation No. 152, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 3.

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## Lend-Lease 'cot prices excepted

Sales or deliveries of solid pack pie apricots in large 80-ounce No. 10 size cans to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, for Lend-Lease purposes exclusively, were excepted from the general maximum price regulation July 2 by Price Administrator Henderson.



## Over 3,000 third quarter applications filed under PRP in week

More than 3,000 third quarter applications under the production requirements plan were received last week by the WPB, it was announced June 29 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. About 8,000 had been received previously.

"The volume of applications now coming in indicates that, in general, the large users of metal which will be required to obtain priority assistance exclusively under PRP during the third quarter of this year are successfully meeting the July 1 deadline for filing applications," Mr. Knowlson said.

Facilities have been set up in the Production Requirements Branch and in the industry branches of the WPB to handle the increased volume of PRP applications.

### Interim procedure established

In order to take care of cases in which the approved PRP certificates are not returned to the applicant by July 1, an interim procedure was set up under the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 11. Companies which have properly filed a PRP application before the deadline, may continue to use or extend ratings previously assigned to them, until they receive their PRP certificates. However, they may not receive in this way more than 40 percent of their estimated requirements of any material for the whole of the third quarter, and any materials so received must be deducted from the amount authorized on their third quarter PRP certificate.

Mr. Knowlson explained that the third quarter program under PRP is necessarily a stage of transition from primary emphasis on the level of preference ratings to a quantitative control of material for which ratings may be used.

Mr. Knowlson also announced that Charles M. Schoenlaub, who has been acting chief of the Production Requirements Branch for some time, has been made chief of the branch.

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### THE LONG ROAD TO WORK

The need of conserving tires for men in war plants is emphasized by the War Production Drive Committee in the Addressograph Multigraph Corporation, of Cleveland, Ohio, which discovered employees drive a total of 29,650 miles to and from work each day.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From June 25

\*Through July 1

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expired date	Rating
Canned foods:					
a. Increased percentages of 1942 pack of specified fruits and vegetables ordered set aside for Army, Navy, Lend-Lease and other Government agencies.	M-86-a (as amended—6-27-42).	PD-343.....	6-27-42	6-30-42	
Cans made of tinplate or terneplate:					
a. Manufacturing or use of tinplate or terneplate cans for "special products" prohibited in revision of order.	M-81 (as amended—6-27-42).	PD-269.....	6-27-42	-----	
Chemicals (butadiene):					
a. Effective July 1, Butadiene placed under complete control.	M-178.....	PD-33.....	6-27-42	-----	
Chromium:					
a. Lifts restrictions on manufacturing of chrome pigments from 90 percent to 100 percent.	M-18-b (as amended—6-27-42).	-----	6-27-42	-----	
Cobalt:					
a. Order extended indefinitely.....	M-39 (as amended—2-7-42) (Amend. 1).	-----	6-30-42	-----	
Cocoa:					
a. 14 percent reduction from present quota of cocoa beans ordered for quarter beginning July 1.	M-145-b.....	-----	6-25-42	-----	
Coffee:					
a. Effective July 1, changes basis for computing 1942 monthly quotas.	M-125 (Amend. 3).....	-----	6-27-42	-----	
b. Supplementary order sets quota at 75 percent of average monthly net deliveries made during corresponding quarter of 1941.	M-135-b.....	-----	6-27-42	-----	
Copper:					
a. Extended to July 31.....	M-9-a (Ext. 1).....	-----	6-30-42	7-31-42	
Cotton textile fabrics and rayon textile fabrics entering into the manufacture of flags:					
a. Assigns A-2 rating to purchase orders for material to be used in manufacture of flags.	M-166.....	-----	6-27-42	-----	A-2.
Cutlery:					
a. Defining sterling silver flatware as contained in L-140.	L-140 (Int. 1).....	-----	6-29-42	-----	
Dairy products (repair, maintenance, and operation of plants processing or producing dairy products):					
a. Extends order 90 days and assigns higher preference rating.	P-118 (Amend. 2).....	-----	6-26-42	9-30-42	A-1-j.
Dental equipment and supplies simplification:					
a. WPB orders reduction in type and sizes of dental excavating burs. Restrictions placed on manufacture.	L-139.....	-----	6-25-42	-----	
b. Schedule No. 1.....	L-139 (Sch. 1).....	-----	6-25-42	-----	
Domestic mechanical refrigerators:					
a. Interpretation of the phrase "had been bought and fully paid for" in regard to L-5-d.	L-5-d (Int. 1).....	-----	6-29-42	-----	
Drum exterior coating:					
a. Amended to enable drum manufacturers to use some 150,000 gallons of exterior drum coating on hand.	M-158 (Amend. 1).....	-----	6-27-42	-----	
Dyestuff:					
a. Rise of 20 percent on quota for quarter July 1 to Sept. 30 permitted for anthraquinone vat dyes.	M-103 as amended (Amend. 1).	-----	6-26-42	-----	
Elastic fabrics, knitted, woven or braided:					
a. Restrictions lifted on use of some of the elastic fabrics unsuitable for health articles.	M-174 (Amend. 1).....	-----	6-27-42	-----	
Feminine lingerie and certain other garments:					
a. Lifts some restrictions of the order.	L-116 (Amend. 1).....	-----	6-29-42	-----	
Furniture (metal office and equipment):					
a. Terminates manufacture of metal shelving except by authorization by WPB.	L-13-a (Amend. 3).....	PD-423.....	7-1-42	-----	
General inventory order (inventory restrictions exceptions):					
a. Paper and paper products removed from restrictions of Prior. Reg. 1 and all other WPB orders.	M-161 (Amend. 1).....	-----	6-26-42	-----	
b. Amended by adding "Ilmenite" to schedule A of order.	M-161 (Amend. 2).....	-----	6-26-42	-----	
Imports of strategic materials:					
a. Change in the point of control of imports entering the United States under Bond, ordered.	M-63 (as amend. 6-2-42) (Amend. 1).	PD-222-B.....	6-30-42	Effective 7-2-42	
b. Supplementary order exempts finer grades of wool and sheepskin shearings from provisions of M-63.	M-63-b.....	-----	6-30-42	8-16-42	
c. Interpretation lists form to be filled for imports on List 1, 2, & 3 of order.	M-63 (as amend. 6-2-42 & 6-30-42) (Int. 1).	PD-222-C.....	6-30-42	-----	
Industrial machinery:					
a. Places control over woodworking sawmill, and logging machinery.	L-83 (as amended) (Amend. 2).	-----	6-30-42	-----	

(Continued on page 19)

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expired date	Rating
Motor trucks, truck trailers and passenger carriers:					
a. Halt of production ordered by WPB, effective, July 1, of commercial type truck trailers for nonmilitary use.	L-1-g.....		6-23-42		
Office machinery:					
a. Interpretation stating machines exempt from L-54-a.	L-54-a (Int. 3).....		6-30-42		
Petroleum (conservation of material for the oil industry):					
a. States that restrictions of M-68-c do not apply to Canadian oil companies but only to U. S., its Territories and possessions.	M-68 (Amend. 5).....		6-25-42		
b. Supplementary order.....	M-68-c (as amended 3-23-42) (Amend. 2).		6-25-42		
c. Production, transportation, refining and marketing of petroleum order amended and extended to July 31.	P-98 (extended and amended).		6-30-42	7-31-42	
Plastics (thermoplastics):					
a. Complete allocation control placed on use of thermoplastics by WPB.	M-154.....		6-27-42		
Printing ink:					
a. Permits use of chrome pigments in printing ink of 100 percent instead of 70 percent as originally stated.	M-53 (as amended 6-22-42).	PD-344	6-29-42		
Razors and razor blades:					
a. Extension of order to July 31, 1942	L-72 (Amend. 1).....		6-25-42		
b. Revocation of Supplementary Order L-72-a.	L-72-a (revoked).....		6-29-42		
Rubber and products and materials of which rubber is a component:					
a. Establishes specifications for manufacturing of airplane tires.	M-15-b-1 (Amend. 7).		7-1-42		
Spices:					
a. Monthly clove quotas increased.....	M-127-a as amended (Amend. 1).		6-25-42		
Steel and iron conservation:					
a. Three changes in Steel Conservation Order M-126 issued affecting coffee roasting machinery, manicure implements, and metal tags.	M-126 (Amend. 2).....		6-26-42		
Steel and iron scrap:					
a. Segregation of tinned and detinned scrap extended to counties in Kansas, Missouri, and Texas.	M-24-a (Amend. 1).....		7-1-42		
Projects, defense (material entering into the construction, maintenance, and operation of):					
a. Assigns A-1-a preference rating to China National Aviation Corporation, form airtel to be used in construction, maintenance, and operation of airfields.	P-41-c.....		6-26-42	12-31-42	A-1-a
Tea:					
a. Effective July 1, changes basis for computing 1942 monthly quotas.	M-111 (as amended 5-1-42) (Amend. 1).		6-27-42		
b. Supplementary order sets quota at 50 percent of average monthly net deliveries made during corresponding quarter of 1941.	M-111-c.....		6-27-42		
Tools (hand service):					
a. Industrial hand files added to list covered by E-6.	E-6 (Amend. 1).....		6-26-42		
Tungsten:					
a. Amended to place under complete allocation and end-use control all tungsten ores and concentrates.	M-29 (as amended 6-30-42).	PD-9-d. PD-9-c.	6-30-42		
Waste paper:					
a. Revocation of order.....	M-129 (revoked).....		6-26-42		
Welding rods and electrodes:					
a. Amended to clarify reporting procedure for mfgs., and makes it clear that order applies to finished rods and electrodes only.	L-146 (Amend. 1).....		6-30-42		
Wool:					
a. Extends order 6 months and increases amount of woolen cloth to be manufactured for civilian use.	M-73 (as amended for period 8-3-42 to 1-31-43).		7-1-42 (effective 8-3-42).	1-31-43	

## PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. 10 (amendment 1)....	Amended to make provisions of Regulation 10 applicable to purchases by distributors who buy for resale to retailers.	6-26-42
Prior. Reg. 12.....	Provisions for rating war orders and for applying a new series of high preference ratings established in Prior. Reg. 12, and amendments to Reg. 3 & 1. New ratings are AAA, AA-1, AA-2, etc., all of which take preference over A-1-a ratings.	6-26-42
Prior. Reg. 1 (amendment 3).....	Amended by altering the provision with respect to displacement of rated orders by new orders bearing a higher rating.	6-26-42
Prior. Reg. 3 as amended June 26, 1942.	Amended to conform to the provisions of Reg. 12, and the amendment to Reg. 1. Also modifies previous provision with respect to simultaneous extension of several different ratings.	6-26-42
Prior. Reg. 11 (interpretation 1)....	Makes clear that smelters and refiners are subject to terms of Priorities Regulation 11, and amendments.	6-29-42

(Continued on page 20)

## Four executives to aid field directors in dealings with Washington office

Four executives have been appointed to the staff of L. Edward Scriven, deputy director, Division of Industry Operations, to act as representatives in Washington of 12 WPB regional directors throughout the country. They are: Frank R. McGregor, Ralph I. Straus, John W. Hubbell, and J. Harold Kolseth.

### To keep field informed

Under the plan to decentralize WPB operations, 12 regions have been set up to supervise all WPB field operations. Each of these regions is staffed with experts and technicians in the fields of WPB activities.

The four representatives will inform the regional directors so that the field will have a clear understanding of the Division, bureau and branch policies and programs in Washington. Appointment of these men is expected to help clear promptly any problems arising in the field.

Mr. Scriven has announced the following temporary assignments:

Mr. McGregor, of New York City, serves as representative of Regions 2 (New York), and 7 (Kansas City).

Mr. Straus will act as representative for Regions 3 (Philadelphia), 5 (Cleveland), and 12 (Minneapolis).

Mr. Hubbell acts as the representative for the regional directors in Region 1 (Boston), 4 (Atlanta), and 6 (Chicago).

Mr. Kolseth represents Regions 8 (Dallas), 9 (Denver), 10 (San Francisco), and 11 (Detroit).

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## Typewriter order clarified

An interpretation of Order L-54-a regulating the production and distribution of typewriters has been issued by the Director of Industry Operations to clear up confusion over the definition of billing and continuous forms handling typewriters.

These types of machines are exempt from the typewriter order, but are regulated by order L-54-c, which covers various types of office machinery.

Under the interpretation, No. 3, the definition of machines exempt from L-54-a includes only continuous forms handling machinery, typewriter principle, having carbon-paper-handling devices constructed as an integral part of the machinery, and billing machines, accounting principle, and collateral equipment.

Any other typewriters having devices for billing or continuous-forms handling are subject to the provisions of L-54-a.



## All tungsten ores, concentrates placed under allocation control

Tungsten, an essential ingredient of hardened steels critically needed in war production and armament, was placed under further allocation and end-use control by an amendment to General Preference Order M-29, issued June 30 by the Director of Industry Operations.

### Definition broadened

The principal effect of the amendment is to place under complete allocation and end-use control all tungsten ores and concentrates.

The amount of contained tungsten which may be delivered to any one person in any one month without restriction is reduced from the 100 pounds allowed in the original order to a new maximum of 25 pounds. Order M-29-a covered this point previously, and it is hereby revoked.

Definition of "tungsten" is broadened to include any substance whatever containing recognizable tungsten, in any stage of process, except alloy steel, high speed steel, tool steel, and finished tools.

To encourage production of concentrates, the amendment allows delivery without restriction of ores, or concentrates containing less than 20 per cent tungsten to processors for concentration, or dealers, though no dealer may hold such stocks longer than 60 days.

Persons desiring allocations of tungsten must apply for it on Form PD-9-c before the 20th of the month preceding delivery, sending copies to WPB and to the supplier. Form PD-9-d covering inventory, and proposed production must accompany PD-9-c.

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## Theater managers urged to aid salvage of copper

Cooperation of the 16,000 exhibitors and legitimate theaters throughout the country in the salvaging of critical materials and the conservation of all supplies was asked July 2 by Christopher J. Dunphy, chief of the amusements section of WPB's services branch, following an appeal by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson for an intensified Nation-wide salvage campaign.

Mr. Dunphy expressed particular concern over the necessity of salvaging copper, which is a vital material in all phases of the war program. He urged every theater manager to scrap all unused pieces of copper, and to save each piece for distribution to salvage centers.

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## Cobalt order extended

The cobalt allocation order, M-39, due to expire June 30 has been extended indefinitely by the Director of Industry Operations.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From June 25  
\*Through July 1

(Continued from page 19)

### SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expired date
Ruben & Ralph Finkelstein as Capital Iron & Metal Co. & Capitol Compressed Steel Co., Okla. City, Okla.	S-51 (amend. 1)	Provisions of order revoked for yards located at Topeka, Kansas, and Springfield, Missouri. Tulsa and Okla. City yards still subject to original order.		6-26-42	
Oscar W. Hedstrom Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	S-58	Charged with making unauthorized and disapproved deliveries of aluminum castings contrary to terms of M-1-f.	Effective July 26, prohibited from accepting, processing, or delivering of aluminum. All priorities assistance withdrawn from company for period of 2 months.	6-24-42	8-26-42.
Eastern Smelting & Refining Corporation, Boston, Mass.	S-59	Charged with excessive use of mercury in types of mfg. permitted, but restricted, by WPB's Mercury Conservation Od. M-78.	Effective July 1, restricted in its use of mercury for health supplies, for 6 months to 50 percent of amount authorized by terms of M-78.	6-23-42	12-31-42.
Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn.	S-60	Unauthorized acceptance and melting last January of 17,000 pounds of aluminum scrap, which was used in waffle iron grids, contrary to Sup. Od. M-1-e and M-1-d.	Prohibits company from selling electrical supplies containing aluminum under any conditions, and prohibited from processing, assembling, or producing any electrical appliances for period of 6 months.	6-29-42	Until revoked.
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co., Le-mont, Ill.	S-63	Charged with using 26,486 pounds of aluminum, during Jan. to April 1942, in manufacture of kitchen ware in violation of Sup. Od. M-1-e.	Prohibited from selling any articles containing aluminum on orders not rated A-1-j or higher, and prohibited from accepting, processing, or assembling aluminum in any form for period of 3 months.	6-29-42	Until revoked.

## Production of metal shelving limited to war use

In order to prevent the manufacture of metal shelving for any but the most important purposes, the WPB July 1 ordered manufacturers to accept no orders except those specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations. Authorizations will be issued only for direct delivery to the armed services or Maritime Commission.

This action was embodied in Amendment No. 3 to Limitation Order L-13-a, on metal office furniture and equipment. Manufacturers have been notified by telegram.

Prior to the July 1 amendment, shelving manufacturers were permitted to make during a 3-month period, 50 percent of the amount manufactured in a base period. In addition, they were permitted to accept orders from the armed forces provided delivery was made before July 15.

The July 1 amendment terminates the 50 percent quota provisions, and prohibits the placement of new shelving orders except where the Director of Industry Operations authorizes them.

## Penalties against two violators may apply for duration

For the first time, restrictions which may continue in effect for the duration of the war are contained in two suspension orders directed against priorities violators, it was announced June 3, by the Director of Industry Operations.

Suspension Orders S-60 and S-63 prohibit, until their revocation, Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn., from selling electrical supplies containing aluminum under any conditions, and the Illinois Pure Aluminum Co., Lemont, Ill., from selling any articles containing aluminum on orders not rated A-1-j or higher.

Charged against Manning, Bowman & Co. are the unauthorized acceptance and melting last January of 17,000 pounds of aluminum scrap, which it then used in waffle iron grids.

The Illinois Pure Aluminum Co., is charged in S-63 with using 26,486 pounds of aluminum, during the period from January to April of this year, in the manufacture of kitchenware in violation of Supplementary Order M-1-e. In addition to the permanent restrictions on sales, the suspension order issued against this company prohibits it from accepting, processing or assembling aluminum in any form for a period of 3 months.

## More counties will feed scrap for detinning

Segregation of tinned and detinned scrap for use of detinning plants and copper producers was extended July 1 to counties in Kansas, Missouri and Texas by the Director of Industry Operations.

Tinned scrap is essential in the copper precipitation process and the order prohibits sales or shipments of this scrap outside the originating county except to a detinning plant or to a copper precipitation plant. Exceptions must be obtained by specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

New plants have come into operation at Dallas and Houston, Tex., and Kansas City, Mo., and the counties listed in the July 1 order, an amendment to M-24-a, are designed to feed these plants. The order previously applied only to certain counties in California.

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## More wool for mixing provided

The War Production Board on July 1 took action intended to increase the amount of woolen cloth to be manufactured for civilians out of the limited quantity of new wool available.

The wool conservation order, M-73, has been extended for six months, and amended in several important respects. Most important of the changes is one that decreases the amount of wool available for all-wool fabrics but increases the amount of new wool available for cloth that is mixed with reworked or reused wool or cotton or rayon.

The amount of new wool to be used for the armed forces continues unrestricted.

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## Carving knives and forks subject to cutlery curb

Carving knives, forks and steels are not considered sterling silver flatware even though they have sterling silver handles, and therefore they are subject to the restrictions in General Limitation Order L-140. After June 30, no metals other than gold or silver may be used in their production.

This was pointed out in Interpretation No. 1 to L-140 issued June 29.



*KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OEM, will appear in VICTORY every week. Mats for publication are available in either 1- or 2-column size. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. When ordering individual mats, refer to code number and specify size.*

## Small diamond dies under complete allocation control

Small diamond dies, used in drawing wire essential in making many electrical combat instruments such as detectors, radios, and fire-control apparatus, were placed under complete allocation control July 1 by General Conservation Order M-181, issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

All "small diamond dies," those having a diameter of 0.0015 inch or less, may not be bought, sold, transferred, or delivered without specific authorization by WPB, and the Director of Industry Operations may specify how dies are to be used. Each supplier of dies is also directed to set aside, at once, all stocks of small dies as a reserve against future allocation orders by the Director of Industry Operations.

Suppliers of dies are required to file Form PD-559 with WPB on or before the fifteenth of each month, and consumers of dies must file Form PD-560 at the same time.

## Petroleum order modified and extended to July 31

Preference Rating Order P-98, which provides priority assistance for the petroleum industry, has been amended and extended to July 31, 1942. It was scheduled to expire at midnight June 30.

Most important amendment is a provision that suppliers who are also Class 1 producers—companies using more than \$5,000 worth of basic metals in a quarter which are therefore required to apply under the production requirements plan—are forbidden to extend preference ratings except under PRP or the Interim procedure prescribed by Priorities Regulation No. 11.

Order P-98 is also amended to provide that the preference ratings which it assigns may be extended only in conformity with the uniform method prescribed by Priorities Regulation No. 3. The order and all transactions which it covers are made specifically subject to the applicable provisions of all priorities regulations issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

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## It's paid for when it's paid for

An interpretation of the phrase "had been bought and fully paid for" in Supplementary General Limitation Order L-5-d was issued June 29 by the Director of Industry Operations of WPB.

The interpretation explains that a refrigerator should be considered as bought and fully paid for if:

1. The refrigerator was in the seller's possession before the issuance of the freeze order, and
2. The seller prior to the issuance of the freeze order had received payment in full. The freeze order was issued at 10 A. M., February 14, 1941.

A refrigerator is considered paid for in full even though the buyer had made only a down payment on it prior to the issuance of the freeze order, provided that a finance company or bank had paid or credited to the account of the seller the unpaid balance, also prior to the issuance of the freeze order.

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## Price differential set for "Super Standard" newsprint

A price differential above the maximum price fixed for "standard newsprint" is established for "Super Standard" newsprint by Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 130 (Standard Newsprint paper) issued July 3 by Price Administrator Henderson.



## WPB takes control of domestic hides, assuring supplies for war uses

The War Production Board on July 3 took control of the entire supply of domestic cattle hides, calf and kip skins, and buffalo hides.

The hides will be allocated equitably among tanners to increase the production of leather for military purposes, and to direct certain grades of hides into leather for essential civilian use.

Hides not suitable for military use or for such essential civilian use as industrial belting and shoes will be available for less essential products. Domestic production and imports of hides are adequate. The situation, however, may change.

Cattle and buffalo hides normally are used chiefly in the production of so-called heavy leathers, such as sole, belting, mechanical, harness, and upholstery. Calf and kip skins are used largely in shoe upper leathers. A kip is the skin of a yearling calf.

Restrictions of the order (M-194) relate chiefly to tanners, although meat packers, importers, and dealers are required to file monthly reports on the hides they handle. Imported hides already are allocated under the General Imports Order M-63.

Any tanner will be allotted a sufficient amount of hides to fill orders for leather for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Lend-Lease.

To the extent permitted by the remaining hides, the allocation to any tanner will be so far as possible an amount equal to his proportion of the total number of hides put into process in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1941.

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## Postponement granted

Companies in Alaska, Panama Canal Zone, or other territories or possessions of the United States which would be required to apply for priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan by the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 11 will not be required to do so until September 15, 1942, under terms of Exemption No. 1 issued July 1.

## CHROMIUM ORDER EXTENDED

M-18a, the chromium allocation order, has been extended indefinitely, the Director of Industry Operations announced July 2. It was due to expire on June 30 and the extension was made retroactive to that date.

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## Curb relaxed on use of chrome chemicals

Restrictions on the use of chrome chemicals, particularly in the manufacture of pigments and printing inks, were eased June 29 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The orders cover chrome chemicals only and have no bearing on metallurgical or refractory grades of chromium. Approximately 12 percent of the total chromium supply is used for chemicals, of grades not adaptable for other uses.

M-18-b lifts the restriction on the manufacture of chrome pigments from 90 percent of the base period, the year ending June 30, 1941, to 100 percent. Use of chrome chemicals in the manufacture of ceramics, soap and glass, heretofore prohibited, is limited to 100 percent of the base period. In roofing materials, also prohibited by the original order, 50 percent of the base period use may be consumed. For leather tanning the restriction is upped from 90 to 100 percent.

M-53 permits the use of chrome pigments in printing inks of 100 percent of the amount used in 1941, instead of 70 percent, and makes other technical changes in the order.

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## New limitations put on bed spring manufacturers

Limitations on the manufacture of beds and springs for the month of July were announced July 3 by the Director of Industry Operations in an extension of Order L-49 on Beds, Springs, and Mattresses. The order would otherwise have expired on June 30.

Manufacturers may use during July no more than 65 percent of the average monthly consumption of iron and steel during the year ended June 30, 1941, in the following products: coil, flat, and fabric bedsprings; box bedsprings; and studio couches, sofa beds and lounges designed for both sleeping and seating purposes. The restriction applies equally to all manufacturers.

Beds, bunks, berths, and cots which are covered by the Steel Conservation Order (M-126) were removed from the restrictions of L-49.

## Woodworking, sawmill machines limited to war, other vital uses

General Limitation Order L-83, restricting distribution of many types of industrial machinery, has been extended to cover all orders for a single machine or unit of new woodworking, sawmill and logging machinery and equipment costing more than \$250.

Amendment No. 2 means, in general, that after its effective date, June 30, no new woodworking, sawmill and logging machinery and equipment may be disposed of except upon an "approved order."

"Approved orders" include those for the Army and Navy, certain Government agencies, the governments of the United Nations, Lend-Lease requirements, and any orders bearing an A-9 or higher preference rating issued at any time on an original PD-1, PD-1A, or F-19h certificate or on a PD-3, PD-3A or any rating in the F-19 series issued prior to the effective date of the amendment.

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## Distribution of welding rods, electrodes modified slightly

Technical changes have been made in Limitation Order L-146, governing the distribution of welding rods and electrodes, in order to permit more efficient administration of the order.

Under Amendment No. 1, the definitions of electrodes and rods have been altered slightly in order to clarify the reporting procedure for manufacturers, and to make it clear that the order applies only to finished rods and electrodes.

Another section of the amendment makes a minor change in the method for arriving at the 6 percent total of each type of rod or electrode delivered by a manufacturer during any calendar month, which may be set aside each month for repair and maintenance purposes only.

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## Copper order extended

General Preference Order M-9-a, relating to copper, has been extended to July 31 by Director of Industry Operations pending issuance of an amended order. The present order expired on June 30 and the extension is effective as of that date.



## New appeals branch to pass on iron and steel hardship cases

Appeals by manufacturers for relief from restrictions imposed by General Conservation Order M-126, which banned the use of iron and steel in the production of hundreds of common civilian articles, will now be passed upon by a new appeals branch, set up within the Bureau of Priorities to handle all requests for exceptions to conservation and limitation orders.

For the time being, the appeals branch will consider only requests from firms affected by M-126.

Appeals from the terms of General Conservation Order M-126 must continue to be made on Form PD-437 and filed with the nearest WPB field office. After a preliminary processing in the field offices, the appeals will be forwarded to Washington for final decision.

Communications concerning M-126, other than the filing of appeals, should now be addressed to the Appeals Branch, Bureau of Priorities, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Pending selection of a permanent chief, Arthur L. Harris, Jr., assistant chief of the Bureau of Priorities, will act as head of the appeals branch.

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## Committee to check WPB forms

A close check on the issuance of new WPB forms requesting information from American industry will be provided by a new committee announced July 4 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

The committee will also review all previously issued WPB forms and will recommend abolition or consolidation of the forms wherever possible.

Under the chairmanship of Joseph I. Lubin, the committee will have full authority to refuse approval of new forms or to discontinue the use of existing forms. It will be known as the Committee for the Review of Data Requests from Industry.

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## Gas favoritism illegal

Dealers who display "Out of Gas" signs, but who remain open to serve favored customers, are violating the gasoline rationing regulations, Paul M. O'Leary, OPA acting deputy administrator in charge of rationing warned July 6.

## New industry advisory committees

The Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEMS AND IRRIGATION PUMP INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—William R. Tracy, chief, farm machinery and equipment branch.

Members:

E. F. Brown, vice president, Snow Irrigation Supply Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; W. M. Bryant, Bryant Pump Co., Hutchinson, Kans.; G. R. Deming, president, The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio; E. E. Eickmeyer, Dayton Pump & Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio; R. L. Harner, Everite Pump & Mfg. Co., Inc., Lancaster, Pa.; Robert Hula, vice president, Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill.; Donald C. McKenna, Pomona Pump Co., Pomona, Calif.; R. Lewis, manager general dealer sales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henry F. Miller, general sales manager, Goulds Pumps, Inc., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; John C. Myers, president, The F. E. Myers & Bros. Co., Ashland, Ohio; David V. Stewart, president, Columbiana Pump Co., Columbiana, Ohio; B. N. Sweeney, Stamm-Scheele, Inc., Rayne, La.

### MILK BOTTLE CRATE INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—Gunter Carlberg, Jr., containers branch.

Members:

D. Van Geem, Erie Crate & Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa.; B. H. Rehrig, Rehrig Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Robert Stoddard, Milk Bottle Crate Co., Chicago, Ill.; James F. Quirk, The Quirk Co., Cudahy, Wis.; Charles H. Ritcher, Keiner Williams Stamping Co., Richmond Hill, N. Y.; D. R. Swingle, Cumberland Case Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

### TEMPERATURE & COMBUSTION CONTROL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. W. Timmis, chief, plumbing and heating branch.

Members: A. D. Cole, president, Cole-Sullivan Engineering Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Crew, manager, Hotstream Heater Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. E. Harwood, Manager, White-Rodgers Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Herske, president, Au-Temp-Co Corporation, New York, N. Y.; H. T. Kucera, vice president, Marsh-Tritol Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Matchett, vice president, Illinois Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Pauling, vice president, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; M. F. Rather, Johnson Service Co., New York, N. Y.; W. G. Van Etten, vice president, Conco Engineering Works, Mendota, Ill.; Warren Webster, Jr., president, Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J.; E. H. Ziebold, manager, Cook Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

### TIRE INDUSTRY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—C. S. Reynolds, chief of the technical section of the rubber branch.

Members:

H. E. Elden, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. W. Benner, Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation, Consbohooken, Pa.; Luther Martin, U. S. Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.; T. G. Graham, B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron,

Ohio; C. J. Jahant, General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; V. L. Smithers, V. L. Smithers Laboratories, Akron, Ohio; Harry Soulen, Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co., Mansfield, Ohio; T. E. Pittenger, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; W. S. Wolfe, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; H. P. Schrank, Seiberling Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

### PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—E. W. Palmer, assistant chief of the printing and publishing branch.

Charles J. Bevan, Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.; Herbert F. C. Brown, Western Printing & Lithographing Co., Racine, Wis.; C. A. Cobb, Ruralist Press, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; Robert A. Cooke, American Newspaper Publishers Ass'n, New York, N. Y.; B. J. Hantahan, The Cuneo Press, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Harold M. Hansen, R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.; Louis H. Palmer, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clarence C. Schmieding, Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., Springfield, Ohio; Claude R. Steadman, Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; M. T. Turner, Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.; Louis Traung, Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; Nicholas L. Wallace, Time, Inc., New York, N. Y.

### PULP AND PAPER WIRE CLOTH MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. A. Kelley, chief, pulp and paper and printing and publishing machinery section.

P. J. Abendroth, general manager, International Wire Works, Menasha, Wisc.; William E. Buchanan, president, Appleton Wire Works, Appleton, Wisc.; A. F. Crossman, president, Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Guy A. Disbro, general sales manager, W. S. Tyler Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Docherty, general manager, Holyoke Wire Cloth Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Peter S. Sinclair, president, The Sinclair Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Harry G. Specht, general manager, Eastwood-Nealley Corporation, Belleville, N. J.; John D. Watson, president, Wisconsin Wire Works, Appleton, Wis.

David Snow, chief engineer of Peerless of America, Inc., Chicago, has been added to the fin coil and cooler industry committee.

Christopher J. Dunphy, chief, amusements services section, has been appointed Government presiding officer of the motion pictures and speaking stage theaters industry committee.

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## Kapok order adjusted

The period in which dealers may sell kapok to manufacturers is extended by an amendment to Conservation Order M-85, announced July 3 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The amendment permits a dealer to sell a 30 days' supply on a monthly basis, and also permits dealers to sell to the Board of Economic Warfare or any other Government purchasing agency. Previously, Government business was confined to the Defense Supplies Corporation.



## Labor-management committees may help tire-seekers in car-pooling plans

Car pooling became an integral part of the War Production Drive July 6 when War Production Drive Headquarters issued a memorandum to all labor-management committees calling upon them to take an active part in organized transportation plans. The memorandum called attention to the fact that the Office of Price Administration recognized transportation plans worked out by joint labor-management committees in applications for purchases of needed tires and tubes.

Car pooling has always been a feature of the War Production Drive, but the new memorandum gives it new importance. The Official Plan Book for the Drive, drawn up last March, suggested the establishment of a subcommittee on transportation to arrange pools to save tires and gasoline. Many of these committees have been set up and some have attracted national attention by the success and ingenuity of their car pooling plans. Several car pooling plans developed by labor-management committees have been widely copied throughout industry.

### Must be an "organized transportation plan"

The new memorandum recalls that Amendment No. 16 to OPA's Revised Tire Rationing Regulations providing for the issuance of tire and tube certificates by rationing boards to executives, engineers, technicians, and workers in industrial establishments essential to the war effort becomes effective July 15.

This amendment provides that rationing boards shall issue certificates only if the applicant is employed in an establishment which has an organized transportation plan and presents with his application a written statement certifying that he meets certain requirements set forth in the amendment. The amendment defines an organized transportation plan as "a plan to transport with a minimum use of tires all war workers who require automobiles for transportation to and from their work. Such a plan shall be organized and administered by a joint Labor-Management Committee, or some similar group or individual designated by agreement between or with the consent of management and labor to coordinate the transportation of workers."

War Production Drive Headquarters pointed out that the proper transportation

of workers to and from plants was essential to the fight to step up the Nation's production of weapons of war. The memo added:

"Many joint committees which have not yet organized transportation plans will undoubtedly wish to do so at once. All committees which have organized such plans will wish to get in touch at once with their local rationing boards to establish a method of certification."

## LEAD POOL

The monthly lead pool, heretofore established by a separate order each month, was fixed until further notice July 4 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Order M-38-j specifies that lead refiners shall set aside each month, beginning July, 15 percent of the quantity of lead they produced in the second preceding month. Thus July's pool will be 15 percent of May production.

The lead pool has been stationary at 15 percent for the past several months.



V-53

**STEEL BURIED IN AUTO GRAVEYARDS**—This is the third in a series of "FOTO-FACTS." Two-column mats are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. In ordering, refer to V-53.



## Bulk of sunn hemp earmarked for shipbuilding needs

The WPB acted July 3 to conserve the present supply in this country of sunn hemp, a fiber grown in India, so that the bulk of it may be used in the manufacture of marine oakum.

Because of the present limited supply of sunn hemp in this country, the fact that most of it comes from India, and the increased requirements for marine oakum caused by the war shipbuilding program, a WPB order (M-187) issued July 3 restricts use of the bulk of sunn hemp to the manufacture of marine oakum.

Exempted from the restriction is sunn hemp found unfit for the manufacture of marine oakum, broken bales, and up to 10 unbroken bales in possession of any person on the date of the issuance of the order.

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## Processing of manila cordage limited to 37 percent

The processing, sale, and delivery of manila cordage are cut almost in half in an amended order, M-36, issued July 4 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Under the previous order, processing, sale, and delivery of manila cordage was restricted to 70 percent of the rate of processing, sale, and delivery in 1939.

Under the July 4 amended order, this is cut to 37 percent for processing and 41½ percent for sale and delivery. The rate for sale and delivery is slightly higher than the processing rate to enable cordage manufacturers to dispose of some of their processed stock.

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## Printing and publishing orders

WPB regulations and orders which directly concern the printing and publishing industry were brought up to date July 3 by George A. Renard, chief of printing and publishing branch. T-538 is the fifth of a series of releases designed to keep members of the industry acquainted with the availability of materials, etc., involved in manufacturing operations. The previous releases were T-166, issued on March 18, 1942; T-199, issued on April 9, 1942; T-293, issued on May 9, 1942; and T-454, issued on June 15, 1942.

Copies may be obtained from local WPB offices, or by writing the War Production Board, Division of Information, Room 1501, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

## Wholesale and retail policy committee to study need for inventory control

Creation of a wholesale and retail inventory policy committee within the Division of Civilian Supply to study the necessity for inventory control throughout the country was announced July 3 by Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director.

### To determine inventory policy

The division has been charged with the responsibility of determining an inventory policy, and appointment of the special committee marks the first step in carrying out the program.

"There is no plan at present for inventory control," Mr. Weiner said. "Appointment of the policy committee does not necessarily mean that inventory control will follow the results of its studies. The committee has the important task of determining whether such control is necessary. Until it completes its study, no one can answer that question."

### Aided by technical experts

The committee is composed of three members, who will be assisted by a technical staff of experts in the wholesale and retail fields.

Eaton V. W. Read, chief of the divi-

sion's wholesale and retail policy section, was named chairman. Other members are: Irwin D. Wolf, of Aspinwall, Pa., vice president of Kaufmann Department Stores, of Pittsburgh, who will concentrate on problems in the retail field, and John A. Donaldson, of Kenilworth, Ill., vice president and treasurer of Butler Bros., of Chicago, who will handle problems of wholesalers.

### Inventories now at highest level

The committee will operate under the general supervision of Reavis Cox, chief of the services programs branch of the Division of Civilian Supply.

Appointment of the committee, Mr. Weiner said, was made necessary because both retail and wholesale inventories are now at the highest level in the country's history, and indications are that they are not evenly distributed. Whether some form of Government control will be necessary in order to relieve smaller retailers and neighborhood stores is a question that will be determined by the committee after it has completed its investigation of the problem.

## Heat-resistant steel alloys scaled to wartime basis

Heat resistant steel alloys for American industry were scaled down to a wartime basis July 3 by the Director of Industry Operations in order to conserve two critical alloys, nickel and chromium.

The July 3 order, M-21-g, sets up maximum specifications for heat-resistant alloys used in metallurgical furnaces, oil refineries, synthetic rubber plants, cement mill furnaces and power plant equipment.

The new specifications are designed to use the least possible amount of alloying materials necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the equipment involved. Savings in nickel are expected to be in excess of 10 percent of the annual consumption of the metal.

The order does not apply to heat-resistant steels for the armed services where specifications call for more nickel and chromium than the schedules set up in the order. Exceptions also are granted to materials fully fabricated at the effective date of the order and to materials under contract where it would not be practical to change specifications, provided that delivery is made within 60 days after today.

Schedule A of the order sets up maximum analyses for each type of heat-resistant steel depending upon its use.

## Freeze lifted on sale of safety razors by makers, jobbers

Restrictions on the sale of safety razors by manufacturers and jobbers were removed June 29 by revocation of order L-72-a.

The freeze was imposed May 22 to enable the Army and Navy to arrange for the purchase of stocks needed for June and July. This has been done.

It is expected that additional stocks of safety razors produced from substitute materials will be available to provide for all military requirements after August 1. An adequate supply will also be available for civilian needs. An amendment has been issued extending to July 31 the production of razors and blades on the same basis as provided for in the original order.

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## Assistance for theaters

Distributors of maintenance and repair materials to moving picture and other theaters are eligible to apply for priority assistance on Form PD-1X, it was pointed out June 30 by the distributors branch of the Division of Industry Operations.



## Revenue ton mileage called true index

Because of heavier loading and longer haul of railroad cars in the last few months, revenue tonnage and revenue ton mileage figures now provide a more accurate measurement of the volume of railroad freight traffic than carloadings, ODT Director Eastman said July 1.

Total carloadings for the first 25 weeks of 1942 showed a gain of only 6.7 percent over the same period last year. However, all classes of freight with the exception of less-than-carload increased by an average of 13 percent, Mr. Eastman pointed out, while the less-than-carload loadings declined 17.8 percent as a result of ODT's General Order No. 1 and of the railroads' efforts prior and subsequent to the May 1 effective date.

The order set a 6-ton weight limit per car for less-than-carload freight, and provided for a step-up to an 8-ton minimum, effective July 1. A 10-ton minimum will be established September 1.

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## Great Lakes transportation committee appointed

Formation of an advisory committee on Great Lakes Transportation was announced July 1 by ODT Director Eastman.

The committee will act as an advisory body to A. T. Wood, director of the ODT's Division of Great Lakes Carriers.

Members of the committee are: A. H. Ferbert, president, Pittsburgh Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Sparkman D. Foster, Foster, Yost & Lott, Detroit, Mich.; E. B. Greene, president, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Elton Hoyt II, president, Interlake Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George M. Humphrey, president, M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. A. Reiss, president, Reiss Steamship Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

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## Tank truck permits extended

A general permit exempting tank trucks from provisions of General Order ODT No. 6, governing trucks used in local delivery service, was renewed June 30 for a period of 15 days.

The new exemption (General Permit ODT No. 6-4) covers the period beginning July 1 and ending July 15, replacing General Permit ODT No. 6-3, the effective period of which ended at midnight June 30.

## FIELD OFFICES TO HANDLE SPECIAL PERMITS

The ODT moved June 30 to expedite the handling of applications for special permits in connection with ODT truck conservation orders.

Under revised procedure, effective immediately, managers of motor transport division field offices have been authorized to handle applications and to issue special permits.

### Provision for appeal

Detailed instructions sent to all field office managers provide that every application be given full and impartial consideration.

After the field manager has completed his study of the application and has made all necessary investigations, he may issue a special permit giving the applicant all relief requested, he may grant partial relief, or he may reject the application in its entirety.

In the event an application is turned down by the field manager, an appeal may be taken to John L. Rogers, director of the motor transport division, Interstate Commerce Commission Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Field office managers will handle applications for special permits in connection with all general orders administered by the division of motor transport and which provide for such relief.

Four such orders already have gone into effect. They are General Orders ODT No. 3, 4, and 5 governing over-the-road operations of common, contract, and private carriers, and General Order ODT No. 6, governing operation of carriers engaged in local delivery services.

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## 2 bus lines coordinate services

A special order coordinating bus service between Kansas City, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. Mex., was issued June 30 by the ODT.

The order, sixth of a series, became effective July 1. Like other orders of the series, it is based on voluntary plans submitted by the bus lines concerned.

The Santa Fe Trail Transportation Co. and Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc., are the carriers affected by the new order (Special Order ODT No. B-6).

They are directed to honor each other's tickets, to stagger schedules, to use joint depot facilities wherever practicable and to eliminate certain runs.

## Top prices set on 3 new types of custom-made bus seats

The maximum prices at which the Tropic-Aire, Inc., Chicago, may sell three new types of custom-made bus seats to designated bus manufacturers are established in Order No. 14 under Section 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation announced June 30 by Price Administrator Henderson.

On and after June 30, 1942, the company may sell and deliver the bus seats, made according to the specifications contained in its application to OPA, to the following companies at prices no higher than those set forth below:

General Motor Truck & Coach, \$89.18; General American Aerocoach, \$88.00; and J. G. Brill Co., \$85.41.

Complete specifications and costs of these seats, completely different from any seats previously made by the company for these purchasers, were contained in its application for approval of prices submitted to OPA on May 29.

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## 2,521 vehicles released in week

The automotive branch announced June 29 that during the week ended June 27, it released 2,521 trucks, truck trailers and miscellaneous vehicles to civilians and to holders of Government exemption permits under the truck rationing program that began March 9.

Last week the branch approved the release of 416 light, 895 medium, and 255 heavy trucks, 151 trailers, and 58 miscellaneous vehicles for civilian use. At the same time, 190 light, 186 medium, and 145 heavy trucks, 36 trailers, and 189 miscellaneous vehicles were released to holders of Government exemption permits.

Since the start of the rationing plan, a total of 46,864 vehicles in all categories have been released to civilian and GEP applicants.

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## TIP FOR CAR POOLERS

To get the maximum efficiency out of its car-pooling plan, the labor-management committee of the Willard Storage Battery Co., of Cleveland, is cooperating with three other plants in the same neighborhood, it reported to War Production Drive Headquarters.



## Colleges asked to schedule terms to avoid week-end travel

Preparatory schools and colleges have been requested by the ODT to schedule their opening and closing dates so that travel to and from the schools will occur in midweek.

In a further move to ease the growing passenger load on the Nation's railroads, the ODT presented its suggestions to the American Council on Education, and explained that travel arrangements made to avoid week-end peaks would be exceptionally helpful.

The Council's committee on military affairs immediately referred the ODT request to the country's educational institutions, and recommended that preparatory schools and colleges using the same transportation systems call regional conferences to put ODT's requests into effect.

Another suggestion made by ODT, and approved by the Education Council, was that in regions where there are a number of colleges, opening and closing dates should be spread over a period of at least 2 weeks.

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## New schedule for surplus freight car materials

In order to facilitate the freight car building program laid down by the War Production Board, a schedule of maximum prices for surplus freight car materials and parts, which cuts across all previous schedules affecting these materials, has been established, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 2.

The placing of these materials under one regulation—Maximum Price Regulation No. 174, Freight Car Materials Sold By Car Builders—will greatly expedite the transfer of surplus freight car parts between car builders and railroads, Mr. Henderson stated.

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## Local appeal board established

Establishment at Columbus, Ohio, of an additional local appeal board under the commercial-vehicle rationing program was announced July 2 by the ODT. The new board will serve District No. 4—Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

## HOLIDAY DELIVERIES

A general permit authorizing additional local delivery service by motor carriers before national holidays falling on Saturdays and Mondays was issued July 1 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The action allows carriers whose operations are restricted by General Order ODT No. 6 to make two deliveries or one delivery and one call back on the Friday before a national holiday falling on Saturday or on the Saturday before a national holiday falling on Monday.

In the event an extra delivery or a call back is so made, the carrier may make no delivery on the holiday, other than certain special deliveries authorized by Order 6.

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## Railroad workers' pay adjusted

ODT Director Eastman July 1 announced the establishment of a schedule of wages and working conditions for engine and train service employees of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad.

The average net increase of pay would be approximately \$3,200 monthly in the railroad's operation. This would bring the men up to the standard rates of compensation as paid to other railroad employees in similar vocations in the same territory.

The rules just announced, together with the pay rates, are to remain in effect pending settlement of the dispute between the railroad corporation and the employees. The wage increases will be retroactive to March 25.

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## FIELD MANAGERS NAMED

Appointment of four more field office managers in the motor transport division of the ODT was announced July 1. Two transfers also were announced.

Those appointed were:

*El Paso, Tex.*—Frank M. Lanotte, of El Paso, former manager of the U. S. Government Traffic Regulatory Station at El Paso.  
*Fargo, N. Dak.*—W. H. Thompson, of Fargo, former vice president of Adams, Inc., contract carrier.

*Kansas City, Mo.*—R. C. Coleman, of Kansas City, at present senior field manager in the allocation section of the motor transport division and former vice president and manager of the American Safety Tank Co., Kansas City.

*Omaha, Nebr.*—V. J. Hons, of Milwaukee, Wis., connected with the freight forwarding business for the last 17 years.

Field managers transferred were: Donald T. Maentz, from New Orleans, La., to Columbus, Ohio; W. R. Atkins, from Little Rock, Ark., to New Orleans.

## Offices set up to exchange transportation information

A general order authorizing the establishment of joint information offices throughout the United States to aid motor carriers in stepping up the efficiency of their operations was issued July 2 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The plan is intended to make it easier for common, contract and private carriers to comply with general orders of the ODT for wartime conservation of trucks and tires.

The joint information office will assist carriers in working out arrangements for compliance with ODT truck conservation orders.

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## Booklet describes steps gas retailers must take

A dealer's instruction booklet containing the ABC's of the new coupon plan for gasoline rationing as it affects the 100,000 retailers in the Eastern rationed area was issued July 2 by the Office of Price Administration.

The booklet furnished each dealer describes the plan in detail and outlines steps that dealers, suppliers and distributors must take.

*First*, before opening for business on July 22, each dealer is expected to measure the gasoline in his tanks and determine his storage capacity. Then, either on July 22 or 23, he must take these inventory and storage figures to his rationing board and fill out the application for dealer registrations.

Upon approval, the board will issue to the dealer inventory coupons equal to the difference between his gasoline on hand and his storage capacity. If his storage capacity is 1,000 gallons, and he has 200 gallons on hand, he will receive inventory coupons for 800 gallons.

*Second*, after 12:01 a. m. on July 22nd he must buy all new stocks of gasoline with either inventory coupons, or customer coupons.

*Third*, beginning July 22 he must require coupons of all his customers. If he does not do this, he will be not only violating the rationing regulations but he will also be depriving himself of the means of replenishing his stocks.

*Fourth*, in selling gasoline he must make sure that (a) the customer has a ration book, (b) the ration book has been issued for the car for which gasoline is being purchased, (c) the Use Tax stamp serial number on the coupon book corresponds with number on the car (the car owner is obligated to write this number on his coupon book), (d) the book has sufficient coupons for the current period to cover the purchase, (e) the period for which the book was issued has not expired, and (f) the coupons have not been detached.

Dealers are directed to, accept no loose coupons.

*Fifth*, dealers are to sort the coupons, according to the type of the book they were detached from, and paste them on gummed sheets provided by OPA. These sheets of coupons will be turned over later to the dealer's supplier for new stocks of gasoline.



# HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

## Police officials from 15 States confer with Federal leaders on social protection

A National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection, including 21 outstanding police officials from 15 States, met in Washington June 30 at the call of Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

### To enforce social protection measures

The police officials were in conference with officials of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and representatives of the Army, the Navy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Public Health Service, and the American Social Hygiene Association. These agencies have representation on the committee.

The committee was formed by Mr. McNutt to assist in the enforcement section of the Federal Government's social protection program.

This program is founded upon the "Eight-Point Agreement" adopted jointly by the Army, Navy, and Federal Security Agency. The agreement sets up the medical, legal, and social principles for the control of venereal disease in wartime.

Charles P. Taft, assistant director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, acted as chairman of the June 30 conference.

The conference's objective was to bring about an understanding of the Government's program of venereal disease control among local and State law enforcement officials. In addition, the committee will seek to develop new and effective techniques of police enforcement pertaining to the repression and prevention of prostitution.

### Essentially a local problem

In greeting the police leaders, Mr. McNutt said, "Local and State law enforcement officials have a clear responsibility in this mobilization against venereal disease. The armed forces and the war industries need your help to conserve the strength of the Nation's manpower.

"American doctors and American public-health authorities can stamp out syphilis and gonorrhea—but they need the help of every local and every State

law-enforcement officer in the Nation. We cannot afford a defeat on the police front of the public-health program."

Eliot Ness, director of the social protection section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, told the conferees that the repression of prostitution was essentially a local problem and the policy of the Federal government was to let local authorities clean up their own communities. He warned them, however, that the repression of prostitution as a venereal disease control was an essential wartime measure; and that wherever voluntary cooperation of local law enforcement officials did not meet the problem, the Department of Justice, by authority of the May Act, would step into those communities and clean them up.

### Public health measures not enough

Calling for the support of law enforcement officials in the social protection program, Dr. Thomas E. Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, told assembled police officials that it was virtually impossible to control venereal disease with medical and public health measures alone. Repression of prostitution is a necessary part of the over-all program if syphilis and gonorrhea are to be eliminated as a disease hazard for the armed forces and war workers, Dr. Parran said.

### Personnel of committee

Members of the advisory committee include:

Donald S. Leonard, president, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Captain, Michigan State Police, Detroit, Mich.; Edward J. Kelly, secretary, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Superintendent Rhode Island State Police, Providence, R. I.; John L. Sullivan, treasurer, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Chief of Police, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Alice Cox Pitcher, executive secretary, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Franklin M. Kreml, director of safety and traffic division, International Association of Police Chiefs, Evanston, Ill.; Donald F. Stiver, superintendent, Indiana State Police, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph T. Ownes, Chief of Police, Rome, N. Y.; Peter F. Brady, Chief of Police, Harrison, N. J.; Fred A. Roff, Chief of Police, Morris-town, N. J.; Charles W. Dullen, Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.; Homer Garrison, Jr., director of State department of safety, Austin, Tex.; L. P. Anderson, director of safety, San Antonio, Tex.; John F. Woods, Chief of Police, Norfolk, Va.; A. E. Kimberling, Chief of Police, Louisville, Ky.; Trion A. Riley,

Chief of Police, Birmingham, Ala.; Lewis J. Valentine, Commissioner of Police, New York City; Frank T. Cullitan, prosecuting attorney, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio; Eleonore Hutzel, chief, Women's Division, Police Department, Detroit, Mich.; Rhoda J. Milliken, chief, Women's Division, Police Department, Washington, D. C.; Fred Sperber, Sheriff Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio; Bruce Smith, consultant, Institute of Public Administration, New York City; Roy E. Larson, Chief of Police, Orlando, Fla.; George Reyer, Superintendent of Police, New Orleans, La.; Raymond B. Fosdick, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City; Dr. Walter Clarke, executive director, American Social Hygiene Association, New York City; Dr. William F. Snow, American Social Hygiene Association, Washington, D. C.

U. S. ARMY—Major General A. W. Gullion, The Provost Marshal General; Brig. General Larry B. McAfee, Acting Surgeon General; Colonel J. S. Simmons, Office of the Surgeon General; Lt. Colonel R. Van Brunt, representing the Secretary of War; Lt. Col. Thomas B. Turner, chief, subdivision of venereal disease control, Office of the Surgeon General; Major William A. Brumfield, Office of the Surgeon General.

U. S. NAVY—Captain C. S. Stephenson, Chief of Bureau of Preventive Medicine; Commander J. L. Reynolds, representing Secretary of the Navy; Lt. George W. Mast, Medical Corps.

Edward A. Tamm, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—Dr. Thomas E. Parran, Surgeon General; Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, Assistant Surgeon General.

Guy Moffatt, consultant, Office for Personnel Management, The White House; Wayne Coy, assistant director of the Budget, Executive Offices of the President.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES—Paul V. McNutt, director, Defense Health and Welfare Services; Watson Miller, Assistant administrator, Federal Security Agency; Charles P. Taft, Assistant director; Geoffrey May, deputy assistant director; Eliot Ness, director, social protection section; Raymond Clapp, associate director of social protection section.

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## Persons violating export rules may be denied licenses

A procedure whereby persons found violating any statutes, proclamations, executive orders or regulations governing the control of exports from the United States may be denied the privilege of obtaining export licenses was announced July 1 by the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare.

Under this plan any person charged with a violation will be given an opportunity of replying to the charges in writing or appearing personally before a compliance commissioner appointed by the executive director of the BEW.

The findings of the compliance commissioner will be advisory only and final disposition will be made by the chief of the export control branch, Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare.



## Services to get larger share of season's pack

Increased percentages of the 1942 pack of specified fruits and vegetables are ordered set aside for the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease and other Government agencies by an amendment to Supplementary Order M-86-a, announced June 29 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Under the terms of the amended order, larger supplies of all 23 items listed in the order as originally issued, except asparagus, peaches, carrots, and spinach, are to be taken by the Government. The amendment also adds pineapple juice to the list.

The commodities and percentages packers are required to set aside for the Government follow:

Fruit or vegetable	Percentage of pack under amended order	Percentage of pack under original order
Fruit cocktail.....	40	23
Peaches.....	38	32
Pears.....	40	31
Asparagus.....	30	30
Beans, lima.....	35	25
Beans, string.....	35	28
Corn, sweet.....	35	23
Peas.....	35	26
Tomatoes.....	35	33
Tomato catsup.....	33	23
Tomato juice.....	17	15
Apples.....	100	58
Applesauce.....	60	32
Apricots.....	75	50
Cherries, RSP.....	44	21
Cherries, sweet.....	50	34
Peaches.....	26	26
Pineapple.....	34	26
Pineapple juice.....	14	0
Prunes, fresh.....	30	25
Beets.....	100	60
Carrots.....	100	100
Pumpkin.....	72	65
Spinach.....	58	58

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## Sales of wire-bound poultry boxes subject to ceilings

Wire-bound dressed poultry boxes sold by the Northern Package Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., have been included under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 160, Seasonal Wooden Agricultural Containers, the OPA announced June 30.

Sales of these boxes are highly seasonal in the same way that containers for perishable fruit and vegetables are and, therefore, should be included under the provisions of the specific maximum price regulation established for such goods. The inclusion was contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 160.

# AGRICULTURE

(Information furnished through Office of Agricultural War Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

## Agriculture of Americas must fit needs, Wickard tells Mexico conference

Agriculture of the Americas must turn its production more and more to needed commodities, must avoid wastage of labor, tools, and soil fertility on non-essential harvests, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture at Mexico City July 6.

### Conversion stressed

"War makes to all of us the same challenge: Convert factories to produce munitions and war implements," he said. "Convert farms to produce essential foods, fibers, and oils. Concentrate labor, tools, and facilities on critical products. Concentrate scientific ability, capital and technical assistance."

Secretary Wickard pointed out to the conference that the "immediate problem when the war ends will be relief; the nations of this hemisphere will be able to prevent large-scale suffering and starvation by prompt action. The plans for action should be ready.

"But relief is only an expedient; reconstruction is the chief problem. It seems to me that we should be able to make some recommendations as to the nature of that reconstruction."

### Post-war problems

Commenting that the war now compels us to produce more of the things most needed, the Secretary emphasized that "after the war our task will be, not to adjust production downward, but to find ways of distributing our maximum production to our people. Well-planned introduction of new crops to our hemisphere will give us more purchasing power, higher living standards and a better basis for reciprocal trade."

As to surpluses, he advised: "The problem of surpluses will be lessened if the post-war economy encourages production of the crops to which each production area is best suited. The result will be a sounder world agriculture and trade, and a better living for the people of all the producing countries."

### On international agreements

On the subject of international agreements, Mr. Wickard said:

"I do not believe that the United Nations will conclude a peace which permits in world trade unregulated competition,

wildly fluctuating prices and periodic collapses. Rather, we may look forward to equitable sharing of markets, price stabilization and regulation of supplies.

"There are certain principles to be observed in drafting the international agreements which will achieve these ends. It would be a repudiation of our war aims if we entered into agreements which held up prices by enforcing scarcity. Producers are entitled to assured markets and reasonable prices only if consumers are assured of plentiful supplies at reasonable prices. Further, when it is clear that production of any commodity must be adjusted downward, that objective should not be attained by depriving smaller, weaker producers of their livelihood. When production of one crop is curtailed, it is essential that production of alternative crops be encouraged and aided. There are always alternatives, and always will be as long as there are people in need of better food and clothing."

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## Top price set on wooden mail box for rural areas

A maximum price for a mail box made of pressed hardwood developed by Nutone Inc. of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been established under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 30.

The box, which is to be used in rural areas in place of metal receptacles, production of which is curtailed due to shortages of metal, was not sold by the company or by a competitor during March 1942. Accordingly, the company applied for establishment of a maximum price under the provision of Section 3 (b) of the over-all price regulation. The proposed selling price of 97½ cents to jobbers and \$1.17 to dealers represented a lower markup than any other items made by the company and has been approved, Mr. Henderson said.

Establishment of these prices was contained in Order No. 13, and became effective June 30.



## Birth records no longer needed to get war jobs

Birth certificates to prove American citizenship for persons who want jobs in plants where work on secret or confidential Government contracts is being done will no longer be required, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chairman, announced July 6.

### Simple declaration enough

A new procedure developed jointly by the Army and Navy, the War Manpower Commission, and the United States Employment Service, he said, calls for merely a simple declaration that the applicant for a job is a citizen. This declaration, however, must be signed by the worker in the presence of an Army or Navy District Procurement Factory or Plant Protection representative. War and Navy contractors and subcontractors have been notified of the new procedure, and the United States employment offices have been instructed to assist employers and workers in carrying it out.

Information from the United States employment offices throughout the country indicated, Mr. McNutt explained, that many valuable man-hours of production were being lost because of difficulties and delays in obtaining birth certificates.

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## Auto racing banned in U.S.

A general order prohibiting automobile racing in the United States was issued July 3 by ODT Director Eastman.

The order (General Order ODT No. 14) became effective July 10.

All motor-vehicle racing meets, including those of the so-called "midget" cars and motorcycles, are forbidden by the order.

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## AIRPLANE TIRES

Issuance of Amendment No. 7 to Supplementary Order M-15-b-1, establishing specifications for the manufacture of airplane tires, was announced July 1 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The specifications, expected to save 750 tons of crude rubber per year, were approved by the aircraft and rubber branches of the WPB, the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy, the Material Center of the Army Air Force, and the Aeronautical Board of the Army and Navy.

## EXTRA SUGAR WITH STAMP 7

A 2-pound extra ration of sugar will be released to consumers on their sugar ration stamp No. 7 beginning July 10, it was announced July 4 by Price Administrator Henderson. An extra quantity will also be made available to industrial and institutional users as an increase in their July and August allotment, Mr. Henderson said.

The extra sugar ration, the Price Administrator said, is made possible by receipt of somewhat heavier shipments from the off-shore producing areas than were anticipated when the present ration allotments were fixed.

Mr. Henderson's decision was reached after consultation with shipping officials and after the Division of Industry Operations of the WPB had determined that the quantity of sugar available for distribution to civilian consumers between July 1 and December 31, 1942, would be 3,435,000 short tons.

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## Packaging of war supplies to save shipping space studied

Houlder Hudgins, acting director of the Division of Purchases, announced July 4 that he has set up within the division a new section designed to insure against waste of precious shipping space in American ships taking war materials and supplies to our far-flung troops and Allies.

### Functions

It is called the container coordinating section and its functions are as follows:

1. To coordinate container and packaging standards and procedures to insure, in so far as reasonably possible, that shipments to the armed forces and others reach destinations in satisfactory condition.
2. To coordinate the efforts of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other agencies concerned with the problem of reduction of shipping space wastage by means of improved containers and packaging methods.
3. To organize and train a staff of inspectors who will work at terminal points through which shipments move, will report all instances of poorly designed containers and space wastage, and who will recommend changes to be presented to the War Procurement Agencies through the section.
4. To apply to containers the policies of the Purchases Division and Purchase Policy Committee.

Albert Weigand Luhrs has been appointed chief of the new section.

Mr. Hudgins said that a container coordinating committee of the various war procurement agencies has also been set up.

## Agreement reached on tea buying for United Nations

Tea for all of the United Nations will be purchased by the Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom, it was announced in Washington last week at a meeting of the tea industry advisory committee.

### To stabilize world tea market

An understanding for the purchasing agreement has been reached between representatives of the British Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom, the War Production Board, the Board of Economic Warfare, the State Department, and the Department of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Food, which acquires Great Britain's supply of food from abroad, will make all purchases of tea in India, Ceylon, and East Africa for all of the United Nations. The tea will be allocated by a committee which will have headquarters in London, and on which the United States Government will be represented.

The United States Government will create an agency of imports, purchasing only from the Ministry of Food.

Full mutual agreement on amounts and grades to be furnished and on prices to be charged the United States will be reached in subsequent discussions in London.

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## WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS WILL DRAW FOR YOUR PAPER OR MAGAZINE

VICTORY PRESENTS, on facing page, an eighth group of 4 drawings by well-known American artists who have volunteered their talents to help emphasize, in their own medium, matters vital to winning the war. VICTORY will print four drawings by these and other artists each week. Permission to reprint is hereby granted. Mats in two-column size (larger than appears here) are available weekly. Requests to be put on the mailing list regularly, or for individual mats should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

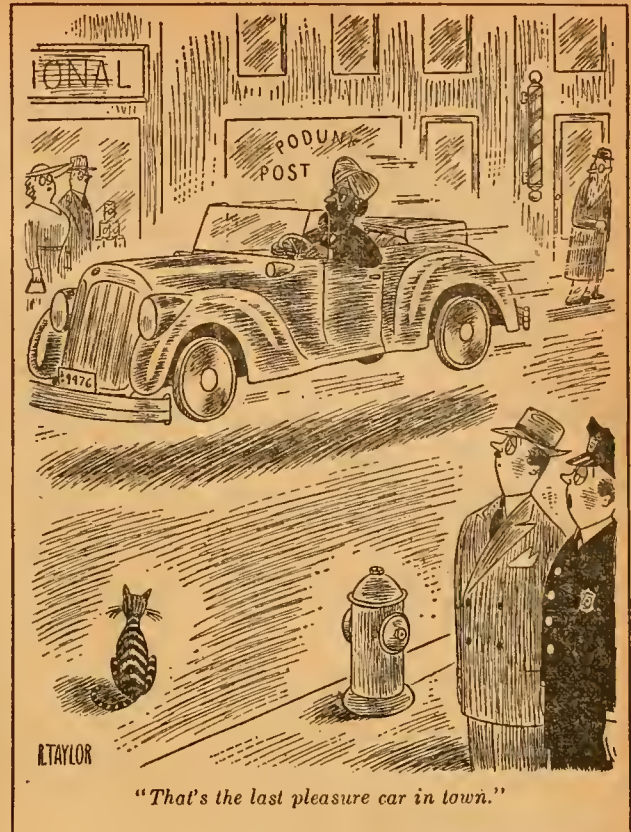
(In individual orders for the four drawings displayed this week, please refer to the serial numbers printed on the drawings.)





V-48-7/6

Drawn for Division of Information, O. E. M.



V-51-7/6

Drawn for Division of Information, O. E. M.



V-49-7/6

Drawn for Division of Information, O. E. M.



V-50-7/6

Drawn for Division of Information, O. E. M.



## Ceiling prices "rolled back" to keep retail prices at March levels

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices for men's and boys' tailored clothing are "rolled back" in many instances July 6 in order to enable consumers to continue to buy suits, separate pants, coats, and vests at March 1942 prices under the terms of a new maximum price regulation announced by Price Administrator Henderson.

This action, taken through Maximum Price Regulation No. 177 (Men's and Boys' Tailored Clothing), also provided methods to be used by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in pricing men's and boys' topcoats, overcoats, and new goods which were not generally offered for sale in March 1942. The regulation takes effect on July 11, 1942.

### Earlier base periods

Ceiling prices for most types and sellers of clothing covered by the order are established by going back to various base periods earlier than March 1942 which are especially suitable to different branches of the industry. A percentage mark-up specified by the order is then added to the seller's price during the base period. This reflects increases in costs of materials, trimmings, and direct labor.

This method is applied to ready-made topcoats and overcoats sold by retailers, and to all clothing sold by manufacturers and wholesalers as well as all clothing "tailored to the trade" and "made to measure."

The adjusted prices of manufacturers

and wholesalers are at lower levels than the general levels of prices which prevailed in March 1942, according to OPA price studies.

March level prices are specifically maintained for retail sales of ready-made suits and separate pants, coats and vests.

The various price bases are as follows:

1. For topcoats and overcoats sold by retailers, sales made during September, October and November 1941.
2. For suits and for separate pants, coats and vests sold by manufacturers and wholesalers, sales booked during July, August, September, October and November 1941.
3. For topcoats and overcoats sold by manufacturers and wholesalers, deliveries made during July, August, September, October and November 1941.
4. For suits and separate pants, coats and vests sold in the "tailored to the trade" and "made to measure" businesses, offering prices of January and February 1942, and for topcoats and overcoats by these same types of sellers, offering prices of September and October 1941.

Any merchandise which cannot be priced in accordance with the formulas is to be priced on the basis of the seller's replacement cost plus a percent margin.

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## PRODUCTION ON THE UP-SWING

The labor-management committee in the Curtiss Propeller Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation at Clifton, N. J., arranged to have music played over the public address system for 15 minutes during each 8-hour shift.

## WAR EFFORT INDICES

### MANPOWER

National labor force, May.....	54,200,000
Unemployed, May.....	2,600,000
Nonagricultural workers, May.....	41,201,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	*15
Farm employment, June 1, 1942.....	11,917,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	**1

### FINANCE

<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>	
Authorized program June 1940-June 1942.....	\$169,754
Airplanes.....	36,050
Ordnance.....	35,777
Miscellaneous munitions.....	21,749
Naval ships.....	18,018
Industrial facilities.....	17,044
Posts, depots, etc.....	13,223
Merchant ships.....	8,494
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	6,266
Stockpile, food exports.....	4,851
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	6,890

Total expenditures, June 1940-June 1942.....	*34,765
Sales of War Bonds—	
Cumulative May 1941-June 1942.....	6,657
June 1942.....	634

### PLANT EXPANSION

<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>	
June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,644 projects, April 30....	12,131
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,227 projects, May 31....	2,738

### EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

Manufacturing Industries—		<i>Percent increase from June 1940</i>
April:		
Average weekly earnings.....	\$36.63	42.0
Average hours worked per week.....	42.4	13.1
Average hourly earnings.....	81.9¢	21.9
Cost of Living (1935-39=100):		<i>Index</i>
May 1942.....	116.0	15.4
June 2, 1942.....	115.9	15.3

\*Prelim. Includes revisions in former months.

†Prelim. Legislation approved since June 30 plus the amount pending increases the total program to \$223,000,000,000.

\*\*Adjusted for seasonal variations.

## OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, *Liaison Officer*

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas Dort, *Director*.

BOARD OF WAR COMMUNICATIONS: James Lawrence Fly, *Chairman*.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD: Wm. H. Davis, *Chairman*.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Dr. Vannevar Bush, *Director*.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: James M. Landis, *Director*.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS: Nelson Rockefeller, *Coordinator*.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES: Paul V. McNutt, *Director*.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION: Joseph B. Eastman, *Director*.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION: E. R. Stettinius, Jr., *Administrator*.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, *Administrator*.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION: Elmer Davis, *Director*.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN: Leo T. Crowley, *Custodian*.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION: Paul V. McNutt, *Chairman*.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY: Dillon S. Myer, *Director*.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION: Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. (Retired), *Administrator*.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD:  
Donald M. Nelson, *Chairman*.  
Henry L. Stimson.  
Frank W. Knox.  
Jesse H. Jones.  
William S. Knudsen.  
Sidney Hillman.  
Leon Henderson.  
Henry A. Wallace.  
Harry L. Hopkins.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DIVISIONS:

Donald M. Nelson, *Chairman*.  
Executive Secretary, G. Lyle Belsley.

PURCHASES DIVISION: Houlder Hudgins, *Acting Director*.

PRODUCTION DIVISION: W. H. Harrison, *Director*.

MATERIALS DIVISION: A. I. Henderson, *Director*.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS: J. S. Knowlson, *Director*.

LABOR PRODUCTION DIVISION: Wendell Lund, *Director*.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson, *Director*.

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE: Wm. L. Batt, *Chairman*.

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 14, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 28

## WPB REALIGNS FOR PEAK PRODUCTION

### Curtailment, expansion work about done; most war goods in process of manufacture

With curtailment and expansion work in war production about over, and with most war goods in production, the War Production Board has been realigned to concentrate on new tasks. The revision, announced July 8 by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, is designed to tie economic and military strategies more closely together and make more effective the board's determination of policies and programs governing the flow of materials.

The changed character of the war production task was portrayed by Mr. Nelson in his press conference the day of the announcement, in answer to a question:

Q. How would you characterize this new era of war production, as signified by this change?

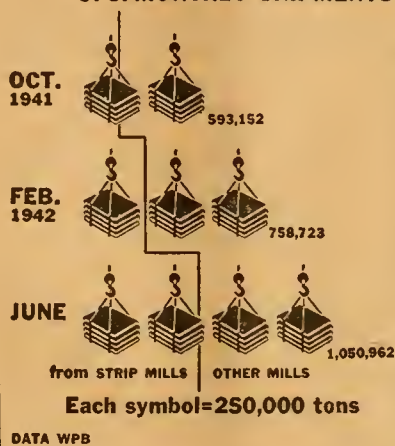
Mr. NELSON: . . . I would say it signified this. The curtailment job is just about over . . . Most of the goods are in production today. Most of the expansions have taken place. From now on it becomes a question of directing production through directing the flow of materials.

### Scope of realignment

The realignment, according to a statement released at the conference, does these things:

It clears the decks to make controlling

Steel Plate, Key War Material  
U. S. MONTHLY SHIPMENTS



Despite the tremendous increase in steel plate production shown in the chart on this page, WPB Chairman Nelson emphasized in his press conference July 8 that disparity between supply and demand had forced the Army and Navy to restudy their whole program involving the material (see p. 4). For details about the growth of steel plate production, see page 7.

and expediting the flow of materials the Board's central effort.

It brings the Board into closer touch with military and international production requirements, and increases the

### Distribution of scarce materials, fitting output to strategy new main tasks

Board's activities in over-all war production strategy.

It strengthens the topside policy, programming and progress-reporting organization of WPB.

It concentrates the operating portions of WPB under one head, and puts increased emphasis on the work of industry and commodity branches.

It lightens the administrative load upon the chairman so that he can devote his time to essential policy decisions and to the increasingly important relations of WPB with the other war agencies.

### Batt will help determine policies

Two vice chairmen are provided for in the new set-up.

One of these vice chairmen will be William L. Batt. He will serve, in substance, as Mr. Nelson's general assistant and deputy, helping him in the determination of policies and in the direction of operations, and devoting his attention to the whole work of the War Production Board. In order to fill this post Mr. Batt is relinquishing his chairmanship of the Requirements Committee, although he will continue as a member of that committee.

The other vice chairman will be James S. Knowlson, formerly Director of In-

(Continued on page 4)



## Review of the Week

With most curtailment of nonessentials achieved and most plant expansions done, but with peak output still ahead, Chairman Nelson last week "realigned" the War Production Board for the two main tasks he sees ahead: controlling production through distribution of materials, and relating production to the strategy of the war. He said the Army and Navy will continue to tell WPB what their needs are; that WPB, in turn, will tell the Army and Navy when their needs must be reexamined because materials are short.

### War spending \$158,600,000 daily

These straws also showed how the wind was blowing:

A report by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation emphasized growing scarcities of metals and chemicals.

United States war expenditures rose to \$158,600,000 daily for June, an increase of 6.3 percent over May and a total of more than 4 billion for the month.

WPB, in its first "economic communique," revealed the people of America will know truly in 6 months at what sacrifice we accomplish the great flow of war materials—by then great peacetime stocks of civilian goods in many lines will be exhausted.

### Davis orders "open door" to press

Meanwhile the results of another realignment became clearer when Director Elmer Davis announced the composition and policies of his new Office of War Information. Government agencies will issue their own releases except when the news cuts across the activities of other agencies or has a significant bearing on the war. In those cases OWI will issue or clear the news. Mr. Davis ordered that all agencies keep an "open door" to the press. The War and Navy Departments will decide, "after consultation with the Director of War Information" what information of theirs must be withheld because it would aid the enemy.

### Curb tightened on critical items

Continuing its efforts to save critical materials wherever possible, WPB issued

restrictions last week on manufacture of automotive spare parts, elevator equipment and drinking water coolers.

In order to supply needed machines to the places they will do the most good in fighting the war, WPB set controls over repair parts for track-laying tractors, phosphate plasticizers, plastics-molding machines and tire-making machinery, and forbade production of machine tools calling for special electrical installations.

The board subjected bauxite and alumina, calcium hypochloride and chloride of lime, to allocation; and announced a simplification program to turn paper manufacture to the types most needed. The WPB compliance branch set out to see whether food canners are conserving tin according to orders.

### Steps to free frozen inventories

On the positive side of the materials picture, WPB issued uniform rules on frozen inventories with the expectation of freeing hundreds of thousands of tons. The Materials Division announced that June shipments of steel plates totaled 1,050,962 tons as compared with the October 1941 figure of 593,152. Mr. Nelson revealed, however, that the shortage of steel plate has forced the Army and Navy to review their stated requirements.

WPB also extended high ratings for materials for emergency repairs to commercial air conditioning and refrigeration; gave sewing machine manufacturers an additional 2 months to manufacture spare parts; liberalized ratings for builders; and restored normal fuel oil deliveries to consumers in the States of Washington and Oregon.

### Labor short in 138 types of jobs

On the labor supply front, War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt published a list of 138 occupations, essential to war production, in which there is a national shortage of labor. The most serious, he said, are in the vital metal-working and industrial machinery trades, and in occupations essential to ship, aircraft, tool, and ordnance manufacture.

Transportation Director Eastman issued a general order simplifying the

rules which keep export goods out of ports until arrangements have been made to ship them.

### New rules to keep prices in line

While millions in the East registered for the coupon books which will control their gasoline supply for 12 months, the Office of Price Administration went ahead with its other responsibility—keeping prices in line. New rules, regulations and adjustments applied to the following:

Women's fur garments; pork, beef, and veal; rolled and wire glass; rotary cut southern hardwood box lumber; waste fat and oil-bearing materials; bark from hemlock, oak, chestnut, and spruce; crude glycerine; "distress stocks" of iron and steel products; toluene; inner tubes; cotton fabrics; decorative fabrics; imported spirituous liquors; cresylic acid; zinc oxide; canned and dried fruits.

And the Office of War Information issued its first pamphlet, "The Unconquered People," telling of the heroic resistance of the peoples of Europe and the evidence that they will join us in the battle for freedom when our forces reach their soil.

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### OPA takes steps to save rubber now lost through tire abuse

Steps to save rubber now being wasted by ignorance of tire care and by deliberate abuse and neglect are being taken by the OPA.

Inspectors who examine tires as a part of the procedure followed by applicants for rationing certificates have been given a set of instructions to help them in determining when a tire is repairable and recappable and when it has been neglected or abused.

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### WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS TOLD VISUALLY

The charts appearing every week on the front cover of VICTORY tell the story of America's battle as it is fought here at home. One-column mats are available for publication by newspapers and others who may desire them. Requests should be sent to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C.

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## On the Home Front

Our mobilized war industry has passed two milestones on its march to victory over the Axis and has reached a third. We passed the first of these milestones when we shut down on nonessential civilian production and converted our plant facilities to the work of war; we passed the second when we went into high gear all along the war production line. And now we have reached the point at which we must channel the flow of raw materials into exactly those arteries which will bring us the right quantities of the right weapons at the strategically proper place and time.

### WPB realignment clears the decks

That is the purpose behind last week's realignment of the War Production Board by Chairman Donald M. Nelson. "It clears the decks to make controlling and expediting the flow of materials the Board's central effort," Mr. Nelson pointed out, "Increases the Board's activities in over-all war production strategy and strengthens the topside policy . . ."

From now on we are going to hear less and less of conversion, except in the case of smaller plants, and less of production, except for certain bottlenecks, and more and more of supply.

### Retailored "to make cloth fit coat"

As the tides of war ebb and flow we might need bombing planes one month, for example, to halt our enemies in the Near East—and might need a fleet of special purpose boats to help establish a beachhead in Europe the next. It's up to the Army and Navy to decide at any given point what weapons must be given priority, and it's up to the realigned WPB to see that the materials are routed to the plants that make them.

A nation that has always prided itself on inexhaustible resources, we must realize that the pressures of total war have turned plenty into poverty and that we are faced with shortages in almost every category—steel, copper, rubber, fats and even some kinds of lumber. And so WPB has been retailored to "make the cloth fit the coat," as Mr. Nelson put it, to make sure our limited supplies meet the all-important demands.

Ships and tanks and guns and shells will win the war and none could be made without steel. Steel, rolled into staunch plates and riveted into the hulls of warship and cargo vessels, is the answer to

the Nazi subs, the key to the Battle of the Oceans.

America's steel industry is doing a job. It is doing a better job every day, and occasionally it is possible to see, on the rising curve of a graph, just how much better. Last month, for instance, the steel industry shipped 1,050,962 net tons

## REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

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of plate. It was the second successive month in which plate production had topped a million tons and it continues a month by month increase which began last autumn.

### ODT has herculean task

The Office of Defense Transportation continues to wrestle with its tremendous problem; the problem of maintaining all our varied means of transportation at maximum strength to meet the needs of war and at the same time making sure that the essential transportation needs of the civilian economy are met.

ODT continues consolidation of intercity bus schedules to save rubber and equipment, presses its campaign for a more careful and efficient use of the Nation's trucks, emphasizes the need for the pooled use of passenger autos—something which has now become the official concern of factory labor-management committees in the War Production Drive.

There's no need to call the advantages of car pooling to the attention of 8 million motorists in the gasoline-rationed East. Last week they registered under a permanent coupon system which will allow "A" card holders enough gasoline to drive their cars approximately 2,880 miles during the next 12 months.

The War Production Drive formula of management-labor collaboration to increase war production continues to get results, continues to embrace more and more plants making the weapons and sup-

plies with which we shall defeat the Axis. Today the number of plants with management-labor committees stands at more than 1,000.

That extra 2-pound ration of sugar you'll get (or have already gotten) with ration stamp No. 7 is a bonus won for you by American shipping which braved Axis mines and subs to bring it in. Price Administrator Leon Henderson warns that "nobody knows . . . whether we can maintain our present ration levels in 1943" . . .

### Metals more scarce than ever

The growing scarcity of metals was emphasized the other day in a report by WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation (conservation and substitution branch) and WPB has placed bauxite and alumina—the raw material of aluminum—under complete control. Aluminum makes warplanes and our goal is 60,000 war planes—*this year* . . . WPB is taking steps to make certain that there's no waste of shipping space in vessels carrying war materials and supplies to our overseas troops and the troops of our allies . . . Because ODT has restricted the use of tank cars in hauls of less than 100 miles, thousands of these cars have been made available for long-haul service . . . An important effect of this will be to increase the amount of fuel oil which may be brought into the East to offset a dangerous shortage.

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## WPB realigns for new phase of production

(Continued from page 1)

dustry Operations. Mr. Knowlson will have responsibility for program determinations; he will serve as Mr. Nelson's deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board, and will be chairman of the Requirements Committee.

Just as all of the program development work is brought together under Mr. Knowlson, all of the operational work—including the industry and material branches, appropriate bureaus, and the field organization—is brought together under a Director General of Operations. This post has been given to Amory Houghton, formerly deputy chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches. Thus the programs and policies governing the flow of materials which are worked out under Mr. Knowlson are put into operation through the operating units controlled by Mr. Houghton.

### To check on program progress

A third important phase of the work—checking up to see that programs are properly carried out—is entrusted to a deputy chairman on Program Progress. This officer will, so to speak, be WPB's inspector general, working with the operating units of WPB, with the Supply Arms and Services to which the Chairman has delegated procurement, production and expediting responsibility.

### Important features

One of the most important parts of the new structure is the fact that it gives WPB (1) a closer relationship to the broad strategic picture, and (2) a closer relationship to the other governmental agencies which have responsibility for various parts of the war program.

As to strategy: The tie-up between WPB and the Combined Production and Resources Board is made close and effective. The work done by the Combined Production and Resources Board can be woven into the operations of WPB in such a way that decisions made by the Combined Board can be translated speedily into programs and action by WPB, and also so that the potentialities of the American economy can be understood by the Combined Board and woven into its decisions.

Other features of the new organizational arrangement include:

Formation of a Smaller War Plants Corporation, in line with legislation recently passed by Congress.

Leon Henderson remains as director

of the Office of Civilian Supply, serving as chief adviser to the Chairman on the changing needs of the civilian economy in war time.

Working with the vice chairman on program determination will be the Procurement Policy Division, formerly the Division of Purchases, under Holder Hudgins, and a new Construction Program Division, which will be responsible for considering and programming all plans for capital expansion, whether military or otherwise, and making sure that facilities expansion projects are in accord with the maximum over-all program.

The Labor Production Division continues under Wendell Lund, and reports directly to the Chairman.

Working with the Director General of Operations will be the following units,

other than the industry and commodity branches:

The Conservation Division.

A new Production Engineering Division, which will help in the development and wide use of new production methods and techniques in the war program.

A new Facilities Utilization Division, which will be responsible for seeing to it that proper use is made of available productive facilities.

The Inventory Control Division.

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees.

The Priorities Administration Division.

Reporting directly to the Chairman, as units whose services are used by all parts of the WPB, will be the Legal Division, the Office of Organizational Planning, the Office of Information, the Planning Committee, the Statistics Division, and the Administrative Division.

SEE CHART



## WPB to tell Army and Navy when their needs must be reexamined because of shortages

It will be a function of the War Production Board to tell the Army and Navy when any of their stated needs must be reexamined because of shortages in materials, WPB Chairman Nelson said July 8 in describing the realignment of the board.

Excerpts from Mr. Nelson's press conference:

Q. How do you relate, sir, to the Army and Navy Munitions Board?

MR. NELSON. Our relation to the Army and Navy Munitions Board is going to be continued to be studied to see just what the relation should be. There may be part of the Army and Navy Munitions Board that will be merged with this organization . . .

There are certain functions of the Army and Navy Munitions Board that belong with the Army and Navy. For example, if there is a conflict between the Army and the Navy that should first be ironed out by the services through the Army and Navy Munitions Board and that makes a very good mechanism to do that.

On the other hand, there may be industry committees or statistical work on other things being done over there that directly overlap with us here, and where that overlapping occurs, why, it will just have to be eliminated. . . .

The Army and Navy . . . must tell us whether they want airplanes first or ships first or tanks first and establish an urgency. It is their job to establish the relative urgencies. We fit in with it the urgencies of the indirect military such as synthetic rubber plants, 100-octane-gas plants, mining machinery, transportation, agricultural machinery, things that the economy absolutely has to have. We intersperse those with those urgencies, and together it makes up a program . . .

Q. As far as your relation is concerned, they tell you what they need—they decide the point of need?

A. That's right.

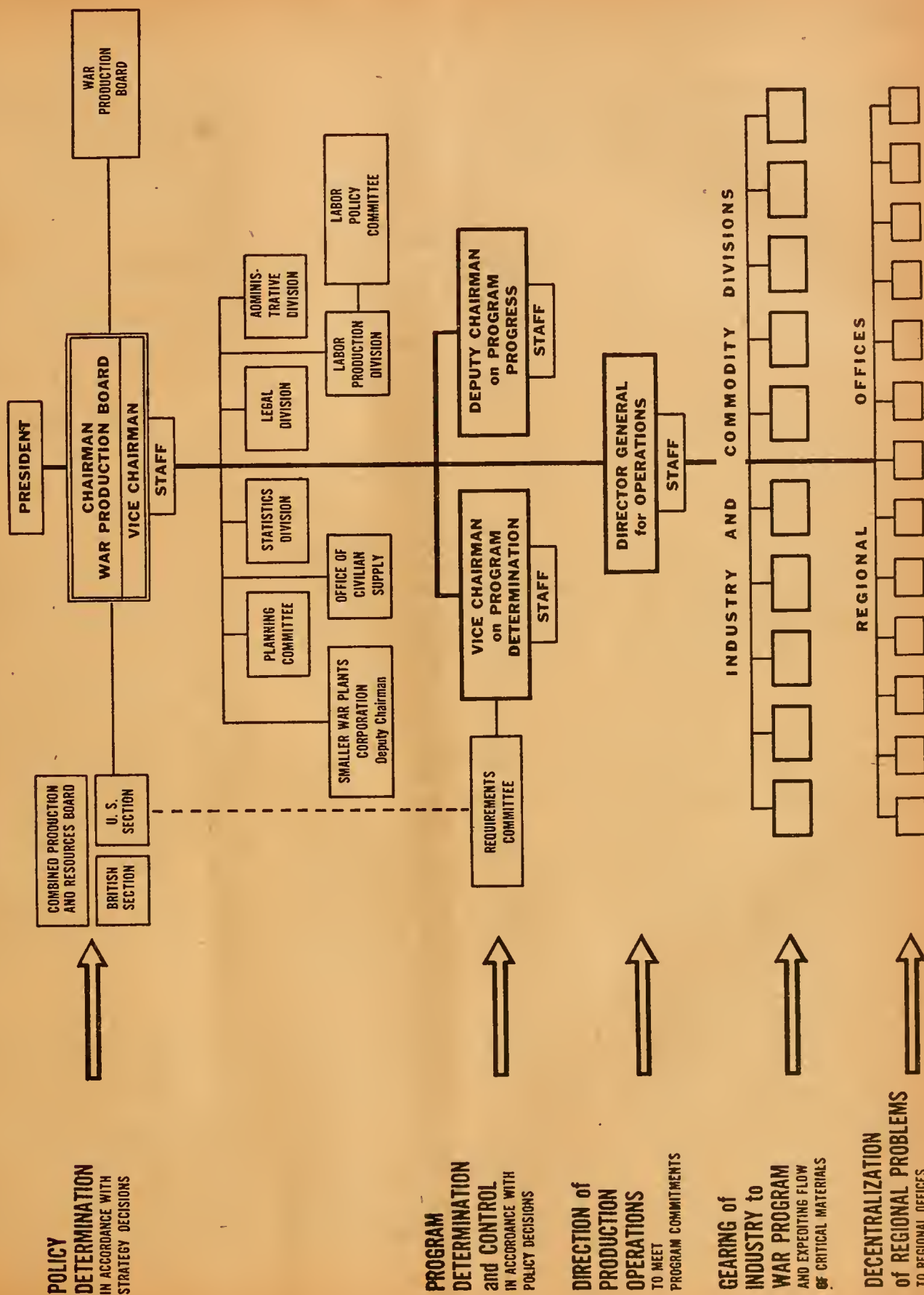
Q. And you inform them when the situation with regard to materials—

A. Requires a relook at that need; yes.

Q. And you tell them that the need must be reexamined in the light of the material situation as you find it?

A. That's right. Just as right now the Army and the Navy chiefs of staff, through their delegated authorities, the Shipping Administration and the Maritime Commission, are studying the whole program involving steel plate, because the demand for steel plate is greater than the supply of steel plate.

# WAR PRODUCTION BOARD ORGANIZATION - July 8, 1942





# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## Army-Navy-WPB group to formulate production requirements plan policies

Appointment of a committee in the Bureau of Priorities, representing the interested groups of the War Production Board and the Army and Navy Munitions Board, to formulate policies and supervise the administration of the production requirements plan and the allocation classification system was announced July 7 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

The production requirements plan, since it became mandatory on July 1 for most large users of metal, is now the principal method used by WPB to direct the flow of materials into war and essential nonmilitary production.

### Will seek to simplify form

Chairman of the new committee is Henry P. Nelson, assistant chief of the Bureau of Priorities in charge of requirements. Other members are from the Division of Civilian Supply, Materials Division, Bureau of Industry Branches, Bureau of Priorities, Require-

ments Committee, and Army and Navy Munitions Board.

The new committee will review the PRP application form PD-25A for use in applications for the fourth quarter of 1942. It is the intention of the committee to simplify the form as much as possible. The new forms were expected to be ready within three weeks from July 7.

Other responsibilities of the committee include establishment of time schedules for all PRP operations; determination of the routing of PRP applications within WPB; establishment of the methods of implementing the decisions of the Requirements Committee with respect to the acquisition of materials for production by industry.

In order to assure consistency and uniformity, all reports, orders and other communications concerning PRP prepared by the branches of WPB for circulation outside an individual operating branch must be approved by the production requirements operating committee.

## Nelson and Lyttelton name deputies to serve on production, resources board

In accordance with paragraph (b) 4 of the memorandum of the President and the Prime Minister constituting the Combined Production and Resources Board, the members July 5 announced their appointment of deputies.

### Philip Reed going to London

Donald M. Nelson, American member of the Board, has appointed as his deputy James S. Knowlson, WPB Director of the Division of Industry Operations.

Captain Oliver Lyttelton, British member of the Board, has appointed Sir Robert J. Sinclair, K. B. E., at present director general of Army Requirements in the British War Office, as his deputy. Sir Robert will leave London for Washington shortly.

Mr. Nelson's representatives in London will be W. Averill Harriman, Lend-Lease Coordinator, and Philip D. Reed, who will

be Harriman's deputy and who has been serving as chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, WPB.

The chief executive officers of the Combined Production and Resources Board will be Milton Katz, of the WPB, and T. H. Brand, of the War Cabinet Secretariat in London.

### Combined planning staff set up

John Gregg of the WPB and W. Piercy of the British Supply Council in North America will be the secretaries of the Board.

A combined planning staff is being set up. This staff will include Stacy May, Robert Nathan, and John Fennelly, of the WPB; and R. W. B. Clarke, of the Joint War Production Staff in London, and R. G. D. Allen, of the British Supply Council in North America.

## Bauxite and alumina placed under allocation control

Increased bauxite production in southern ore fields was forecast July 7 by the action of the Director of Industry Operations in placing bauxite and alumina, from which aluminum is produced, under complete allocation control.

The action, in issuance of Order M-1-h, was taken to conserve high-grade bauxite, that containing less than 15 percent silica, for the manufacture of products needed for war.

Effective August 1, the order gives consumers of restricted bauxite and alumina until September 1 to use up materials on hand, provided the amount used between July 1 and August 31 does not exceed one-third the amount so used during the last 6 months of 1941.

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## Priority applicants to use case numbers for queries

A new service for applicants for priority assistance who use Individual PD-1A certificates was announced July 7 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

If applicants will enclose with their application blank a self-addressed post card, the case number assigned to their application will be stamped on the card, and it will be returned to them to facilitate handling of subsequent inquiries with respect to the application. In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence, applicants are requested not to make inquiries concerning their cases for two weeks after they have been received by WPB. This is the maximum time normally required to process an application.

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## War workers can get only third, fourth, fifth line new tires

Only third, fourth, and fifth line new tires will be available to war plant workers who get certificates entitling them to buy Grade II tires, the OPA announced July 8.

This is made plain by Amendment No. 20 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations, effective July 15.

## Beverage industry sets fast pace in conversion for war

The beverage distilling industry is making rapid progress in converting its facilities to the production of alcohol for war, the technical and production subcommittee of the distilled spirits advisory committee has reported to the WPB, John B. Smiley, chief, beverages and alcohol branch, WPB, announced July 6.

Mr. Smiley pointed out that conversion of beverage distilleries to war production will enable the Government to meet the huge demands for industrial alcohol without using scarce materials to build new plants.

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## Madagascar flake graphite regulations are changed

Changes in order M-61 covering the use of Madagascar flake graphite were announced July 7 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The order as amended permits jobbers to acquire crucibles made of this material without application for authorization to do so. Control is retained by WPB because the jobber may not deliver any crucibles without specific authorization.

Applicants for crucibles containing Madagascar flake graphite must use, after August 1, Form PD-575 instead of PD-1A. Applicants for this grade of graphite to manufacture crucibles will continue to use PD-303B. Persons seeking Madagascar flake graphite for other than crucible purposes will apply by letter to the War Production Board.

The amendment redefines Madagascar flake graphite as that mined in Madagascar of a grade that will stand on a 35 mesh screen.

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## High test calcium hypochlorite goes under allocation

To insure adequate supplies of high test calcium hypochlorite and chloride of lime, commonly known as bleaching powder, for civilian defense gas decontamination and for essential uses of the Army and Navy, the entire supply was put under complete allocation control July 6 by the Director of Industry Operations.

## Steel plate output tops a million tons for second successive month

The steel industry has done an increasingly effective job of producing steel plates for war production, A. I. Henderson, Director of Materials, declared July 9 in releasing June shipment figures of 1,050,962 net tons.

This is the second successive month plate output has topped a million tons and continues the month-by-month increase started last fall. May shipments were 1,012,194 tons.

### Strip mills converted

Greatest factor in the increase, Mr. Henderson pointed out, has been the extremely difficult problem of converting continuous strip mills to plate production.

Strip mills were designed to produce large quantities of steel sheet, mostly for the automotive industry. The problems involved in rolling and handling plates one inch thick as compared to sheets one twenty-fifth of an inch thick are obvious. Heavier equipment is needed all along the line. Less obvious but actually more complex has been the problem of additional space to house this heavier equipment and to handle heavy plate. Partitions have been ripped out, walls moved and every sort of expedient used to make way for the plates that make ships, guns, and tanks.

How successful this effort has been is evidenced by June output of 489,704 tons of plates from strip mills that were producing none a few months ago. May production was 425,211 tons.

### Plants rebuild equipment

This is the first time since the program opened that plate production from strip mills has exceeded that from sheared mills. These latter, regular source of plates, turned out 438,000 tons in June.

Approximately 75 percent of the record June output went to fill Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission requirements.

Stronger cranes to move plates and heavier shears to cut them have been necessary in all the converted mills. In many instances this equipment has not been obtainable and "bits and pieces" have been used to build necessary machines.

The Irvin Works of Carnegie-Illinois, for instance, took a steam-driven shear of nineteenth century vintage, coupled it with an old roller-leveler and reconditioned both units into a modern electric-driven finishing line. A single crew, re-

cruited from other departments of the plant and without previous experience in plate production, now holds the record of 636.5 tons of plates in an 8-hour shift on this machine.

### Novel solutions found

Throughout the industry, similar practice has been followed. Otis Steel's Lakeside plant has doubled its plate production in recent months on equipment far from new, not designed for heavy plate and with time off for repairs not available. This has been accomplished by constant vigilance on the maintenance end.

The great problem in producing plate on strip mills has not been the production itself, however, but one of what to do with the plates after they are rolled. And in this department the Campbell plant of Youngstown Sheet and Tube has the No. 1 headache and has worked out the most novel solution.

The Campbell plant was faced with the difficulty of insufficient floor space. As it is built close to other finishing mills, no additional space could be obtained for cooling tables, shears and finishing equipment.

### Henderson praises workers

Out of this limited space hot plates must be kept moving to make way for others coming off the line. Sweating crews move these hot plates into freight cars which carry them 6 miles up the Mahoning Valley to the Brier Hill plant where they are finished on equipment which was part of a mill built in World War I.

And so it goes. Jones and Laughlin's Pittsburgh Works picked up an abandoned gravity conveyor to move its plate from one building to another. From every converted mill come similar reports of utilization of existing equipment, ingenious devices and hard work that have accomplished the change-over in days rather than months.

"The Nation owes a special debt of gratitude to the steel workers who have made this record possible," Mr. Henderson said. "They have carried on a difficult assignment capably and willingly."

"We hope to increase plate production to some extent by the installation of new finishing equipment and to relieve, at the same time, some of the difficulties under which the industry now is working."



## Growing scarcity of metals and chemicals emphasized in fourth report on supplies

The growing scarcity of metals and chemicals is emphasized in the fourth provisional report on relative scarcity of certain materials issued July 6 by the conservation and substitution branch of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation. The third report was issued June 1.

### Grouping represents current situation

As in previous reports, the July 6 issue lists materials in three groups, according to the availability of current supplies. The first group lists materials in which very serious shortages exist. Harvey A. Anderson, chief of the branch, directed attention to the serious status of steel supplies by the classification within this group of certain steel products as "very critical." Civilian industries not essential to the war effort are practically deprived of Group I materials, but can frequently continue production by substitution of materials in either of the following groups.

Supplies of items in Group 2 are sufficient for war needs and are available in fair quantities for essential civilian requirements.

The third group lists materials in which the supply is adequate for all types of present demands, including use as substitutions.

### GROUP I

*The available supply of the following materials is inadequate for war and essential civilian uses and in many cases for war purposes alone*

#### METALS

Alloy iron, \*aluminum, aluminum pigments, \*brass, \*bronze, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, \*copper, \*copper scrap.

Iridium, lithium, \*magnesium, manganese, (electro), molybdenum, \*nickel and nickel alloys, \*nickel scrap, rhodium, \*tantalum, \*tin, \*tungsten, \*tungsten carbide, \*vanadium, wrought iron, zinc (high grade).

Supply status of certain steel products: Very Critical—\*alloy and shell steel, \*steel plates, \*structural steel and steel piling, \*seamless steel tubing (4" & under), \*wire rope, \*tinplate; Critical—sheets and strip, wire products, black and terne plate, rails and reinforcing steel, semifinished steel and forgings, tool steel bars, pipe.

#### CHEMICALS

Acetone, \*acrylonitrile, alcohol, lauryl, ammonia and derivatives, ammonium cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, \*aniline and derivatives, anthraquinone derivatives, benzol and derivatives, \*butadiene.

Calcium cyanamide and derivatives, cobalt chemicals, copper chemicals, cresols, diphenylamine, glycerol, iron oxide (yellow hydrated), mannitol, naphthalene and derivatives, naphthenic acids and naphthenates.

Pentarythritol, phenol, phosphates: tricresyl & triphenyl, phthalic anhydride and derivatives, silica gel, sodium nitrate, sorbitol, sulphur chlorides, \*toluol and derivatives, zinc oxide (French).

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Agar, asbestos (long fiber), balsa wood, bur-lap, cashew nut shell oil, \*coconut oil, \*copra, corundum, cotton (chemical pulp, duck, lint-ers, raw, long staple), diamond dies (fine sizes), feathers (up to 4"), and down (goose and duck), graphite (Madagascar flake).

Hemp (agave fiber, henequen, \*manila fiber, cordage, seed, sisal), jewel bearings, jute, kapok, kyanite, lumber (better grades softwood, ex. white pines better grades hardwood ex. gums).

Methyl methacrylate sheets, mica (block), nylon, oiticica oil, palm kernel oil, phenol formaldehyde resins and plastics, pig and hog bristles over 3", polystyrene, \*polyvinyl chloride, pyrethrum.

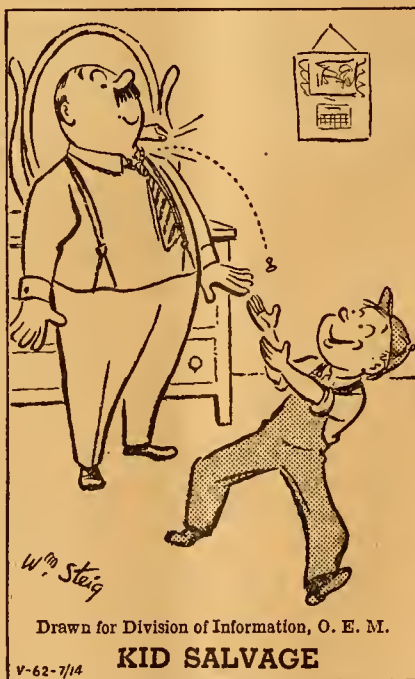
Quartz crystal, quinine, rapeseed oil, rayon (high tenacity), rotenone, rubber (\*chlorinated, \*crude, \*latex, reclaimed, \*synthetic), shearlings, \*shellacs, silicon carbide, silk (\*raw, \*nolls, \*garnetted, reclaimed), sperm oil, teak, \*tung oil.

### GROUP II

*Materials that are essential to the war industries but the supplies of which are not as limited as those in Group I*

#### METALS

Aluminum scrap, aluminum (No. 12 remelt), antimony, bismuth, calcium, calcium-silicon, columbium, ferrosilicon, ferrotitanium.



Drawn for Division of Information, O. E. M.

### KID SALVAGE

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Iron (gray cast, malleable), mercury, pig iron and scrap, platinum, ruthenium. Silicomanganese, silicon and alloys, silver, spiegeleisen, steel (bessemer, chrome stainless, "National Emergency" scrap), zinc (low grades), uranium.

### CHEMICALS

Acetic acid, acetic anhydride, alcohol (amyl, ethyl, methyl), acrylic acid and acrylates, alkyd resins, alumina, aluminum chemicals, arsenic trioxide, atebrene (for quinine), bleaching powder, bromine.

Butanol, butyl acetates, calcium hypochlorite, chlorates and perchlorates, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents and waxes, chlorine, chromium chemicals, citric acid, ethers, formaldehyde, glycol.

Iodine, isopropanol, ketones (ex. acetone), lactic acid and lactates, maleic acid and anhydride, methyl ethyl ketone, molybdenum chemicals, perchlorates, phosphorous, soda ash, strontium salts, klyol.

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Albumin (blood), alpha cellulose (wood pulp), babassu oil, bauxite (reduction grade), cadmium pigments, castor oil cellophane, cellulose nitrate (acetate, and other derivatives), cohune nuts and kernels, cork, cotton seed (SXP) cryolite, diamonds (industrial), ester gum.

Flax, fish liver oils, fish oils, glues (animal and vegetable), hair (horse-tail and mane), halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants, hides, leather, linseed oil.

Magnesite, mercury pigments, methyl methacrylate powder, mica (splittings) molasses, natural gas, natural resins (except rosin), neatsfoot oil, palm oil, paraffin, pine oil.

Rayon filament (staple fiber), rutile, steatite talc, tanning materials, tetraethyl lead, urea formaldehyde plastics, vinyl plastics and resins, vinylidene chloride plastics, vitamin "A" products, vulcanized fiber, wool, zircon.

### GROUP III

*Materials that are available in significant quantities as substitutes for less available materials, and materials that are available in large amounts unless restrictions are imposed by labor, manufacturing, or transportation difficulties*

#### METALS

Ferroboreon, ferromanganese, gold, indium, lead, osmium, palladium, sodium.

#### CHEMICALS

Barium carbonate, borax and borio acid, camphor, caustic soda, chromic acid for plating, muriatic acid, sodium metasilicate.

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Asbestos (common), asphalt, bauxite (low grade), bentonite, brick and tile, carbon black, casein, cement (portland), ceramics, charcoal, clay, coal and coke, coal tar pitch, concrete, plain, corn stalks, cotton (raw, up to 1 1/2"), cottonseed oil, diatomite.

Emery, feldspar, felt (hair), fiber board, flint, gilsonite, glass, gypsum and products, hair (cattle, calf and goat), invert sugar, lead pigments, lignin extender for plastics, lime, lithopone, lumber and millwork (low grades soft and hard wood, all grades gums, all grades white pines).

Mica (ground), mineral wool, paper (except cellophane), paperboard, peanut oil, petroleum products (crude oil, gasoline, lubricating oil), flywood (unrestricted binder), pottery, refractories (domestic—andalusite, dumortierite, kyanite), rosin and derivatives (except ester gum).

Salt, silica sand, soybeans (oil, protein), spodumene, starch (domestic), stone (granite, limestone, marble, slate, soapstone), straw, sugar, sulphur, sunflower seed oil, titanium pigments, tripoli, turpentine, vermiculite, wallboard, wood and products (sawdust, wood fiber, wood flour), zinc oxide (Am process).





*This cartoon was drawn especially for VICTORY by Dr. Seuss. This notice constitutes full permission to reprint the drawing. Engravings may be direct from this reproduction, or three-column mats will be furnished on application to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-64.*

## WPB speeds flow of vital materials to Canada

In order to effectuate further the general policy of removing barriers to the flow of strategic materials from this country to Canada, the WPB July 9 issued Priorities Regulation No. 14.

The new regulation provides that where the United States Army, Navy and Maritime Commission are excepted from the restrictions imposed by limitation and conservation orders, the corresponding Canadian agencies are also excepted.

The corresponding agencies of the two countries are:

**UNITED STATES**—Army or War Department, Navy or Navy Department, and Maritime Commission.

**CANADA**—Army and Air Force, Navy, Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd. and Trafalgar Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Most of the limitation and conservation orders issued by WPB provide that any restrictions they impose on production and delivery do not apply to the specifications in purchase orders placed by the Armed Services and the Maritime Commission.

## Nelson praises Independence Day Production efforts

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board said July 10 that American industry and labor had made a splendid response to his recent appeal for full war production on the July fourth holiday, and that production of war goods on that holiday had been far above ordinary holiday production levels.

"I want to thank industry and labor for their willingness to stay on the job on Independence Day," Mr. Nelson said. "That response symbolizes the determination of the American people to work and work hard until the war has been won."



## Critical materials restricted for industrial power trucks; models limited

Strict control of the production and distribution of industrial power trucks—the types designed primarily for handling material in and around factories, warehouses, docks, airports and depots—was ordered by the WPB July 10.

### Orders on A-9 or higher

General Limitation Order L-112 is designed to cut the use of critical materials to a practical minimum and limit the manufacture of models to those required to do the job for the duration of the war.

Effective immediately, manufacturers are prohibited from accepting any order for an industrial power truck other than an order rated A-9 or higher on Preference Rating Certificate PD-1A or PD-3A. In addition, no manufacturer may deliver, and no person may accept delivery of, any industrial power truck except on an order placed before July 10 bearing a rating of A-1-k or higher, or on an order placed after that date rated A-9 or higher on PD-1A or PD-3A. These restrictions do not apply to equipment placed in the hands of a common or contract carrier, before July 10, for shipment to a purchaser.

The Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration are exempt from the order's provisions for 90 days.

## Rubber curb for insulated wiring covers all military uses

WPB July 10 revised its specifications governing the use of rubber in insulated wire and cable and made them applicable to all military uses in order to save an additional 150 to 200 tons of crude rubber per month.

Specifications which had been in effect until July 10 were applicable only to insulated wire and cable being made for civilian uses.

The new specifications, incorporated in Amendment 8 to Order M-15-b-1, are applicable to civilian orders, war orders, and all other orders placed by governmental agencies. An exception is made for certain types of wire and cable which require heavier than normal insulation, such as submarine cable, military field communication wire, and specially designed naval and aviation cable.

## ELEVATOR MAKING CURBED TO SAVE VITAL MATERIALS

Rigid control over the manufacture and delivery of elevator equipment and certain types of elevators was established by the WPB July 9 in an effort to conserve critical materials and assure an adequate supply of equipment for essential use. Elevators manufactured under the terms of the order will be of simpler design and slower speed than many of those now being produced.

General Conservation Order L-89, issued July 9 and effective immediately, sets up a system of "restricted orders," and provides that no person may accept any of these orders without authorization by the Director of Industry Operations.

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## Machine tool specifications simplified to speed production

In a further move to eliminate bottlenecks in the manufacture of machine tools, the WPB July 10 prohibited production of tools calling for special electrical specifications after July 15.

### Covers equipment not normally used

Special electrical specifications include nonstandardized types of electrical controls, motors, and other equipment not normally used by machine tool makers. They also include methods of attachment of such appliances which represent departures from the usual technical practices.

Issuance of the order (L-147) is expected to expedite increased production of machine tools through simplification of manufacturing specifications. In the past, machine tool purchasers have made a practice of developing their own specifications, with the result that the tool maker was forced to spend time and effort in analyzing the specifications and readapting his production processes for each new order.

Certain exceptions to the regulations are listed in the order. These include orders placed by the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission for their own use and orders authorized by the War Production Board. Permission for the latter will be considered only if a letter setting forth the reasons why special electrical specifications are necessary is sent in triplicate addressed to the Tools Branch, Ref: L-147, War Production Board.

## WPB puts plastics-molding machinery under control to assure plenty for war plants

Specifically defined restrictions on production and delivery of new plastics-molding machinery are imposed by provisions of Limitation Order L-159, announced July 6 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The action was taken to prevent production of such machinery for nonwar purposes and to assure an adequate supply of the machinery for manufacture of plastic articles needed in the war production program.

The order lists five different types of "approved" orders which may be accepted and filled by manufacturers of molding machinery. Such machinery includes:

Plastic injection molding presses; plastic compression molding presses, hydraulic, automatic, mechanical; plastic extrusion molding presses; plastic pre-forming presses; plastic laminating presses; plastic tube and rod molding presses; plastic tube rolling machines; plastic-bonded plywood veneer presses.

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## WPB cuts type of water coolers to save materials, facilities

WPB has ordered an immediate reduction in sizes and types of the common drinking water coolers and refrigeration condensing units used for various commercial and industrial purposes.

The action was taken under a new Limitation Order, L-126, which provides for issuance of schedules establishing specifications and restrictions for production of industrial and commercial air conditioning and refrigeration equipment.

### Substantial gains foreseen

It is expected that substantial savings of critical raw materials and facilities will result from the simplification program.

Use of aluminum and block tin tubing or tin casting in production of self-contained water coolers is banned. Alloy steel, stainless steel, monel, or other nickel alloy metals are also prohibited except in refrigerant and electric controls with the provision that such use be in the minimum amount practicable. Various other limitations on the use of metals are included.



## Tire-making machinery delivery subject to WPB

WPB has prohibited all production and delivery of tire manufacturing machinery and equipment without specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

Limitation Order L-143, announced July 6, also imposes restrictions on reconditioning and rebuilding used tire machinery and equipment.

### Till July 19 to wind up production

Manufacturers are allowed 15 days from the date of issuance of the order (July 4, 1942) to complete current production. No further unauthorized production will be allowed and delivery of raw materials or semifabricated or fabricated parts for incorporation in unauthorized new machinery will be banned at the expiration of the 15-day period. A similar time period is allowed for completion of current unauthorized reconditioning and rebuilding operations.

Persons desiring to purchase tire machinery or equipment after expiration of the 15-day period are required to make application on Form PD-552 addressed to the War Production Board, special industrial machinery branch, and marked Ref: L-143. If authorization is granted by the Director of Industry Operations, it is to be presented to suppliers who then will be allowed to make deliveries.

Purchase of repair and maintenance parts for tire machinery and equipment will not be allowed except for repair of actual breakdowns where parts are not otherwise available, and for acquisition of inventories not in excess of minimum requirements for ordinary operations. Manufacturers are allowed to produce repair or maintenance parts in quantities not in excess of amounts required for a working inventory.

### Facilities enough for rubber supply

In issuing the order, the special industrial machinery branch of the Division of Industry Operations pointed out that the Federal Government is practically the sole customer for tires today, with all sales under strict allocation. For that reason, steps had to be taken to avoid duplication of tire manufacturing facilities which, for the most part, have been found adequate in relation to the available supply of raw rubber.

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## Truck trailer stop order includes passenger trailers too

The order (L-1-g) stopping production of truck trailers as of June 30 has been amended to make it clear that it applies also to passenger trailers. Amendment No. 1 to the order, issued July 6, redefines a truck trailer to mean a complete semi-trailer or full trailer having a load-carrying capacity of 10,000 pounds or more, designed exclusively for transportation of property or persons.

## Auto parts go under curb on production and inventory, to free war materials

A blanket order governing production of spare parts for all types of automotive equipment and imposing rigid restrictions on inventories has been issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

### 1,400 manufacturers affected

Approximately 1,400 manufacturers of replacement parts for passenger cars, light, medium and heavy trucks, trailers, buses and off-the-highway vehicles are affected by the order, (L-158), which covers the two remaining quarters of this year and supersedes all previous orders (L-35, L-4 and L-4-c) relating to spare parts.

Parts to be produced under the terms of the order represent the minimum number required to retain the efficiency of the country's motor transportation system. Because of the rigid production and inventory restrictions, it is expected that high priority assistance will be made available to parts producers so that essential motor vehicles can be maintained for the duration of the war.

### Consumers must turn in used parts

An important feature of the order, which is expected to make available to the national scrap pile a quantity of scarce materials almost equal to that involved in the production of new spare parts, is a provision requiring consumers, after July 15, to turn in to distributors a used part before accepting delivery of a new part. In addition, the order provides that no new part may be sold or delivered to a consumer to replace a part which can be reconditioned by a distributor.

### Production restrictions

During the third and fourth quarters of this year, producers will be permitted to manufacture parts on either of two bases:

Manufacturers of parts for medium and heavy trucks, trailers, buses and off-the-highway vehicles may make up to 125 percent of their sales of these parts during the same period last year, provided their over-all inventory of parts does not exceed a 4-month supply. On the other hand, if their inventory exceeds a 4-month supply they may manufacture up to 75 percent of their sales during the same period in 1941, provided they do not increase their inventory position at the end of each calendar quarter over what it was at the beginning of each calendar quarter.

Manufacturers of spare parts for passenger cars and light trucks may make up to 70 percent of their sales during the corresponding quarter last year, provided their over-all inventory does not exceed a 4-month sup-

ply. If their inventory is in excess of this amount they may manufacture up to 50 percent of their sales during the same period last year, provided they do not increase their inventory position at the end of each calendar quarter over what it was at the beginning of each calendar quarter.

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## Rating no longer needed on asbestos textiles for auto use

Order M-123 was amended July 6 by the Director of Industry Operations to permit the use of asbestos textiles in the manufacture of brake linings, clutch facings and other woven friction materials without an A-10 rating.

Under the existing order this rating is required and has been obtained by the automotive industry through orders P-54 and P-57. With the use of the Production Requirements Plan these orders will be eliminated. The July 26 amendment will permit the orderly flow of this material to the automotive industry without a rating.

As the manufacture of woven friction material is set up to supply the normal needs of the automotive industry the amount available is far in excess of current demand.

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## Sewing machine parts get 2-month extension

Sewing machine manufacturers are given until December 31, 1942—an additional two months—to manufacture spare parts, in Amendment No. 1, issued July 7, to General Limitation Order L-98.

The amendment shifts the basis for limitation from number of parts made to weights of metal used. Iron and steel may now be used at a rate of 125 percent of the average monthly use in the two years ended December 31, 1941, and non-ferrous metals at a rate of 100 percent of their use in the base period.

The amendment gives rebuilders other than manufacturers until July 15 to rebuild sewing machines, but orders that they must stop after that. Manufacturers had been told to stop rebuilding on May 25.



## Field men investigate food canners' operations

The compliance branch of WPB has launched an investigation into the operations of food canners in order to determine the extent to which they are complying with orders issued by the Director of Industry Operations regulating the canning of food stuffs, the conservation of tin and terne plate, and the repair and maintenance of canning machinery.

Conservation Order M-86 and Supplementary Order M-86-a require that stated percentages of the packs of certain foods canned since January 1, 1942, be set aside for the armed forces. A large percentage of the companies which will be investigated have not filed reports of their seasonal packs, and the compliance branch has designed a questionnaire to obtain the information which the companies should have submitted. The questionnaire is designed also to disclose the degree of compliance with the tin and terne plate and repair and maintenance orders.

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor has agreed to designate a sufficient number of its investigators to make the necessary field examinations.

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## Ohio firm penalized for misrepresenting pig iron use

The Burch Corporation, a Crestline, Ohio, foundry, is penalized for misrepresentation when applying for pig iron allocations and the subsequent diversion of substantial quantities of this scarce war material, by Suspension Order S-67, announced July 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

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## Utility company may sell excess stocks on A-5 or higher

A utility company may sell materials from excess stocks or inventories to any other utility company or war production plants, provided the order for such materials carries a preference rating of A-5 or higher. This is provided for in Amendment No. 2 to P-46, announced July 9.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From July 2

\*Through July 8

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Air conditioning machinery and equipment (industrial and commercial refrigeration):					
a. WPB orders immediate reduction in sizes and types of common drinking water coolers and refrigeration condensing units used for various commercial and industrial purposes.	L-126.....		7-3-42		
Aluminum:					
a. Bauxite and alumina, from which aluminum is produced, placed under complete allocation control.	M-1-h.....	PD-567, 568.....	7-7-42	Until revoked.	
Asbestos textiles:					
a. Permits use of asbestos textiles in manufacturing of brake linings, clutch facings, and other woven friction materials without A-10 rating.	M-123 (as amend. 7-4-42).		7-4-42		
Cattle hides, calf and kip skins:					
a. Places complete allocation control over entire supply of domestic cattle hides, calf and kid skins and buffalo hides.	M-194.....	PD-569, 569A, 569C, 569D.	7-3-42		
Chemicals:					
a. Entire supply of high-test calcium hypochlorite and chloride of lime placed under complete allocation control.	M-19-a.....	PD-574.....	7-6-42		
Chromium:					
a. Order extended indefinitely.....	M-18-a (amend. 3).		7-1-42	Until revoked.	
b. Restrictions of L-128, applying to use of chromium and nickel in automotive valves, do not affect manufacture, sales, and deliveries for the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission under amendment No. 1.	L-128 (amend. 1).....		7-6-42		
Diamond dies:					
a. Small diamond dies placed under complete allocation control.	M-181.....	PD-559, 560.....	7-1-42		
Domestic cooking appliances:					
a. A provision of Order L-23-c revoked.....	L-23-c (amend. 1).....		7-4-42		
Domestic sewing machines:					
a. Sewing machine manufacturers given additional 2 months in which to manufacture repair parts.	L-98 (amend. 1).....		7-6-42		
Kapok:					
a. Period in which dealers may sell kapok to manufacturers is extended.	M-85 (as amend. 7-2-42).		7-2-42		
Kitchen, household and other miscellaneous articles:					
a. Restrictions on use of iron, steel and zinc in production of above extended through July	L-30 (amend. 4).....		7-1-42		
Lead:					
a. July lead pool set at 15 percent of May production. Pool set until further notice.	M-38-j.....		7-4-42		
Madagascar flake graphite:					
a. Permits jobbers to acquire crucibles made of this material without authorization. Control over deliveries still retained by WPB.	M-61 (as amend. 7-7-42).	PD-575, 303B.....	7-7-42		
Manila fiber and manila cordage:					
a. Processing, sale and delivery of manila cordage cut almost in half.	M-36 (as amend. 7-4-42).		7-4-42		
Material entering into the production of replacement parts for passenger automobile, light, medium and heavy motor trucks, truck trailers passenger carriers and off-the-highway motor vehicles:					
a. A blanket order governing production of spare parts for all types of automotive equipment. Order supersedes previous orders (L-35, L-4, L-4-c) relating to spare parts.	L-158.....		7-4-42		
Motor trucks, truck trailers and passenger carriers:					
a. Order L-1-g, stopping production of truck trailers amended to make it clear that it applies to passenger trailers.	L-1-g (amend. 1).....		7-4-42		
b. Revocation of General Limitation Order L-35.	L-35 (revoked).....		7-4-42		
Material entering into the production of replacement parts for passenger automobiles and light trucks:					
a. Revocation of Limitation Order L-4.....	L-4 (revoked).....		7-4-42		
b. Revocation of Supplementary Order L-4-c.	L-4-c (revoked).....		7-4-42		
Paper (simplification and standardization of):					
a. Control placed over manufacture of paper under L-120 and various schedules attached. Writing paper, envelope, book, and ordinary tablet paper are covered by order. Order effective twenty days after date of issuance.	L-120.....		7-4-42		
b. Schedule 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.....	L-120, schedule 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.		7-4-42		
Phosphate plasticizers:					
a. Entire supply, production, and use of plasticizers placed under allocation control.	M-183.....	PD-558, 557.....	7-3-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Plastics molding machinery: a. Restrictions placed on production and delivery of new plastics molding machinery.	L-150.....	PD-554.....	7- 4-42	-----	
Projects, defense (material entering into the construction of): a. Amended to include certain "expendible materials" consumed in construction of the projects.	P-19-a (amend. 2).....		7- 7-42	-----	
b. Permits builders operating under P-19-a and P-19-b to use preference rating assigned by order to obtain expendible items which are not actually incorporated in the project.	P-19-b (amend. 1).....		7- 7-42	-----	
Springs and mattresses, bed: a. Extension of order for month of July....	L-49 (amend. 2).....		7- 3-42	-----	
Steel and iron: a. Maximum specifications set for use of heat-resistant chromium, chromium-nickel, alloy iron, and alloy steel.	M-21-g.....		7- 3-42	-----	
Sunn hemp and sunn hemp products: a. WPB restricts use of bulk of sunn hemp to the manufacture of marine oakum.	M-187.....		7- 3-42	-----	
Tire machinery and equipment: a. Prohibits all production and delivery of tire manufacturing machinery and equipment without specific authorization.	L-143.....	PD-552, 553.....	7- 4-42	-----	
Track-laying tractors and auxiliary equipment: a. Production and distribution of repair parts for track-laying tractors placed under restriction.	L-53-b.....		7- 7-42	-----	
Wood pulp: a. Clarifies certain points with respect to administration of the order.	M-93 (Int. 1).....	PD-291, 292, PD-290.	7- 1-42	-----	

## SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Prudential Silk Co., Inc., Paterson, N. J.	S-61.....	Charges that company overstated its silk consumption for first six months of 1941, thereby receiving more than was permissible. In violation of Sup. Od. M-37-a.	Company shall not accept more than one-third of rayon yarn to which it would be entitled except for this restriction, for period of 3 months.	7-3-42	10-5-42
Albert M. Green Hosiery Mills Inc., Milroy, Pa.	S-62.....	Company sold, without authorization, 4,100 pounds of rayon yarn, which it had ostensibly obtained for manufacturing purposes.	No allocations of restricted materials shall be made to company for period of 3 months. All priority assistance withdrawn.	7-2-42	10-2-42
Samuel Paris, Bradley Beach, N. J.	S-64.....	Charged with receiving 4,100 pounds of rayon yarn illegally and selling same in violation of Sup. Od. M-37-a.	Prohibited from applying for orders, or receiving any rayon yarn, and denied any allocation of materials or priority assistance for period of 3 months.	7-4-42	10-6-42
Sun Ray Textiles, Inc., Paterson, N. J.	S-66.....	Illegal acceptance and distribution of rayon yarn during February and March in violation of Sup. Od. M-37-a and M-37-c.	Allocation and priority assistance withdrawn for period of 2 months.	7-4-42	9-6-42

## PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. 11 (exemption 1).	Companies in Alaska, Panama Canal Zone, or other territories or possessions of the United States are exempt from filing reports under terms of Prior. Reg. 11 until Sept. 15, 1942.	7-1-42
Prior. Reg. 13.....	Regulation 13 sets up new and uniform rules governing the sale of idle inventories of certain kinds and removes such specified sales from the existing regulations which affect the normal flow of material.	7-7-42

## Freeze on softwood construction lumber extended 30 days pending supply-demand study

A revision of the softwood construction lumber freeze order, extending its operation until August 13 to provide sufficient time for development of a system of distribution based on the relative essentiality of lumber for war purposes was announced July 10 by the WPB.

### Shortages more serious

The original order (L-121) would have expired on July 13. The revised order thus extends the "freeze" for 30 days, during which time the WPB lumber and lumber products branch expects to complete an over-all study of the softwood lumber supply-demand situation.

It was emphasized by Arthur T. Upson, chief of the branch, that because of requirements of the war program, the shortage of many types of construction lumber has become more serious since the issuance of L-121 on May 13.

The order announced July 10 releases additional grades and species of softwood lumber not being purchased by military agencies of the Government in sufficient quantities to warrant continued restriction on their distribution. Several grades were released by a previous amendment to L-121.

The order also makes changes calculated to aid small sawmills and local distributors.

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## Builders now can get ratings on materials consumed

Preference Ratings P-19-a and P-19-h, under which builders and contractors have been able to get preference ratings on materials for entire projects with one application, were amended July 7 to include certain "expendible materials" consumed in construction of the projects.

Amendment No. 2 to P-19-a and amendment No. 1 to P-19-h define "expendible material" as "material which will be wholly consumed at the location and during the construction of the rated project including, but not limited to, explosives, abrasives, perishable tools, forms, scaffolding and the like. 'Expendible material' shall not be deemed to include fuel, construction machinery or repair parts for construction machinery."

## Stove specifications relaxed

A provision of Order L-23-c on domestic cooking appliances, requiring that permitted type gas ranges conform to certain safety and performance specifications, was revoked July 4.

This action, embodied in Amendment No. 1 to the order, was taken because it was found that the specifications in some cases did not result in the saving of materials.



## Hosiery mills to get full allocation of rayon yarn

The allocation and appeals section of the WPB textile branch has decided to grant hosiery mills their full allocation of rayon yarn even though they scrap some of their machinery.

The reason for the decision is as follows:

Under the rayon allocation order M-37-c, a mill is required to notify WPB if it scraps any of its knitting machines, looms or other fabricating machines, so that WPB can reconsider the quantity of rayon to be allocated such a mill.

In the past the practice of the allocation and appeals section has been to reduce the rayon allocated to a mill which scrapped any of its fabricating machinery.

This has resulted in some mills keeping idle equipment in their mills rather than scrapping it, in order not to have their rayon allocation cut. This served no useful purpose—no rayon fabric was made with the idle equipment, yet the idle machines represented metal which if scrapped could be used in the war program.

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## Sales of high-school type microscopes permitted

Permission to sell high-school type microscopes manufactured before June 12, or assembled from parts made by that date, was granted July 7 by Director of Industry Operations J. S. Knowlson.

This action was taken in a determination under a clause of Limitation Order L-144 on laboratory equipment which permits the Director of Industry Operations to authorize sales for uses deemed in the public interest, as well as for purposes listed in the order. Sale of high-school type microscopes had not been specifically permitted by L-144.

The authorization announced July 7 applies only to single tube microscopes with double nose-pieces and without condensers.

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## Bucy succeeds Davis as head of protective coatings section

Appointment of E. H. Bucy, Noroton, Conn., to head the protective coatings section of the chemicals branch, WPB, was announced July 6 by Dr. E. W. Reid, branch chief.

Mr. Bucy replaces J. B. Davis, who has been loaned to Brazil for the development of babassu nut oil production in the Amazon area.

Wells Martin, Chicago, will be assistant chief of the section.

## WPB concentrates paper manufacture on types for war and essential use

A broad program to conserve the country's paper supply and to assure provision of the volume and kind of paper required by the war program and essential civilian use was announced July 7 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The program is in the form of a series of orders specifying standardization and simplification practices for the paper industry, and was drafted after numerous conferences with industry representatives. It replaces a voluntary plan which was put into effect late last year, and which, according to the pulp and paper branch, has proved ineffective.

Many kinds of paper, including some most familiar to the average citizen—writing paper, envelope paper, book paper, and ordinary tablet paper—are covered by the program, which becomes effective 20 days after the date of issuance, July 4.

Such papers as newsprint, publication

stock, wrapping papers, paperboard, and many types of specialty and industrial papers are not affected.

The specifications set forth in the various schedules attached to the order (Limitation Order L-120) affect grades, colors, sizes, and weights of the types of papers included in the program. It is expected that considerable savings in labor, power, transportation facilities and repair and maintenance materials can be made under the specifications.

The pulp and paper branch predicted that its specifications for the types of paper covered by the order will result in savings of approximately 227,000 tons of paper on the basis of 1941 production.

Mills throughout the country will find, under the terms of the order, that they must concentrate on production of paper for essential war and civilian use and eliminate grades and weights that are seldom in demand.

## Nelson asks business houses to give up some of their typewriters for war use

WPB Chairman Nelson July 8 appealed to American business to sell to the Government as many typewriters as can be spared.

### Need 500,000 machines

In a letter to 25,000 of the largest users of typewriters, Mr. Nelson said the Army and Navy need at least 500,000 machines, of which less than a third can be obtained now from typewriter manufacturers.

The remainder, he said, must come from American business.

"These typewriters," said Mr. Nelson, "will be used by the Army and Navy, not to increase the volume of paper work, but to carry on the essential services of our vastly expanded fighting forces."

### Standard typewriters wanted

American typewriter manufacturers are now producing guns and instruments. "Certainly," said Mr. Nelson, "we need those guns and instruments more than we need typewriters. Therefore, the Army and Navy must obtain and recondition used typewriters to fill current needs from companies such as yours."

The used typewriters will be bought by new typewriter dealers and manufac-

turers' representatives, who will act as buying agents for the Procurement Division of the U. S. Treasury. Standard typewriters (not portables) made on and after January 1, 1935, are wanted. Older makes are not desired because they might require more reconditioning than time and available spare parts would permit.

### Price arrangement

Prices to be paid for these used typewriters will be the factory trade-in allowance for such machines as of February 1, 1941.

In asking business houses to give up some of their typewriters, the Government is not asking industry to do what it is not asking Government agencies to do. The Bureau of the Budget is already making a survey of the number and use of all typewriters in the hands of Government agencies with a view to recovering those that are not absolutely needed to carry on the work of the Government.

The Army has already cut its typewriter requirements 60 percent below its former basic allowances—and the Navy recently ordered its use of typewriters cut in half.



## Phosphate plasticizers placed under complete allocation for specific uses

To direct available supplies of phosphate plasticizers into the manufacture of war-essential flame-proof cable, anti-fouling paint, airplane dopes, wire insulation, photographic film, and other plastics, the entire supply, production, and use of such plasticizers has been placed under complete allocation control by the Director of Industry Operations with General Preference Order M-183.

### Only one exception

After August 1, 1942, no phosphate plasticizers, defined as tricresyl phosphate and triphenyl phosphate in any form, may be used, delivered, or accepted without specific authorization by the WPB. An exception is made in the case of deliveries or use of 100 pounds in any one month to one person, provided that producers may not deliver these small shipments in excess of 2 percent of the total amount WPB authorizes them to deliver that month.

It is to be noted that there are no other exceptions and even direct military orders require WPB authorization.

All persons except the military seeking authorization for use or delivery of phosphate plasticizers must file Form PD-558 with WPB on or before the fifteenth of the month preceding the month in which delivery is sought. Producers must file Form PD-557 on or before the twenty-fourth of each month, beginning with July.

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## WPB takes steps to acquire frozen stocks of manila cordage

The WPB announced July 9 that, in cooperation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it will shortly inaugurate a Nation-wide campaign to acquire, at prices that represent fair and just compensation, the stocks of manila cordage now frozen in the hands of their owners by General Preference Order M-36.

It is estimated that there are in the possession of approximately 40,000 retailers and wholesalers some 10 million pounds of this rope, all of which is critically needed for war purposes by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. The purchase program will serve the double purpose of relieving dealers of idle inventories and of acquiring materials essential to the conduct of the war.

## Critical materials now frozen in idle inventories freed for war production

Hundreds of thousand of tons of critical materials now frozen in idle inventories will be freed for vital war production by a regulation issued July 7 by the WPB.

### Uniform rules set up

The new order, Priorities Regulation No. 13, affects thousands of business concerns who have in their possession materials worth hundreds of millions of dollars which cannot now move freely in industrial channels because of existing war regulations.

In effect, Regulation No. 13 sets up new and uniform rules governing the sale of idle inventories of certain kinds and removes such specified sales from the existing regulations which affect the normal flow of material.

No specific estimates of the amounts of materials which can be salvaged in this way are available. However, the total is known to be extremely large, and in the case of copper and copper base alloys alone, for example, it is believed that some 250,000 tons of this war metal can be freed by the new step.

### Former restrictions replaced

Limitation orders, issued by WPB in anticipation of industrial conversion to war production, and to conserve scarce materials, contain various provisions which restricted disposal of inventories frozen as a result of their terms. In some cases, certain permitted types of sale were listed in the original order. In other cases, no sale might be made without application to Washington and the specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations. These restrictions are now replaced by the conditions established in the new regulation, which controls all sales of restricted material including those sold in liquidation and bankruptcy proceedings.

An example of the simplified procedure effected by Regulation No. 13 is afforded by the case of a domestic refrigerator manufacturer who had on hand a large stock of copper tubing when prohibition of any further refrigerator production became effective. The tubing was badly needed by a firm, in the same city, which was turning out tank assemblies. By the terms of Limitation Order L-5-c, transfer of the critical material could not be made until official approval, obtainable only after application to WPB, had been secured. Beginning July 7, such a sale could be made without formalities of any kind. The seller would not even be required to make a report of it.

Reserved for specified purchasers is "War Material," consisting of 150 materials listed in Schedule "A" to the regulation. This material now may be sold to the Armed Services, Maritime Commission, and certain other Government agencies. In addition, sales of war material, as defined, may be made to persons who qualify by belonging to a class listed in Schedule "A" as being eligible to receive it.

### "Up-stream" sales

In general, authorized sales, in addition to those to specified Government agencies, are "up-stream" sales, to distributors or manufacturers, or by manufacturing users to producers of raw materials. This serves to restore them to normal distribution channels. Applications for specific sales not covered by the general provisions of Regulation No. 13 should be filed on Form PD-470 at the nearest WPB field office.

Sales of less than \$100 may be made to anyone.

Materials not listed on Schedule "A," may be purchased by anyone authorized by existing regulations to receive and make specified uses of them.

Schedule "A" sets forth the differing conditions under which metals, chemicals, alloys and other restricted commodities may be sold, and to whom.

Patterns for the sale of other items of "War Material" are made clear in Schedule "A."

### New field service section to aid

The inventory and requisitioning branch of WPB will assist the movement of idle materials and production equipment into the war program, under the new regulation, and all queries should be addressed to its representative in the nearest WPB field office.

To assure success of the widespread effort, a new field service section headed by Russell C. Duncan, Minneapolis, Minn., is being set up within the branch.

Operating through staffs in all WPB regional and many of the district offices, the field service section will shortly be prepared to offer assistance to holders of any type of immobilized inventory, and will administer all technical aspects of campaigns inaugurated to purchase, requisition or otherwise expedite the flow of needed war material.



## New material will be allocated to brass, bronze foundries on end-use basis

The effect of the new allocation classification system on brass and bronze foundries obtaining metal was explained July 9 in a statement issued by the copper branch, WPB.

### New procedure for designating end-use

A new procedure for designating end-use of metal to facilitate allocation will operate after July 31 and must be complied with by foundries. This procedure is the allocation classification system.

After July 31 the foundry must report its deliveries to customers during the previous month on Forms PD-123A and PD-123B, showing by the use of a simple set of symbols the final end-use of products in each shipment. On the basis of this report, and the application form PD-59 revised, the foundry will be allocated new material to replace that shipped. The WPB will be able to tell, from reports showing end-uses filed by foundries, into what finished products the new material is going. Thus, allocations can be made so as to guarantee fulfillment of essential war orders.

### Users must furnish symbol data

In order that the foundry may know exactly how its product was used and may report to WPB fully, the foundry must obtain from each customer the appropriate allocation classification symbol and purchaser's symbol, to show the end-use of material delivered on that order. This information is to be included on the purchase order. Form PD-175 was formerly provided for this purpose but its use was suspended on June 29. After June 30, 1942, users of castings containing copper may not obtain delivery without supplying the foundry with this information.

All users of castings, including the Army and Navy, will specify the end-use of material purchased by them, so that foundries may make complete reports to WPB on Forms PD-123A and PD-123B.

### Low rating order may be vital

It was explained that end-use is a very important consideration. Although an order carries a low rating, it may be vital to the war program. Therefore it is important that certain orders bearing preference ratings lower than A-1-k be received and be reported to WPB for possible authorization. Listed below are end-uses for which the copper branch will seriously consider authorizing copper if

the orders should bear a rating lower than A-1-k:

Railroads, streetcars, buses, public utilities, maintenance and repair of essential industrial equipment, mines, petroleum industry, water works, hospitals and health supplies, maintenance and repair of schools, textile industries engaged in production of material for Army or Navy use; defense housing (critical list) in specific areas designated by the building and material branch as being essential for war purposes; firefighting equipment, essential repair for farm machinery, essential repair for elevators, essential repair for food preservation machinery and dairy equipment, and essential parts for road-building equipment.

### Effective August 1

The Allocation Classification System goes into effect for brass and bronze foundries on August 1, 1942, and in August actual shipments made in July are to be reported on Forms PD-123A and PD-123B. Until that time, consumption and scheduled shipments of copper are to be reported to WPB Ref. M-9-b on Form PD-518. Authorization to receive and remelt copper scrap, copper base alloy scrap, and copper base alloy ingot will be issued to the foundry on Form PD-518-a. If the amount of metal authorized to be used on Form PD-518-a is not sufficient to fill all orders, the foundry may apply to WPB, by letter, for permission to use more metal.

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## Bureau helps get \$62,120,464 for war plants in June

The Bureau of Finance reported July 8 that in June the Bureau obtained \$62,120,464 for manufacturers engaged in war production, as compared with \$54,476,358 in May. In April the total was slightly more than 55 million dollars.

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## 3 war services exempt from valve metal limits

Restrictions contained in Limitation Order L-128, applying to the use of chromium and nickel in automotive valves, do not affect manufacture, sales and deliveries for the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission. These exemptions have been made clear in Amendment No. 1 to the order.

## Higher ratings allotted to some orders for aircraft, parts

Because of the methods used in scheduling military aircraft production, a special form has been prescribed for use by the Armed Services in raising the level of preference ratings on certain orders for aircraft and parts.

Under the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 12, issued on June 26, the Armed Services have been authorized to re-rate some outstanding contracts to give preference to a strategic program of military production.

Aircraft production is carried on largely under open-end, continuing contracts and it would disrupt production schedules to re-rate these existing contracts without limitation. A new form, PD-4X-1, has therefore been provided for assignment of new ratings to deliveries of specified planes and parts in a definite production period.

Regulation No. 12 permits the assignment of ratings of AAA, AA-1, AA-2, etc., to existing orders of specific authorization from the WPB.

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## Macdonald named deputy at Los Angeles

Appointment of Alexander Macdonald, Los Angeles lawyer, as deputy regional director of the WPB at Los Angeles, was announced July 10 by Harry H. Fair, director of WPB Region 10, with headquarters in San Francisco. Mr. Macdonald will assume direction of all WPB activities in the Los Angeles area.

### San Francisco to serve coast

Under the present plan of operations, the San Francisco regional office will be the administrative headquarters of the WPB for the entire West Coast. However, deputy directors for Los Angeles and Seattle will have on their staffs experts and technicians in the various fields of WPB operations whose functions will parallel those of the regional office staff's. From an operational standpoint, Mr. Macdonald in Los Angeles, and the Seattle deputy, soon to be named, will be completely in charge of WPB field offices in their respective areas.

The States of California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho come under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco office.



# MANPOWER . . .

## Serious labor shortages revealed in 138 occupations vital to war production

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, July 6, made public a list of 138 occupations essential to war production in which there is a national shortage of labor.

### Based on 11,000 hiring schedules

The list was compiled by the United States Employment Service in accordance with a Manpower Commission directive. It is based on the hiring schedules of approximately 11,000 major war industry establishments through August 1942, in relation to the current reserve of workers.

The most serious labor shortages, Mr. McNutt said, are in the vital metalworking and industrial machinery trades, and in occupations essential to shipbuilding, aircraft, tool, and ordnance manufacture. As examples, he said that for every avail-

able ship and boatbuilding assembler, 94 are needed, and for every available tool maker, 31 are needed.

Other occupations in which extreme shortages exist, with ratio of demand to supply, are:

Plate hanger (shipbuilding), 62 to 1; skin man (aircraft), 48 to 1; cranerigger, 22 to 1; boring-mill operator, 16 to 1; internal-grinder operator, 15 to 1; tool designer, 15 to 1; die maker, 14 to 1; skeleton assembler, (aircraft), 14 to 1; metal chipper (shipbuilding), 11 to 1; finish boat painter, 10 to 1.

### McNutt urges on-the-job training

WMC Chairman McNutt urged employers to make the most effective possible use of the skilled labor they now have in their plants, and to expand on-the-job training programs.

## All-time record for job placements in May

The number of jobs on farms and in industry filled by the U. S. Employment Service during May was nearly one-third more than that of the April placements, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced July 7.

### 181,500 farm jobs filled

Farm jobs filled totaled 181,500 or 3½ times as many as were filled in April. Except for the peak harvest months of September and October, the chairman said that this was the highest monthly total on record. The sharpest increases, he added, were those in Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The number of nonagricultural jobs filled, such as work in factories, shipyards, and offices, amounted to 600,000 in May. This, Mr. McNutt explained, was an all-time record for placements in industry in a single month.

Since January 1942, the United States Employment Service has filled 2,400,000 nonagricultural jobs, almost 18 percent more than in the same period last year and 83 percent more than in the first 5 months of 1940.

With industry and agriculture making increasingly heavy inroads on available labor reserves, the number of men and women registered for jobs with the United States employment offices dropped during May for the fourth consecutive month. The active file of registrants stood at 4,300,000 at the end of May. Compared with May of last year the active file was 17 percent smaller with all but eight States reporting declines.

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## Disabled veterans given chance to learn diamond cutting trade

Members of the armed forces of the United States disabled in the present war who want to learn the small diamond cutting trade will be given special consideration under a provision inserted in the New York Diamond Workers Apprenticeship Standards, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced July 8.

## These are the "critical occupations"

The list of critical shortage occupations follows:

Acetylene-burner operator; airplane inspector; airplane woodworker; armature winder, all-around; asbestos worker, general; assembler (firearms); assembler (ship and boatbuilding and rep.); babbitter, bearing; batten maker (ship and boatbuilding and rep.); boatbuilder, steel; boatbuilder, wood; boiler-maker; boiler-maker helper, assembly and erection; boiler-shop mechanic; bolter-up (ship and boatbuilding and rep.); boring-machine operator, automatic; boring-mill operator; buckler-up (const., ship and boatbuilding and repair); burrer, hand.

Carpenter, ship; centerless-grinder operator; chassis assembler, radio; chipper, metal; coil assembler, electric; coil winder, production; coremaker, all-around; crane rigger (ship and boatbuilding and rep.); cylindrical-grinder operator; detail assembler; die maker; die maker, jewelry; die maker, textile printing; drop-hammer operator, skilled; dynamometer tester, motor; electrical assembler; electrical tester, power equipment; electrical tester, radio; electrician, airplane; electrician, ship; engine-lathe operator; external-grinder operator production.

Fabric worker, aircraft; filer, machine; final assembler, aircraft; fit-up man (boiler-making); flanging-press operator; floor assembler (machine shop); foreman (machine shop); foreman (nonfer. metal alloys and prod.); foreman (ship and boatbuilding and repair); forging-press operator; form builder; fox-lathe operator; gear-generator operator, all-around; gear-hobbler operator, all-around; gear-shaper operator, all-around; gear-tooth grinder; gisholt-lathe operator.

Hammersmith; heat treater; honing-machine operator; horizontal-boring-and-milling-machine operator; inspector (machine shop); inspector (optical goods); inspector,

chief, casting; instrument maker, electrical; instrument maker, mechanical; instrument maker, optical; internal-grinder operator; jig-boring-machine operator; job setter (machine shop); joiner (ship and boatbuilding and rep.); keller-machine operator; lapping-machine operator; lay-out man (boiler-making); lay-out man (foundry); lay-out man (ship and boatbuilding); lens grinder; lens polisher; loftman.

Machinist, all-around; machinist, bench; machinist, marine; machinist, marine gas-engine; milling-machine operator; molder, floor; moulder, eyeglass lens; nitrating-acid mixer.

Ordnanceman; oxyacetylene-cutting-machine operator.

Painter, boat, finish; painter, boat, rough; parachute packer; patternmaker, metal; pipe fitter; planer operator, metal; plate hanger (ship and boatbuilding and rep.); precision-lens grinder; profiling-machine operator, skilled; punch-press operator, automatic.

Radial-drill-press operator; radio equipment assembler, special; riveter, aircraft; riveter, hydraulic; riveter, pneumatic, skilled; rivet heater; rotary-surface-grinder operator; rotor-core assembler; screw-machine operator, semiautomatic; sectional-hydraulic-press operator; sheet-metal worker helper; ship fitter; ship rigger; skeleton assembler; skin man (aircraft); speed-lathe operator; steel-plate calker; still operator; straightener, hand; straightening-press operator; structural-steel lay-out man; surface-grinder operator, multiskilled.

Tank tester (ship and boatbuilding and rep.); thread grinder (machine tool); thread-milling-machine operator; tool-grinder operator; tool hardener; tool inspector; tool maker; tubing-machine operator; turret-lathe operator; turret-lathe operator, automatic; vertical-turret-lathe operator; welder, arc; welder, butt; welder, flash; wood calker; yardman (ship and boatbuilding and rep.).



# RATIONING . . .

## Every type of gasoline user subject to rigid coupon control in Eastern U. S.

The complete plan for conserving the East's limited gasoline supply for essential war purposes by means of rigid coupon control was announced July 8 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Drastic consumption cuts

The new OPA order that supplants the present emergency card plan on July 22 brings under rationing every type of gasoline user, except aircraft using high octane aviation gasoline. In an effort to make every available gallon of gasoline count in the war program, trucks, buses, taxis and occupational boats will be rationed for the first time, while coupons issued on a basis of need, except for a basic ration, will squeeze all unnecessary mileage out of private passenger car motoring.

Through a requirement for car-pooling, a ceiling on ordinary occupational driving, the elimination of the "X" or unlimited-use class, and a highly restricted category of preferred users, the new plan is designed to cut gasoline consumption drastically. At the same time the audit control of the flow of gasoline through the flow-back of coupons is expected to accomplish further savings of gasoline by plugging leaks to the black market.

The rationing order includes all regulations covering the registration of vehicles, boats and aircraft using aviation gasoline with a rating up to 86 octane for purposes of obtaining ration books. Private passenger cars and motorcycles, with certain exceptions, were to be registered in the schools on July 9, 10, and 11, unless local exceptions were announced, and were to receive at that time basic "A" and "D" ration books, respectively. Other vehicles, as well as boats, nonhighway users, and small airplanes using low octane fuel were to register beginning July 9 at local rationing boards.

An application for supplemental rations for private passenger cars and motorcycles must be presented to a local War Price and Rationing Board at any time beginning July 9.

### Coupon books contain year's supply

The regulations do not stipulate the value of the coupons. But the OPA has

set a value of 4 gallons for each coupon in the "A," "B" and "C" books; a value of 1.5 gallons for each "D" coupon; a value of 5 gallons for the "S" book coupons; and values of 1 gallon, and 5 gallons, respectively, for the nonhighway "E" and "R" coupons. These values are subject to change at any time.

The basic "A" book, and the basic "D" book which all private passenger car and motorcycle owners, with certain exceptions, were to receive at time of registration contains a year's supply of 48 coupons. The coupons in the "A" book are valid only during 2-month periods.

### 5 groups excluded from "A" rations

Coupons in the basic Class D book for motorcycles, are valid for gasoline purchases at any time from July 22, 1942, through July 21, 1943.

Car and motorcycle owners who for any reason did not apply for their basic rations during the registration period July 9-11, could apply later to a local War Price and Rationing Board, but not before July 24, except for good cause shown.

Five groups of private passenger cars and motorcycles were excluded from basic "A" rations, because they will qualify for other types of rations. These are:

(a) Cars owned or leased by a Federal, State, local or foreign government, or government agency; (b) vehicles especially built, or rebuilt, as an ambulance or hearse; (c) a vehicle available for public rental, or principally used as a taxi or jitney; (d) vehicles that are part of a fleet of automobiles or motorcycles; or (e) vehicles held by an automobile dealer for sale or resale.

Basic "A" and "D" books were to be issued by registrars at the schools, but applications for supplemental rations required in addition to the basic books for occupational use of the car could be obtained from the registrar.

### Conditions for added rations

In order to qualify for these additional rations the applicant will need to show that his occupational mileage is more than 150 miles a month for the next 3-month period. If this and the other requirements are met the Board will issue a supplemental ration in the form of a "B" or "C" coupon book.

No "B" book will be issued for less than three months, which means that there is a ceiling of 470 miles of occupational

driving in the "A" book plus the "B" book.

The ceiling does not include a 1,000-mile-a-year cushion in the "A" book which the car owner is permitted to reserve for ordinary everyday driving.

Receiving a supplementary ration in the form of either a "B" or a "C" book involves a further requirement, that of forming a car-sharing club. The regulations state that no supplementary ration shall be issued unless the applicant has made arrangements to carry at least three other persons to and from work. If he cannot carry this number or if for some other reason he cannot form a club, he must prove that alternative means of transportation are inadequate before the board will find him qualified for additional rations.

In the event that the occupational mileage allowed by a Board for an automobile exceeds 470 miles a month, one or more "C" books will be issued for a 3-month period on the condition that the car-sharing requirement has been satisfied, and the applicant belongs to a category of users entitled under the regulations to preferred mileage. These classes include certain governmental, health, farm, delivery, military, and other essential services.

*(Complete details of the new plan are contained in OPA press release 221 of July 8. Copies may be obtained from Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.)*

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## Stocks of tinplate cans may be used for certain products

The Director of Industry Operations July 9 authorized the use of tinplate or terneplate cans on hand or in process on July 1 for certain products now omitted from the permitted categories of Order M-81.

A revision of that order, issued on June 27, prohibited the manufacture or use of tinplate or terneplate cans for certain chemicals, paints, and other "special products," except for those cans which had been manufactured by February 11, the date of issuance of the original M-81 regulations.

The July 9 action (Amendment No. 1) changes the above date to July 1, thus permitting the use of cans already made up and of parts already prepared for assembly.



## OPA to check gasoline consumed before deliveries are made

In order to provide a check on the actual consumption of gasoline in the areas where rationing is in effect the authority of the OPA has been extended so that OPA may require the submission of coupons or other evidence that rationing regulations are complied with when gasoline is delivered to a filling station or distributor in the rationing area.

### WPB to control volume

Under the terms of Limitation Order L-70, the WPB retains control over the maximum volume of gasoline which may be delivered to filling stations or distributors in accordance with the recommendations of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator.

Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary Directive 1H, issued July 8 by the Director of Industry Operations, provides that the maximum deliveries permitted under L-70 may be made only when evidence required by OPA is submitted to show that rationing regulations are being observed.

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## Unsorted scrap inner tubes available under new category

To avoid possible delay in the flow of scrap rubber to reclaiming plants, OPA July 6 added another category, "Miscellaneous Inner Tubes," to the kinds of scrap rubber under price ceilings applicable to sales to consumers.

### To avoid delay in deliveries

The maximum prices for miscellaneous inner tubes are 6 cents per pound at all consuming centers except Los Angeles. In accordance with the one-half cent differential prevailing on all kinds of inner tubes between Los Angeles and other consuming centers, the maximum price at Los Angeles is 5½ cents per pound.

The flow of inner tubes to the Rubber Reserve Company has been so heavy that it was feared the time needed for sorting into the customary classifications as set forth in Table II of Revised Price Schedule 87, as amended, might cause delay in delivering scrap rubber to the reclaiming plants. For this reason the new category has been added.

The new classification in the schedule is contained in Amendment No. 1, which went into effect July 11.

## New restaurants, other establishments allowed 1 pound sugar for each 60 meals

Procedure for obtaining sugar allotments to be followed by operators of new restaurants, cafeterias, boarding houses and other types of institutions was outlined July 10 by the OPA.

The OPA stated the general conditions under which such allotments may be granted by the local War Price and Rationing Boards and established a sugar allotment base for new establishments of not more than one pound of sugar for each 60 meals to be served during any allotment period.

Most of the demands for sugar allotments for new businesses have come from areas of war activity but OPA said requests have also arisen because of population shifts caused by other factors.

### Application procedure

Applications for registration and allotments for new establishments must be made on OPA Form No. R-315 (Special Purpose Application for a Sugar Purchase Certificate) and filed with the local board for the area in which the principal office of the owner is or will be located.

The first application for an allotment should be accompanied by a copy of OPA Form No. R-310, the registration form

required of all institutional and industrial users, and a statement giving full particulars concerning the new establishment such as its location, its size, the type of food service planned and its type of equipment.

The original and all subsequent applications should also contain the following information:

The amount of sugar requested as an allotment; the estimated number of meals to be served during the current allotment period; the number of meals served during each month, if any, during which the "new establishment" was in business in the preceding allotment period, and the amount of the allotment, if any, granted the preceding period.

Future applications may be filed at any time during the first 5 days of an allotment period. This will enable adjustments to be made on the basis of the actual number of meals served during the preceding allotment period.

The allotment may be reduced below the ration of one pound for 60 meals if the State director or local board decides that a new institutional user would otherwise obtain more sugar than the same general type of business in the same community.

## Dealers not hoarding scrap rubber, experts find

The large scrap rubber piles still seen in dealers' yards are not being hoarded, officials of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation said July 6. In practically every case, the pile is held for disposal by the Government.

### Await shipping orders

Representatives of the Bureau, all of them thoroughly experienced in the scrap rubber business, are inspecting scrap yards belonging to leading dealers in every section of the country. Their reports, made public July 6, indicate that nearly 100 percent of the dealers so far visited have either sold or agreed to sell their whole stock of rubber scrap to the Rubber Reserve Co. of the RFC, and to start the scrap on its way to rubber reclaiming plants as soon as the Rubber Reserve Co. issues shipping instructions.

Thus far, the Bureau's experts have found no evidence of intentional hoarding in the yards.

## Extra sugar allowed to save fresh fruits, vegetables

The OPA July 13 authorized State OPA directors to grant increased allotments of sugar to food manufacturers whenever in their judgment it is necessary to avoid waste of fresh fruits and vegetables.

State directors were also told to consider the possibility of other uses of the fresh fruits and vegetables, in which additional sugar is not necessary; and the amount of sugar, if any, an applicant can shift from some other product not now manufactured because of container limitations.

The problem of inadequate sugar arises only with respect to products for which a percentage allotment is provided, such as tomato catsup, soup, and preserves, but not in connection with products for which provisional allowances are made, such as all types of canned fruit.

Industrial users may file their applications for increased allowances for the purpose of conserving fresh fruits and vegetables on OPA Form No. R-315 at the local rationing boards.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Ceilings on 1942 pack of frozen fruits, vegetables to be lifted at all levels

Clarifying the OPA's announcement made last week on canned and dried fruits, Price Administrator Henderson July 9 indicated that these or substantially similar provisions will apply to the 1942 pack of frozen fruits and vegetables, which are affected similarly by Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act.

### Pricing formula announced

Price ceilings on the 1942 pack of frozen fruits and vegetables will be lifted at all levels of distribution. The first step—a pricing formula for frozen food packers of fruits and vegetables—was announced July 9. Additional measures, affording corresponding price-relief to wholesale and retail distributors of frozen fruits and vegetables will be forthcoming shortly. Similar adjustments will be made for processors, wholesalers, and retailers of jams, jellies, and preserves.

### Action on peanuts next

Coincident with the announcement on frozen foods, Mr. Henderson stated that, effective with the opening of the 1942 crop marketing period early in September, peanuts and peanut butter—a further product where Section 3 standards are involved—either will be removed from the general maximum price regulation or appropriate adjustments will be made. No action is being taken on peanuts until the new crop, because remaining small old crop supplies are owned by shellers. Thus action at this time would be of no benefit to the producer and might lead to excessive price increases before the prospective bumper new crop moves to market.

OPA's contemplated action on frozen fruits and vegetables, peanuts and peanut butter and jams, jellies and preserves follows fast on the heels of its announcement that retail ceiling prices for the 1942 pack of canned and dried fruits must be lifted 15 percent or more. OPA thus removes from the general maximum price regulation additional food products—the prices of which do not clear the farm price provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act.

### New formula

As the first step in this frozen fruits and vegetable program, the Administra-

tor announced the new pricing formula for frozen food packers in marketing the 1942 pack. This will allow the packer to add to his weighted average price for the first 60 days of the 1941 pack the following:

1. The actual increase in raw material costs on the 1942 pack over that of 1941, based on not less than the first 75 percent of his purchases.

Provided that: (a) In the case of fruits other than berries, the amount added for raw-material cost increases shall in no event exceed the difference between the national average price for that raw material in 1941, as published by the Department of Agriculture, and the highest applicable price of that commodity under Section 3 of the Price Control Act.

However, (b) in the case of berries on which there is no such price published by the Department of Agriculture, the increase on which the adjustment shall be based, shall not exceed 3 cents per pound to the freezer.

Furthermore, in the case of strawberries, for which a price is published by Agriculture, the maximum increase also is 3 cents per pound.

In the case of frozen vegetables, (c) packers may add on the actual increase in the cost of the raw commodity as of July 6, 1942, over the cost of the 1941 pack.

2. Both frozen fruit and vegetable packers also may add to their weighted average price during the first 60 days of 1941 pack 12 percent of that price. However, such weighted average price should first be adjusted to include seven months' storage. This 12 percent figure takes care of such increases as direct and indirect labor, packing material, freight and cold storage.

### No alternative

Retailers, usually buying from wholesalers, with higher ceilings may be able to continue operations when the 1942 pack of frozen foods comes in. However, as with packers and wholesalers, relief will be confined to those retailers who previously had not boosted prices during March 1942 to reflect new purchase costs or pending ones.

Although the strawberry pack is about completed, most of the other fruits and vegetables are still in the fields. Any action perilling or abolishing normal merchandising practices might well hamper or entirely blight prospects for the bumper pack, which is an essential part of the war program. Delay might cause the crops to rot in the fields. Hence, lacking Government aid in absorbing such increased costs, OPA has no alternative but to shift the increased burden onto the consumer's shoulders, the Administrator concluded.

## Public institutions to get sugar for canning on regular consumer basis

Public and eleemosynary institutions which in the past canned fruit for on-the-premise consumption will be granted sugar allowances for canning on a basis similar to that granted consumers who are living in their own homes, the OPA announced July 6.

These allowances will be determined after the amount of sugar formerly used for home canning purposes has been deducted from the institutional user's base, the OPA said.

### New rationing guide outlines procedure

Upon application to its respective War Price and Rationing Board, each institution eligible to receive a home canning allowance will be issued a sugar purchase certificate permitting it to purchase 1 pound of sugar for each 4 quarts of finished fruit it declares its intention to can.

Procedure to be followed is contained in a new rationing guide issued by the OPA to State OPA directors and local boards.

Applications may be filed on OPA Form R-315 giving the following information:

The number of quarts of fruit canned and the amount of sugar used for this canning during each month in the preceding calendar year; the amount of such sugar in the institution's monthly sugar base; the number of quarts of fruits now in the possession of the institution; the number of quarts the institution plans to can, and the number of persons who will consume the fruit.

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## Farmers to get extra sugar for hired hands

Farmers who board seasonal labor will be granted extra sugar allowances at the rate of a half a pound a week per person, the OPA announced July 6.

In making out his application, the farmer must state that the War Ration Books of his hired men have been or will be surrendered to him and will not be used by him, or that his hired men have no books. The allowances will be for the period of employment only.

Farmers may immediately file applications for the additional allowances with their Local War Price and Rationing Boards on OPA Form No. R-315.



## Spirituos liquors from territories exempt from GMPR when sold in U. S.

Sales or deliveries of rum, liqueurs, cordials, bitters and other spirituous liquors produced in United States territories or possessions are exempt from provisions of the general maximum price regulation when sold in the United States, the OPA ruled July 8 in Amendment No. 13 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, effective July 9.

However, it was stated that the general regulation shall continue to apply to all sales of these products in the territory or possession of origin. Moreover, the exception provided in the amendment will not apply after July 15, 1942, to sales of these commodities unless the invoices are marked to show that the commodity involved is not subject to OPA ceiling prices. In this way retailers will be informed of the exception.

Ceiling prices of rum and the other items covered by the amendment in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands themselves will continue to be held to the top March 1942 prices. Freight costs, as well as marine and war risk insurance, have increased materially since March.

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## War, Navy waste fat sales exempted from GMPR

Waste fat and oil-bearing materials sold by the War Department and Department of the Navy now are exempted from price coverage by the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson ruled July 6 in Amendment No. 12 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, effective July 6, 1942.

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## Glycerine price addition

Manufacturers of crude glycerine have been authorized to add to the maximum price for their product the excess freight charge for returning empty drums when shipments are made to a refinery more distant from a plant than the nearest refinery, July 6, Price Administrator Henderson announced.

The addition of these freight charges to the manufacturers' maximum price was effected by Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 38 on Glycerine. The amendment became effective July 11.

## Beef regulation modified to clarify packers', wholesalers' ceiling method

Price Administrator Henderson, July 8, announced several changes in Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 (Beef and Veal Carcasses and Wholesale Cuts) in order to clarify and revise the method by which packers and wholesale sellers compute their new ceiling prices in conformance with the maximum price technique established in the regulation.

### Eleven salient features

Amendment No. 1, containing these changes, became effective July 13. This is the same date that the beef regulation itself places specific price control upon the meat-packing industry by setting packer and wholesaler ceilings for each grade of carcass and quarter of beef (or carcass and saddle of veal) at a price no higher than the lowest figure at which each individual merchandiser sold the highest 30 percent of his total quantity of that grade during the March 16-28, 1942, period.

There are eleven salient features in the amendment to the new beef regulation. These include the following:

1. Presentation of a formula to prevent evasion of the pricing sections of the regulation through the practice of custom slaughtering.

2. Each seller, in computing his maximum prices for fores and hinds separately, now is required so to adjust those prices as to prevent the total price received from exceeding the maximum permitted for his sale of a whole carcass of such grade.

3. Where a seller did not merchandise a particular quarter or saddle from which wholesale cuts were derived, during the base period, his maximum price for wholesale cuts derived therefrom now are to be computed upon the same 30-percent formula applicable to the determination of carcass maximum prices.

### Car route pricing revised

4. In addition, maximum prices for wholesale cuts not derived from a quarter—namely boned, canned, or processed kosher cuts—also may be determined by means of the 30-percent formula, without regard to the carcass or quarter prices.

5. The method of car route pricing has been revised to provide for a basic price at the seller's plant, rather than at the farthest zone. This will prevent any possible distortion of maximum selling prices caused by unrepresentative prices in distant zones in which the packer may not have made many sales.

6. Persons whose business during the base period was more than 50 percent kosher slaughtering, but who also do some regular slaughtering at a different place in the same municipality or county locality, now are required to compute separate price ceilings for such different places of business.

7. A new definition of carload sale has been made to be reconciled with the new definition of car route.

8. A new definition of car route has been made. This includes truck routes.

9. Market area has been redefined to include all contiguous municipalities, but in

no case to extend more than 50 miles beyond the seller's shipping point.

10. Sales of beef and veal carcasses and wholesale cuts to the armed forces of the United States or to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation on contracts made on and after July 13, 1942, are subject to the beef regulation. However, Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 does not apply to deliveries under contracts made with these agencies prior to July 13.

11. Provision is made for adjustment of maximum selling prices in certain cases where they cause hardship to sellers.

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## Specific producer ceilings set on rolled and wire glass

Specific producer maximum prices for rolled and wire glass, widely used in Government construction and essential civilian housing, have been established at the levels prevailing in October 1941, OPA announced July 6.

The regulation—Maximum Price Regulation No. 175, Rough Rolled, Figured, Wire and Heat-Absorbing Rolled Glass—does not affect in any substantial degree the prices which the manufacturers have been permitted to charge under the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson explained.

### For two areas

The primary purpose of Regulation No. 175 is to state in specific figures and provisions the general terms of the general maximum price regulation as it applied to rolled and wire glass. The schedule became effective July 11.

Specific tables of prices are contained in the regulation for various types of rolled, figured, wire and heat-absorbing glass sold in the "eastern area" and for that which is sold in the "western area"—defined in the regulation as the states of Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Arizona.

### Other provisions

A formula is provided in the regulation by which the manufacturer may determine his maximum price for rolled and wire glass not listed in the tables of specific prices. Such a price, however, may not be higher than it was, or would have been, in October 1941.

Additional charges permitted for boxing, special packing, grinding, cutting, and sandblasting are specified and the method of determining transportation charges, f. o. b. factory points, is expressly stated.



## OPA issues cents-per-yard ceilings for wide prints, other cotton fabrics

Price Administrator Henderson on July 7 announced additional cents-per-yard ceiling prices for cotton products covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 at the same time that eight fabrics when procured for military purposes were transferred from the scope of this regulation.

### Special method for pricing bedspreads

Amendment No. 5 to Regulation 118 (Cotton Products) also provides a special method for pricing bedspreads and tobacco seed bed covers, and transfers from this regulation to the general maximum price regulations products of towel mills which buy their own yarn.

Cotton fabric groups for which specific maximums were issued July 7 to replace the general pricing formula of the regulation include industrial and other wide print cloths, and a special baling fabric developed by tapestry, carpet, and plush mills with the assistance of the War Production Board, while an additional category, "Class A," is added to the previously established wide industrial drills group.

Definite prices for specified individual companies are also established for the following types of cloth: special dobby tobacco cloth, wide fancy dobby grey upholstery fabric, luggage cloth and play cloth.

### Leading fabric prices

Prices for leading fabrics set by the amendment are:

Wide industrial print cloths, Class A (thread count of 160 to 100)—56½¢ per lb.  
Wide print cloths (others), Class A (thread count of 160 to 100)—53¢ per lb.  
Wide industrial drills and 4-leaf twills, Class A (2 yds. and under per lb.)—43¾¢ per lb.  
Baling fabric (12 x 12, 12 oz. per sq. yd. made of waste yarns)—44.64¢ per lb.  
Tobacco seed bed covers—Maximum price for the grey cloth plus: ¾¢ per sq. yd. for covers without grommets, 1¢ per sq. yd. for covers with grommets.

Bedspreads covered by Amendment No. 5 include bleached dimity, jacquard woven, and yarn-dyed crinkle and dobby bedspreads. The special pricing formula adds to the seller's weighted average price during the base period of July 21, 1941, through August 15, 1941, an adjustment of 7½ cents per pound of cotton content, in lieu of the original 5 cents per pound cotton adjustment.

Prices established for wide industrial print cloths represent a premium of 17½

percent over narrow print cloths while other types are priced at a 10 percent premium.

The baling fabric, for which a ceiling is provided by the amendment, is to be made by tapestry, carpet and plush manufacturers who have been unable to obtain the materials necessary to the production of their usual line of goods.

The change provided in the "war procurement section" of the regulation exempts from maximum prices eight types of finished piece goods when sold to a war procurement agency. This exemption was until July 15. On and after that date, sales and deliveries of these products to such agencies were to become subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 (Sales and Fabrication of Textiles, Apparel and Related Items for Military Purposes).

## Ceiling prices cut on decorative fabrics for drapes, slip-covers, other uses

Prices charged by manufacturers, converters, and jobbers for many types of woven decorative fabrics—customarily used for drapes, automobiles or furniture slip-covers, and furniture upholstery—were reduced July 8 by Price Administrator Henderson through issuance of a ceiling-price formula bringing these products into line with maximum levels on manufacturers' sales of furniture upholstery fabrics that have been in effect since November 10, 1941.

### New order doesn't include retail sales

To accomplish this, a new maximum price regulation, No. 39 (Woven Decorative Fabrics), has been issued by the OPA to take the place of Revised Price Schedule No. 39 (Upholstery Furniture Fabrics). The new order, effective July 13, applies to those woven decorative fabrics not only in their customary uses but also when utilized for such purposes as wall hangings and coverings, portières, bedspreads, dressing-table skirts, and couch covers.

The regulation does not apply to sales at retail, which come under the general maximum price regulation, nor to printed woven decorative fabrics which are subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods.)

## Ceiling to be set on cresylic acid resales

Price Administrator Henderson July 8 informed importers of English cresylic acid that a price regulation governing the price at which they may resell this product will be announced in the near future.

"Both British and American authorities regard the substantial increases which have taken place in the price of imported cresylic acid since April 1941, as unjustifiable and negotiations are now under way to determine a more satisfactory price," he declared.

Cresylic prices, he explained, have been stabilized in Great Britain since May 1, 1942, for domestic sales. The contemplated maximum prices for sales of imported cresylic will be based on a price of 4s. 2d. per imperial gallons (\$70 per U. S. gallon) f. o. b. English works, which approximates the English domestic price, he said.

Other features of Regulation No. 39 include the imposition of a limitation on the number of new constructions offered or sold by a manufacturer during a calendar year at 10 percent of his total of 1941 constructions, and the removal of an exemption from regulation under the previous schedule applying to manufacturers who specialized in "individual orders."

Mr. Henderson has concluded that a uniform system of price control for sales of all woven decorative fabrics is essential to sound administration of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

For manufacturers, maximum prices which have applied to their sales of furniture upholstery fabrics since November 10, 1941, will continue unchanged and the other related fabrics will be restored to a proper price relationship to the fabrics previously under Schedule 39.

### Method for sales by others

For sales by persons other than manufacturers, chiefly converters and jobbers, the individual freeze technique used for manufacturers was selected as being the most simple and effective pricing method, according to the Administrator. The levels established result in price reductions in many instances.



## New trick to dodge rug ceiling brings promise of OPA action

Immediate action against manufacturers and distributors of wool floor coverings who persist in the illegal practice of selling unorthodox and irregular sizes by combining key sizes in a single uncut length in order to obtain higher cut-order prices instead of roll prices was promised July 7 by OPA.

Explaining the action, OPA officials pointed out that when carpet of unspecified length is ordered and supplied, the highest price the seller may charge is the roll price in the manufacturers' current low-basis price list, according to the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 65. When specific lengths other than key sizes are ordered and delivered, the maximum prices are those in the manufacturers' current low-basis price list for cut-orders.

Distributors and manufacturers who continue the illegal practice will be charged with violations of the regulations, OPA officials stated. Persons found guilty of violating the regulations are subject to a maximum fine of \$5,000 or a prison term of one year, or both.

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## Outer clothing orders modified

Minor changes in the two WPB orders governing men's, women's, and children's outer clothing are made in amendments issued July 10.

### Consolidated into one order

General Limitation Order L-85 was amended to consolidate into one order the original order and two amendments, and to make the following changes:

1. Clothes for young boys (sizes 2 through 6) were transferred from M-73-a to L-85. This was done to bring clothes for small boys and for small girls under the same restrictions. Concurrently, M-73-a was amended to release control over these garments (boys' clothes, sizes 2 through 6) to L-85.

2. A paragraph was added to deal with fur coats. Heretofore there was uncertainty as to whether or not the sweep and length restrictions on coats in L-85 applied to the fur as well as the cloth lining in fur coats or only to the lining. The July 10 amendment applies specifically to the cloth lining in a fur coat. Restrictions are not extended to the fur itself, because there is no fur shortage.

3. Nurses' uniforms are permitted a double yoke and an increased length of 1 inch and an additional sweep of 12 inches. This will provide a more serviceable and practical garment than the earlier restrictions.

The amendment to M-73-a permits use of a continuous waistband on boys' trousers, sizes 7 to 12, permitting its use in both shorts and longs. It was found that the restriction was not saving cloth.

## Prices of women's fur garments not to exceed last year's; all levels affected

Women's fur garments for the coming season may be sold at prices no higher than sellers charged last season for the same types of wraps and kinds of fur, under terms of Maximum Price Regulation No. 178 announced by Price Administrator Henderson.

All sales by retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of women's fur jackets, capes, strollers, wraps, coats, muffs, scarfs and stolls are covered by the new regulation which became effective July 10.

The regulation was issued because sellers, except in relatively minor instances, have been unable to establish maximum prices for women's fur garments under the general maximum price regulation inasmuch as there were practically no sales or offers for sale of these articles in March 1942.

### Basic principle for setting ceilings

The basic principle for setting maximum prices under the regulation is to add to the cost to the seller his percentage mark-up for a fur garment of the same classification and type of skin delivered during his last selling season. For retailers, the base selling period to which last year's margin over cost is to be added consists of the months of July to December 1941, inclusive. For manufacturers and wholesalers, it is the months of June, July, and August, 1941.

Ceiling prices established by this method, however, must not exceed the highest price at which the seller sold the same category of fur garment during his last selling season. Sellers who have been able to make savings in purchases must pass these along to consumers in determining selling prices by the cost plus percentage mark-up formula.

### Prescribes classifications

In order to assure that the pricing of this season's garments will be for the same classes and types as last season, the regulation prescribes in detail the different "classifications" (coats, jackets, muffs, etc.) into which the garments fall, as well as the "category" (each different type of classification of garment for which price differentials have customarily been established).

Sellers, in pricing women's fur garments under Regulation 178, first determine their highest price charged for each category during the last previous selling season. Having established their maxi-

mum prices, they then determine this season's selling prices at or below these levels by the formulas provided.

The only exception to the provision that the maximum prices shall be no higher than the highest price charged by the seller for the same category of women's fur garment delivered during the base period, is in the case of a manufacturer who has established a ceiling under section 2 (a) of the general maximum price regulation.

### Classification

The "classification" of women's fur garments is established by the regulation as follows:

1. Jackets and capes up to 26 inches in length.
2. Stroller, capes and wraps from 32 inches in length up to, but not including, 36 inches in length.
3. Coats, capes and wraps 36 inches in length or longer.
4. Muffs.
5. Scarfs.
6. Stolls.

### Categories

The "category of women's fur garment" includes:

1. "Kind of skin" which means the animal from which the pelt was taken, e. g., rabbit, muskrat, mink, beaver, red fox, silver fox, etc.
2. Geographical differences in origin of fur, e. g., southern muskrats, Michigan muskrats, etc.
3. Size ranges, as enumerated below.
4. Dyes or blends; e. g., in rabbits, sealine, beaverette, lapin, striped coneys, etc. In muskrats, Hudson seal dyed, mink blend, sable blend, etc.
5. Parts of skin used, e. g., bellies, backs, paws, tails, pieces, etc.
6. Methods of manufacturing, e. g., "let out," skin to skin, plates, etc.

The size ranges for jackets, capes, strollers, wraps and coats are as follows:

1. Junior sizes 9 to 17, inclusive.
2. Misses' sizes 10 to 20 and size 38, inclusive.
3. Women's sizes 40 to 44, inclusive.
4. Sizes—specials. (All sizes over 44 and all garments specially manufactured on individual orders at measurements which differ from the normal sizes and require additional materials.)

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## Leathers named chief counsel, passenger auto rationing

Appointment of Harland F. Leathers as chief counsel of the passenger automobile rationing branch of the OPA was announced July 10 by Administrator Henderson.

Mr. Leathers transfers to his new post from the tire rationing branch.



## Simpler, more flexible plan gives price relief to producers and wholesalers

Provisions under which producers, manufacturers, and wholesalers can apply directly to OPA for adjustment of their ceiling prices as established under the general maximum price regulation are contained in an amendment to the regulation announced July 9 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The effect of the amendment is to set up machinery for flexible and expeditious adjustment of all hardship cases arising under the general maximum price regulation as long as the adjustment can be made without causing an increase in the general level of prices.

Amendment No. 10 rewrites Section 18 of the general maximum price regulation and permits the OPA to issue an order for adjustment of ceiling prices under these three circumstances:

1. For retailer who shows that his maximum price is abnormally low in relation to his competitors and causes him substantial hardship. (This provision contains no substantive change from the original provision in the regulation.)

2. For any seller other than a retailer (manufacturers, wholesalers, etc.) who shows that (a) a maximum price is abnormally low in relation to his competitors and causes him substantial hardship, and (b) that the adjusted price will not cause or threaten to cause an increase in the level of retail prices.

3. For all sellers, including retailers, seeking relief on any other basis whose case is typical of other sellers suffering similar hardship and for whom the granting of relief will not jeopardize the purposes of the price regulation to eliminate the danger of inflation.

Until now, the general regulation allowed applications for adjustment of out-of-line prices only by retailers. Wholesalers and manufacturers suffering hardship from out-of-line prices had to petition for an amendment to the regulation.

### Other provisions

The amendment also permits "any duly authorized officer" of OPA to order adjustments in ceiling prices. This opens the way for further decentralization of the administration of price regulation by permitting the Price Administrator to designate regional officials to make adjustments in local cases.

The amendment applies to all other maximum price regulations which have Section 18 of the general regulation incorporated in their provisions.

The amendment was effective July 14.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of two section chiefs and two consultants in the consumers' durable goods branch was announced July 7 by Donald H. Wallace, director of the industrial manufacturing price division of the OPA.

George Toomey, New York City, was named chief of the equipment and supplies section, which handles the price, control problems on supplies and equipment for offices, stores, hotels, laboratories, schools, institutions and funeral directors.

Thomas P. Kelly, Philadelphia, heads the section dealing with electrical appliances and with cooking and heating stoves.

Samuel Samson, Huntington, W. Va., will serve as special consultant on retail problems.

Lucius A. Crowell, Evanston, Ill., will serve as special consultant on marketing and selling practices.

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## Deadline extended for filing supplementary commodity date

In order to give retailers ample time to prepare and file with their local War Price and Rationing Boards supplementary statements showing ceiling prices on cost-of-living commodities offered for sale for the first time after July 1, the dead-line for filing these statements was extended July 6 from the first to the tenth of each month.

This extension, contained in Amendment No. 11 to the general maximum price regulation, in no way alters the basic requirement that retailers file with their local War Price and Rationing Boards by July 1 a statement of their ceiling prices on all cost-of-living commodities in their stock.

The supplementary statements should be in the same form as the original statements but cover only those commodities offered for sale for the first time after July 1 and not listed in the July 1 statement of ceiling prices or in any later supplementary statement filed with rationing boards.

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## Top price of 7 cents per pound set on some sales of zinc oxide

An amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 166 on zinc oxides permitting a maximum price of 7 cents per pound on sales of zinc oxides containing 35 percent or more lead between May 11 and June 22, 1942, was announced July 9 by Price Administrator Henderson.

## Regional office grants relief to chain with low base prices by decentralized action

Settlement of the Jewell Food Stores adjustment case in Chicago was cited July 6 by Price Administrator Henderson as an excellent example of the way decentralized administration can operate to give prompt relief to retailers in cases of genuine hardship arising out of the general maximum price regulation.

Jewell Food Stores, operating about 150 stores in the Chicago area, was caught with abnormally low meat prices during March—base period for determining maximum prices under the general regulation—as result of a promotional campaign. A petition to adjust prices on 15 items to the levels charged by competing stores was filed with OPA's Sixth Regional Office in Chicago on June 5 and an order granting relief has been issued there by John C. Wiegel, regional administrator.

"I call this case to the attention of retailers to correct the widespread impression that red tape and expensive time-consuming trips to Washington are the lot of the storekeeper if he wishes to present an adjustment case and obtain relief," Mr. Henderson said.

"Under OPA's system of decentralized administration, retailers can obtain prompt disposition of their cases from any of the nine regional offices with a minimum of formality and waste motion."

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## Rental charge plus top price is evasion of refrigerator rule

Dealers who make customers rent secondhand refrigerators for a period before they can buy, and then charge them the ceiling price in addition, drew a warning July 6 from OPA. Such practices are clear evasions of the price regulation, officials stated, adding that "the essential features of this type of transaction have been consistently held by the courts to be a sale if the rental is forced as a condition of purchase."

At the same time the Administrator advised dealers who may be withdrawing stocks from sale in anticipation of a price increase, that they will have to absorb the costs incurred by withholding inventories, since no increase in the price level established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 139 for all makes and models of used refrigerators is contemplated by OPA.



## Panama Canal Zone removed from coverage by OPA rules

Because all sales of commodities in the Panama Canal Zone are made through departments or agencies of the United States Government selling at low margins and danger of speculative price increases is thereby eliminated, Price Administrator Henderson July 10 removed the Canal Zone from coverage by any OPA price regulation.

In issuing Supplementary Order No. 8—Removal of the Panama Canal Zone from the Operation of all Price Regulations—Mr. Henderson said that “practically all consumers in the Canal Zone are Government personnel or employed on governmental projects. The prices established for commodities purchased by such employees are purposely low.”

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## Dollars-and-cents ceilings set on some southern box lumber

Dollars-and-cents maximum prices for rotary cut southern hardwood box lumber—widely used in the production of boxes, crates and other types of packaging—were announced July 6 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The specific maximum prices apply to rotary cut southern hardwood box lumber—commonly referred to as southern hardwood “box grade veneer”—which has not been cut into box-part finished sizes, with the exception of that cut to standard egg case size, for which dollars-and-cents maximums are also established.

These maximum prices are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 176—Rotary Cut Southern Hardwood Lumber—which became effective July 11.

The maximum mill prices for the unfinished box grade veneers are established at the level which prevailed during December 1941 and January 1942.

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## “TNT—TODAY NOT TOMORROW” IS WESTINGHOUSE SLOGAN

The slogan “TNT—TODAY NOT TOMORROW” was incorrectly attributed to Western Electric & Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio, in a War Production Board release reprinted in VICTORY of June 9. The slogan is that of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio.

## New industry advisory committees

The Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### FIBER BOX INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Douglas Kirk, chief, containers branch.

Members:

C. A. Agar, Agar Container Division, International Paper Co., Whippany, N. J.; J. M. Arndt, Gaylord Container Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney Frohman, Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Sandusky, Ohio; M. B. Hal, American Box Board Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. W. Kleckhefer, Kleckhefer Container Co., Camden, N. J.; A. R. Havighurst, General Container Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Wayne Young, Ohio Boxboard Co., Rittman, Ohio; P. A. Schilling, Waldorf Paper Products Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph W. Schiftenhaus, Schiftenhaus Bros., Newark, N. J.; Irwin L. Solomon, American Corrugated Paper Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.; J. C. Twinam, O. B. Andrews Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; George A. Vollmer, Atlas-Box-makers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Wollenberg, Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Wash.

### FORGED AXE, HATCHET AND HAMMER INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John L. Haynes, chief of the building materials branch.

Members:

H. W. Conarro, Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa.; J. B. Parsons, Mayhew Steel Products, Inc., Shelburne Falls, Mass.; Charles F. Griffith, Griffith Tool Works, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. B. Hough, Collins Co., Collinsville, Conn.; Mark J. Lacey, The Peck Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn.; E. S. Mulford, Henry Cheney Hammer Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; K. Clyde Council, The Council Tool Co., Waukegan, N. C.; Fayette R. Plumb, Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. W. Rector, American Fork & Hoe Co., Cleveland, Ohio; O. A. Rixford, Rixford Mfg. Co., E. Highgate, Vt.; Sanford S. Vaughan, Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

### HOSPITAL STERILIZER INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Milton Luce, assistant to the chief of the health supplies branch.

Members:

Walter C. Bunzl, general manager, Prometheus Electric Co., New York, N. Y.; W. C. Castle, president, Wilmot Castle Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. L. Lunenschloss, vice president, Scanlan Morris Co., Madison, Wisc.; C. R. Pelton, president, Pelton & Crane Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. L. Watters, president, Hospital Supply Co., New York, N. Y.; Walter S. Yahn, American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa.

### INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. M. Fernald, chief, air conditioning and commercial refrigeration branch.

Members:

W. H. Aubrey, vice president, Frick Company, Inc., Waynesboro, Pa.; F. H. Faust, commercial engineer, General Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; D. F. French, vice president, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. A.

Heuser, president, Henry Vogt Machine Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. F. Hildreth, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.; F. D. Kirk, general sales manager, The Vilter Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; P. B. Zimmerman, vice president, Airtemp Division, Chrysler Corporation, Dayton, Ohio; O. Z. Klopsch, general manager, Wolverine Tube Division, Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co., Detroit, Mich.; Charles Knox, chief engineer, Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc., Omaha, Nebr.; Marshall G. Munce, York Ice Machinery Corporation, York, Pa.; G. E. Wallace, president, The Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; K. A. Weatherwax, vice president, Acme Industries, Inc., Jackson, Mich.; C. E. Wilson, vice president, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N. J.

### PARAFFINED CARTON AND PAIL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—William W. Fitzhugh, chief, folding and setup box section, containers branch.

Members:

Robert S. Bloomer, Bloomer Bros. Co., Newark, N. J.; J. V. Byrne, The Menasha Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Norman Hartman, The Butler Paper Products Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. W. Madsen, National Carton Co., Joliet, Ill.; E. J. Mulholland, Chicago Carton Co., Chicago, Ill.; Lawrence S. Pollock, Pollock Paper and Box Co., Dallas, Tex.; Don. M. Wilson, Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

### SECOND-HAND BAG INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Allan E. Mackay, chief, paper and textile bag section, containers branch.

Members:

M. M. Bosworth, M. M. Bosworth Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Benjamin J. Corman, American Bag & Burlap Co., Chelsea, Mass.; M. M. Feld, Lone Star Bag & Bagging Co., Houston, Tex.; Lew M. Goodman, Western Burlap Bag Co., Chicago, Ill.; Philip Schwartz, Pacific Diamond “H” Bag Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Sam E. Grodsky, Missouri Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Harry L. Hoffman, Hoffman Bros. Bag Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. S. Kauffman, National Bag Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Louis Wildstein, Samuel Wildstein & Son, Newark, N. J.

### TEA INDUSTRY

Government Presiding Officer—Edwin J. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief of the food supply branch, WPB.

Members:

R. B. Smallwood, president, T. J. Lipton, Inc., Hoboken, N. J.; J. G. Wright, president, Joseph Tetley Co., New York, N. Y.; Chas. J. Hensley, agent, Great A & P Tea Co., New York, N. Y.; H. W. Loudon, partner, Hall & Loudon, New York, N. Y.; Edward Bransten, president, M. J. B. Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Frank Lunding, president, Jewel Tea Co., Barrington, Ill.; A. P. Irwin, president, Irwin-Harrisons-Whitney, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. P. Thompson, president, Anglo-American Direct Trading Co., New York, N. Y.; H. F. Nochler, president, Eppens-Smith Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; D. M. Lochner, sales manager, G. E. Bursley Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Sylvan T. Stix, treasurer, Seaman Bros. Inc., New York, N. Y.; Jacobus F. Frank, Jacobus F. Frank Co., New York, N. Y.; Joseph Flveash, vice president, James G. Gill Coffee Co., Norfolk, Va.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## General order governs movement of goods to ports, simplifies handling of cargo

ODT Director Eastman, July 7 issued a general order governing the movement of goods, under ODT permits, into United States ports for offshore shipment.

### Scope of order

The order (General Order ODT No. 16), became effective in part on July 10, and will become effective in full on August 1. The order supersedes Instruction ODT No. 1 which became effective June 1.

The new order carries out in general the procedure originally set up in Instruction ODT No. 1 for the handling of all Government freight into the ports, but simplifies the procedure for handling commercial cargo destined to American republics and other areas.

The director of railway transport and the director of traffic movement of ODT jointly may suspend the operation of the order in respect of any freight or traffic "when the needs or exigencies of the war or of the military or naval forces will be better served by any such suspension."

The order, together with instructions to shippers, was worked out in cooperation with the Department of State, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the War Shipping Administration.

### Must apply for freight space

Effective immediately, exporters on shipments of 2,240 pounds or more, intended for Latin America, will be required to file with BEW's Office of Export Control, five copies of a prescribed application for commercial freight space in vessels departing on or after August 15.

These applications, according to BEW instructions to shippers, must be filed not only for goods at an interior point, but also for goods at seaboard, and for all goods shipped under individual, general, or any other type of license.

Applications will be considered only when goods are ready for shipment from the interior, or when goods will be ready to move from factory or warehouse within three weeks after the application has been submitted.

### Approved cargo lists prepared

Ship operators are being advised that on and after August 15, no commercial export shipments exceeding 2,240 pounds may be booked or loaded which are not on approved cargo lists prepared by the

WSA. Shipments under 2,240 pounds, covered by a valid export license, may be booked by steamship operators within rigid restrictions as to the aggregate amount per ship, based on BEW priority ratings.

Applications for shipping space, if and when approved by BEW, will be delivered to WSA which, when space is available, will issue an ODT unit permit as evidence of the availability of space. Bookings for a specific ship must be confirmed subsequently by the ship operator. BEW will only transmit to WSA such applications as are determined to be necessary to meet the essential requirements of the importing countries, taking into account the desires expressed by their governments as well as the requirements of those projects producing materials of strategic importance to our war program.

Under ODT's original instructions shippers, in order to obtain ODT unit permits, were required to make application to several agencies to cover different movements of shipments.

Bookings for cargo to offshore destinations other than Latin America, will continue to be made by ship operators on direct application by shippers, but subject to final approval by WSA's office of supervision of cargo clearance in New York, and in such other ports where branches may be set up. This office will draw up approved cargo lists, and ODT unit permits will be issued in accordance with these lists.

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## More tank cars made available for long-haul service

Thousands of additional tank cars have been made available for long-haul service as a result of the ODT order restricting the use of such equipment in hauls of less than 100 miles, ODT said July 7.

The effect of the order (General Order ODT No. 7) has been to divert products normally carried in tank cars to tank trucks for the shorter hauls, ODT asserted.

The cars released have been put to hauling petroleum and petroleum products into the Atlantic Seaboard area and other essential services, according to ODT.

## State and local efforts augment plans to save rubber, equipment

Actions taken by State and local governments in line with orders and policies of the ODT have become important factors in the conservation of the Nation's local transportation facilities, the ODT said July 10.

### New York City action typical

Typical of the many cases in which ODT conservation measures have been strengthened by State or local action is the program undertaken some time ago in New York City.

Pursuant to an ODT statement of policy of last April governing the operation of street cars and buses, the New York Transit Commission requested all transit companies under its jurisdiction to begin converting their operations to a wartime basis.

Subsequently, the Commission called each operator before it for questioning as to what had been done or was planned to save tires and equipment.

As a result, many changes have been brought about in the operation of street cars and buses in New York. One of the latest changes was the elimination of about 40 percent of the bus stops within the city limits.

One of the recommendations in the ODT's 12-point statement of policy was that the number of bus stops be reduced as a means of increasing the efficiency of operations and saving rubber.

### Connecticut takes similar steps

Other recommendations called for staggering of hours, full use of street railway lines, turn-backs, utilization of school buses for transportation of war workers, improved traffic control and other expedients.

The Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut has adopted these and similar recommendations as a basis for conservation of transit facilities in that State.

In addition, a plan has been drawn up in Connecticut to facilitate the transportation of war workers through the issuance of War Transportation Certificates to bus operators meeting certain requirements.

The State of California put 150 men to work on traffic surveys even before the ODT program was announced. As a result, California has one of the most progressive war transportation programs in the country.



## City areas under divided rule urged to cooperate on traffic

Wartime passenger transportation problems in metropolitan areas embracing more than one governmental jurisdiction must be worked out on a regional basis if the most effective results are to be obtained, ODT Director Eastman said July 6.

### Washington committee cited

The recently created Washington Regional Committee of Defense Transportation Administrators was cited by Mr. Eastman as the type of organization which might well be set up in other metropolitan areas to provide a basis for cooperative efforts by representatives of several local governments to deal with interrelated transportation problems.

The committee, whose members were appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, will undertake to coordinate transport conservation plans of the various governmental jurisdictions within the Washington metropolitan areas.

"Transportation problems now arising in localities throughout the country—as a result of shortages of rubber and gasoline, curtailment of street car and bus production, and other factors—cut across city, county, and even State, boundaries," Mr. Eastman said.

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## Governors, public asked to help keep motor trucks rolling

ODT Director Eastman has sent letters to the Governors of the 48 States and to trade associations, veterans' organizations, service clubs, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and national and State trucking associations urging them to aid in the conservation of the country's 5,000,000 motor trucks.

Mr. Eastman asked that the general public, as well as those directly connected with the trucking industry, get behind the new U. S. Truck Conservation Corps which has been set up by ODT in an effort to prevent any breakdown in this vital form of transportation.

All truck owners who express their willingness to participate in ODT's preventive maintenance program by signing a pledge to follow certain rules in the operation and care of their vehicles will be entitled to display a red, white, and blue insignia on the right-hand cab door of their trucks.

## APPOINTMENTS

ODT Director Eastman, July 8, announced eight appointments to the field staff of the division of railway transport.

Stephen E. Shoup, of Arlington, Va., has been appointed assistant to V. V. Boatner, director of the division of railway transport, and will execute special assignments.

Edward C. Cavey, of Washington, Ind., was appointed deputy associate director of the division for the southern region, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Charles F. Caley, of Hamden, Conn., has been named deputy associate director, rail-truck section, at New York City.

George R. Littell, of Lakewood, Ohio, has been made assistant director, rail-truck section, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Nelson E. Kidder, of Marblehead, Mass., has been appointed assistant director, rail-truck section, at Boston, Mass.

Capt. D. J. McGarity, of Mattapan, Mass., has been named supervisor of port conditions at Portland, Ore.

C. R. Elander, of Seattle, Wash., has been named supervisor of port conditions in that city.

J. V. Nardini, of San Francisco, Calif., has been made supervisor of rail terminals at San Francisco.

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## Coastwise colliers barred from shorter-haul coal movements

ODT Director Eastman July 6 issued a general order prohibiting coastwise colliers from transporting coal from the Hampton Roads area, Va., to any New England port west of Stonington, Conn., except as authorized by special or general permit.

The order (General Order ODT No. 15), which becomes effective July 22, is designed to concentrate all self-propelled coal ships, of 1,000 tons registry or over, on the long-haul coal movements from Hampton Roads to the farther New England ports which cannot under present conditions be efficiently served by barge lines.

The effect of the order is expected to be a greater utilization of barges for the shorter-haul coal movement along the inland waterway to New York and nearby Connecticut.

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## RACING BAN POSTPONED

The effective date of a general order prohibiting automobile and motorcycle racing has been postponed from July 10 to July 31, the ODT announced July 8.

The postponement was issued, ODT officials said, to avoid working a hardship on the United Service Organizations, for whose benefit a number of July race meetings had been scheduled before the order was issued July 3. Tickets had already been sold and money spent for several of these races.

## Street car, bus companies asked to report conservation steps

The ODT has called upon transit companies throughout the country to give an accounting of steps taken to carry out ODT conservation policies and of the results obtained through these efforts, it was announced July 6.

Letters explaining the purpose of the survey, accompanied by a survey setting forth in detail the kind of information desired, have gone out to 1,100 street car and bus companies, to all State regulatory bodies, and to all local regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over transit operations.

The street car and bus operators are requested by ODT Director Eastman to prepare detailed statements and to submit them to the Division of Local Transport not later than July 24.

They are expected to report changes made in their operations since the meeting of the American Transit Association in Chicago last February 4, when the broad outlines of ODT's transit conservation program were described by Mr. Eastman and Guy A. Richardson, director of the division of motor transport.

The information sought in the survey goes beyond ODT's statement of April 17 in that street car and bus companies are expected to describe any and all steps taken to save equipment, especially rubber-tired vehicles, and improve the efficiency of their operations, whether or not such changes were recommended in the statement.

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## Truck conservation handbook widely distributed

Distribution of the Office of Defense Transportation's handbook for wartime maintenance and operation of the Nation's existing supply of motor trucks is well under way, ODT announced July 6.

A total of 760,000 copies of the booklet—America's Trucks—Keep 'em Rolling—have been sent out thus far, and mailing is continuing at the rate of 150,000 to 175,000 a day.

ODT has ordered 3,000,000 copies and several large firms are planning private reprintings.

Copies of the booklet, setting forth the basic principles of preventive maintenance for the Nation's 5,000,000 commercial vehicles, are to be sent to dealers, garages, service stations, and truck owners throughout the country.



# LABOR . . .

## New England textile workers voted pay rise

The National War Labor Board last week, by a vote of 6 to 3, the employer members dissenting, issued an order stabilizing wages in nine New England textile plants.

For the 4,000 or 5,000 workers employed at the plants, those receiving base rates of 64¢ per hour or less will receive an increase of 7¢; those receiving 65¢ will receive an increase of 6¢, and those receiving more than 65¢ will receive an increase of 5¢ per hour. The union involved, the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers, and Bleachers of America, CIO, had asked a flat 10¢ per hour wage increase. The companies had offered a 5¢ per hour increase.

### Wage differentials held unbalanced

Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman, who wrote the opinion for the Board in this case, pointed out that during March and April of this year wage increases of 10¢ an hour for men and 7¢ an hour for women were negotiated by this union for 13,000 workers in the Metropolitan Area of New York and New Jersey, and a minimum of 85¢ an hour for male employees and 62¢ an hour for female employees was established. This compares with an average hourly wage of approximately 63.5¢ in the plants involved in this case. In addition, he stated, the average hourly earnings for workers in the finishing industry as a whole amounted to 69.5¢ per hour.

Dr. Taylor's opinion said in part: "The War Labor Board has the responsibility for considering inequalities in wage rates as a basis for adjustments incident to the wage stabilization program. In this connection, it is important to the present case to note that previously well-established wage differentials in this industry have recently become unbalanced as a result of increases negotiated in the metropolitan area, as well as in certain New England plants not included in the present case.

"... In order to effect a stabilization of wages in the textile finishing industry, it is incumbent upon the War Labor Board at least substantially to narrow the wage differential between the New England and the metropolitan areas so that former relationships may, in general, be reinstituted."

On the question of price ceilings, Dr. Taylor said: "All the evidence falls to

show that the wage increases recommended by the panel would inevitably require a readjustment in the prices presently set as a ceiling. It is fully recognized that several of the subject companies are presently lacking in financial ability to pay increased wages. The Board points out, however, that the ability of this industry to pay a certain stabilized wage cannot in justice be determined for all solely by reference to the situation at the highest cost mills. It is inevitable that the wage increase ordered by the Board in this case will represent a greater burden to the higher cost mills than to the lower cost concerns. Aside from any equities due to the employees concerned, the present determination recognizes the obvious fact that the higher-cost mills cannot pos-

sibly be helped by the provision of a subnormal wage scale which, in these times, would serve principally to increase their labor-turnover."

Replying to the companies' main argument against wage increases, that their volume of business would be less than in 1941, Dr. Taylor stated:

### Can't foretell future volume

"The War Labor Board is of the conviction that a stabilized wage, to which the workers are entitled, should not be withheld solely on the assumption that the volume of business will fall off. To begin with, there is simply no sound basis for any accurate estimate respecting the volume of business that will be secured by these plants in the months to come. They are devoting an increasing percentage of their facilities to war production. Nor can the War Labor Board contemplate approving a relatively low and unstabilized wage schedule solely because the overall necessities of a war production program may result in decreased production and in a consequent increased unit cost in this industry which is normally devoted to the production of consumers' goods . . . A solution to the resulting profits difficulties of such companies is not to be found through the recognition of substandard or unstabilized wages. This would not only be grossly inequitable to the employees affected, but would be a highly impractical way to attempt to operate a business in these days of increasing demand for labor."

### Three employer members dissent

Three employer members dissented from the Board decision, which was ordered by a vote of 6 to 3. The dissenting opinion, written by E. J. McMillan and concurred in by Roger D. Lapham and George H. Mead, made the following points:

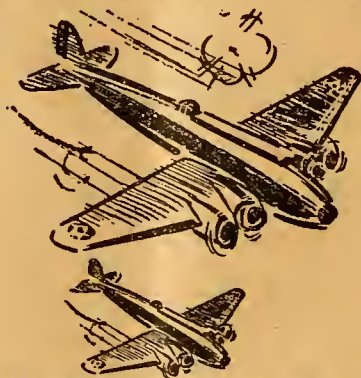
1. The New England and New York companies are not competing in any substantial measure.

2. The average wage paid by the New England companies is above the average in the cotton textile industry in New England.

3. The wage comparison between these New England finishers and the whole of the industry "is not helpful in considering this case," because the companies in this case produce lower cost goods.

4. "Ceiling prices established by these New England finishers for the class of goods they are now finishing do not provide for the absorption of the wage increase ordered by the Board in this case."

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**BUY MORE BONDS  
FOR MORE BOMBS**

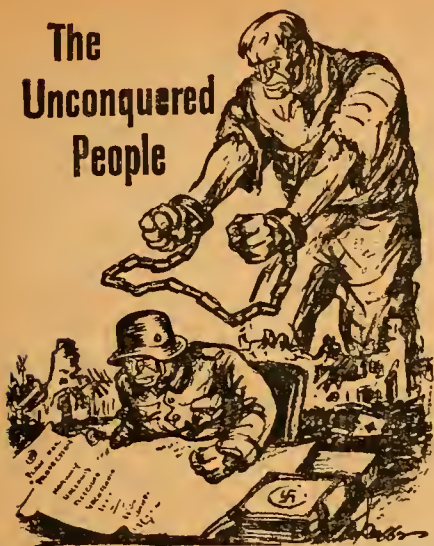
**BUY MORE U.S. WAR  
BONDS AND STAMPS**

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**HEROES DAY**—The picture is the Treasury Department War Savings Staff's means of reminding all of us that July 17 is American Heroes Day. American Heroes Day will get its send-off July 1 at 10 p. m., when the Columbia Network presents over the air heroes of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. On the next day all of us all over the United States will cooperate with our local retailers in honoring our local heroes by striving for record sales of War Savings Bonds and Stamps.



## The Unconquered People



—Cover illustration by Duffy

A SECOND FRONT in Europe, wherever opened, will be effectively supported by the people in occupied countries, said Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, in releasing, July 11, a pamphlet entitled *The Unconquered People*. This is the first official pamphlet to be issued by the new information office.

*The Unconquered People* tells the story of mounting anti-Nazi resistance and cites numerous specific cases of sabotage, industrial slowdowns, underground activities, guerrilla warfare, and stubborn refusal to submit to the Nazi tyranny.

"The American people should know the facts of the heroic resistance to Hitler by their silent allies in occupied lands," stated Mr. Davis. "Harassing the Nazis day and night at the risk of death, the people of occupied Europe have dedicated themselves to shaking off the Nazi yoke. They want the American people to know that when the time comes to create a second front it will be effectively supported as a front of liberation."

"A second front will be a two-way operation: we need Europe's help, Europe needs ours to gain freedom. Evidence in *The Unconquered People* demonstrates that they rest their lives and hopes upon a United Nations' victory."

The pamphlet recalls that local Frenchmen recently mistook Commandos raiding the coast of France for a full-scale invasion army. "Swiftly turning upon the Nazis," says the pamphlet, "they seized German arms and produced hidden weapons. This is the shape of things to come."

*The Unconquered People* traces the gradual rise of resistance after the first stunned moments of defeat, when "the

## The signs say they are ready to help us

main problem was to keep alive, eat, and find a place to sleep." Hitler's armies were ordered at first, says the pamphlet, "to seem good-natured and mannerly. The Nazis believed, or pretended to believe, that people whose homes had just been bombed and whose cities had just been destroyed would take the invader to their hearts. But by its very nature the 'New Order' could not for long hide its true purpose: wholesale plunder of the occupied countries, scrapping of every vestige of personal freedom, complete Nazification."

Resistance at first took simple forms, such as refusal to obey the commands of the German authorities, turning of backs when Nazi columns swung down the street, and coughing loudly in movie theatres when Nazi officials appeared on the screen. Gradually the resistance mounted, becoming a ground-swell of revolt. As examples, the pamphlet cites:

Resignation of Norwegian bishops, teachers, and nurses.

Planting of Dutch tulip fields to resemble huge Dutch flags, visible to RAF flyers.

Kidnaping of German soldiers by Breton fishermen.

Overt anti-Nazi demonstrations and parades.

Publishing of hundreds of secret newspapers.

Wrecking of troop trains, puncturing of oil wagons, incorrect sorting of ammunition.

Slow-downs in factories making arms for the Nazi war machine.

Open warfare by Yugoslav General Mihailovitch, and other guerrilla groups.

Telling the story of Hitler's seizure of hostages in reprisal for those who resist his "New Order," the pamphlet says, "One cannot hope to list accurately the thousands upon thousands of people—fathers, mothers, children, corner grocers, doctors, postmen—who have been slain by the Nazis." Examples of the Gestapo's reign of terror include the leveling to the ground of the Norwegian village of Televaag.

"Not until the ultimate victory of the

COPIES of *The Unconquered People* may be obtained from the Office of War Information, in Washington.

ILLUSTRATIONS for *The Unconquered People*, two of which are reproduced on this page, were drawn by Edmund Duffy of the Baltimore Sun as his contribution to the war effort. VICTORY will not mat these pictures, but the Office of War Information will furnish glossy prints for publication on request.

United Nations has been achieved," says the pamphlet, "can the full story of this heroic resistance be told. The black curtain of tyranny is now drawn across Europe. But occasionally the curtain blows back for an instant and we see a continent struggling in its chains. For an instant we see the streets and shuttered houses of an occupied town. We sense the cold relentless fury that peaceful citizens feel toward those who bombed their homes and destroyed their liberty. We see the dull expressionless faces of the occupying troops—men surrounded by an invisible wall of contempt, forever on guard and forever marching through streets whose very stones are hostile."





## Landis lauds example set by civilians in recent attack on Dutch Harbor

The recent attack on Dutch Harbor proved to be the first time a civilian defense organization has been called on to operate in an actual bombing raid, according to a report received July 7 by OCD Director James M. Landis from Mayor John W. Fletcher of Unalaska, in the Aleutian Islands.

### No hysteria

Mayor Fletcher, in Seattle after the Japanese air raid on Unalaska and the Dutch Harbor area June 3, revealed that the 85 white men and natives of his air raid warden service deliberately exposed themselves, standing in the open amid the din of bombs and antiaircraft fire, to spot possible incendiary bombs. There was no hysteria and the civilian defense workers "carried out their instructions to the letter," he said.

Director Landis praised the calm efficiency of the civilian workers and the entire population of the island, adding that the example set at Unalaska should reassure any who fear that well-organized American communities would become panicky in case of attack.

### "We were ready"

In describing the raid, Mayor Fletcher said:

We were ready, with back-pack pumps, shovels, and sand, but no incendiaries were dropped. The pump tanks had arrived just a few days before. We had begun preparation for air raids right after Pearl Harbor. Both civilians and soldiers began digging shelters—we call them dugouts—months in advance of the Dutch Harbor raid. We had collective dugouts, covered with planting and camouflaged with sod, and shallow L-shaped trenches for one person. In one of these a person could lie crosswise from whatever direction in which planes might come, giving protection against strafing.

We had assigned five men to each 4 hours, as fire watchers, wardens, and fire fighters. Each man had his special duties, his special area to cover, and had been trained to fight incendiary bombs. Many also had first-aid training. We were lucky to have lots of help in our preparations from soldiers stationed in the Harbor. Down here, of course, you can't depend on that kind of help.

### "Carried out instructions to the letter"

No one in Unalaska was killed or injured in the raid. During the attack the military authorities suggested the women and children (about 125 persons) would be safer in a nearby valley than in the dugouts. So I made six or seven shuttle trips with my car loaded with women and children, and other cars joined me. All the men stayed on the job, though.

I was surprised at the way my town took the raid. There was no hysteria—naturally, some people were aware how grave the situ-

ation was, as anyone would be with death at his door any possible minute. But they carried out instructions to the letter. The men went about their appointed jobs, and women and children went quietly to the places of safety where we conveyed them.

### Advises civilians to "get on the alert"

When I returned from the final trip to the valley I found every fire warden and every fire fighter at his appointed post, and I mean white men and natives as well. They worked calmly during and after the attack.

My advice to the civilian population of the coast, and to the Defense Corps Volunteers, is this—get on the alert and stay on the alert, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Perfect—if that is still necessary—all civilian protection services. Acquaint the civilian population with what is expected of them during raids, build your blood banks, speed up your first-aid training courses, and beware of giving information to strangers which may be of vital military nature.

I am sorry to see that some people down here (Seattle) believe this war is very remote from them. But those of us who have been evacuated from the Dutch Harbor region know that it did happen there, and it can happen here. I hope you will never be faced with what we have gone through. The only safe thing to do from now on is to live in constant anticipation that it may happen here.

Fletcher said many persons in the Dutch Harbor area knew a Japanese task force was in the neighborhood and preparation had been made accordingly.

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## U. S. technical mission to aid Ecuador in reconstruction work

Organization of a technical mission to cooperate with Ecuador in the rehabilitation of El Oro Province was announced July 9 by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The mission will work with Ecuadoran authorities in planning for the reconstruction of territory which was partly depopulated during the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

★ ★ ★

## GRANT SUCCEEDS GASSER

Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, grandson of the eighteenth President of the United States, has just assumed his duties as chief of the protection branch, OCD. Effective July 1, General Grant succeeded Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser who has been reassigned to the Army staff of Service and Supplies by the Secretary of War.

## Air couriers for war plants

The New York Wing of the Civil Air Patrol has established a courier-cargo base on Long Island where planes and pilots stand by from dawn to dusk, ready to fly within 10 minutes to carry personnel and vital material between war production plants and their subcontractors and shipping points.

Recently, for example, five key men were flown from the New York area to a subcontractor's plant to solve a production problem and returned to their home factory in time to finish the day's work. In another case, vital parts were flown from an up-State supply point to prevent a production bottleneck.

### Doesn't compete with commercial carriers

This type of service does not compete with established commercial carriers but replaces travel previously made on the rubber tires of the company trucks, cars, and motorcycles. Savings in time have ranged up to 60 percent. Approximately 40 percent of the trips have carried both personnel and materials.

Manufacturers who have cooperated in establishing the service are calling on the Civil Air Patrol with increasing frequency. Plans are under way at a number of other points to set up similar bases.

★ ★ ★

## WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS WILL DRAW FOR YOUR PAPER OR MAGAZINE

VICTORY PRESENTS, on facing page, a ninth group of 4 drawings by well-known American artists who have volunteered their talents to help emphasize, in their own medium, matters vital to winning the war. VICTORY will print four drawings by these and other artists each week. Permission to reprint is hereby granted. Mats in two-column size (larger than appears here) are available weekly. Requests to be put on the mailing list regularly, or for individual mats, should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

(In individual orders for the four drawings displayed this week, please refer to the serial numbers printed on the drawings.)





V-59-7/13

Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-58-7/13

Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-61-7/13

Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-60-7/13

Drawn for Office of War Information.

"I'm turning in this rubber stamp."

"But I've already contributed to the blood bank!"

"... Yeah! My wife makes 'em."



## OWI chief's first regulation calls for "open door" on news

The Government shall issue as promptly as possible all news and background information essential to a clear understanding of the Nation's war effort, Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, asserted in Office of War Information Regulation No. 1, sent to the heads of all Executive departments and agencies July 10. Only information which would give aid and comfort to the enemy will be withheld, the regulation added.

Federal agencies were directed to maintain, within the framework of policy to be established by the OWI chief, an "open door" for press, radio, and other media. The agencies are to release direct to the public "information which relates exclusively to their authorized activities and which does not bear significantly upon the war information program and policies of the Government." News relating significantly to the war effort or cutting across agency or departmental lines is to be cleared or issued by OWI.

Of information involving the Armed Services, the regulation has this to say:

"The Office of War Information will cooperate with the War and Navy Departments in facilitating the fullest possible dissemination of information involving military and naval actions. Whether specific military information would be of aid to the enemy will be determined by the War or Navy Department after consultation with the Director of War Information."

## HOW WAR INFORMATION OFFICE IS ORGANIZED

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Associate Director.....	M. S. Eisenhower
Assistant Director, Domestic Branch.....	Gardner Cowles, Jr.
Assistant Director, Overseas Branch.....	Robert Sherwood
Assistant Director, Policy Development.....	Archibald MacLeish
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<i>Policy Development Branch (Mr. MacLeish)</i>	
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Chief, Bureau of Intelligence.....	R. Keith Kane
*Special Assistant to the Director, Acting in Charge.	

## Fuel-oil deliveries return to normal in Oregon, Washington

Fuel-oil deliveries to consumers in the States of Oregon and Washington will be returned to normal under the terms of an amendment to Limitation Order L-56, issued July 11 by the WPB on the recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator.

A 50-percent cut in deliveries of fuel oil for use in heating and cooling equipment has been in effect in Washington and Oregon since May 15. The July 11 amendment removes this limitation by shifting the States of Washington and

Oregon from Area One, which now consists only of Eastern States where the 50-percent limitation remains in effect, to Area Three, where deliveries to consumers who now use fuel oil for heating and cooling are unrestricted.

The prohibition against the use of fuel oil for coal spraying and for use in any facilities or equipment installed since April 13, 1942, remain in effect in Washington and Oregon as well as in other designated areas.

## OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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Sidney Hillman.  
Leon Henderson.  
Henry A. Wallace.  
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Executive Secretary, G. Lyle Belsley.

William L. Batt, *Vice Chairman*.

James S. Knowlson, *Vice Chairman*.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF OPERATIONS: Amory Houghton.

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LABOR PRODUCTION DIVISION: Wendell Lund, *Director*.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson, *Director*.

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE: James S. Knowlson, *Chairman*.

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 21, 1942

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## TOWARD A WAGE POLICY

### War Labor Board takes January 1941 buying power as basis for "Little Steel" award

The National War Labor Board last week announced in the Little Steel case a wage stabilization policy which is based on maintaining the purchasing power of hourly wage rates as of January 1941. This policy, according to William H. Davis, Board Chairman, will "lead to a 'terminal' for the tragic race between wages and prices."

#### Workers accept decision

On the basis of five guiding principles set forth in the opinion of the Board on the wage issue, written by Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman, the Board granted the employees of four little steel companies an increase of 5½¢ an hour, or 44¢ a day. The United Steelworkers of America, CIO, had asked an increase of 12½¢ an hour or \$1 a day for the 157,000 workers involved.

On July 17 the policy committee of the steelworkers' union unanimously accepted the decision of the Board after receiving the telegram from President Roosevelt which said that "control of the threatening rise of the cost of living is of paramount domestic importance." The union answered the telegram by stating in a resolution:

"As workers we embrace the opportunity of being in the forefront in carrying out the national policy which will aid our Nation in its war for total survival."

In accordance with an Interim order

of the Board of April 24, the wage increase will be retroactive to the date of certification of each case—February 6 in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Co., February 7 in the case of the Republic Steel Corporation, and February 10 in the case of both the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and the Inland Steel Co. The vote on the wage issue was 8 to 4, the labor members dissenting.

The Board also ordered the four steel companies to include a maintenance of membership and check-off clause in what will be their first contract with a national steel union and granted a 24-year-old request for a guaranteed daily minimum wage. Those workers who do not desire to be bound by the maintenance of membership and check-off provisions will have 15 days during which they can resign from the union. The employer members dissented on the union security provision and all three groups on the Board were unanimous on the daily guarantee.

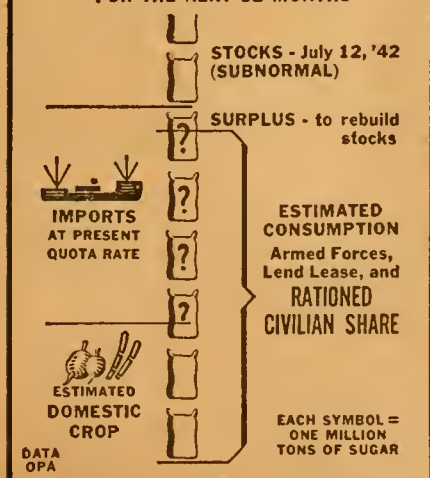
#### THE WAGE ISSUE

Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the Board, outlined the guiding principles on which the Board decided this case as follows:

"In full recognition of its grave responsibility to the Nation, and for reasons later detailed in this opinion, the National War Labor Board has determined that the following guiding principles

(Continued on page 4)

### U. S. SUGAR BUDGET FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS





## Review of the Week

Wages made the news last week on the domestic front—which is to say that wage issues were the foam on the wave of American effort that will overwhelm the Axis. The National War Labor Board granted workers in the "Little Steel" companies 44 cents of a demanded dollar-a-day increase. Eighteen cents of this was for what the board called "equity," but 26 cents was granted on the basis of the 15-percent rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942. Price experts hurried to estimate what effect this standard would have if generally applied.

### Steps to end labor "pirating"

Wages entered the picture again in the revelation by War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt, that he will use all the force of his office where necessary to end "pirating" of labor. Manufacturers in communities where labor is critically short will be asked to agree against upsetting the labor market by enticing scarce skilled workers away from one another. If they don't agree, however, the Government is to set up local controls anyway.

The West Coast Airframe Stabilization Conference, called to stabilize aircraft workers' wages and working conditions, recessed temporarily after the representatives of labor, management, and Government failed to reach an immediate agreement.

### Nelson explains rubber-making plans

Materials, now the central concern of the War Production Board, were very much in the public eye as WPB Chairman Nelson went before a Senate subcommittee to explain about rubber-making plans. WPB has decided against shifting to more alcohol and less petroleum as a basis for the synthetic rubber now planned, he said. He admitted that later reflection may show mistakes have been made, but pointed out that WPB had to make decisions and get action with urgent speed.

### Sugar rationing must continue

Rationing of sugar will have to continue on about the present basis if we

are to share and share alike, the Office of Price Administration observed. Civilians, armed forces, and our allies are using up all we can ship in except a very small amount needed to rebuild our depleted reserves.

### New system for gasoline deliveries

At the same time OPA made arrangements with the Defense Supplies Corporation to pay extra freight charges on sugar shipped from the West Coast to areas east of Chicago, so that supplies could be distributed equally. Steps were taken to make the rationing system easier for individuals and industrial users.

OPA also announced that the number of gasoline rationing tickets taken in by a given filling station will be made the basis for deliveries to the station. The 50 percent cut in deliveries ordered by WPB was thus replaced by a new system. Meanwhile, OPA sharply reduced the quota of bicycles for rationing in July, because of a WPB order stopping production at the end of August.

The first court order restraining a real estate operator from charging rents above the ceiling rewarded OPA's efforts.

### Relief for retailers

New York retail stores who were caught with a milk ceiling below their present buying cost got a price boost temporarily while OPA considers what to do about the squeeze. Retail stores in general benefited by an amendment to the universal ceiling which permits them to adjust prices immediately if they have unjustly low ceilings because of special sales or other conditions in the base period. Retail chains received help in maintaining uniform prices for their stores.

### More household items disappear

Other OPA actions covered a wide field including lumber, textiles, scrap metals, machine tools, pigments, pine oil, industrial diamonds, coffee, canned vegetables, glass and wallboard.

WPB revealed that hundreds of household items once considered almost in the essential class have gone out of production to save materials and plants for war production. In continuing this program,

WPB last week took action affecting these diverse materials and products:

Metal shelving; metal sign materials; metal plastering bases; venetian blinds; portable lamps and shades; lithium compounds; antimony; binoculars and ship valves; aniline; arsenic; xylol; tin andterne plate; fire protective equipment; silk waste; Sitka spruce (several grades frozen).

WPB also unfroze some 45,000 electric ranges for sale to the public.

Also last week, as Conservation Chief Rosenwald warned that scrap must be kept flowing into war plants, more than 300,000 meat markets from coast to coast prepared to receive from housewives some of the 2,000,000 pounds of needed fats that normally would be thrown away this year.

★ ★ ★

## Rail transport of oil to East sets new record for week

A new record movement of 788,550 barrels of oil each day by rail to the East Coast was announced July 16 by Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes for the week ended July 11.

This is an increase of 56,790 barrels daily over the old mark of 731,760 barrels averaged during the week ended June 20 and is 68,040 barrels a day more than the volume moved in the week of July 4.

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## Production of beauty aids governed by new order

Production of baby powder, shaving cream, tooth cleanser and several other toilet articles may continue unrestricted, provided they do not contain certain critical materials, under terms of Order L-171 issued July 17 by the WPB.

A long list of articles, including bath salts, cleansing cream, cologne, face powder, lipstick, mascara, perfume, suntan preparation, etc., may be produced in as large a quantity as they were produced in 1941.

A third list, including bath milk, bubble bath, eyelash curler, hair lacquer, etc., may be produced on a basis of 80 percent of 1941 production.

This action was taken in a basic enabling order and two schedules.

# VICTORY

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## On the Home Front

One of the things we worried about six months ago was whether our great industries could be changed over from making the autos and the gadgets and the appliances of peace to manufacture—on the same mass production basis—the weapons of war.

Today we know these industries can do just that, because many of the largest of them have done it and others are doing it. War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson says our factories will turn out a total of about 45 billion dollars' worth of weapons and military supplies and equipment this year, and he expects that the figure will rise to 70 or 75 billions (at current prices) in 1943.

### Salvaging to save our liberties

That last figure is truly colossal, it means production for war on a scale never before attained. It means that we are shooting the works—we have no other choice, if we wish to preserve our liberties. It means that we shall be making almost nothing for ordinary civilian uses, and it means that we must do a better job of salvage than we have been doing, because no amount of production facilities can deliver the goods unless there are materials with which to work. And scrap is an important ingredient of most materials, in 1941 half of the raw material required to make iron and steel products was iron and steel scrap. That's why WPB is pressing its new, continuing National Salvage Campaign, and that's why all of us must stay on the salvage job until we've won the war.

### Typewriters at the front

We have with us now a brand new sort of campaign, a campaign to get 600,000 used typewriters out of civilian use and into the armed forces. A natural enough first reaction to this campaign is that wars aren't fought with typewriters. As a matter of fact, they pretty much are—and not in the sense of office paper work, either. The typewriter with the armed forces isn't merely a business machine, it's a means of communication, of swift and legible communication, as much a means of communication as, for instance, the field telephone or radio. Example: A bomber squadron is about to depart on a raid over enemy cities. It is imperative that each pilot receive last-minute weather reports at the moment of departure, and that these reports be clear

and legible. The typewriter, of course, is the answer.

Typewriters go up to the front with advanced units, typewriters are in the advanced posts of Medical Corps detachments, typewriters record the streams of communication flowing into and out from the radio rooms of fleet flagships, type-

### REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

Requests have been received for permission to reprint "On the Home Front" in whole or in part. This column, like all other material in **VICTORY**, may be reprinted without special permission. If excerpts are used, the editors ask only that they be taken in such a way that their original meaning is preserved.

writers speed guns and planes to the front from the day a contract (typewritten) is signed until the day an order (typed) sends gun or plane into action. The typewriter is important in war, but it's more important that the skills and the machines employed in making typewriters be used to make weapons. That's why civilian business has been asked to sell typewriters to the Government (except models made prior to 1935).

### War employment doubles

Employment in war industries has practically doubled in the seven months since Pearl Harbor, with 12,500,000 workmen on the job—free workmen working to preserve a free Nation. And War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt expects that 5,000,000 more will have been added to war pay rolls by next New Year's Day. Even now labor shortages are showing up in many production centers and in transportation and such shortages will spread rapidly within the next few months. Women and youths and retired workers will have to plug the gaps, keep the lines of the production army closed.

### And it's double trouble for Hitler

One thing sure, our labor problems aren't anything like the labor problems of the Nazis. The Nazis are trying to fill the gaps in *their* production lines with slave labor, but slaves do not produce as effectively as free men, and Hitler's slaves are from the Axis-occupied countries and are filled with bitterness

and hate. Norway, a strong point of fierce resistance to the Nazis, has been agitated by many strikes called in protest against a Quisling agreement to ship 50,000 Norwegians into the Reich for forced labor. Bitter Holland has produced so many cases of sabotage that the German military has seized prominent Netherlands as hostages. More than 3,000,000 youngsters from the Baltic states have been rounded up for compulsory labor service in Germany and Gestapo agents in Belgium have been kidnapping mere boys for military service.

### No more merry-go-rounds

Add to the list of things we aren't making any more for the duration—to the washing machines and the waffle irons and whatnot—these new items: garden tools, hospital equipment, merry-go-rounds, magic lanterns, umbrella shafts, vanity cases. This assortment appears in a recent WPB conservation order, the metals saved will soon be in the hands of our soldiers . . . a Garand rifle, these days, will reap a better harvest than a garden hoe . . . An even 1,000 plants now have labor-management committees in the War Production Drive . . . Office of Price Administration discloses that we're eating up our sugar at a rate only slightly below our combined rate of production and rate of importation . . . The slight excess of supply over demand explains the need for rationing . . .

More than 300,000 meat markets are cooperating in the campaign of WPB's Conservation Division to save fats and greases . . . A pound of waste kitchen fat contains enough glycerine to make the explosives which would fire four anti-aircraft shells . . . The war transportation program to save tires and equipment, reduce the travel load on over-burdened transit systems, continues to make progress . . . The Office of Defense Transportation has announced that more than 500 State and local war transportation administrators now are wrestling with such problems as group car riding, staggering of work hours, improved traffic regulations . . . The OPA cut the quota of bicycles which may be rationed this month after WPB put further restrictions on manufacture.

### The war at our shores

The Coast Guard's account of how Nazi saboteurs were discovered on the Long Island beach emphasizes that this country is as close to the actual theater of war as it is close to deep water—and we are bounded on either side by oceans.



# LABOR . . .

## Board takes January 1941 buying power as basis for "Little Steel" wage award

(Continued from page 1)

ples should be applied in evaluating claims for wage increases:

(1) For the period from January 1, 1941, to May 1942, which followed a long period of relative stability, the cost of living increased by about 15 percent. If any group of workers averaged less than a 15 percent increase in hourly wage-rates during or immediately preceding or following this period, their established peacetime standards have been broken. If any group of workers averaged a 15 percent wage increase or more, their established peacetime standards have been preserved.

(2) Any claim for wage adjustments for the groups whose peacetime standards have been preserved can only be considered in terms of the inequalities or of the substandard conditions specifically referred to in the President's message of April 27, 1942.

(3) Those groups whose peacetime standards have been broken are entitled to have these standards reestablished as a stabilization factor.

(4) The Board, as directed by the President in his April 27 message, will continue to "give due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of substandards of living."

(5) Approximately twenty wage disputes, still pending before the Board, were certified prior to the stabilization date of April 27. The question arises in these cases whether wage rates being paid on April 27, 1942, can or cannot be considered as "existing rates" within the meaning of the President's message, or whether they then had the tentative character of disputed rates. Due regard must be given to any factors of equity which would be arbitrarily swept away by "a change of rules in the middle of the game."

"The guiding principles outlined above insure, in general, that claims for wage-rate adjustment can be considered on an equitable basis and in a manner which will further the national purpose to stabilize the cost of living."

### "Convinced that yardsticks are fair" . . .

William H. Davis, Board Chairman, in a separate concurring opinion summarizing the case as a whole, concluded his comments on the wage issue as follows:

"We are convinced that the yardsticks of wage stabilization thus applied are fair and equitable and at the same time sufficient to prevent the cost of living from spiraling upward because of wage adjustments. We think they lead to a 'terminal' for the tragic race between wages and prices.

"On this basis labor will have made its move of self-restraint in the seven-point program. If all other groups likewise do their part we may expect to get and hold for the duration of the war stability of standards, and the freedom

from apprehension that goes with such stability.

"When the war is over we may expect, with our feet on the ground in a free world, to go forward together, with a renewed determination to improve the standard of living of the wage earners and, indeed, of all groups of our people."

Mr. Davis pointed out that the Board recognized that all citizens who have a decent standard of living will be called upon to surrender many things they have

## DAVIS ON YARDSTICKS

"We are convinced that the yardsticks of wage stabilization thus applied are fair and equitable and at the same time sufficient to prevent the cost of living from spiraling upward because of wage adjustments. We think they lead to a 'terminal' for the tragic race between wages and prices."—William H. Davis, WLB Chairman.

become accustomed to, but that this common sacrifice should come not "in wage determinations by the War Labor Board addressed to workers alone but in taxation by Congress, where all our citizens are represented, and where taxes can be so measured that the imposed reduction of income will fall equitably upon all groups according to their financial ability to contribute to the national purpose and to the preservation of the things for which we fight."

Dr. Taylor's conclusions on this issue were as follows:

"This Directive Order calls directly upon the steel workers, and indirectly upon all labor, to accept the sacrifices which are their share under the national program for adjusting our domestic economy to the needs of total war. By accepting its responsibilities, labor will have the opportunity for leadership in the fight against economic instability. For with labor meeting its obligations, it has a right to insist that vigorous steps be taken to effectuate every point to the seven-point program. This is a time

when labor statesmanship can serve the country well.

### "Can act now to avoid future dangers"

"The time is now. On the domestic front, the dangers of instability have fortunately been perceived before they are overwhelmingly upon us. We can act now to avoid future dangers. The President has set forth, in his seven-point program, a plan of action to prevent domestic economic instability. It can be carried out now if every citizen stands up to his responsibility. Those seven points chart the road to economic stability in wartime. We will fail to achieve that goal, however, unless all civilian interests accept fully the restraints and the sacrifices which constitute their share of the program. A meeting of the clearly defined needs of this hour will avoid any possibility of the charge of failure on the domestic front because of action 'too little and too late'."

In his opinion, Dr. Taylor pointed out that the Board arrived at the 5½ cent increase by applying the guiding principles in the following fashion:

1. The steel workers had secured a wage increase of 11.8 percent between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942, as compared with a 15 percent increase in the cost of living index during this period. Thus, they had suffered a loss of 3.2 percent in their peacetime standards. Therefore, Dr. Taylor pointed out, they were entitled to an hourly increase of 3.2 cents in order to reestablish their peacetime standards, since the average hourly wage rate in the steel industry is \$1.

2. Since the dispute was certified to the Board more than 2½ months prior to the President's message to Congress of April 27, outlining the National Economic Policy, the steel workers were caught by a "change of the rules in the middle of the game." Dr. Taylor pointed out that, in view of this factor and the greater cost of living change in steel towns as compared with the national average, the Board had decided that the workers in this case had an additional equity which entitled them to a further increase of 2.3 cents an hour. "There is no mathematical exactness in the fraction of a cent which is specified," he said. "The exact fraction was supplied in order to insure a total rate practical for pay-roll purposes."

### THE UNION SECURITY ISSUE

In writing the opinion for the Board on the union security issue, Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member, stated:

"In this case the Board protects the rights of the majority and the minority, rejects the Union's demand for a union shop and compulsory check-off, and rejects the Companies' demand for no change in present union status. The



Board decides in favor of the voluntarily accepted maintenance of membership and check-off of those members of the Union who are in good standing on the fifteenth day after this director order, or who may thereafter voluntarily join the union. This provision is not a closed shop, is not a union shop, and is not a preferential shop. No old employee and no new employee is required to join the union to keep his job. If in the union, a member has the freedom for 15 days to get out and keep his job. If not in the union, the worker has the freedom to stay out and keep his job. This freedom to join or not to join, to stay in or get out, with foreknowledge of being bound by this clause as a condition of employment during the term of the contract, provides for both individual liberty and union security.

### Checkoff is voluntary

"This decision provides against coercion and intimidation of the worker into membership in the Union."

Dr. Graham pointed out that the checkoff provided by the Board was voluntary since any member of the union had 15 days during which time he can resign rather than be bound by the checkoff and still keep his job. Dr. Graham further pointed out:

At present, the company forbids the collection of dues on company property, and provides no facilities anywhere for this purpose. The problem is further accentuated by the difficulties and complications of many different nationalities and races among the workers, the widely separated and far-flung locations of mills and homes, and the limitations on transportation. Since some of the companies make deductions for several other authorized items due to the agencies and causes in which the companies believe or have an interest, steel workers often have the impression that the Companies are opposed to the Union because they do not check-off dues to the Union.

The check-off eliminates the picket lines for collecting dues and their attendant abuses. . . . The check-off will save the time of the Union leaders for the settlement of grievances and the improvement of production. This sharing by the company and the union of their common problems and their responsibilities for shop discipline and efficient production through the maintenance of a stable membership and the prompt collection of union dues, makes for a better and more cooperative company, and a more responsible and more cooperative union. The time, thought, and energy given in tense struggles for the organization, maintenance of membership, and collection of dues, necessary and educationally valuable as they are, should as fairly and wisely as possible now be concentrated on winning the war. The intense struggle to maintain the labor unions should, by a stabilization of the union, give way to the more intense and larger struggle to maintain the American Union as the hope of freedom and peace in the world . . .

Not only does the record show that this Union is worthy of security and responsibility, but the history of unionism in the Steel Belt in general and the fears remaining from experiences in Little Steel in particular make necessary and wise more definite pro-

## New industry advisory committees

The WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—A. E. Bowman, chief, sugar section of the food supply branch.

#### Members:

John Bass, L. W. & P. Armstrong Co., New York, N. Y.; David Keiser, Cuban-American Sugar Co., New York, N. Y.; M. E. Rionda, Czarnikow-Rionda Co., New York, N. Y.; B. W. Dyer, B. W. Dyer & Co., New York, N. Y.; M. Golodetz, M. Golodetz & Co., New York, N. Y.; Ody Lamborn, Lamborn & Co., New York, N. Y.; G. V. Christman, Little & Christman, New York, N. Y.; Frank Lowry, Lowry & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; J. P. Murphy, Minford Co., New York, N. Y.; G. Lobo, Jr., Olavarria & Co., New York, N. Y.; Harvey Pike, H. H. Pike Co., New York, N. Y.; Charles Taussig, Sucrest Corporation, New York, N. Y.; S. W. Sussman, Farr & Co., New York, N. Y.

### TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEE GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Philip S. Hardy, chief, glass container and closure section, containers branch.

#### Members:

E. C. Emanuel, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Karl Ford, Thatcher Manufacturing Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. O. Hiller, Hartford Empire Co., Hartford, Conn.; Dr. A. H. Warth, Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. F. C. Flint, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Washington, Pa.; Leonard G. Ghering, Preston Laboratories, Butler, Pa.; Roy B. Stover, Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### HEAT EXCHANGER INDUSTRY

The following additions were made to the heat exchanger industry committee:

V. O. Marshall, J. P. Devine Mfg. Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill.; E. R. Goodrich, Foster-Wheeler Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; S. F. Maury, Griscom-Russell Co., New York, N. Y.; Norman Sterling, M. W. Kellogg Co., New York, N. Y.

Government presiding officer—William K. Frank, chief, resources production board.

### LEAD PIGMENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Erwin Vogelsang, chief of the tin and lead branch.

visions for the freedom and security of the Union . . .

There is found in this long and bitter struggle ground for the fear of the steel workers concerning the security of their union. The iron and steel workers recall that, when their forerunners had one of the strongest unions in America in 1892, they lost in a pivotal struggle for existence at Homestead. The union was crushed in a bloody private war with long disastrous results for unionism in all the steel dominions. When the steel workers later tried to match the giant financial combinations of the corporate power of the United States Steel Corporation with a united combination of the craft unions in steel, the crucial test came in the head-on collision in the Great Steel Strike of 1919. The strike was crushed. The Corporation became master of the hours, wages, and work-

#### Members:

John Allegaert, United Color & Pigment Co., Newark, N. J.; J. M. Bowlby, The Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Arthur F. Brown, Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.; F. O. Case, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Coolidge, Jr., The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; John R. MacGregor, John R. MacGregor Lead Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Rupprecht, Krebs Pigments Dept., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Fletcher W. Rockwell, National Lead Co., New York, N. Y.; P. E. Sprague, The Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio; William Wilke, Jr., Hammond Lead Products Inc., Hammond, Ind.

### METALLIC LEAD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Erwin Vogelsang, chief of the tin and lead branch.

#### Members:

J. M. Bowlby, The Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. M. Brooks, E. J. Brooks Co., Newark, N. J.; David N. Burruss, Jr., Metals Refining Division, The Glidden Co., Hammond, Ind.; Roger H. Cutting, Northwest Lead Co., Seattle, Wash.; B. F. Ewell, Rochester Lead Works, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Gardiner, Gardiner Metal Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson S. Yerger, Imperial Type Metal Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Norman Hickman, The American Metal Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y.; S. N. Hightower, Evans Metal Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Alfred P. Knapp, American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; L. Muscat, United American Metals Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oscar E. Planteroth, Marks Lissberger & Son, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.; Fletcher W. Rockwell, National Lead Co., New York, N. Y.; Damon Wack, National Bearing Metals Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

### PRIMARY LEAD PRODUCERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Erwin Vogelsang, chief of the tin and lead branch.

#### Members:

F. H. Brownell, American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; F. F. Colcord, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; C. H. Crane, St. Joseph Lead Co., New York, N. Y.; R. E. Dwyer, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York, N. Y.; S. A. Easton, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co., Kellogg, Idaho; Norman Hickman, The American Metal Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y.; A. G. Mackenzie, Utah Metal Mine Operators Assn., Salt Lake City, Utah; F. E. Wormser, Lead Industries Assn., New York, N. Y.

ing conditions of the workers as individuals. The unions, decisively beaten, retreated on all the steel fronts. Collective bargaining by steel workers had to wait many years for another day. Meantime scars of past industrial wars remained deep. Workers' memories in the steel towns included terrorism and counterterrorism, mass picketing and mass smear hysteria, jailing of union leaders, injunctions, suppression of meetings of workers and their civil liberties, discriminations against union members, espionage, blacklists, discharges, evictions, muster of company guards, Pinkerton levies, imported strike breakers, and the State militia. The steel workers remember that, even in their new day, section 7A was answered with the organization of company unions and the National Labor Relations Act was stubbornly resisted in the courts.



# MANPOWER . . .

## War plants rapidly absorbing available labor supply, McNutt declares

War plants are rapidly drying up the available supply of labor, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission said July 13.

Approximately 12,500,000 persons were working on July 1 in direct war employment, including war plants and transportation, power production and governmental employment directly connected with the war, he announced.

"War employment has practically doubled in the 7 months since Pearl Harbor," the Manpower Commission chief said.

### General labor shortages apparent

"Under present schedules, 5 million more will be added to the war industry force during the last 6 months of 1942," he said.

"General labor shortages are apparent in many war industry centers and will spread rapidly in the next few months," Mr. McNutt said. Increased employment of women and other persons not now in the labor force will be necessary to meet the demands for war workers during the next year and a half.

The new war employment estimate of 12,500,000 compares with previously announced estimates of 9,000,000 on April 1 and 6,900,000 on January 1. The average war employment for the last 3 months of 1941, most of it "pre-Pearl Harbor," was 5,300,000. The fourth quarter figure in 1940 was 1,400,000.

### 67 percent rise over first quarter

The estimates were made for the War Manpower Commission by technicians of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Labor Department and the Bureau of Employment Security in the Social Security Board. "War employment" includes all manufacturing on war contracts, Lend-Lease and foreign purchases, and a percentage of transportation and public utilities, including some governmental employment, which is directly chargeable to the war. The estimates cover employment at all stages of production, including mining, raw material processing and transportation, as well as final assembly.

Mr. McNutt pointed out that the total increase in war employment in the sec-

ond quarter totaled 3,500,000, an increase of 67 percent over the 2,100,000 total of the first quarter.

"This shows that industry and Government have struck their stride in producing for war," he said. "It also shows that a very large percentage of the industrial workers in peacetime production are shifting over to war production."

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## Employment and upgrading of Negro workers backed by union

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, is conducting a concerted drive for the employment and upgrading of Negro workers in organized plants in Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission was informed July 11.

Specific steps designed to speed the integration of Negroes into war production were reported to Chairman McNutt by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Director of the Negro Manpower Service, WMC.

### Scope of program

According to Dr. Weaver, District Council No. 1 of the UERMWA has unanimously adopted a program submitted by its Negro Affairs Committee. This program, which covers 40 plants under contract to the union, stipulates:

1. That we seek to secure, through the Fair Employment Practices Committee, set up by the President, written letters from the employers to the effect that they will employ minority groups, including Negroes. The local unions involved shall receive copies of the above-mentioned letters.

2. In plants where no Negroes are now employed, their employment shall be encouraged in such a manner that upgrading is possible.

3. In plants where Negroes are now employed, the upgrading process shall be encouraged.

4. Departmental meetings shall be held to educate in the direction of infiltration of Negroes into classifications where they have never been employed before.

5. Unions and management shall hold meetings to determine the departments where Negroes can best be employed with the least amount of disruption, the policy to be established by this committee.

6. Periodic meetings shall be held to discuss the progress of the employment of Negroes and their effect on production in general.

## Two firms granted review on discrimination charges

Requests by the Carl L. Norden Co. of New York City and the Titeflex Metal Hose Co. of Newark, N. J., for a review of findings made against them by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice have been granted by the Committee, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, announced July 13.

The companies, both of which manufacture war products, had been cited for discrimination against Negroes and Jews in violation of Executive Order 8802, by the President's Committee after its New York hearings last February.

The Norden Co. and the Titeflex Co. were to be given opportunity to argue on the record of testimony before the committee in its Washington office on July 21.

### Other cases

At the same meeting, the case of the Schatz Manufacturing Co. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be heard. This company has been called to answer charges of discrimination against Negroes in employment.

At its July 6 meeting the President's Committee refused the request of the Reynolds Metal Co. of Richmond, Va., that it be permitted to retain the disclosure of religion and color on its job application forms.

The committee modified its direction in the case of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation of Jamaica, N. Y. The company was excused from making a monthly report on the number and classification of new workers by race and religion. The company had been cited for discrimination against both Negroes and Jews.

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## Norwegians strike against forced labor for Nazis

Increasing violence in the struggle of the Norwegian people against the German occupation authorities and the puppet Quisling government has been described in foreign broadcasts reported by the Office of War Information. Armed warfare between guerillas and German troops, and strikes of workers against the forced recruiting of labor for Germany indicate a new stage in the epic resistance of the Norwegians.



## Selective service bases new draft policy on WMC's list of 34 essential activities

Emphasizing that the fundamental purposes of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are procurement of sufficient men for the armed forces and maintenance of production essential to win the war, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, declared July 14 that, insofar as is practical in carrying out these requirements, the bona fide family relationship of registrants would be protected as long as possible.

At the same time, National Selective Service Headquarters announced distribution to its agencies of a list of 34 broad activities essential to the war effort, compiled by the War Manpower Commission. The list was prepared to guide local boards when considering individual registrants for occupational classifications.

With regard to protection of family relationships and dependents, National Headquarters issued amendments to its regulations breaking down Class III-A and Class III-B so that in selecting men for induction the local boards may give consideration to both their dependency status and activity in war work.

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## New wage scales in Pittsburgh area don't affect five U. S. projects there, Board rules

Recent wage increases for AFL building tradesmen in the Pittsburgh area, arrived at through collective bargaining, do not apply to five Government war construction projects started there less than a year ago, the Board of Review of WPB's Labor Production Division ruled July 15.

The Defense Plant Corporation is operating two of the projects, construction of steel plants for the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation at Homestead and at Braddock, Pa.; while the other three projects are under Navy Department jurisdiction, including building of plant facilities in Pittsburgh for the Kerotest Co., enlargement of shipyards at Ambridge for the American Bridge Co., and expansion of shipyards at Neville Island for the Dravo Corporation.

## McNutt to designate critical labor areas and apply rules to prevent pirating

The Government July 16 called on labor and management in war industry areas to work out cooperative methods of matching available and potential workers with critical jobs. It also announced the machinery to be used in this first phase of the manpower mobilization plan.

### Issues policy statement

Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission made public a statement of policy, adopted by the Commission and by its Management-Labor Policy Committee, setting up a program of agreement and cooperation among industry managements, labor unions, and Government agencies in war industry labor shortage areas. Over-all standards and safeguards necessary in such programs will be specified in a supplemental statement to be issued after further consultation with the Management-Labor Policy Committee.

The program's principal aim is to prevent pirating of skilled war workers away from war industries and plants, which causes wasteful and needless labor turnover and impedes war production, Mr. McNutt said.

In war industry areas where labor, management, and Government do not agree on means to stop pirating, the Manpower Commission Chairman will take steps designed to stop "raiding" of workers in certain skilled occupations. He will designate areas of shortage as "critical labor areas" and specify within them "critical occupations" and "essential war production activities." Such jobs will be filled only through methods approved by the Government.

The chairman emphasized that the specific "critical labor areas" to be selected would be in industrial districts in which there exist great shortages of workers.

### Alternative is chaos, McNutt says

The cooperative plans will prevent solicitation and hiring of certain skilled workers away from war plants. Such plans, however, all will contain prohibitions against the blacklisting of individuals, the violation of union agreements or the retention of a worker at substandard wages or working conditions, Mr. McNutt emphasized. Changes of employment also may be made under certain conditions.

"Labor pirating must be stopped," Mr.

McNutt said. "If it is not, war industries soon will be in a chaotic condition."

The policy statement provides for the following action:

1. The War Manpower Commission's regional or other representative shall confer with management and labor representatives on critical problems of the area, and with regional or local representatives of affected Federal agencies, "with a view to securing the concurrence of all affected parties in a cooperative plan for the effective recruitment and utilization of workers in such area, and for the effective elimination of practices which result in the withdrawal of workers from employers engaged in essential activities in such area."

2. Upon receipt of a report from the Commission representative of such a cooperative plan, or a report that such a plan has been sought but has not been concurred in by all affected parties "with reasonable promptness," the commission chairman will designate the area as a "critical labor area." He will also designate the "critical occupations" and "essential war production activities" in that area.

### Rules on soliciting for hire

3. After the commission chairman's notice has been published, "it is essential that no employer solicit (for the purpose of hiring) or hire, within or without such critical labor area, for work to be performed wholly or principally within such area or solicit (for the purpose of hiring) or hire, within such critical labor area, for work to be performed wholly or principally without such area," any of the workers covered by the chairman's notice, except through the U. S. Employment Service, or under conditions approved by the War Manpower Commission, or under a cooperative hiring plan.

4. Any person or group of workers or employer who is dissatisfied with any action taken, or not taken, under this policy, will be provided an opportunity to appeal to a War Manpower Commission Management-Labor Committee to be established in each designated "critical labor area." This committee will be made up of representatives of unions and industry managements in the area. It will make recommendations in such cases to the area representative of the War Manpower Commission. If a disagreement is not settled by this procedure in the area, appeals may be taken to regional management-labor committees, and thereafter to the National Management-Labor Policy Committee in Washington.

5. "All lawful and appropriate steps will be taken to utilize the services, facilities and authorities of other departments and agencies of the Federal Government to the fullest extent to achieve or promote compliance with the provisions of this policy," the statement concludes.

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## Nazis reported recruiting occupied countries' children

The critical German manpower shortage has forced Hitler to recruit school-age children of occupied Europe for labor and military service, foreign broadcasts, reported by the Office of War Information, have disclosed.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## WPB won't shift rubber program basis Nelson tells Senate subcommittee

The War Production Board has ruled out any shifts now in apportionment of Buna rubber manufacture among alcohol, benzene and petroleum processes, WPB Chairman Nelson told the Senate July 14. Testifying before a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, he said that if the synthetic rubber program is expanded, new processes may share.

### Speed is first need

Mr. Nelson admitted it was possible that "calm reflection" later might reveal some mistakes made in the synthetic rubber program because of the "sheer force of need for speedy and decisive action."

Excerpts from Mr. Nelson's testimony:

At the time of my appearance last week you . . . agreed to hear my views regarding S. 2600, a bill already reported out by your full committee to the Senate. That Bill would create another agency to act independently of existing agencies, to be endowed with power to divert critical materials from other vital war needs to the construction of facilities to provide additional supplies of synthetic rubber, produced from alcohol as the basic material, sufficient to meet the civilian needs of the United States.

Since my appointment as chairman of the War Production Board on January 16 of this year, I have carried responsibility for the entire war production and procurement program. The provision of synthetic rubber to replace our lost supplies of crude is one of the most important parts of that program . . . The sheer force of need for speedy and decisive action may later evidence some mistakes when weighed in calm reflection. Perhaps if we had to do the job again, we would make changes. But the program had to be speeded, the decisions had to be made immediately, and it is imperative still that the program move on at utmost speed.

### Balanced war program necessary

Last week I expressed to you my conviction, in reference to S. 2600, that the power to synchronize the flow of raw materials in order properly to balance our all-out war production program should not be taken out of the hands of the President or the central agency to

whom the President has delegated the administration of that power.

The tremendous size and complexity of our all-out war production effort requires proper balance and careful adjustment of our military, foreign and domestic needs. This calendar year our factories will turn out war goods to a value of approximately 45 billion dollars. Next year that figure will increase to 70 or 75 billions. Such total national effort requires central control and expediting of the flow of materials through the industrial process by someone who can see the picture as a whole. Since my appearance before you last week, the War Production Board has been realigned to make control of the flow of materials the central effort.

### WPB rules out changes

Since my last appearance before your subcommittee the newly created Combined Production and Resources Board has initiated a joint inquiry with the British representative into the requirements of the major rubber-consuming items of war equipment. Also since my appearance before your subcommittee last week, the War Production Board at my request again reviewed the status and progress of the synthetic rubber program. Detailed reports of construction progress and estimated production were received. The present balance of processes and raw materials, with respect to petroleum and alcohol sources, was weighed. The question for consideration was whether the program for the production of Buna S, which comprises 700,000 tons of the total program of 800,000 tons, should proceed upon the presently authorized proportions of alcohol, petroleum and benzene. It was agreed that the Buna S program should proceed upon its present basis, including 200,000 tons from alcohol, 20,000 tons from benzene, and the balance from petroleum.

That decision of the board to proceed under present plans with all possible speed, does not exclude encouragement of an assistance to continued technological developments still ahead in the entire field of synthetic rubber. I am particularly interested in and I have given all the encouragement I can to the

## NELSON'S ESTIMATES OF RUBBER PRODUCTION AS SUBMITTED TO SENATE

(Long tons)

	1942		
	Actual 1st half	Objective 2d half	Total
Buna S.....	1,000	7,000	8,000
Butyl.....		300	300
Neoprene.....	3,600	8,400	12,000
Buna N and thiokol.....	4,800	7,200	12,000
Total.....	9,400	22,900	32,300

	1943		
	1st half	2d half	Total
Buna S.....	54,600	226,400	281,000
Butyl.....	1,700	19,300	21,000
Neoprene.....	9,500	11,500	21,000
Buna N and thiokol.....	7,500	7,500	15,000
Total.....	73,300	264,700	338,000

development of the butylene-glycol process now under test by the Northern Research Laboratories at Peoria, Illinois. I have followed very closely and have been in touch with the parties interested in the development of the so-called Polish process which is being sponsored by Publicker Corporation. The Publicker Corporation was granted an A-1-b priority rating on March 31, which was moved up to an A-1-a rating on June 27 for materials necessary to build a 2,000 pound per day pilot plant for the continued testing and development of that process.

### New processes may share if program expands

If it should later be determined that the present program must be expanded to meet requirements, then ensuing technological developments will be most carefully weighed and will share a part in the program if shown to be merited.

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## Adjusted order permits vital imports by inland waterway

Order M-63 which controls the imports of strategic materials, provides that goods on List III of the order may move without restriction if shipped overland or by air from Canada or Mexico.

The order was amended July 15 to include shipment by inland waterway in that classification.

## Production of structural shapes sped to keep pace with expanded plate output

Increase in the production of structural shapes and steel sheet piling to keep pace with expanded plate output was announced July 14 by Reese H. Taylor, chief, iron and steel branch, WPB.

### 481,182 tons of shapes in June

Specific directives issued by the branch resulted in shipments of 481,182 tons of shapes in June. The previous high mark since the beginning of the war was 451,000 tons in November. Production for the past several months has ranged from 425,000 to 435,000 tons.

Structural shapes are used, together with plates, in the construction of ships and war plants primarily, with some tonnage going to other war uses.

Steel sheet piling, which represented 16,935 tons of the total, is a special shape used for building docks, dams, retaining walls and similar projects.

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## Quotas set for steel products to channel output for war

In a far-reaching move designed to channel steel output more directly into vital products, Reese H. Taylor, chief, iron and steel branch, WPB, July 16 announced a quota system for each of the various steel products and for each producer who makes them.

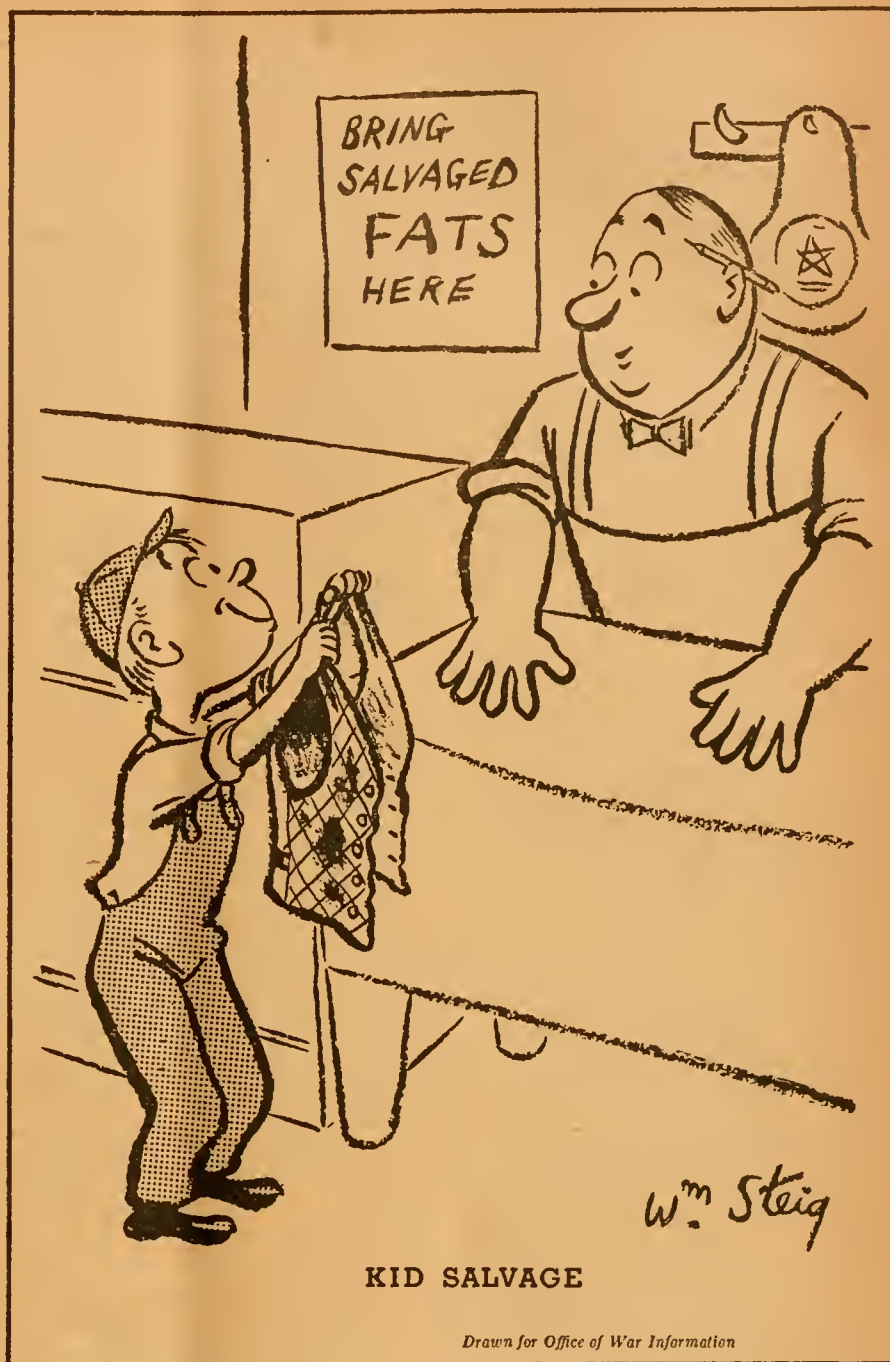
### To balance steel output among all war needs

Purpose of the program, Mr. Taylor explained, is to balance steel production among the various products needed for war. Thus recent emphasis on semi-finished steel for shipment abroad, plates, shapes, alloys, rails and rail accessories, and tin plate have resulted in diversion of steel from bars, sheet, pipe, wire and similar products.

By establishing quotas for each product and for each producer, the maximum necessary output of each product will be possible.

It has been the policy in recent months, Mr. Taylor said, to obtain the greatest possible tonnage of steel plates without regard to the effect of this diversion of steel on other products.

The new policy does not mean a de-



KID SALVAGE

Drawn for Office of War Information

V-72

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cline in plate production necessarily. That will depend upon the relative need for other products and upon the over-all supply of steel ingots. Companies which produce only plates will be expected to continue to produce the highest tonnage possible. Those with a diversified line

will be expected to fill their quotas of other products before they turn out any over-quota plates.

With the total supply of steel ingots necessarily limited, the quota plan is expected to effect the best possible use of available raw material.



## Scrap and junk must be kept flowing to Nation's war plants, says Rosenwald

War production during the critical months ahead will be seriously hampered unless scrap and junk can be kept freely flowing, in increasing quantities, to war plants producing material for our fighting forces.

### Vital to raw material supply

This statement was made July 13 by Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the conservation division, as he formally inaugurated the new national salvage campaign. He said (quoted in part):

The facts and figures of the war production situation show clearly that the supply of raw materials is now the most important limiting factor on production of planes, tanks, guns and ships. Scrap is a very vital part of the raw material supply. Therefore any diminution in the flow of scrap is an immediate threat to war production. . . .

And as the war production program steps

up, with each month seeing greater output, the need for scrap increases in direct ratio to production of war goods.

The part scrap plays in production is not generally realized by the public. Figures now completed for 1941 reveal the importance of scrap. In the case of steel for example, the production of 82,500,000 net tons of steel ingots required the use of 44,600,000 net tons of scrap. An additional 17,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap was consumed by iron foundries and blast furnaces in making pig iron and other iron products. Thus a total of approximately 61,000,000 net tons, or about one-half of the raw material required to make iron and steel products in that year, was iron and steel scrap. 27,000,000 tons out of this total was "purchased" scrap produced outside the steel industry itself, and collected from general public sources.

The following table shows roughly the importance of scrap to the total production of other critical metals and rubber in 1941. The aluminum figure includes scrap recovered within the producing plant; others apply only to outside, or "purchased" scrap. All figures are in short tons.

## Top prices cut on 13 kinds of copper alloy scrap

Reductions in maximum prices for 13 classifications of copper-alloy scrap were announced July 17 by Price Administrator Henderson in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 20, as amended.

They are:

Bell Metal—to 15.50 cents per pound from 15.75 cents.

High-grade Bronze Gears—to 13.25 cents per pound from 13.50 cents.

Babbitt-lined Brass Bushings—to 13 cents per pound from 13.25 cents.

Red Trolley Wheels—to 10.75 cents per pound from 11 cents.

Aluminum Bronze (Ford) Gears—to 9 cents per pound from 9.25 cents.

Soft Red Brass (No. 1 Composition)—to 9 cents per pound from 9.25 cents.

Soft Red Brass Borings (No. 1 Composition Borings)—to 8.75 cents per pound from 9 cents.

Red Brass Breakage (Irony Composition) to 7.50 cents per pound from 7.75 cents.

Yellow Brass Castings—to 6.25 cents per pound from 6.75 cents.

Automobile Radiators—to 7 cents per pound from 7.50 cents.

Formula C (High-grade Bronze and High-grade Bronze Borings)—reduced by approximately 0.75 cent per pound.

Formula D (High Lead Bronze and High Lead Bronze Borings)—reduced approximately 0.75 cent per pound.

Formula E (Refinery Brass)—reduced 1¼ cents per copper unit.

The reductions were made, the Price Administrator said, because of the need for bringing scrap prices more in line with those for electrolytic copper, and with the proposed new price schedule for brass ingot.

The amendment which also embodies several other changes in the schedule

became effective July 21, 1942, except as to the price reductions, which do not take effect until August 17, 1942. The Price Administrator warned that no contracts may be carried out or inventories liquidated after that date at prices higher than those provided in Amendment No. 1.

One of the more important of the other changes relaxes the provision limiting the material which may be counted toward a quantity premium.

Still other changes concern the purchase of certain lots without necessity of chemical analysis; light copper; and a simpler system of transportation charges.

Issued at the same time and effective on the same date was Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 12 on brass mill scrap. This amendment also simplifies transport charges on the material covered.

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## AUTO JUNK YARDS BREAK SCRAP METAL RECORD

Automobile graveyards throughout the country are breaking records in the amount of scrap metal which they are turning over for war production, the WPB Conservation Division announced July 16. The statement is based on the complete June reports received by the automobile graveyard section of the division, showing that the yards produced 453,768 tons of scrap metal in that month. This is more than 300,000 tons above the monthly average for 1941.

## Types of salvage handlers exempt from GMPR expanded

An amendment affecting the type of salvage handlers whose sales and deliveries are exempt from the general maximum price regulation was issued July 15 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Until now, only those engaged "solely" in reconditioning and selling damaged commodities received from insurance companies, transportation companies, or agents of the United States Government, have been exempt.

The new amendment, Amendment No. 15 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, broadens the exemption, by removing the word "solely," and making other changes in wording.

Amendment No. 15 replaces Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, issued May 9.

Under Amendment No. 1, it was found that some persons and companies who were in the salvage business, but also engaged in appraising, surveying, auctioneering, etc., could not comply with the exemption. The new wording will exempt some of these. The exemption will not be broad enough, however, to exclude from the regulation sales and deliveries by persons who also buy and resell new and second-hand commodities for their own account and interest.

The exemption applies only to the general maximum price regulation. It does not exempt sales and deliveries of commodities which are subject to other specific price schedules or regulations.

Amendment No. 15 became effective July 16.

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## Auto graveyard unit to direct flow of salvage through dealers

The conservation division of the WPB will establish supervision over the flow of salvage materials through the scrap and waste material dealers industry, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Director of the Division, announced July 13.

The announcement was made following an agreement reached between Mr. Rosenwald and Reese Taylor, director of the iron and steel division, WPB. Allocation of iron and steel from scrap yards to consuming mills will continue to be handled by the iron and steel division.

"Scrap must be processed and immediately shipped to the consuming mills to avoid the possibility of open hearth shutdowns during the winter months," said Mr. Rosenwald.



## Hundreds of once-important home items already out of production, survey shows

A new survey of WPB orders issued the first 6 months of 1942 shows that hundreds of household items once considered almost in the essential class have already been taken off the Nation's production lines and that, when present inventories are gone, citizens will have to turn to substitutes or "make do" with what they have.

High in the list of these articles are numerous electrical appliances, ranging from such relatively essential items as refrigerators and ranges to luxury items like waffle irons and hair dryers.

These products were manufactured in some 28,000 plants located in all parts of the country in which were employed some 1,500,000 workers. The factory sales value of the civilian products manufactured in these plants last year was approximately \$3,800,000,000.

Several million tons of steel, copper, brass, aluminum, rubber, plastics and other materials were consumed annually in the production of these civilian products.

Now the bulk of that material will be saved for use in the war program. In fact, the same factories that formerly used these metals in the manufacture of refrigerators, radios, washing machines, and the like, are now using the same materials, the same tools, and the same workers to make guns, airplane parts, tank parts and many other weapons of war. Many of the plants are already

turning out a greater volume of war weapons than their peak production of civilian goods.

Civilian production of the following goods has already been stopped: electrical appliances, domestic oil burners, mechanical refrigerators, domestic washing machines and ironers, electric ranges, most of the nonelectric cooking ranges and heaters, electric fans, metal household furniture, radios, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, lawn mowers, and such luxury items as musical instruments, golf clubs, fishing tackle, and outboard motors.

Production of an equally long list of everyday household articles has been sharply cut, with all but the most essential of them due to go out of production entirely as soon as fabricated parts have been used up.

*(A list of stopped or curtailed lines and the war goods that have replaced them appears in WPB Release 1528.)*

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## Specific maximum price set for limed calf cheekings

A specific maximum price for limed calf cheekings, which are used in the manufacture of both hide glue and gelatin, has been established at \$2.25 per hundredweight, OPA announced July 11.

## Procedure explained for selling frozen burlap stocks

The textile branch of the WPB explained July 11 how a person owning frozen stocks of burlap may sell or use such burlap under Conservation Order M-47.

1. He may sell it to the Army, Navy, or agencies listed in Paragraph (c) (3) of the order without WPB authorization. Such an order need not carry a preference rating.

2. He may use it to fill orders rated A-1-c or higher for burlap, provided he is authorized to do so by WPB. In applying for such authorization, the burlap owner should state to WPB what the burlap is to be used for, the person or agency that placed the order, and the burlap preference rating which accompanied the order.

Both the above points refer to frozen burlap—that is, the unbroken bales of burlap over 10 bales that the order freezes in the hands of the owner.

## WPB tightens control over silk waste

The WPB July 11 tightened control over silk waste, silk noils and garnetted or reclaimed silk fiber.

Since last August 8, 1941, these materials have been under Government control with deliveries restricted to "defense orders" on A-10 or other low ratings. It was possible on that basis for silk waste to be used for less essential purposes than the needs of the Army and Navy.

Under the July 11 amendment (M-26, as amended) silk waste, silk noils and garnetted or reclaimed silk fiber may be processed, sold or delivered only for use by the Army, Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.

## 300,000 meat markets to buy waste kitchen fats from U. S. housewives

More than 300,000 meat markets from coast to coast are moving closer to our country's front line of defense with the opening of the Conservation Division's National Fats Salvage Program.

### Imports cut off

The retail meat markets—both independent and chains—and frozen food locker plants, have undertaken to assist in moving waste fats from the housewife's kitchen to the guns of the United Nations. One pound of waste kitchen fats contains enough glycerine to fire 4 antiaircraft shells.

More than a billion pounds of oils and fats used in this country were imported annually from the Far East. With this supply cut off by the Japanese, America is faced with a serious shortage of a material so necessary in modern warfare.

### Over 2,000,000,000 pounds a year wasted

Division officials estimate that over 2,000,000,000 pounds of household fats are thrown away every year. The Government hopes to have each housewife salvage from her kitchen between one and two pounds of fats a month. This will more than make up the loss inflicted upon us by the Japanese.

Housewives are being told how to collect and prepare the drippings from the grill and the roaster, and the grease in the frying pan, and where to dispose of them. To carry the appeal to the housewives and make sure that they are properly instructed, an advertising program financed by the glycerine and associated industries, and sponsored by the Conservation Division, is blanketing the country.

### Turned into war items

This is where the meat markets come in. They will buy millions of pounds of waste kitchen fats from America's housewives and store the fats in their refrigerators until they can be collected by the renderers. From the renderers the fats go to the manufacturers to become part of numerous items essential to military and civilian use. The most important of these is glycerine.

In addition to acting as collection depots, meat markets are encouraging housewives to bring in their waste fats. They weigh each contribution brought in and pay for it out of their own funds at an established price of not more than 4 cents a pound.



## Special industrial machinery group dissolved; work goes to other branches

The special industrial machinery branch of WPB was dissolved July 15 by an administrative order announced by Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations. The work of the branch will be assigned to other WPB branches.

### Six sections continued

Operations of the special industrial machinery branch have been tied in closely with other WPB branches, and it is believed that more efficient administration can be achieved if this work is delegated to the branches most concerned with it.

Six sections were continued within the branch. These were:

Food processing machinery; pulp and paper, printing and publishing machinery; petroleum machinery; chemical and allied machinery; textile and shoe machinery; and general industrial machinery, such as woodworking, lumber, sawmill machinery, plastics and tire molding machinery, cement, stone and ceramics machinery.

### Transfers will be made

Under the realignment, the food-processing-machinery section, which has jurisdiction over machinery such as bakery, dairy, ice-cream manufacturing, grain mill, oil mill, canning, etc., as well as packaging machinery of all kinds, will be transferred complete to the general industrial equipment branch.

Pulp and paper machinery will be transferred to the pulp and paper branch and printing and publishing machinery to the printing and publishing branch. Petroleum machinery will be removed from WPB operations and assigned to the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator.

Both textile and shoe machinery will be transferred to the textile, clothing and leather branch. The chemicals branch will have supervision over plastics machinery and the rubber branch will have charge of tire molding machinery. All other general industrial machinery formerly handled by the special industrial machinery branch will be assigned, for the present, to the general industrial equipment branch, although it is contemplated that woodworking, lumber and sawmill machinery eventually will be taken over by the lumber branch.

### Other branches to handle orders

Orders originating in the special industrial machinery branch will be administered in the future by other WPB Branches.

L-83, imposing general restrictions on distribution of industrial machinery, will be administered by the appeals branch under the direction of A. E. Collins.

L-159, relating to plastics machinery, will be administered by the chemicals branch under the direction of James A. Lawson.

L-143, dealing with tire machinery and equipment, will be administered by the rubber branch under Harry S. Rogers.

P-53, relating to priority assistance for manufacturers of textile machinery, will be administered by the textile branch under R. S. Dempsey.

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## Priority powers delegated to Director General for Operations

Priority powers of the Chairman of the War Production Board have been officially delegated to the newly created office of the Director General for Operations by an amendment to War Production Board Regulation No. 1. These powers were formerly delegated to the Director of Industry Operations.

Under the first administrative order implementing plans announced by Chairman Nelson for realignment of the War Production Board, the functions of the Division of Industry Operations were placed under the Director General for Operations. The amendment of War Production Board Regulation No. 1 therefore makes a corresponding change with respect to the powers formerly exercised by the Director of Industry Operations. These powers include both authority to issue priority orders and regulations, and power to delegate rationing authority with respect to specified areas or commodities to the OPA.

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## Coal-tar xylol brought under preference order

Xylol and xylol range aromatic materials derived from coal tar were brought under control of General Preference Order M-150 by Amendment No. 1, issued July 11. The order, restricting sale and delivery of xylol and xylol aromatic materials to orders bearing preference ratings of A-2 or higher, originally defined these products as "... of petroleum origin." A substantial amount of xylol and xylol aromatic materials are being produced as a byproduct of toluol manufacture, and are, therefore, coal tar derivatives. As such, they were not covered by M-150.

## Prime contractors may use ratings to replace stocks

Prime contractors to whom preference ratings have been assigned on PD-3A certificates by the Armed Services or other war agencies are entitled to use the rating within specified limits for operating supplies and to replace materials in inventory, it was explained June 14 in an official interpretation of Priorities Regulation No. 3.

A recent amendment to the regulation provided that any preference rating may be extended to cover operating supplies used in processing materials to fill the rated order up to a value of 10 percent of the order, provided that not more than 25 percent of such operating supplies are metals in the forms described in the metals list of Priorities Regulation No. 11. The new interpretation makes it clear that "extension" of a rating includes use of the rating by the contractor to which it is assigned as well as by his suppliers, and therefore he may take advantage of the provisions with respect to operating supplies.

### May restore inventory

The interpretation also points out that the prime contractor may extend a preference rating to replace materials taken from his inventory to fill rated orders to the extent necessary to restore the inventory to a practicable working minimum.

The above provisions of Regulation No. 3 do not, however, apply to companies which are required to obtain priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan in accordance with the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 11.

Another section of the interpretation explains that the new and simplified method of applying preference ratings contained in Priorities Regulation No. 3 as amended June 10 is permissive and not mandatory.

Several lesser points are covered also.

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## Smelters, refiners to continue under P-73 in third quarter

Smelters and refiners of 13 nonferrous metals operating under Order P-73 need not file PRP applications for the third quarter of 1942 and will continue to operate under P-73 for that period, the Director General for Industry Operations announced July 14.



## Stop order issued on production of garden tools, hospital items, many other civilian products

The manufacture of an additional long list of civilian articles was prohibited by the WPB July 13 by an amendment of the iron and steel conservation order, M-126.

### Military list not affected

Garden tools, hospital equipment, merry-go-rounds, magic lanterns, umbrella shafts, and vanity cases are typical of the many items specified in Supplementary List A added to the order. Manufacture of many of these articles already has been stopped by Order M-21, which limits deliveries of iron and steel to preference ratings of A-10 or higher.

A manufacturer of items on Supplementary List A was given 30 days from July 13 to process iron or steel for these purposes, with a limit of 75 percent of the average monthly weight of all metals processed by him in 1941. Assembly of these articles is permitted for an additional 30 days.

A new list, C, is added for Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission orders. Articles on List C for these governmental agencies may be manufactured without restriction. List A restrictions will not apply to Army-Navy-Maritime contracts until August 4 and Supplementary List A restrictions until 60 days from July 13.

### Provision for appeals

No other metal or rubber may be used to manufacture any article, production of which is stopped by M-126.

Appeals, as heretofore, must be filed with the WPB field office for the district in which the plant is located to which the appeal relates. A new form, PD-500, is provided for these appeals. Until PD-500 is available in field offices the current form, PD-437, may be used.

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## Lead scrap sellers may charge extra for copper in terminals

Sellers of lead scrap materials have been granted permission to charge buyers for the copper contained in terminals of submarine batteries, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 13.

Permission is granted in Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 70.

## ANTIMONY CONTROL RELAXED

Control over antimony, an important pigment base and lead and tin alloy, was revised by an amended General Preference Order M-112, issued July 11. Supplies of antimony have become relatively more plentiful, and the order as amended will encourage the substitution of antimony for tin. A certain shortage of tin exists.

Chemical derivatives, with the exception of antimony oxide and sulphide, which are the result of primary processing, are removed from control of the order. Fruit is included in the items covered, by definition.

To encourage the fullest production of domestic ores, the amended order frees from restriction deliveries up to 50 tons per month of ores or concentrates by United States mines.

### To relieve pressure on scarce metals

Deliveries of 25 pounds or less of contained antimony are permitted to any one person in one month, without an allocation.

Restrictions on certain specific uses of antimony are modified by the amended order. Nonceramic coatings may use up to 2 percent antimony, and antimony may now be used in ceramic coatings only when they are designed to be acid-resistant.

Antimony may be substituted for tin in bearing metals and other alloys, to free zinc and lead compounds in certain pigments, and for both tin and lead in a variety of other places. Such substitutes to relieve pressure on these more scarce metals will be encouraged by this amended order.

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## WPB defines enameling duck

The WPB July 13 issued Interpretation No. 1 of General Preference Order M-91 defining "enameling duck." M-91, which restricts the use of certain cotton duck, does not restrict enameling duck. The interpretation was issued in reply to inquiries as to exactly what construction constitutes enameling duck.

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## Copper order amended to extend military exemptions

A "Military Exemption List" was added July 13 to Copper Conservation Order M-9-c by the Director General of Operations to permit the manufacture of binoculars and valves for ship use after August 1.

Under the existing order, exemptions for the Services and other war agencies to the list of prohibited uses expire on that date. A revision of the order to permit the manufacture of articles needed for war use now is in progress.

The Military Exemption List is included in Amendment No. 3 to Order M-9-c.

## Makers of portable lamps, shades may use up stocks of metal parts, cords, and silk

Manufacturers of portable lamps and lamp shades are permitted to use up their existing supplies of fabricated or semi-fabricated metal, metal parts, lamp cords, and silk by Amendment No. 3 to General Limitation Order L-33, issued July 13 by the WPB.

### If fabricated before March 23

Such materials, however, must have been in fabricated or semifabricated form in the inventory of the manufacturer or his supplier prior to March 23, 1942. In addition, the use of lamp cords is governed by Copper Conservation Order M-9-c, under which specific authorization by the WPB is required.

Under Amendment No. 1 to L-33, none of these materials could be used after May 31, 1942. However, some manufacturers still have sufficient inventories on hand to continue production at least until the middle of August. The July 13 amendment is designed to help such manufacturers.

A manufacturer may not produce, in any quarter, lamps or shades at a rate greater than 60 percent of his rate of production in 1940.

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## Venetian blind makers allowed to use up stocks of metal parts

Manufacturers of venetian blinds July 11 were permitted by the WPB to assemble until next September fabricated metal parts they had on hand as of March 20, 1942.

The July 11 order was in the form of Amendment No. 3 to General Limitation Order L-62, which restricted after March 20 and bans after May 31 the manufacture of metal household furniture.

Under the terms of the amendment, manufacturers may assemble iron, steel or zinc castings processed and on hand before March 20, providing that the parts do not contain more than 2 percent aluminum. The order releases only those parts that cannot be used for any purpose except the production of venetian blinds. The amendment specifies that no manufacturer shall be permitted to process parts or assemble venetian blinds after August 31, 1942, other than wood venetian blinds containing less than 15 ounces of metal per blind.



## War funds appropriated and proposed now total 223 billion dollars

Appropriations and proposed appropriations bring the total war financial program to approximately \$223,000,000,000, the WPB announced July 15.

### \$8,550,000,000 for ships

Appropriations and contract authorizations as of July 15 amounted to \$212,000,000,000. The Military Appropriations Act of 1943 authorizing expenditure of \$42,090,000,000 was signed by the President on July 2. The Naval Construction Act provides authorization to start construction on about \$8,550,000,000 of additional naval tonnage. This was approved by the President on July 9, but the bill did not carry any specific appropriation of funds.

In addition, about \$2,160,000,000 for other war agencies has been requested. Of this amount, \$314,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress and approved by the President, and expenditure of the balance is provided for in pending legislation.

### \$34,765,000,000 spent in first 2 years

Expenditures by the Federal Government for military purposes during the first 2 years of war effort ended June 30 totaled \$34,765,000,000. This includes disbursements by the Treasury and Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Of this amount, \$15,650,000,000 was paid out for the Army, \$10,211,000,000 for the Navy, \$4,090,000,000 for the Lend-Lease Administration and \$4,806,000,000 for other war agencies.

Contracting in May, the latest month for which data are available, amounted to \$9,731,000,000, compared with \$9,899,000,000 in April, \$16,395,000,000 in March and \$20,932,000,000 in February.

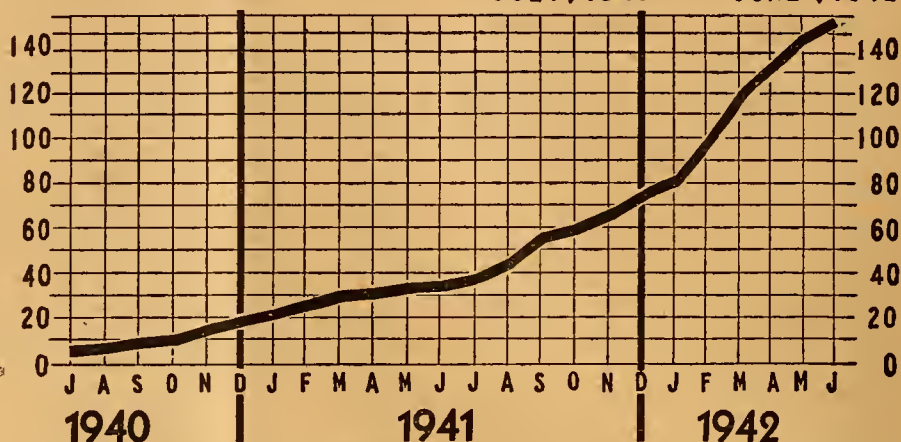
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## WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS TOLD VISUALLY

The charts appearing each week on the front cover of VICTORY tell the story of America's battle as it is fought here at home. One-column mats are available for publication by newspapers and others who may desire them. Requests should be sent to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

## U.S. WAR EXPENDITURES — Daily Rate

MILLIONS OF \$\$ JULY, 1940 — JUNE, 1942



THE AVERAGE daily rate of expenditures for war purposes by United States Government agencies rose in June to \$158,600,000, the War Production Board announced July 12. This includes Treasury disbursements and amounts paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

This compares with an average daily

rate of expenditures of \$149,200,000 in May—a gain of 6.3 percent—indicating a slowing down in the rate of increase. The percentage of gain in May over the previous month was 10.7 percent, in April 12.0 percent and 20.9 percent in March.

Total expenditures for June were \$4,123,000,000, as compared with \$911,000,000 in the same month a year ago.

## Corporation to form sailing fleet for American trade

Formation of a corporation to acquire an emergency fleet of existing sailing vessels and of sailing vessels to be built in yards in the other American Republics for inter-American trade routes was announced July 14 by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The corporation has been chartered in the State of Delaware under the name of the Inter-American Navigation Corporation.

It is proposed to acquire available existing vessels suitable for inter-American trade and to contract for the construction of additional vessels in the other American republics.

### RFC to loan money

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to loan up to \$10,000,000 to the corporation.

The present program, developed from the original plan of Wayne C. Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce, calls for construction of up to 100 wooden sailing vessels of less than 1,000 tons dead weight, with auxiliary engines.

## WPB issues bibliography on war production

A bibliography on war production was issued July 11 by the WPB.

Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, the pamphlet, "Selected Documentation of the Economics of War," cites authoritative books, articles, and other materials for writers, students, public speakers, and research workers.

### To appraise Nation's production effort

There are four major parts: The Economics of War, Mobilization of Resources, Fiscal Policy and Consumption Control, and Economic Warfare.

The preface states that the bibliography has been prepared: "To make possible an appraisal of the Nation's production effort through reference to authoritative materials, both historical and contemporary. The documentation includes citations on both the production and broader economic phases of the war, including a special section devoted to the subject of economic warfare."

Copies are available from Division of Information, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

## High grade Sitka spruce saved for warplanes

All Sitka spruce logs of grades 1 and 2, and cants and flitches of these logs, held by individuals, private companies and governmental agencies, were frozen in the hands of their owners as of July 20, and their processing after that date is prohibited, except upon the authorization of the Director General for Operations, by the terms of Conservation Order M-186.

Only exceptions to these restrictions are cants and flitches held for plane production by manufacturers of aircraft.

The new order, announced July 14, was issued to conserve all domestic aerograde spruce lumber for the construction of warplanes.

Grades are to be determined by the standards prevailing on August 1, 1941, in the several producing districts in Washington and Oregon listed in the order. Alaska logs will be graded in the district to which they are first delivered.

### Other provisions

Another provision of M-186 requires that anyone desiring to receive any of the restricted logs, cants and flitches after July 20, other than a manufacturer of aircraft using them in aircraft production must file an application on Form PD-593 with WPB's Western Log and Lumber Administrator, F. H. Brundage, at Portland, Oreg., not later than the twentieth of the month preceding that in which delivery is desired.

Any person, other than a logger or manufacturer of aircraft, who, on July 13, 1942, had in his possession Sitka spruce logs in excess of 100,000 feet, log scale, is directed by the order to file an inventory report on Form PD-594 with the Western Administrator on or before July 18, 1942.

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## Production of stirrup pumps, parts banned except for war use

Further restrictions on the manufacture of fire protective equipment were imposed July 11 through the issuance of General Limitation Order No. L-39, as amended.

### May use fabricated parts

The main new restriction applies to stirrup pumps. Manufacture of these pumps, or their parts, is forbidden except to fill purchase orders from the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Defense Supplies Corporation, or governments of Lend-Lease countries.

Manufacturers may, however, assemble stirrup pumps from parts, containing no nonferrous metals, which were fabricated or semifabricated on or before July 11.

## ANILINE UNDER WPB CONTROL

Control of the distribution of aniline, important chemical in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, drugs, synthetic rubber and other chemical products, was taken July 13 by the Director General for Operations, WPB.

Consumers seeking delivery of aniline under Order M-184, which was issued July 13, must file requests on Form PD-583 and producers and distributors must report monthly on Form PD-584. The Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration need not file these forms, but must provide the same information in any form they desire. Requests must be filed by August 10 for September delivery.

### Exceptions

The restrictions of the order do not apply to use by the Armed Services of aniline produced by them, or to the use by any person of less than 500 pounds of aniline in a month.

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## Arsenic buying simplified

Procedure by which users of small amounts of arsenic may place purchase orders was simplified by Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-152, issued July 11.

The number of small buyers of arsenic is large, but the aggregate amount of arsenic so bought is extremely small. To relieve these many small purchasers of the burden of filing Form PD-490, the July 11 amendment makes it unnecessary for any buyer using less than a total of 500 pounds per calendar quarter to file any forms. A certificate must be presented by such buyer, however, to his supplier, stating that the delivery currently sought will not result in his having received more than 500 pounds in that quarter.

Producers and distributors must, under the July 11 amendment, list on Forms PD-490 and PD-491 the aggregate amount of deliveries they propose to make during the ensuing quarter to persons receiving less than 500 pounds total of arsenic.

Control over these small quantities is still retained by WPB through required filing of Forms PD-490 and PD-491 by producers. The supply or control situation is not changed by this amendment, but simply the procedure.

## Tin, terne plate use extended, some stocks unfrozen

Tin and terne plate which had been put in process on May 16, 1942, and roofings, furnace pipe, and fittings in inventory on May 16, 1942, may be used for repairs, regardless of ratings, and on defense housing under an amended version of Supplementary Order M-21-e, issued July 11. The amended order also adds certain items to the list which may use tin or terne plate, and relieves warehouses of the necessity for reporting to WPB on Army and Navy orders.

### List of products extended

Schedule A of the original order, listing products which may use tin and terne plate, is extended by the addition of certain kinds of dairy ware, textile spools and bobbins, gasoline tanks, radiators for internal combustion engines, chaplets, skimgates, and tin forms for foundry use, torpedoes for oil and gas well shooting, and carbide nonexplosive emergency lights. Each of these new permitted uses is restricted as to type of plate, and amounts of tin and terne that may be used in each item.

The original order M-21-e specifically limited the amount of tin and terne which might be used, and directed the purposes for which it could be used. The net effect of this amended order is to unfreeze certain inventories and to permit additional uses of tin and terne plate, not because the shortage of tin is any less critical, but because the items permitted fill a necessary place in both military and civilian economy.

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## Production of metal plastering bases, accessories cut again

Production of metal plastering bases and accessories during the 4-month period beginning July 1 will be cut to a total of 9,250 tons by the terms of Amendment No. 2 to Limitation Order L-59. This represents a further cut of 60 percent from the already curtailed production of the previous 4 months.

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## SOUTH AMERICAN MINES GRANTED HIGHER RATINGS

Higher preference ratings for copper mines in South America, which obtain stipulated amounts of maintenance and operating supplies with the assistance of Preference Rating Order P-58, were announced July 14 by the Director-General for Operations.



## Labor-management committees in over 1,000 U. S. Plants push production drives

One thousand American plants now have labor-management committees conducting War Production Drives, War Production Drive Headquarters announced July 13.

### Will continue through the war

The War Production Drive got under way in March under the direction of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to fill the President's quota of 60,000 planes, 20,000 tanks, 45,000 antiaircraft guns, and 8,000,000 tons of shipping this year. The drive is not limited to plants producing only these war materials; in fact, it has been extended to plants making almost every conceivable article for war. Nor will the drive end with the year; it will continue through the war.

At the start, the drive encountered some skeptics. Fears were expressed that the drive would permit workers to interfere with management, or that it would enable management to employ the "stretch-out" or other practices diminishing workers' pay.

These fears vanished as the drive got under way. Endorsements came from AFL and CIO leaders and from employers' associations. As reports came in of better understanding between employers and labor and of rising production records, more and more plants joined in the drive, until today there are 1,000.

### Joint planning increases production

Production is increased almost entirely by joint labor and management planning. In these thousand plants, workers and managers sit down together and map the methods by which more and better war weapons can be turned out. To facilitate this, scoreboards are set up, slogan contests conducted, suggestion boxes erected, transportation plans devised, and individual merit is recognized. War Production Drive Headquarters supplies posters, streamers, pamphlets, and a constant flow of suggestions.

Of the first thousand plants, 353 reported on slogan contests, 320 on the erection of production charts, 370 on suggestion boxes, and 123 on transportation pools. Reports have not been mandatory and the number of plants in which these activities are in progress is believed to be much larger.

Many increases in production have been reported to War Production Drive

Headquarters, of which 40 have been outstanding. Plants have reported breaking as many as 30 production records in one month.

The drive has flourished in plants of all sizes, one plant having less than 30 employees. It has been especially effective in the larger industrial organizations where the drive has given vast numbers of men and women a unity of purpose and a comradeship not possible before. Committees are active, for instance, in 53 E. I. Du Pont de Nemours plants and in nine of the financially affiliated General Motors plants; in 25 Westinghouse plants; 19 Carnegie-Illinois Steel plants, 18 American Steel and Wire plants, 15 Owens-Illinois Glass plants, and 10 General Electric plants.

### Pennsylvania leads

From the start, industrial Pennsylvania has taken the lead in the number of plants and today there are 153 in that State. Ohio is second with 124 and New York third with 108.

Other States with many plants are:

New Jersey, 71; Illinois, 69; California, 65; Indiana, 57; Connecticut, 44; Michigan, 41; Wisconsin, 38; Massachusetts, 35.

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## OCD launches drive for more nurses' aides

With but one quarter of the summer quota of 100,000 nurses' aides filled to date, the civilian mobilization branch and medical division of the Office of Civilian Defense are launching a concerted drive for more women to train as aides. Nurses' aides are needed to relieve the shortage of nursing personnel in hospitals which is daily becoming more serious because thousands of nurses must be released for duty with the armed forces.

"Without the assistance of large numbers of nurses' aides to supplement the registered nurses, many hospitals report that they would be unable to provide adequate nursing services," the medical division announced. "If coastal and industrial cities should be subjected to enemy attack, the need for nurses' aides will be greatly accentuated. The goal of 100,000 trained nurses' aides must be reached."

American Red Cross chapters and civilian defense volunteer offices cooperate in recruiting nurses' aides.

## Steel plants speed production, set new records

Labor-management committees in seven steel plants have reported new increases in steel production, War Production Drive Headquarters announced July 17. Committees in eight other steel companies have reported recent increases in war production.

### Coke plant sets new marks

The production drive committee of the wood works division of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, at McKeesport, Pa., telegraphed:

Employees of wood works, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, has surpassed goals set by Production Drive Committee for month of June with a total of 1,117 tons against our goal of 1,100 tons.

The committee in the Clairton works of the same corporation reported that the steel works had established numerous all-time records for April and June and that the coke plant has established new monthly records on nearly a dozen different products in May and June.

### Breaks 65 records in 3 months

Edward G. Speter, chairman, and five other members of the War Production Drive Committee of the Cleveland, Ohio, Consolidated Works of the American Steel & Wire Company reported that 65 records have been broken in the last 3 months.

Production Drive committees in three other American Wire & Steel plants have previously reported outstanding achievements.

James E. Gingerich, chairman of the War Production Drive Committee of the Eilwood (Pa.) Works of the National Tube Co. reported that in June five departments had broken all previous production records and that in June the largest amount of finished material in the history of the plant had been shipped.

Other steel plants that are breaking records include the Hamilton, Ohio, and Ashland, Ky., plants of the American Rolling Mill Co.; the Ambridge, Pa., and Chicago plants of the Wyckoff Drawn Steel Co.; the Reading, Pa., plant of the Parish Pressed Steel Co. and the Torrance, Calif., plant of the Columbia Steel Co.

War Production Drive Headquarters has also made public increases in production reported by the Republic Steel Corporation plant in Cleveland, Ohio, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation plant at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Continental Roll and Steel Foundry plant at East Chicago, Ind.



Now is the Time  
for 600,000 GOOD TYPEWRITERS \*  
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YOUR MACHINE IS URGENTLY NEEDED  
AT THE FRONT!

#The Army needs Typewriters  
# Warships need Typewriters

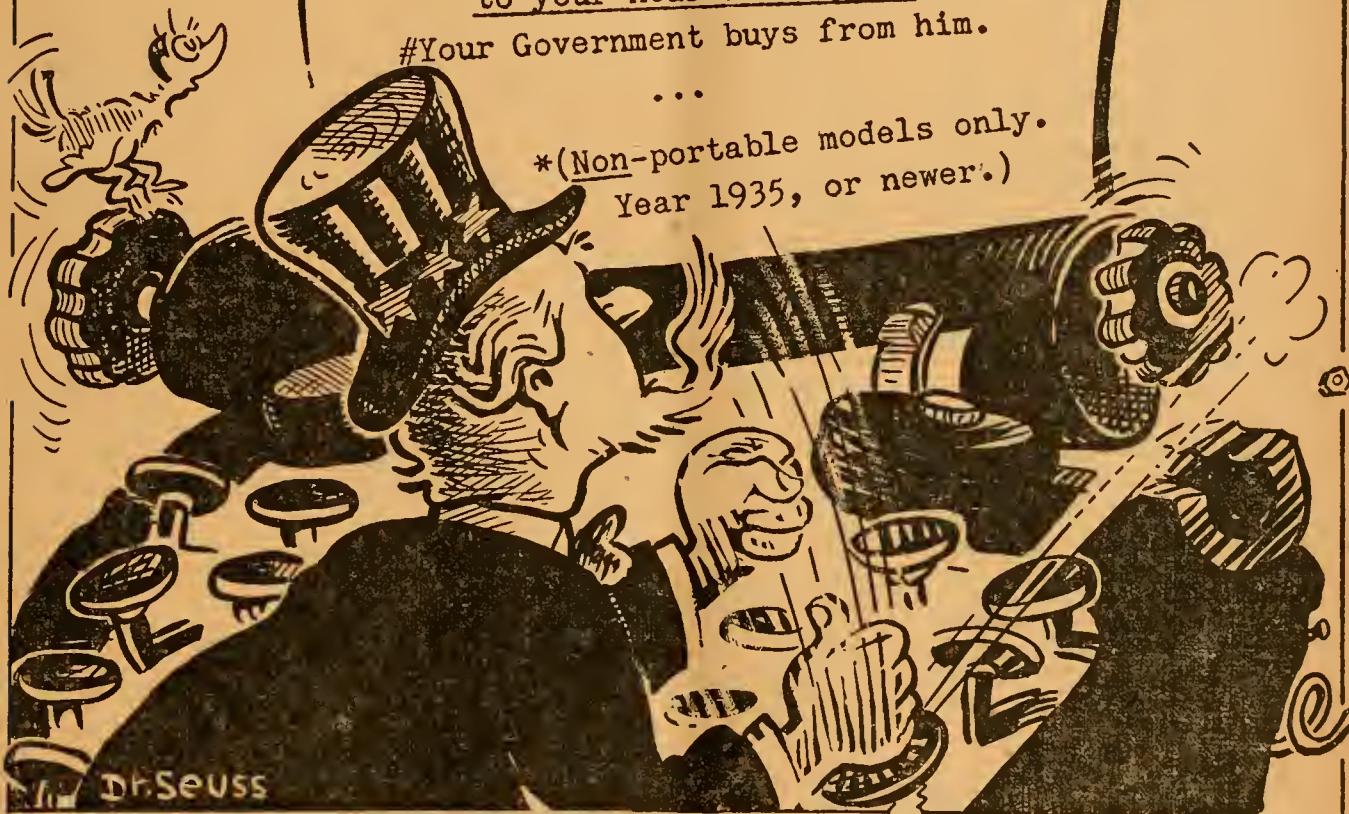
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Sell your machine today  
to your nearest dealer.

#Your Government buys from him.

...

\*(Non-portable models only.  
Year 1935, or newer.)



V-74

## Harris appeals for more typewriters for Army and Navy

William M. Harris, chairman of the office machinery and equipment procurement committee, WPB, July 13 urged the businessmen of the country to respond at once to the request of Donald

M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, that every possible typewriter be made available to the Government for actual use by the Army and Navy.

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## Million pounds of copper and alloys shifted from idle stocks to war in 15 days

One million pounds of copper and copper alloy products in idle, excess and frozen inventories were directed into strategic war production during the first 15 days of the Government copper recovery program, it was revealed July 16 by Ernest A. Tupper, chief of the inventory and requisitioning branch of the War Production Board.

Commenting on the progress of the copper recovery program, Mr. Tupper stated that "by the end of the week, as the result of voluntary sales alone, with WPB acting only as a clearing house, over 2,000,000 pounds of idle and excess inventories of copper will be flowing weekly, directly and indirectly, into the production of munitions, tanks, planes and ships."

### Must step it up fivefold

Mr. Tupper warned, however, that "the acquisition of idle and excess inventories of copper and copper alloys will have to be stepped up fivefold, both by voluntary sales and Government purchase and resale, in order to keep war production assembly lines operating at full capacity."

Explaining the procedures followed by WPB and the Copper Recovery Corporation, Mr. Tupper said:

**First.**—The holders of idle or excess inventories of copper and copper-base alloys report these inventories in detail to WPB. At the same time they indicate whether or not they are willing to accept Government prices for their materials.

**Second.**—WPB then makes every effort to arrange a negotiated sale of material usable in its present form by a war contractor.

**Third.**—If materials do not lend themselves to direct use in war production in their existing form, they may be purchased by the Government and allocated to scrap users. In such cases the Copper Recovery Corporation acts as fiscal agent, and pays Government schedule prices to the owner.

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## Producers can notify suppliers to hold excess orders on books

Manufacturers operating under the production requirements plan can request suppliers to retain orders on the books for future delivery if they are in excess of authorized quarterly purchases.

This was made clear in Interpretation No. 2 to paragraph (d) (1) (iii) of Priorities Regulation No. 11, as amended, issued July 13 by the WPB.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From July 9

\*Through July 15

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Air conditioning machinery and equipment (industrial and commercial refrigeration):					
a. Amended to assure more efficient administration of the order.	L-38 (amend. 3)		7-10-42		
b. High preference ratings for deliveries of materials needed for emergency repairs extended until September 30.	P-126 (amend. 1)		6-30-42	9-30-42	A-1-a to A-8.
Chemicals:					
a. Aniline. Control placed over distribution.	M-184	PD-583, 584	7-13-42		
b. Antimony. Control over antimony, an important pigment base and lead and tin alloy, is revised by an amendment to M-112.	M-112 (as amend. 7-11-42)		7-11-42		
c. Arsenic. Procedure by which users of small amounts of arsenic may place purchase orders simplified. Form PD-490 no longer required by buyers of less than 500 pounds in a quarter.	M-152 (amend. 1)		7-11-42		
Cans made of tinplate or terneplate:					
a. Authorizes the use of tinplate or terneplate cans on hand or in process on July 1 for certain products now omitted from the permitted categories of M-81.	M-81 (as amend. 6-27-42) (amend. 1)		7-9-42		
Copper:					
a. A "Military Exemption List" added to M-9-c to permit manufacture of binoculars and valves for ships after August 1.	M-9-c (as amend. 5-7-42) (amend. 3)		7-10-42		
b. Higher preference ratings for copper mines, copper producers, in South America assigned for maintenance and operating supplies.	P-58 (as amend. 7-14-42)		7-14-42	Until re-voked.	A-1-a, A-1-d
Cotton duck:					
a. Interpretation issued defining "enameling duck."	M-91 (Int. 1)		7-13-42		
Domestic cooking appliances:					
a. Releases all electric ranges in hands of dealers as well as ranges having a factory sales value of \$80 and over in the hands of distributors and manufacturers.	L-23-b (amend. 1)	PD-423	7-16-42		
Elevators:					
a. Rigid contro. over the manufacture and delivery of elevator equipment and certain types of elevators established.	L-89	PD-411 562	7-9-42		
Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor:					
a. Re-issuance of order to codify the original order and amendments.	L-26 (as amend. 7-14-42)	PD-388, 387	7-14-42	11-1-42	
Feminine apparel for outer wear and certain other garments:					
a. Gen. Lim. Od. L-85 amended to consolidate into one order the original and two amendments. Clothes for young boys (sizes 2 through 6) were transferred to L-85 from M-73-a.	L-85 (as amend.)		7-10-42		
Fire protective equipment:					
a. Further restrictions placed on manufacture of protective equipment. New restriction applies to stirrup pumps.	L-30 (as amend. 7-11-42)		7-11-42		
Fuel:					
a. Fuel oil deliveries to consumers in the States of Oregon and Washington returned to normal.	L-56 (amend. 1)		7-11-42		
Heavy power and steam equipment:					
a. Permits contractors to extend preference rating certificates to obtain delivery of heavy power and steam equipment on orders issued to the persons for whom the construction is for.	L-117 (amend 1)		7-10-42		
Incandescent and Fluorescent lamps:					
a. Amended to include Panama Canal in group of agencies given 90-day exemption from restrictions of order regarding use of critical materials in the manufacture of lamp bulbs and tubes.	L-28 (amend 2)		7-10-42		
Industrial power trucks:					
a. Strict control of the production and distribution of industrial power trucks ordered.	L-112	PD-385	7-10-42		
Lumber (construction):					
a. Extends "freeze" order for 30 days, to Aug. 13, 1942.	L-121 (as amend. 7-10-42)		7-10-42		
Metal household furniture:					
a. Manufacturers permitted to assemble until next September, fabricated metal parts they had on hand as of Mar. 20, 1942.	L-62 (amend. 3)		7-11-42		
Metal plastering bases and metal plastering accessories:					
a. Production cut 60 percent for period beginning July 1, for four months.	L-59 (amend. 2)		7-11-42		
Metal signs:					
a. Amended so that provisions under which manufacturers may dispose of frozen inventories of iron and steel conform to Prior. Reg. 13.	L-29 (amend. 2)		7-15-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Petroleum (aromatic solvents): a. Xylol and xylol range aromatic materials brought under control of M-150.	M-150 (amend. 1)	-----	7-11-42	-----	
Portable electric lamps and shades: a. Manufacturers permitted to use up their existing supplies of fabricated metal, metal parts, lamp cords.	L-33 (amend. 3)	-----	7-13-42	-----	
Rubber and products and materials of which rubber is a component: a. Specifications governing the use of rubber in insulated wire and cable to make them applicable to all military uses.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 8)	-----	7-10-42	-----	
Silk waste, silk nolls, and garretted or reclaimed silk fiber: a. Silk may be processed, sold, or delivered only for use by Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.	M-26 (as amend. 7-11-42)	-----	7-11-42	-----	
Sitka spruce logs: a. WPB freezes all sitka spruce logs of grades 1 and 2 in hands of their owners as of July 20, and their processing after that date is prohibited.	M-186	PD-593, 504	7-13-42	-----	
Smelters and refiners (nonferrous): a. Smelters and refiners of 13 nonferrous metals operating under order P-73 need not file PRP applications for third quarter of 1942 but will continue to operate under P-73.	P-73 (as amend. 7-14-42)	-----	7-14-42	-----	
Steel and iron: a. Amended to prohibit manufacture of an additional long list of civilian articles. b. Tin and terco plate which had been in process on May 16 may be used for repairs, regardless of ratings.	M-126 (as amend. 7-13-42) M-21-a (as amend. 7-11-42)	PD-500, 437	7-13-42 7-11-42	-----	
Tools (machine, electrical specifications): a. WPB prohibits production of tools calling for special electrical specifications after July 15.	L-147	-----	7-10-42	-----	
Utilities (maintenance, repair and supplies): a. Utility company may sell materials from excess stocks to any other utility company or war production plants, provided order carries a preference rating of A-5 or higher.	P-46 (amend. 2)	-----	7-8-42	-----	A-5
Wool clothing for men and boys: a. Amended to release control over clothes for young boys (sizes 2 through 6) to L-85.	M-73-a (as amend. 4-27-42) (amend. 2)	-----	7-10-42	-----	

## SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Warwick Laboratories Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.	S-65	Charged with repeated violation of priorities orders. Obtained brass hooks and nickel steel split rivets in violation of P-54. Company manufactured universal joints cover units, and hydraulic brake fluid in excess of its quota, in violation of L-4.	Priority assistance withdrawn, and no allocation of scarce material shall be made to company for period of 3 months.	7-10-42	10-12-42
The Burch Corporation, Crestline, Ohio.	S-67	Charged with misrepresentation when applying for pig iron allocations and the subsequent diversion of substantial quantities of this scarce material.	Enjoins the company for period of 3 months, from processing, melting, or otherwise using any pig iron except to fill orders bearing A-2 preference rating or higher.	7-6-42	10-9-42
Harry Rushton, Denver, Colo.	S-68	Charges that Rushton, with full knowledge of copper orders, used stocks of this material to produce saddle horns, in violation of Cons. Od. M-9-c.	All priority and allocation assistance withdrawn for period of 3 months. Rushton must also submit a schedule of his inventories of copper and copper-base alloys to WPB.	7-10-42	10-13-42

## PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. 3 (Interpretation 1).	Prime contractors to whom preference ratings have been assigned on PD-3A certificates by the Armed Services or other-war agencies are entitled to use the rating within specified limits for operating supplies to replace materials in inventory.	7-14-42
Prior. Reg. 11 (Interpretation 2).	Interpretation 2 to Priorities Reg. 11 makes it clear that manufacturers operating under the Production Requirements Plan can request suppliers to retain orders on the books for future delivery if they are in excess of authorized quarterly purchases.	7-13-42
Prior. Reg. 14	Regulation provides that where the United States Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission are exempted from the restrictions imposed by limitation and conservation orders, the corresponding Canadian agencies are also exempted.	7-8-42

## Original farm equipment order and amendments combined

The WPB July 14 reissued Limitation Order L-26, which regulates production of all types of farm equipment, in order to bring into one document the original order and its four amendments. The amended order expires November 1.

Supplementary orders L-26-a, b, c and d and all amendments to them remain in full force and are not affected by this codification of the original order.

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## War orders for metal shelving may be filled until August 1

Manufacturers of metal shelving are permitted by Amendment No. 4 to Order L-13-a, announced July 16, to fill shelving orders of the Army, Navy, and the Maritime Commission until August 1, provided no new steel is sheared to fill such orders. The previous deadline had been July 15.

No manufacturer may process parts or produce metal shelving except as provided in the amendment or on specific authorization of the Director General for Operations.

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## Christmas wrappings optional

Questions raised by the tobacco industry over the wrapping of cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, and snuff in Christmas packages were answered July 10 by Harley W. Jefferson, chief of the tobacco section, WPB.

Mr. Jefferson said that since there is no shortage of paper for Christmas wrappers, the elimination of Christmas packages by any manufacturer is optional. There is no conservation order restricting paper for such use.

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## No ban on gift boxes

In response to numerous inquiries concerning the use of Christmas and gift boxes, William W. Fitzhugh, chief of the folding and set-up box section, containers branch, WPB, said July 7 that in view of the presently abundant supply of paper board that no restrictions on the manufacture of any type of paper box are contemplated at present, and that the manufacture and use of gift and Christmas boxes are not prohibited.



# RATIONING . . .

## Sugar rationing must continue on same basis to assure fair sharing, OPA says

(See chart on page 1)

America's sweet-tooth, under rationing, is consuming sugar at only slightly less than our rate of production and imports, the Office of Price Administration revealed July 12.

### Must rebuild stocks

The small excess of supply will enable the Nation to bring its carry-over stocks, now considerably below normal, back to a sound level. Then, if there is any remaining excess, additional ration allowances can be distributed to the consumers.

The figures reveal also that the sugar rationing plan is working well throughout the country, and has already prevented a national sugar disaster by bringing sugar consumption within the sharply curtailed limits of our supply. It must be continued on approximately its present basis in order to assure everyone of a fair share of the commodity, OPA said.

Basing its estimates on the figures supplied by the War Production Board, the Department of Agriculture, the Shipping Priorities Committee and upon its own studies, OPA said the Nation, under the present rationing plan, is consuming about 475,000 tons of sugar per month including Lend-Lease and the armed forces, and is being supplied, out of its own crops and all imports at the rate of about 504,523 tons per month. The bulk of this supply is brought to this country in ships from Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean and as long as we are able to maintain the rate of imports of the first half of 1942, our sugar situation, with each consumer on a restricted ration, will be considered basically sound. If warfare cuts down this rate of import to any great extent, for any length of time, or if the 1942 U. S. mainland yield falls short of expectations, then the rationing system will have to be tightened, OPA officials said.

### Added ration for this period

Giving the over-all picture of our sugar situation, under rationing, OPA said visible sugar stocks on hand now are 1,654,000 tons against 1,968,000 tons at this time last year, a decrease of 16 percent. In May and June, however, we imported

about 200,000 tons more than rationing officials had counted on. When the War Production Board recently reported that 3,435,000 short tons of sugar would be available for distribution to civilians between July 1 and December 31 of this year, OPA ordered an extra allotment of sugar to all consumers, totalling 200,000 tons. This distribution to ration bookholders started July 10 and continued to August 22, during which time stamp No. 7 is good for two pounds extra. Industrial and institutional users will get their part of this increase as an addition to their July-August allotment when they file their applications for supplies for the next period.

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## OPA takes steps to make sugar equally available in all sections of the country

Additional machinery to make America's curtailed sugar supply equally available to consumers in all sections of the country was set in motion July 14 by the OPA working in conjunction with the Defense Supplies Corporation.

### Government to absorb extra costs

OPA announced that arrangements have been completed with the Defense Supplies Corporation for Government reimbursement to west coast cane sugar refiners for unusual costs in moving refined cane sugar from their California plants to territories east of Chicago.

Normally, the shipping of this sugar by rail beyond Chicago would not be economically justified without an increase in retail price to pay the additional transportation cost.

OPA announced that the plan was adopted to forestall a sugar shortage in Michigan.

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## MORE TIME TO LICK HITLER

The War Production Drive Committee reduced absences 16 percent in one week in the plants of the Busch-Sulzer Bros.-Diesel Engine Co. in St. Louis. Despite increases in employment, absences have decreased almost weekly.

## Nation's housewives may use "any reasonable amount" of sugar for home canning

Fruit crops ripening in several large sections of the country prompted a statement from the OPA July 13 that the home canning provision of the sugar rationing regulations gives American housewives every opportunity to conserve fresh fruit wherever and whenever available.

### Important to save fruit

The OPA reiterated previous announcements that there is no specific limitation on the amount of sugar which a family may obtain for the purposes of home canning.

Local War Price and Rationing Boards are authorized to permit the use of any reasonable amount of sugar for home canning with the understanding that with each pound of sugar, four quarts of fruit will be canned.

The OPA said it considered the conservation of fruit fully as important as the conservation of sugar.

### "Reasonable amount" explained

The OPA also took the opportunity to explain that in a rationing guide on home canning issued to the local boards, certain figures were cited to indicate what might be considered a reasonable amount of sugar.

The guide cited studies made by the Department of Agriculture and the Consumer Division of OPA which determined that under normal conditions, an average of approximately 6 pounds per capita is used in home canning.

According to the same studies, persons in rural areas consume in an average diet 36 quarts of canned fruit per capita annually. This would mean that based on the proportion of 1 pound of sugar to four finished quarts of fruit, the sugar need would be about 9 pounds.

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## Porter clarifies rent ceiling for Detroit defense area

No change in the present maximum rent ceiling for the Detroit, Mich., defense-rental area is contemplated at this time, Paul A. Porter, deputy administrator of the OPA, announced July 11 in a statement issued concerning a "serious misquotation" of OPA's position regarding the maximum rent ceiling for the Detroit area.

## Ration coupons to control gasoline deliveries in East; 50 percent cut rescinded

Deliveries of gasoline to filling stations and distributors in the East Coast rationing area will be controlled after July 22 on the basis of rationing coupons and the present 50 percent cut in all such deliveries will be rescinded, in accordance with a decision of the WPB announced July 17 by Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

### Curb caused hardship

It has been found that this limitation caused undue hardship in some areas where the influx of defense workers has increased the essential requirements for gasoline, and the WPB has decided that control of deliveries to filling stations on the basis of ration coupons taken in at each station will provide the most satisfactory method of handling the situation.

An amendment to Limitation Order L-70 embodying the Board's decision was to be issued within a few days, to take effect on July 22 when coupon rationing starts.

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## 45,000 electric ranges released for sale to qualified persons

Some 45,000 electric ranges, frozen since May 2, 1942, in the hands of dealers, distributors and manufacturers, were released for sale to the public upon certification as to need by an amendment to Supplementary Limitation Order L-23-b issued July 16 by the Director General for Operations.

The amendment No. 1 releases all electric ranges in the hands of dealers as well as ranges having a factory sales value of \$80 and over in the hands of distributors and manufacturers. Ranges having a factory sales value of less than \$80 in the hands of distributors and manufacturers are not released but must be held for defense housing or war agencies.

### Sale conditions

To qualify for a new electric range, a person must certify to the dealer in writing either:

1. that a new domestic electric range is required to replace one that is worn-out, damaged beyond repair, or destroyed; or
2. that no other cooking equipment is available, that the premises are wired for the installation of a range, and that electric facilities for range operation are installed.

## New rules make sugar rationing easier for both individual and industrial users

Procedure for the prompt replacement of lost, stolen or destroyed war ration books—along with changes in the sugar rationing regulations which will permit manufacturers to make broader use of their sugar allowances—was announced July 11 by OPA.

The new provisions are contained in Amendment No. 5 to Rationing Order No. 3, effective July 11.

### Provision for replacing ration books

The amendment authorizes local war price and rationing boards to issue new books before the end of the 2-month waiting period in deserving cases where the boards are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that books were lost, stolen or destroyed.

The amendment also permits local boards to issue replacement certificates to consumers whose sugar purchase certificates have been lost, stolen or destroyed. The original regulations contained no such provision.

### For dwellers in remote places

The amendment permits such persons as ranchers and sheep herders, who live a long way from the place they buy their sugar, to get as much as 12 pounds as an advance on their regular rations. Formerly the amount was a 4-week supply.

The amendment permits an industrial user of sugar to transfer sugar to a manufacturer without the exchange of stamps or certificates if the manufacturer uses the sugar in processing and returns the product to the original industrial user.

Also, an industrial user entitled to follow this type of procedure may turn his sugar purchase certificate over to the manufacturer with whom he has a "tolling" agreement in order to let him obtain the sugar.

This provision applies, however, only if the industrial user delivered sugar during 1941 for the manufacture of the same product or if the industrial user's means of production have been disrupted temporarily.

### 8 industrial classes

The amendment also sets up eight classes of industrial and institutional uses, and permits the user to decide what he will make of the sugar as long as the product is in the same class as the product for which the allotment originally was made.

Classes set forth in the regulations are as follows:

1. Meals or food services.
2. Bread and bakery products.
3. Cereal products, batters, mixes, desserts and puddings.
4. Ice cream, frozen custards, cheese, frozen eggs, sugared egg yolks, and other dairy products, except condensed milk.
5. Ices, sherbets, bottled beverages, flavoring extracts, syrups and drink mixes.
6. Pickles, mince meat, catsup, chile sauces, salad dressings, soups, tomato sauces, preserves, jams, jellies, fruit butters, glace fruits, fruit nectars and maraschino cherries.
7. Drugs, medicines and insecticides.
8. Confectionery, candy, chocolate, chewing gum and cocoa.

Another change in the regulations is designed to permit sugar wholesalers to make most of their deliveries to retailers in standard shipping packages.

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## Bicycle quotas cut sharply after WPB stops production

A sharp reduction in the already allotted quota of bicycles for rationing in July was announced July 17 by OPA, after issuance of a War Production Board order that puts a further restriction on production.

OPA originally set its quota of bicycles for release in the period between July 9 (the beginning of rationing) and the end of August at 230,000 with 180,000 of that amount allotted among the counties and 20,000 held in State reserves and 30,000 in national reserve for adjustment of emergency demand situations.

The reduction announced July 17 sets the quota for July alone at 25 percent of the amount that previously had been announced as available for July and August together. This puts the current month's total of State quotas at 45,000, with State reserves of 5,000 and national reserve of 7,500. The reductions in State quotas and reserves are on a pro rata basis.

The August quota is withdrawn entirely and a new allotment for that month will be announced later.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## OPA relieves N. Y. retail stores squeezed between milk cost and low ceilings

In order to afford temporary relief to a minor portion of the New York metropolitan area's 26,000 retail food stores which were caught with abnormally low March 1942 ceiling prices for fluid whole milk in glass or paper containers, Price Administrator Henderson on July 15 announced an upward adjustment in these retailers' permissible sales price.

Increases ranging from one-half cent to one cent per quart in their March 1942 ceiling prices set under the general maximum price regulation will be granted to these food stores, depending upon present ceilings. Owing to wholesale milk price increases, effective July 1, the handling margins on milk of these stores either were wiped out entirely or were reduced to approximately one-half cent per quart.

Effective July 16 every store selling a quart of milk in a glass bottle at less than 12 cents was permitted to raise its selling price to that level. Milk in paper containers sold at less than 13 cents per quart was permitted to be raised to that price.

### Producer price went up

The general maximum price regulation covers fluid milk at the retail level. It does not cover milk sold either by farmers to the distributor or by the distributor to the retail stores. Hence, while retailers who passed on their cost savings to customers and who sold milk at very low prices were frozen by the general maximum price regulation with very low ceiling prices, their wholesale suppliers were able to, and on July 1 did, raise their sales prices to stores approximately one-half cent per quart. This wholesale price increase was timed to coincide with a like producer price advance under Federal Milk Order No. 27, governing milk prices to producers on the New York market. This merely brought the farmers' price back to \$3.10 per hundred pounds for Class I milk from the \$2.85 level to which it had declined on a temporary seasonal basis during April, May, and June.

In considering this situation, OPA has studied the advisability of rolling back the wholesale prices of milk distributors as an alternative to making an adjustment at the retail level. It is emphasized

that the adjustment decided upon by the Administrator is temporary only and is subject to revision or cancellation as further investigation may show to be necessary.

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## Retail chain rules changed to permit continuation of uniform-price policies

Procedure by which a chain of retail stores operating with an established uniform-price policy may continue this policy in setting ceiling prices under the general maximum price regulation was announced July 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The procedure is set forth in Amendment No. 12 to the general maximum price regulation, effective July 15, and offers an alternative means for chain stores to determine maximum prices for merchandise in which any of the stores did not deal during March, the base pricing period.

### Old method caused variations

Under the general regulation each store in a chain is a separate seller and must determine its own ceiling prices. If a store did not deal in an article in March, it must determine the maximum price by reference to a similar commodity which it carried in March, or to the same or similar commodity of its most closely competitive store, or by a formula based upon a comparable commodity. This requirement results in wide variations among stores in the chain in ceiling prices on articles which were not carried in March.

Under the new amendment, the management of a chain of retail stores operating with a fixed practice which prevailed in March—of selling at "uniform or substantially uniform" prices for all members of the chain, or for all members in a particular area, may apply to the Retail Trade and Services Division of OPA at Washington for authorization to determine and use uniform maximum prices.

## Sellers caught by abnormally low March prices allowed to adjust ceilings

Storekeepers, wholesalers, and manufacturers who had abnormally low prices throughout March as a result of special merchandising deals or temporary price reductions were given relief July 18 by an amendment to the general maximum price regulation permitting quick adjustment of their ceiling prices.

Issuing Amendment No. 14 to the general regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced that in two circumstances sellers may adjust their own ceiling prices at once to levels prevailing prior to the special sales.

### Provides relief

Specifically, the amendment, effective July 21, provides relief under the following conditions:

1. Any seller, other than a retailer, whose maximum price for a commodity is based on a special deal or other price reduction limited to four months, may raise his maximum to the highest price at which he delivered the commodity during the 30 days immediately preceding the temporary reduction.
2. A retailer whose maximum price for a commodity is reduced as a result of a special deal which his supplier made available to him may raise his maximum to the highest price at which he delivered the commodity during the 30 days immediately preceding the temporary reduction.

A retailer whose temporary reduction was *not* based on a special deal provided by his supplier may apply to OPA under section 18 (a) of the general maximum price regulation for adjustment of his maximum price if his ceiling price is abnormally low in relation to his competitors and causes him substantial hardship.

As a check on action taken by sellers, the amendment requires the seller to report any adjustment made by him within 10 days to OPA.

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## Sales of articles made by blind exempted from GMPR

Sales by nonprofit agencies for the blind of articles manufactured by blind persons are excluded from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 13.



## Henderson warns publishers against illegal delivery plans of some newsprint producers

Newspaper and magazine publishers, particularly those in Atlantic coast and Gulfport areas, were warned by Price Administrator Henderson to resist the pressure from newsprint producers who are attempting to collect higher than ceiling prices through an illegal zone delivery scheme.

Maximum prices for newsprint, based on zones of delivery, were established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 130. Port prices for shipments to certain ports are fixed in the regulation on a basis somewhat lower than those established for shipments to surrounding zones.

Under the delivery scheme reported in complaints to OPA, publishers who have been paying port prices are induced to accept newsprint deliveries in nearby, adjacent or surrounding zones and are charged the higher prices established by the regulation for these zones. In addition, the publisher must arrange and pay for the transportation of the shipment from the zone in which he takes delivery to the zone or port where his plant is located. This practice, in effect, automatically punctures the price ceiling and constitutes an evasion and violation of the regulation by the producers as well as the purchasers who agree to buy under such conditions of sale.

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## Special Government contract price system extended

Special procedural regulation No. 6, which permitted speedy handling of requests made under the general maximum price regulation for adjustment of maximum prices for commodities or services under Government contracts or subcontracts, has been extended to cover similar applications under all other regulations of OPA.

Under the new procedure, which covers also contracts and subcontracts with Lend-Lease governments, a person holding or about to make one of the contracts may ask OPA for adjustment if he thinks the ceilings threaten to impede production. Then he may sell at the price in his application, but if OPA denies his plea he must restore the difference.

Supplementary order No. 9, making this extension, was effective July 16. In most cases the application-form may be filed with OPA regional offices.

## Court liquidation sales freed of ceilings, except on machines and scarce goods

Virtually all liquidation sales made under court order by receivers, trustees in bankruptcy and similar judicial agents were exempted July 15 from Federal price regulation, by the Office of Price Administration.

The exemption is contained in Supplementary Order No. 10, but does not apply to sales of new and second-hand machines and machine tools, farm equipment, or scarce commodities which are subject to Government rationing or allocation.

### Doesn't apply to continuing business

Neither does the exemption apply to sales by a trustee in bankruptcy, receiver, administrator, executor, fiduciary, or other officer of a court engaged in continuing a business under court order, nor to sales by sheriffs, constables, bailiffs or marshals.

"This exemption will free courts of a

heavy administrative burden without resulting in upward pressure on other prices," Price Administrator Henderson said.

Receivers and similar agents ordinarily have no particular knowledge of the business under liquidation, he added, and they frequently would find it impossible to assemble the information as to which articles and lots are under ceiling.

### These commodities still under regulation

Commodities which remain subject to price regulation are as follows:

New or second-hand machine tools; new or second-hand machines and parts having an appraised value of more than \$250; farm equipment; second-hand farm equipment having an appraised value in excess of \$100; and commodities the sale or transfer of which is subject to rationing, allocation or limitation orders, such as rubber tires, sugar, gasoline, household refrigerators, aluminum scrap, copper and the like.

Supplementary Order No. 10 was effective July 20.

## Canners using delivered price get formula

In order to enable vegetable canners who customarily sold their products on a prepaid freight allowed or delivered price basis to continue to sell on this basis, Price Administrator Henderson has provided a price ceiling formula for use by the limited number of operators utilizing these sales practices.

The new pricing formula, contained in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 152, effective July 13, 1942, will not represent either an increase or a decrease in price "straight across the board" to vegetable canners, as compared with the March 1942 levels. As in the case of the original canned vegetable formula, which utilizes an f. o. b. factory price, ceilings will vary with the individual canner, some coming out higher and others lower than the average ceiling price.

The Price Administrator added that the average of canners' maximum prices will not be lifted by permitting canners to continue their custom of selling on a delivered price basis, nor will it tend to exert any upward pressure on March retail or wholesale ceilings.

The new formula may be used only by those canners who sold a particular brand during 1941 on a delivered basis.

## Tentative pricing allowed for machine tool contracts

To speed the war effort, makers of new machine tools have been authorized to enter into contracts and make deliveries at prices above established maximum levels while awaiting formal rulings from OPA on the petitions they must file when they seek increased prices.

This authority was granted in Amendment No. 12, effective as of June 23, 1943, to Revised Price Schedule No. 67.

The new amendment provides that upon the filing of a petition requesting an increase in price, the maker of new machine tools may enter into contracts for and make deliveries of tools at the increased prices requested in the petition without awaiting approval of the petition by OPA. If the petition is denied in whole or in part, however, the contract price must be revised downward.

## Church goods ban relaxed

The prohibition against the use of restricted material in church goods does not apply to silk that was woven or knitted into cloth or other finished products on or before June 13, 1942.



## OPA adds over 1700 cotton products to group with dollars-and-cents ceilings

More than seventeen hundred individual dollars-and-cents ceiling prices, chiefly at manufacturing levels, for terry towels, cotton and cotton mixture blankets, corduroys and other products were established July 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Through Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) OPA continued its program of replacing with specific maximum prices the general pricing formula under the regulation. The cotton fabrics priced are various types of terry cloth towels, wash cloths, bath mats, and toweling; cotton, cotton and 5 percent wool, and cotton, wool and rayon blankets; corduroy fabrics, cottonades, whipcords and a miscellaneous group of "carded-yarn fancies."

### 1,280 terry products

The most important groups covered are terry products, with about 1,280 types, styles and sizes, and blankets and related cloths, with some 350 different descriptions.

The amendment took effect on July 13, 1942, except with respect to blankets, blanketing, and blanket-robe cloth. For those products the new ceilings are effective as of May 4.

Prices supplied July 13 represent the fourth group of such specific ceilings since the Administrator issued Regulation No. 118 last April.

### Formula still applies to others

The original formula still applies to the goods for which no definite prices have been provided.

Dollars-and-cents prices now being supplied are based on detailed reports of sales made during the mid-summer base period received from manufacturers and selling agents. In some instances the weighted average prices, adjusted for cotton content, have been maintained. In others, where prices during the base period for certain fabrics were found by OPA to have been unrepresentative of the general market, further adjustments have been made. In practically all such instances the specific prices resulting are lower than those which prevailed in March and April 1942 before Regulation 118 was issued.

The July 13 amendment also provides for provisional pricing of goods covered by Regulation 118 when destined for a war procurement agency of the Govern-

ment during the interim in which OPA is considering petitions for adjustment.

Under this paragraph, any person who has entered or proposed to enter into a contract with a war procurement agency, or a subcontract under such a contract, and who believes that the applicable maximum price established by Regulation 118 impedes or threatens to impede the production of a commodity which is essential to the war program, may file an application for adjustment of the ceiling. Contracts or subcontracts may then be entered into and deliveries made at the price requested in the application. Final settlement, however, must be made in accordance with the OPA order issued in connection with the application.

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## Amendment unravels snarls in wool pricing

Methods by which ceiling prices may be determined for actual grease wool delivered in the grease wool futures market conducted by the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc., were announced July 16 by OPA.

Amendment No. 6 to Revised Price Schedule No. 58, as amended (Wool and Wool Tops and Yarns) makes clear that no person may tender delivery of actual grease wool on the Exchange against a future selling contract if the selling price of that contract was higher than the maximum price which would be applicable to the sale of the same wool by the same seller on the spot market. It took effect July 20, 1942.

### Wool holder has alternative

Furthermore, provision is made so as to avoid the inequities which could arise if a person accepted tender of actuals on the Exchange at the seller's individual maximum price but which is higher than the acceptor of the wool could dispose of it at his own ceiling determined under the schedule. In such case, the person's maximum for the resale of that wool is either his own ceiling or the price at which he purchased the futures contract against which delivery was made, whichever price is higher.

The ceiling price for grease wool futures under the schedule is 103.5 cents per pound.

## Ceiling prices set on seasonal veneer containers made in West

Seasonal veneer containers produced in those States known to the industry as the "Western area" have been placed under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 160, Seasonal Wooden Agricultural Containers, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 14.

As originally issued this specific maximum price schedule, which became effective June 6, applied to seasonal wooden containers used for agricultural purposes *except* those produced in the so-called Western area.

The extension of the provisions of the regulation to seasonal veneer containers manufactured in the West was contained in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 160, Seasonal Wooden Agricultural Containers. The amendment was effective July 16.

The net result of the amendment, he explained, is to place all seasonal wooden containers not included in the proposed Western Agricultural Container Regulation under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 160. This regulation does not establish specific maximum prices but provides manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers with a formula for determining maximum prices.

Ceiling prices for manufacturers are computed on the basis of a formula which is designed to convert off-season prices of the first three months of 1942 into maximum prices by the device of adding to the 1942 off-season prices the margin of last year's on-season over off-season prices.

The maximum price for wholesalers and retailers is the seller's average cost for this season's containers plus the margin of his last season's average price above his last season's average cost.

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## Reporting requirement lifted on some cotton grey goods

Elimination of the requirement for monthly reports of sales and deliveries of combed grey cotton goods for which ceilings are not established by Revised Price Schedule No. 11 (Fine Cotton Grey Goods) was announced July 17 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The action was taken through Amendment No. 3 in response to a petition for amendment filed by Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.



## Nearly all southern pine lumber goes under ceilings of dollars-and-cents type

Dollars-and-cents maximum prices for those items of lumber produced from shortleaf yellow pine not previously subject to specific ceilings, as well as to lumber produced from longleaf yellow pine, which up to the present has been priced under the general maximum price regulation, were announced July 14 by OPA.

As a result, almost all southern pine lumber production is now subject to specific dollars-and-cents prices. Formulas for determining maximum prices are provided for the relatively few items not covered by specific ceilings.

The extension of dollars and cents maximums for southern pine lumber was accomplished by amending Revised Price Schedule No. 19, which established ceilings for about 75 percent of shortleaf pine production, and reissuing it as Maximum Price Regulation No. 19, Southern Pine Lumber. The new regulation became effective July 18, 1942.

### Refers only to shipments from mill

In common with the other regulations dealing with lumber, the reissued regulation establishes maximum prices only for shipments which originate at a mill as set forth in the regulation.

As regards shortleaf yellow pine lumber, the schedule contains specific prices for that 25 percent of total production not covered by Price Schedule No. 19 as originally issued, Price Administrator Henderson explained. The prices for these items, which constitute an annual production of about 2,000,000,000 board feet, have been established at the October 1-15, 1941 level.

The maximum prices for longleaf yellow pine lumber are set by the schedule at the March 1942 level, or the same base period of the general maximum price regulation under which they previously were priced.

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## OPA offers to free pool cars in trade for more suitable ones

Release of automobiles from the Government reserve pool in exchange for others of lower price or greater passenger capacity is provided for in Amendment No. 9 to the new passenger automobile rationing regulations, issued July 16 by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. (Effective date July 16.)

## Some military and other special fabrics removed from finished piece goods rule

Several groups of fabrics and certain classes of sellers are exempted from Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods) under the terms of Amendment No. 6 to this order, announced July 14 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendment transfers a specified list of fabrics produced under military specifications to Regulation 157 (Textiles, Apparel and Related Items for Military Purposes) while other groups of fabrics and sellers are removed from Regulation 127 and placed under the general maximum price regulation.

### Other changes in pricing methods

Also provided are an adjustment of the "division factor" used in establishing ceilings on jacquard fabrics, a change in the method by which an independent converter determines his basic grey goods costs, a means whereby producers of fabrics used in high priced dresses may petition for an adjustment of ceiling prices, and a premium for the sale of cut lengths of piece goods.

The amendment became effective July 14.

### Goods for the Armed Services

The Administrator has found that it is in the interest of the war effort to subject certain finished fabrics to Regulation 157 which is specifically designed to accomplish price regulation of certain military supplies with the least possible interruption of or interference with their flow to the Armed Services. The present amendment effects this transfer from Regulation 127 for the following 14 types of finished piece goods made to the specifications listed below:

1. 8.2 combed uniform twill (P. Q. D. No. 33-A).
2. Bleached and shrunk twill (27 T 25).
3. Shrunk khaki suiting (Marine Corps Specification Nov. 22, 1937).
4. 6 oz. combed twill (P. Q. D. No. 95).
5. Wind resistant cloth (P. Q. D. No. 1).
13. Black lining twill (27 L 6).
7. Mosquito netting (P. Q. D. No. 17-A).
8. Balloon cloth (27 C 13 INT).
9. Balloon cloth (6-39-G).
10. Airplane cloth (AN-CCC-C-399).
11. Marine shirting (Marine Corps Specification April 18, 1934, Revised to March 10, 1942).
12. Rubberized fabric (M 54).
13. Black lining twill (27 L 6).
14. Balloon cloth substitute (Specifications described in invitation Neg. 336).

These goods became subject to Regulation 157 on July 15, 1942.

### Exemptions of fabrics

Four types of fabrics are exempted from Regulation 127 and placed under the general maximum price regulation. OPA investigation has disclosed that the pricing formula

provided by the regulation is inapplicable and that the quantity produced and marketed is too small to permit operations to continue under the terms of the order.

The following types are affected, within certain limits:

Ecclesiastical fabrics; metallic fabrics; loom-finished fabrics; woven or printed decorative pattern fabrics, composed in an amount of 75 percent or more by weight of synthetic yarn which pattern fabrics are sold exclusively to necktie manufacturers.

### Exemptions of sellers

The following classes of sellers are exempted from the operation of Regulation 127:

- (1) Furrier suppliers, engaged in supplying to persons who manufacture, alter and repair fur coats and jackets, the lining material and other supplies required by such persons.
- (2) Custom shirtmakers' supply houses, a small group of merchandising establishments engaged in supplying custom shirtmakers with the materials necessary to their operation.
- (3) Women's shoe fabrics suppliers.
- (4) Tailor trimming stores which supply finished piece goods in cut lengths of specified yardage and other supplies to tailors engaged in the production of individually ordered items of apparel or in their repair and alteration.
- (5) Dressmakers' supply houses.
- (6) Milliners' supply houses.

### Must register first

In exempting these sellers and placing them under the general maximum price regulation, the Administrator found that the costs of operation of these establishments are such that the regulation does not permit continued operation under its provisions. Registration is required before the exemption becomes effective.

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## OPA corrects wording of decorative fabrics ceiling

The method by which a person other than a manufacturer of woven decorative fabrics establishes his ceiling price under Maximum Price Regulation No. 39 was clarified through Amendment No. 1 which corrects an inadvertent error in the regulation.

### In seller's price list

For the sale by such a person, chiefly a converter or jobber, the maximum price is corrected to read "105 percent of the price quoted for the same pattern of the same construction in the seller's price list in effect on November 10, 1941, to a purchaser of the same general class."

As originally issued this section (b) (1) of appendix B referred to the "same construction in the manufacturer's price list."

The amendment took effect July 16.



## OPA takes steps to speed output of aircraft spruce and fir

Two measures to encourage a maximum output of aircraft spruce logs and aircraft fir—highly specialized products now used both in combat and in training plane production—were taken July 11 by Price Administrator Henderson.

By an amendment (No. 2) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 26, Douglas Fir and Other West Coast Lumber, the Administrator provided that:

1. Existing contracts for the delivery of aircraft fir to Lend-Lease purchasers and to the Military Services are not subject to the maximum prices established for aircraft fir in Maximum Price Regulation No. 26 and delivery may be made at contract prices.

2. For the 60 day period July 10, 1942, to September 10, 1942, sellers of aircraft fir may enter into contracts for delivery of the product at prices higher than the established maximum and deliveries may be made at these prices pending action by OPA on the seller's application to charge higher than ceiling prices. Applications for authority to exceed the maximum prices in contracts are to be filed with the Washington office of OPA in accordance with Procedural Regulation 6.

The second measure announced July 11 amends Maximum Price Regulation No. 161—West Coast logs, to permit the use of full ceiling prices for Sitka spruce logs, source of aircraft spruce lumber, regardless of the point of delivery. Under the price regulation for these logs ceiling prices were subject in some cases to a deduction of transportation costs to the waters of Puget Sound, Columbia River, or Grays Harbor.

Mr. Henderson stated that the waiving of this provision will encourage the delivery of spruce from parts of Oregon and other sections where there are reserves of spruce.

The amendment (No. 1) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 161 was effective July 10.

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## New wallboards priced for Buffalo company

The National Gypsum Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of gypsum board and fiber insulation board, has been provided with a formula for establishing maximum prices for certain new wallboards which will be used in constructing exterior and interior walls and buildings for the United States Army, the OPA announced July 11.

The pricing formula, which covers several commodities, is contained in Order No. 26 under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation.

## REALTORS CAN'T COLLECT RENTS OVER CEILINGS

A restraining order enjoining Baldwin Bros., Erie, Pa., realtors, from collecting rents in excess of the legally established ceilings for the Erie defense-rental area and otherwise violating the provisions of rent regulations was secured July 13 in Pittsburgh, Pa., by the OPA in the court room of Judge F. P. Shoonmaker of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

It was the first action of its kind to be brought under OPA rent regulations.

In the complaint, OPA attorneys charged that Baldwin Bros., operators of about 1,000 housing units in the city of Erie and Erie County, demanded rent payments ranging from \$3 to \$5 above the maximums charged on March 1, 1942, the date set for legal rent ceilings in the Erie district.

In asking for an order preventing violations in any respect, OPA attorneys forestalled possible legal action, allowable under Pennsylvania law, which permits landlords to levy on furniture for back rents.

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## Room registration postponed for 75 defense-rental areas

Registration by landlords of rooms in hotels and rooming houses in the 75 Defense-Rental Areas now under Federal regulations has been postponed, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 14.

The registration was scheduled to begin about July 15. Delay in printing the necessary forms caused the postponement.

It is expected that the forms will be ready in time to complete the registration by August 15, the expiration date of the period stipulated at the time the regulation for hotels and rooming houses was issued.

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## Henry Hart named OPA associate general counsel

Appointment of Henry M. Hart, Jr., as associate general counsel of the OPA was announced July 11 by David Ginsburg, general counsel.

Mr. Hart will correlate the activities of the legal division's four price sections: food and apparel, general products, industrial materials, equipment, and fuel, and retail trades and services.

## Maximum prices set on composition ventilating product

A schedule of maximum prices for a new composition duct material for use in ventilating systems, which will replace vitally needed metals, has been established, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 14. The new product will be used for conducting air in heating and cooling systems.

The composition duct product was developed by the Chrysler Airtemp Sales Corporation and, being an entirely new product, has been priced under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation. The suggested list of prices and discounts for the product, as submitted by the Chrysler Airtemp Sales Corporation, has been tentatively approved as the maximum prices by the OPA, Mr. Henderson stated. As is the case in most products priced under Section 3 (b), for which there is no satisfactory production experience and price history, the maximum prices are approved subject to revision when complete cost of production figures are available.

The establishment of these maximum prices was contained in Order No. 30, Maximum Prices Authorized Under Section 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation. The schedules became effective July 14.

Complete listing of the maximum prices for the new product has not been included in the order, it was explained, but prices will be available at all regional and field offices of the OPA.

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## Top price set on fluorspar crude ore

The Navajo Fluorspar Mines, of Grants, N. Mex., has been granted authority by the OPA to sell fluorspar crude ore having a 70 percent  $\text{CaF}_2$  content on a dry basis at a maximum price of \$10.00 per net ton, f. o. b. Grants, N. Mex.

Maximum prices could not be established for the company's production of this grade of fluorspar ore under § 1376.1 (a) (1) and (2) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 126 (Fluorspar) as neither the company nor any other producer in its area previously shipped crude fluorspar ore to eastern processing mills.

The establishment of a ceiling price for this particular grade of ore produced by the Navajo Fluorspar Mines was contained in Order No. 4 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 126. The order was effective July 15.



## Substitute paint brush given maximum price

A maximum price for a paint applicator designed to meet the shortage of bristle paint brushes has been authorized by the OPA.

Since neither the applicator, which consists of a thin metal cylinder 6" long and  $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter, with an appropriate handle and a removable sleeve over the cylinder, nor a comparable product were sold in March 1942, the manufacturer, the Glidden Company of Cleveland, Ohio, applied for the determination of a maximum price under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation.

### At manufacturing level

The maximum prices suggested by the company were 85 cents per applicator and sleeve and 40 cents for a replacement sleeve in sales to dealers. As these prices are in line with those for the nearest comparable products sold in March, they were approved by the OPA in Order No. 27 under the general maximum price regulation. The order was effective July 13.

These prices are at the manufacturing level only, and wholesale and retail maximums must be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (a) of the general regulation.

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## Top price set on firm's new model oil range

The maximum price at which the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co., Milwaukee, Wis., may sell its new Model E-596 oil range is established at \$27.22 f. o. b. factory by Order No. 9 under Revised Price Schedule No. 64 (Domestic Cooking and Heating Stoves) issued July 11 by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The maximum price is subject to discounts, allowances and terms no less favorable than those in effect for the sales of Model D-595, formerly in the company's line and the model most comparable to the new range.

The chief difference between the new model and D-595 is a modernization of appearance. Other improvements in oven linings and the method of raising the burners have been included.

Unit cost for the two models show that the maximum price for the new model is based on a lower percentage mark-up over cost than in the case of the top price established by the schedule for Model D-595. In dollars and cents figures, the prices for both models are the same.

The order became effective July 13.

## OPEN-PRICING ON CHRISTMAS CARDS

A price regulation which will establish a method by which manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of Christmas greeting cards will be able to compute their maximum prices for this type of merchandise will be issued in advance of the fall retail selling season, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 15.

The Administrator also announced that manufacturers and wholesalers may set tentative prices for greeting cards pending the issuance of the regulation. In all purchases, where such tentative prices are set, however, the purchasers must be clearly notified that the prices are tentative and as such may be reduced if found to be in excess of those established by the regulation when it is issued.

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## Textile order 157 effective July 1, says Henderson

There has been no postponement in the July 1, 1942, effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 (Sales and Fabrication of Textiles, Apparel and Related Items for Military Purposes) Price Administrator Henderson stated July 13 in order to correct an apparent widespread misunderstanding in the trade that the effective date of the regulation had been delayed until July 15.

No postponement is contemplated at the present time, according to the Administrator. Furthermore, the order continues to remain in effect with respect to the commodities covered.

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## Sales of industrial diamonds subject to GMPR

Sales and deliveries of industrial diamonds are subject to the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 14.

A clarifying amendment specifically excluding industrial diamonds from the category of "precious stones" which are exempt from the regulation, became effective July 14.

The new measure is titled Amendment No. 13 to the general maximum price regulation.

## Premiums cut on small lot sales of green coffee

Premiums on small lot sales of green coffee—25 bags or less—have been reduced to 3 percent of the maximum selling price, as compared with the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent figure allowed previously, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 14.

Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 50 (Green Coffee), affecting this and several other changes in coffee merchandising practices, became effective July 18.

The original  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent premium was higher than the additional cost of marketing small lot sales. The OPA purposely made this premium attractive at that time in order to afford the importer incentive pricewise to keep small roasters supplied.

However, now, under WPB Order M-63, equitable distribution of coffee by importers and jobbers must be made to all classes of buyers. This adequately protects the small roaster.

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## Top price set on sale of 148 ice chests by Maryland firm

The maximum price for the sale of 148 ice chests by the Miller Metal Products Company, Baltimore, Md., to the Farm Security Administration is established at \$15.00 per unit f. o. b. McAllen, Tex., in Order No. 25 under Section 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, issued July 11 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The approved price is the one which the company bid to FSA. The chests, which are to be used ultimately by itinerant farm workers, will be manufactured at a loss by the company. The bid price reflects a much lower mark-up over direct costs than in the case of other products dealt in by the company during March 1942.

The order became effective July 13.

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## Perkins succeeds Macy in paper products branch

Donald H. Wallace, director of the industrial manufacturing price division of the OPA, July 15 announced the appointment of James A. Perkins of Philadelphia as price executive of the paper and paper products branch.

Mr. Perkins succeeds Robert M. Macy.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## 75 percent return load limit for trucks canceled, other revisions pending

A revision of General Order ODT No. 3, governing over-the-road operations of motortrucks by common carriers, was issued July 14 by ODT Director Eastman.

The revised order, establishing a more flexible standard for conservation of such transport equipment, takes effect August 1.

### Load provisions modified

The ODT announced at the same time that a provision of the original order requiring trucks to be loaded to at least 75 percent of capacity on return trips has been canceled. Similar provisions in General Orders ODT 4 and 5, governing operation of trucks by contract and private carriers in over-the-road service, also have been canceled. Revisions of these orders are to be issued shortly, the ODT announced.

Under General Order 3, as revised, all trucks affected by the order must carry a capacity load over a "considerable portion" of the trip out or the trip back.

Trucks may be operated by common carriers with less than a capacity load or empty over a portion of the trip out or back only if, after exercising "due diligence" as defined by the order, the owner or driver is unable to comply with the requirements of the order.

The exercise of "due diligence" will include checking with Joint Information Offices being established in various cities pursuant to General Order No. 13 or checking with other carriers individually, in the event there is no such service available, in an effort to obtain a load.

These steps may be taken by the owner of a truck or his driver or other representative. In the event no load is obtained for a truck for a contemplated trip, the owner or his representative must make an effort to lease the truck to another carrier capable of using it in a manner that would be in accordance with the objectives of the order.

### Must not exceed 40 miles an hour

Only when all efforts to obtain a load and to lease a truck to another carrier have failed, may a truck be operated empty or partially loaded over a part of the outgoing or incoming trip.

Another major revision limits trucks operated by common carriers in over-

the-road service to a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour as a means of saving tires and prolonging the life of engines and running parts.

As in the original order, the capacity of a truck is to be determined by the load-carrying ability of the tires, less the weight of the truck. The rated load-carrying ability of all types of truck tires, as well as passenger car tires used on trucks, is set forth in an appendix.

Loading requirements do not apply to trucks transporting high explosives, trucks operated under the direction of the armed forces of the Federal or State governments, trucks engaged exclusively in the transportation of repair or service men and their equipment and supplies, trucks operated exclusively in the maintenance of public utilities, trucks operated in emergencies exclusively for the protection or preservation of life, health or public safety, and trucks engaged in sanitation services.

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## ODT takes further steps to put bus services on wartime basis

Two more special orders and an amendment to a previous special order have been issued by the ODT in its program for Nation-wide conservation of intercity bus equipment.

Special Order ODT B-7 affects bus service between Philadelphia, Pa., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., and between Philadelphia and Salisbury, Md. Special Order ODT No. B-8 affects service between New York City and points in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, N. Y.

Companies affected by Order B-7 are the Short Line, Inc., of Pennsylvania; Red Star Motor Coaches, Inc., and Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc. Those affected by Order B-8 are Royal Cadillac Service, Inc., and Crescent Express Lines, Inc.

Each order requires the companies affected to honor each other's tickets, stagger schedules and, wherever practicable, to eliminate duplicate depot facilities and ticket agencies.

The new orders and the amendment to Order B-5 took effect July 15.

## Fleet cars must apply for fleet gasoline rations, says OPA

Fleet passenger automobiles or motorcycles registering for gas rations under the new coupon plan must apply for fleet rations, OPA officials said July 14.

### Not entitled to basic ration

Any vehicle is considered to be part of a fleet, OPA officials explained, if it is one of four or more vehicles of the same general type (passenger automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, buses, etc.) owned or leased by, and operated by, the same person and used principally in connection with the same occupation.

Under the gasoline rationing regulations no basic ration may be issued for use in a fleet passenger automobile or motorcycle since the basic "A" ration book provides for 1,080 miles of non-occupational driving a year. Fleet vehicles are not entitled to any nonoccupational mileage.

### Get "B" or "C" books

The fact that a salesman, for example, is permitted to make personal use of a company owned fleet car does not warrant issuance of a basic ration, OPA explained.

An application for a fleet passenger automobile or motorcycle ration may cover one or more vehicles, and may be made by an agent. Boards will issue fleet rations through "B" or "C" books, or both.

For ordinary occupational use a fleet car is eligible for a "B" book, which as a fleet ration will provide a maximum of 470 miles a month. By varying the expiration date the Board may make the "B" book last for a longer period for vehicles requiring less than the maximum ration.

To be eligible for "C" books, fleet vehicles must show need in excess of 470 miles a month and also belong to the preferred mileage group of users.

Any basic "A" rations erroneously obtained for use with fleet vehicles should be surrendered to a local Board, OPA said. This may be done at the time application is made for a fleet ration.

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## APPOINTMENTS

ODT Director Eastman, July 11, announced the appointment of A. R. Mahaney, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to succeed the late Arch George Warren as assistant director of the division of traffic movement in charge of the section of traffic channels.

Also announced was the appointment of Fred L. Yeater, of St. Louis, Mo., as chief of the traffic flow unit.

## ODT reports rapid gains in conservation by car pooling and better traffic control

The war transportation program sponsored by the ODT for the conservation of tires and more efficient use of public transit facilities is making rapid progress, according to a report to ODT Director Eastman.

### Most States active

The report was made by Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads and chairman of the highway traffic advisory committee to the War Department, which assumed responsibility for national direction of the program at Mr. Eastman's request.

War transportation programs have been instituted or are in the process of being organized in all States as a result of Mr. Eastman's request to the Governors and to the mayors and other chief executives of all cities, towns and boroughs of 10,000 persons or more, Mr. MacDonald said.

Among the first States to complete organization of war transportation programs, the report disclosed, were California, Indiana, Michigan, and New York.

More than 500 State and local war transportation administrators had been appointed by July 1, Mr. MacDonald reported.

The ODT-inspired war transportation program includes three principal steps—group riding in private automobiles, staggering of hours, and improvement in local traffic regulations.

Staggered hours already have been instituted to varying extents, in 43 cities, and surveys preparatory to staggering hours are in progress in 42 others, Mr. MacDonald reported.

Industry-promoted group riding programs also are producing results, the report added. Cars driven to and from the Glenn Martin airplane plant near Baltimore, Md., are now carrying an average of 4.3 persons, as compared with 2.6 persons per car before the first of the year. In Rhode Island, the report stated, cars are carrying an average of approximately 3 workers.

### Some committees have legal status

Several of the State war transportation committees have been given legal status by their State legislatures, and appropriations to finance their work. Two ordinances have been passed in Kansas City, one giving legal status to the local administrator and the other authorizing group riding.

## Industrial alcohol reported moving quickly to new smokeless powder, synthetic rubber plants

The transportation system set up in recent months to feed industrial alcohol in unprecedented quantities to newly-built smokeless powder and synthetic rubber plants is functioning smoothly and efficiently, the ODT reported July 15.

### Comprehensive plan worked out

The tremendous wartime increase in the Nation's output of industrial alcohol, brought about through expansion of industrial alcohol plants and conversion of the whiskey distilling industry to industrial alcohol production, made it necessary to work out, virtually from the ground up, a comprehensive plan for the movement of raw materials and finished alcohol by tank truck and railroad tank car.

The program called for transportation of large quantities of blackstrap molasses from Gulf ports and grain from the West to industrial alcohol plants on the eastern seaboard and in the Middlewest, for the movement of "high wines"—140 to 160 proof alcohol made in whiskey distilleries—to industrial alcohol plants for rectifying into 190 proof, and for the shipment of the finished alcohol to smokeless powder and synthetic rubber plants.

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## Complete inventory to be made of drive-yourself auto rentals

The ODT was informed July 11 that the American Driveyourself Association, representing about 200 of the 500-odd drive-yourself companies now operating in the United States, has completed plans for a survey of the facilities and operating conditions of the entire automobile rental industry.

This constitutes the first attempt to make a complete inventory of the equipment of the drive-yourself business, and is in line with ODT's policy of obtaining a close check on vehicles being operated for public use.

The car renters are being asked to list all tires, inner tubes, and spares in their possession, together with the approximate operating mileage remaining in the tires.

The survey will start nationally on July 15, and will continue until July 31.

## Tank trucks exempt from ODT 6 until August 1

Tank trucks will continue to be exempt from provisions of General Order ODT No. 6, governing operations of trucks used in local delivery service, until August 1, the ODT announced July 14.

The exemption is contained in General Permit ODT No. 6-6.

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## Eastman appeals to travelers to limit bags carried

So serious has the baggage problem on railroad passenger trains become that ODT Director Eastman July 15 appealed to travelers to limit themselves to one bag wherever possible.

## LOCAL APPEAL BOARDS NAMED

Appointment of two more local appeal boards in connection with the commercial-vehicle rationing program of the ODT was announced July 11.

Fourteen boards now have been appointed, leaving only three yet to be named. The local boards will pass on appeals from decisions of local allocation officers of the division of motor transport, ODT, previously handled by the special Washington Appeal Board.

Boards announced July 11 and the areas they will serve are:

*District No. 9*—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn.

*District No. 16*—Northern California and Nevada; headquarters at San Francisco, Calif.



## Landing and discovery of the saboteurs:

# Coast Guard tells how lone man saw Nazis on beach in fog and dark, heard engines at sea, and pretended to take a bribe

The United States Coast Guard on July 15 made public the details of the story of John C. Cullen, the 21-year-old seaman, second class, who discovered the Nazi saboteurs landed on the beach at Amagansett, L. I., and sounded the alarm that led to their eventual capture.

These details come from official files of the Coast Guard. The information was assembled before the start of the present trial of the saboteurs and hence does not violate the rule of secrecy imposed by Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, president of the special military commission conducting the trial.

### Sighted three while on patrol

Cullen's story disclosed the youth at one time feared he was about to be hypnotized by a saboteur. It also disclosed that the Nazis, in giving him the bribe he pretended to accept, short-changed him \$40.

On the night of the landing, Cullen left his station at midnight for the 6-mile east patrol. The weather was thick, visibility poor. He had covered only 300 yards when he saw three men. One of them was in civilian clothes and the other two were in bathing suits. The man who was dressed was on the shore. The other two were in water up to their knees.

Cullen called out, "What's the trouble?"

Nobody answered. The man on shore started toward Cullen.

Cullen called again, "Who are you?"

There was no answer. The man kept advancing.

### "A couple of fishermen"

Cullen reached to his hip pocket for a flashlight. The foremost man saw the motion, and, apparently thinking the coast guardsman was reaching for a gun, cried out, "Wait a minute. Are you coast guard?"

Cullen answered, "Yes. Who are you?"

"A couple of fishermen from Southampton who have run aground."

"Come up to the station and wait for daybreak."

Cullen recalled later that the weather seemed to get worse and the fog closed in.

The spokesman snapped, "Wait a minute—you don't know what's going on. How old are you? Have you a father and

mother? I wouldn't want to have to kill you."

One of the men in a bathing suit came up through the fog, dragging a bag. He started to speak in German.

Cullen spoke up. "What's in the bag? Clams?"

Cullen knew there were no clams for miles around.

The man in civilian clothes said, "Yes; that's right."

Cullen's pretended gullibility appeared to influence him. In a friendly voice he said, "Why don't you forget the whole thing? Here is some money. One hundred dollars."

Cullen said, "I don't want it."

The man took some more bills out of his wallet. "Then take three hundred dollars."

Cullen thought fast. He answered, "O. K."

As Cullen explained to his superiors later, he said he was afraid he might be hypnotized. The stranger insisted. Cullen braced himself and looked directly at the man. Nothing happened, to Cullen's relief. As he looked at him, the stranger kept repeating, "Would you recognize me if you saw me again? When Cullen finally said "No," the man appeared satisfied.

Cullen started away and as soon as he was enveloped in the fog he raced to the Coast Guard station and told Carl Ross Jenette, B. M. 2c, who was officer in charge, what had happened. Jenette telephoned the alarm to his superiors, reaching Warrant Officer Oden and Warren Barnes, C. B. M.

### Saw boat, prepared to repel invaders

Meanwhile, Jenette had gathered three other men and armed them all and Cullen with 30-caliber rifles. They hurried to the spot on the beach but they could find no trace of the landing.

Jenette posted Cullen and two other men on guard and, with the fourth, started to explore the dunes.

Within 15 minutes after he had received the alarm, Barnes was on the scene to take charge. As he arrived at the spot, he saw, through a rift in the fog, a long, thin object, about 70 feet long, about 150 feet offshore. Cullen is reported to have heard the noise of pow-



erful Diesel engines just offshore. Barnes, fearing a landing, distributed his men behind sand dunes with orders to resist invasion. But fog swallowed up the ship and the noise died away.

At this point, a seaman summoned Cullen back to the station, where he gave a more detailed report to Oden, who was in charge of the Amagansett station and several others. As soon as he could, Cullen started back to the landing spot. On the way, he encountered Jenette's searching party. They saw a light on a distant dune, but when they got there they could find nothing in the dark.

### German clothing unearthed

They returned to the search of the dunes. At this time they heard the chugging of engines again. As Barnes said, "It started with a roar and then became a steady Diesel throb. The boat went in an easterly direction."

As dawn broke, Cullen and Barnes found some cigarettes of German manufacture half-buried in the sand. The cigarettes were in silver paper in a cardboard box. About the same time Seaman Brooks discovered a furrow in the sand caused by a dragging object. The searchers followed it to a spot in the sand that seemed wetter than others, as freshly disturbed sand looks.

Coast guards poked a stick into the wet spot and felt something hard. They dug and in a few minutes came upon four cases, two heavy and one light. The heavy one weighed about 70 pounds.

Barnes, meanwhile, had found another wet spot and had dug up some German clothing.

At the station, a seaman opened one of the tins with a can opener and found a large number of pen and pencil sets. A larger box was filled with loose powder and glass tubes—which they concluded were material for incendiary bombs.

F. B. I. men under J. Edgar Hoover took up the chase from there.



V-68-7/20

Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-70-7/20

Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-69-7/20

Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-71-7/20

Drawn for Office of War Information.



## Smaller War Plants Corp. "sympathetic" though not a relief agency, says Holland

Following the first meeting of directors of the newly constituted Smaller War Plants Corporation, Chairman Lou E. Holland July 17 issued a statement, excerpts from which follow:

About all I can say at this stage is that we know we have been handed one of the toughest assignments in the War Production Board, and we intend to move deliberately and with caution.

It may well be pointed out right here at the beginning that the act which set up the Smaller War Plants Corporation uses the following language: "to mobilize aggressively the productive capacity of all small business concerns, and to determine the means by which such concerns can be most efficiently and effectively utilized to augment war production." If we are a first aid outfit, we are primarily to aid war production, and intend to do that by using the productive capacity of small business concerns.

Further, the act says we are to do certain things "with a view to insuring that small business concerns will be most efficiently and effectively utilized in the production of articles, equipment, supplies and materials for war and essential civilian purposes."

These two paragraphs might be summarized by saying that we are to fit Small Business into the stringent war economy wherever we can, if it will aid in the general war effort. It is quite clear that we are, as Mr. Nelson has repeatedly stated, not a relief agency.

But this is not to say that we are not wholly sympathetic to the problems and the plight of Small Business. We are;

and we believe we shall find ways to spread war work more extensively into the field of Small Business.

For a long time other units of the War Production Board, as well as the procurement agencies of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission have been working along these lines and I think we have to find out what has been done to date before we can begin to build a program that will be genuinely helpful.

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### War Information sets up office in London

The office of War Information on July 16 announced the establishment of a London office. The move is in conformity with a provision of the executive order setting up the OWI which states that OWI "shall maintain liaison with the information agencies of the United Nations for the purpose of relating the Government's informational programs and facilities to those of such nations."

Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Director of the OWI, James P. Warburg, Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch, and Murry Brophy, chief of the Bureau of Communications Facilities of the Overseas Branch, were to go to London in the near future to set up the office.

It was suggested during debate in the House of Commons on July 7 that the United States establish an information bureau in London to keep the British people better informed about America.

## WAR EFFORT INDICES

### MANPOWER

National labor force, June.....	56,100,000
Unemployed, June.....	2,800,000
Nonagricultural workers, May.....	41,201,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	**15
Farm employment, July 1, 1942.....	12,009,000
Percent decrease since June 1940.....	**1

### FINANCE

	In millions of dollars)
Authorized program June 1940—	
July 15, 1942.....	*212,162
Airplanes.....	46,665
Ordnance.....	45,725
Miscellaneous munitions.....	32,446
Naval ships.....	18,018
Industrial facilities.....	17,066
Posts, depots, etc.....	15,948
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	14,345
Merchant ships.....	8,494
Stockpile, food exports.....	4,851
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	7,212

Total expenditures, June 1940—July 15, 1942.....	*37,015
--	---------

### June 1940—May 1942

Authorized program.....	104,673
Contracts and other commitments.....	117,900
Expenditures.....	30,642
Sales of War Bonds—	
Cumulative May 1941—July 15, 1942.....	7,093
July 1—15, 1942.....	436

### PLANT EXPANSION

#### June 1940 to latest reporting date

Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,793 projects, May 31.....	13,058
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,227 projects, May 31....	2,738

### EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

		Percent increase from June 1940
Manufacturing industries—		
May:		
Average weekly earnings.....	\$37.40	45.0
Average hours worked per week.....	42.8	13.8
Average hourly earnings.....	83.1¢	23.7
Cost of living (1935-39=100):		
May 1942.....	116.0	15.4
June 2, 1942.....	115.9	15.3

\*Preliminary.

\*\*Adjusted for seasonal variations.

## OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, *Liaison Officer*

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas Dort, *Director*.

BOARD OF WAR COMMUNICATIONS: James Lawrence Fly, *Chairman*.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD: Wm. H. Davis, *Chairman*.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Dr. Vannevar Bush, *Director*.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: James M. Landia, *Director*.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS: Nelson Rockefeller, *Coordinator*.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES: Paul V. McNutt, *Director*.

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OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, *Administrator*.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY: Dillon S. Myer, *Director*.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION: Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. (Retired), *Administrator*.

### WAR PRODUCTION BOARD:

Donald M. Nelson, *Chairman*.

Henry L. Stimson.

Frank W. Knox.

Jesse H. Jones.

William S. Knudsen.

Sidney Hillman.

Leon Henderson.

Henry A. Wallace.

Harry L. Hopkins.

### WAR PRODUCTION BOARD ORGANIZATION:

Donald M. Nelson, *Chairman*.  
Executive Secretary, G. Lyle Belsley.

William L. Batt, *Vice Chairman*.

James S. Knowlson, *Vice Chairman*.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF OPERATIONS: Amory Houghton.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION: Lou E. Holland, *Deputy Chairman*.

LABOR PRODUCTION DIVISION: Wendell Lund, *Director*.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson, *Director*.

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE: James S. Knowlson, *Chairman*.

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 28, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 30

## Take this news soberly, Nelson warns: Munitions production tripled in 7 months

A special war production report designed to tell the American people how they are getting on with the job of out-producing the Axis was issued July 26 by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. It covers the first 6 months of 1942.

While the report shows considerable progress in important items, Mr. Nelson said that "too much boasting" about progress in war production is "altogether

premature" and that the biggest part of the job is still ahead.

"Naturally our production increases each month," he said. "It is hard to report progress without appearing optimistic. But I want to emphasize again and again that the picture is in no sense one that provides a basis for undue optimism."

Highlights of the report:

(Continued on page 8)

## RECORD SHIPBUILDING FAILS TO KEEP PACE WITH SINKINGS; CARGOES TO BE FOR WAR ONLY

Ship losses, mounting to their highest level of the war in the seven days ended July 12, forced the War Shipping Administration last week to "accelerate" its policy of limiting space to cargoes "essential to prosecution of the war."

### Steel for ships curtailed

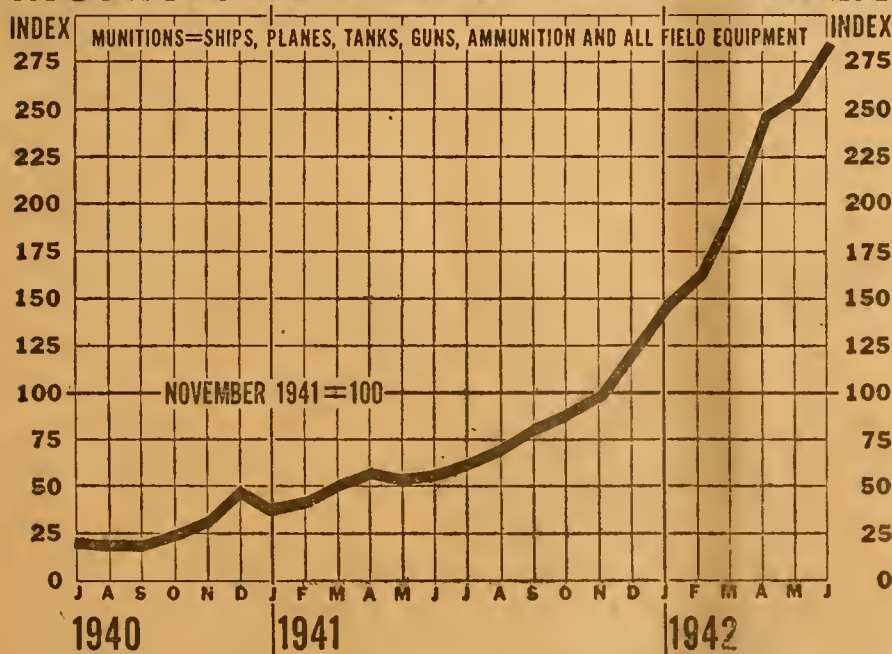
The urgent shipping problem got attention in other quarters also:

The Maritime Commission reaffirmed its decision to cancel contracts with the Higgins Corporation of New Orleans for 200 Liberty ships. The original statement on the cancellation pointed out that other war needs had curtailed the Commission's quota of steel, but asserted the announced program of new ships for 1942 and 1943 would be met. The steel will be used to build more ships in existing yards instead of to construct new yards.

While some shipbuilders began to advocate conversion of their yards to construct fleets of giant cargo planes, WPB Chairman Nelson received a secret report from his cargo plane committee and warned against over-optimism about immediate building of new types. He is studying such proposals, however. WPB announced that the present cargo plane program is considerable and is growing rapidly.

(Details on page 9)

## MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX





## Review of the Week

The United States produced in June almost three times as much munitions as in November, War Production Board Chairman Nelson revealed last week. His special report showed large increases in output of all the several classes of arms, but he warned the Nation against "undue optimism" over these proportional gains. "When an economy is converted from peace to war," he observed, "production for war purposes inevitably goes up."

Mr. Nelson's sober attitude was justified by the announcement of the War Shipping Administration that the record shipbuilding of the past few months has not kept pace with United Nation's losses (sinkings set a new mark of their own in the week ended July 12). Only cargoes "essential to the prosecution of the war" are to travel from now on.

### New shipyards vs. ships now

The WPB chairman laid stress on coming shortages of materials. As applied to the vital ship program, this problem showed itself last week in the action of the Maritime Commission. The Commission reaffirmed its decision to cancel contracts for 200 Liberty vessels from a yard yet to be built, explaining that: other military needs had curtailed its quota of steel; therefore it must route the available metal to existing yards to build ships, instead of using steel to build new yards. However, the Commission said the announced goals would be met through the speedier methods being used.

At the same time Chairman Nelson studied the report of his committee on cargo planes, and said the question of fleets of huge flying boats was not being overlooked (some shipbuilders were urging that their yards be converted to make planes like the Martin Mars). While Mr. Nelson warned against expecting too much in the way of immediate construction of any new types of aerial carriers, WPB pointed out that the present cargo-plane program is considerable and is growing rapidly.

Meanwhile WPB committed itself to another step along the path from piece-

meal to over-all treatment of wartime production. With materials already going under control of the production requirements plan, WPB now will mobilize plant facilities by concentrating a number of civilian industries in "nucleus" factories instead of applying limitations to companies here, there, and everywhere. In this way it will be possible to increase the efficiency of the industries for both their peacetime and their wartime products.

Civilians felt the pinch of wartime dislocations last week as meat became temporarily hard to get in parts of the country. Lend-Lease and military buying from packers in a slack period had created an extraordinary competition for livestock; prices to packers had gone up; small companies supplying civilians were caught between these costs and the OPA maximum prices for their sales; and meat began to disappear from those communities with low price ceilings. The Department of Agriculture lowered the price on its Lend-Lease purchases to relieve the domestic situation, and offered a plan to help keep packers in business when they face losses.

### War on high rents goes on

Price Administrator Henderson carried the war on excessive rents to 18 more areas, in which charges will go under control of rent directors August 1. OPA began a country-wide campaign to stop profiteering in the sale of beverages to soldiers near camps; protected the public with a new kind of regulation setting standards for soap; and engaged in these further activities:

Set ceiling prices on book matches; fruit cake; Maine sardines sold to distributors; New Zealand pickled sheepskins; paperboard products; wrapping and bag papers; ferromanganese briquettes, and nickel anodes. Revised the Southern hardwood lumber regulation. Changed the pricing of fats and oils and rolled back prices of inedible fats and tallows to take the "squeeze" off soap manufacturers. Assured legal price levels for peanut growers. Extended easier price-adjustment methods to coal dealers.

WPB also continued to clean up details: Simplified hand tools to save metal; took control of used silk hosiery, long staple cotton, cotton linters and hull fiber, and balata (balata used to be in golf balls and tennis shoes, now is needed for self-sealing gas tanks); tightened restrictions on leather and rubber; ordered a country-wide inventory of new commercial motor vehicles.

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## Casualties of U. S. armed forces total 44,143 to date

Total casualties of United States armed forces from the outbreak of hostilities to date are 44,143, the Office of War Information announced July 21.

This total includes killed, wounded, and missing of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and the Philippine Scouts. It does not include the heavy casualties of the Philippine Commonwealth Army which thus far are not accurately known.

### Many in missing category

The bulk of Army casualties fall into the category of missing and since most of these were at Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines, and in Java, they are believed to be prisoners of war. No definite report as to their status, however, has been received from the International Red Cross. Only 20 of the Army personnel reported as missing have officially been reported prisoners of war. The Navy reports a total of 1,022 officially confirmed prisoners of war, 301 Navy personnel and 721 Marines. No Coast Guardsmen are prisoners. The Army reports that of 1,413 wounded, at least 475 have fully recovered and returned to duty.

Here are tabulations of casualties to date:

U. S. Army—Killed, 902; wounded, 1,413; missing, 17,452. Philippine Scouts—killed, 479; wounded, 754; and missing, 11,000.

U. S. Navy—Killed, 3,420; wounded, 1,051; and missing, 7,672.

Prisoners of War—Navy: Officers, 52; enlisted men, 249. Marine Corps: Officers, 40; enlisted men, 681; Coast Guard: None.

**PRODUCTION CHART** on page 1 will be ready in the form of prints and two-column mats for reproduction within a week. Publishers may address Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

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## On the Home Front

Last week brought important news from the armed forces, from the field of transportation and from the vital field of materials and supply, which served to underline the grim, hard task before us all. The Office of War Information released the total casualties suffered by our armed forces since hostilities broke out.

These casualties shame the pettiness of those who complain of restrictions on our normal lives at home. Here at home our one concern must be to see that every bit of material we can spare goes to make weapons for our troops, and that there are enough trains, trucks, and ships to take these weapons where they are needed.

### Three main jobs

This great task may be subdivided into three main jobs—the job of supplying materials for our factories, the job of production, and the job of transportation. Last week we made progress in each.

The War Production Board last week moved once more to assist the flow of critical war materials to those points in our industry system where they are most needed. WPB has so changed the priority system that from now on it will know the supply and requirement situation in such detail that the most important needs of our fighting men may be met as they develop.

### Production booms

Production itself booms along to record heights. From the great steel centers of the Eastern industrial triangle, from the Middle West, and from the Pacific coast, labor-management committees send in production reports which a few short months ago would have seemed unbelievable.

This pace will win the war, too, but it cannot be maintained unless we keep scrap iron and steel flowing back to the mills. An indication of how much scrap iron and steel we need was WPB's statement last week that it would require more than 750,000 freight car loads of scrap to keep our steel furnaces going at capacity this year. And that much of this load must be moved by trucks to rail points. WPB Chairman Nelson has asked State and local governments to lend trucks and manpower to salvage committees to help get this scrap to the railroads. Some steel mills are operating with less than a week's supply of scrap metal in reserve.

Salvage is one way of saving materials for war and another is restricting the unnecessary use of war materials in civilian products. Last week brought further curbs: (1) WPB ordered all hand tools simplified to save iron and steel and other materials and decreed that after the end of August alloy steel may not be

### REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

Requests have been received for permission to reprint "On the Home Front" in whole or in part. This column, like all other material in Victory, may be reprinted without special permission. If excerpts are used, the editors ask only that they be taken in such a way that their original meaning is preserved.

used in any shovels except those used in mining. (2) WPB decreed that sole leather of military quality and weight may now be used only in shoe or repair leather bought for military purposes. (3) WPB issued more drastic restrictions on the use of rubber for a long list of civilian products, including rubber footwear and a variety of farming and industrial equipment. (4) WPB announced that a way had been found to make powder bags and other military articles out of used silk hosiery and prohibited—with minor exceptions—sale of used silk hosiery in the hands of dealers. (5) WPB also prohibited the use of copper in building construction.

The transportation problem grows steadily more serious as the wheels of war industry turn faster and faster.

The Office of Defense Transportation is pressing a drive to have local transit companies reduce the number of stops on bus and trolley routes, so that schedules may be maintained with fewer vehicles. This releases bus and trolleys for the necessary transportation of war workers.

The rubber situation is as critical as ever, and from now on only trucks performing services necessary to the war effort or to public health and safety are entitled to recapped or new tires.

### No loopholes for eastern autoists

Under the new coupon system of gasoline rationing in the East, there are no loopholes for the auto driver whose driving is not necessary driving. This is a fortunate thing, for although the railroads are setting new records in the

amount of petroleum products hauled by tank car, and although a new pipe line is being built from the Texas oil fields, the over-all scarcity of petroleum products in the rationed area is more alarming than ever.

### Need fuel oil more than gasoline

The reason for this seeming paradox is that we need fuel oil in the East even more than we do gasoline—fuel oil to keep war industries and power plants running, fuel oil to heat those Eastern homes which cannot convert their furnaces to coal.

Coal, of course, will be an important factor in solution of the East Coast fuel problem. War Production Drive headquarters now is enlisting labor and management in 300 Pennsylvania anthracite mines in a campaign to produce more coal—coal to keep Eastern factories and barracks and cantonments—and homes—warm next winter.

The OPA continues to get tough with unpatriotic people who try to evade the ceiling over prices set in order to prevent a runaway cost of living. And OPA continues to protect the honest merchant against injustice.

OPA has started a Nation-wide drive to end profiteering in the sale of beer and soft drinks to members of the Armed Services. OPA is going to stop this practice "by civil suits and where necessary by criminal action." No bottled drink may be sold at a price higher than the establishment selling it charged last March. OPA price ceiling regulations have been amended to help storekeepers, wholesalers and manufacturers whose prices were unusually low last March because of special merchandising deals or temporary reductions. And OPA announced that residential rents will be cut back and stabilized in 18 more rental areas varying in size from Key West, Fla., to Milwaukee, Wis.

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# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## OPA revamps fat pricing, rolls back cost of tallow to take squeeze off soap makers

In the most sweeping revision of the fats and oils price structure yet made, Price Administrator Henderson on July 20 took four steps to facilitate orderly and normal marketing of imported vegetable oils, tallows and greases, marine animal oils, and for adjustments in contracts with the United States, or any agency thereof.

### Doesn't affect consumer level

This establishment of "dollars and cents" ceilings will not affect the consumer level on fats and oils. OPA's four steps moved as follows:

- (1) Fixed specific maximum prices on 19 different imported vegetable oils.
- (2) Adjusted price differentials between various grades of tallow and greases; then "rolled back" these newly adjusted prices on inedible tallow and greases about one cent per pound in order to relieve the raw material squeeze on soap manufacturers, who previously had voluntarily cut their soap prices.
- (3) Set "dollars and cents" maximum prices on six different marine animal oils and one processed marine animal oil.
- (4) In order not to impede the war program, made provisions for adjustments in maximums established by Revised Price Schedule No. 53, where contracts with the United States, or any agency thereof, or a subcontract under such contract, are involved. Sellers may make deliveries while the adjustment application is under consideration. However, final settlement of such Government transactions must be made in accordance with the order issued by OPA on each such application.

These changes, made in Amendment No. 6 to Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils), are effective July 25, 1942, except the tallow provisions, which become effective on August 1, 1942.

### DETAILS OF CEILINGS

Previously, imported vegetable oils—on which "dollars and cents" maximum prices now are set—were covered by the Schedule at the individual seller's top price as of October 1, 1941, or 111 percent of his November 26, 1941, price.

Maximum prices for the sale of nine of the imported vegetable oils are set at the highest representative prices at which each of these oils sold under revised Price Schedule No. 53, according to figures collected by OPA. Therefore, these ceiling prices represent the highest representative actual "dollars and cents" prices which most sellers of these oils computed their ceiling prices to be under the freeze technique employed in the schedule.

### List of oils affected

Vegetable oils with ceilings figured on this basis include coconut oil, castor oil, murumuru oil, palm oil, perilla oil, commercial oiticica oil, teased oil, tung (Chinawood) oil, and ucuhuba crude vegetable tallow.

Condensed oiticica oil price ceiling is established on the basis of its normal differential under commercial oiticica oil.

Price ceilings on babassu, pataua, and tucum oils were set on a basis of 111 percent of sales prices made during a period prior to November 26, 1941.

### Marine lubricant now from Argentina

Rapeseed oil, formerly imported from Japan, is of prime importance to the war effort because of its unique qualities for use in marine engines with reciprocating type engines. It is available now from the Argentine. Because of higher procurement costs, maximum price on rapeseed oil is set at 11.50 cents per pound, in bulk, cost, insurance and freight paid New York.

Ceilings were set on cohune, ouricuri, andiroba, palm kernel, sunflower seeds, and sesame oils, based on the maximum price of the oil with which they are closest in quality and used interchangeably.

Maximum edible tallow prices are set at the highest representative price at which it sold under the schedule, according to OPA figures collected. Thus, this represents the top representative actual "dollars and cents" price which most sellers of such tallow computed their ceiling to be under the freeze technique employed in the schedule.

Ceiling prices on inedible tallows and

greases, calculated on the base price dates—October 1, 1941, or 111 percent of the November 26, 1941, level—did not always reflect normal grade differentials. Adjustment was made to restore normal grade differentials of inedible tallows and greases. A roll-back of one cent per pound was made on the basis of this adjustment. Thus, the inedible tallow ceiling now will be 8½ cents per pound for Prime Packers grade, basis Chicago.

To prevent unfair practices, tallow and grease prices are established on an f. o. b. basis. This has not been the case usually in the past and proper adjustment has been made for this factor in setting these prices.

### Sea animal products

Ceiling prices on six marine animal oils and one processed marine animal oil—No. 1 crude whale, No. 1 crude sperm, crude menhaden, crude sardine, No. 1 seal, and crude herring oil and the processed hydrogenated sardine oil—were set on the basis of 111 percent of sales made on or about November 26, 1941, or on the basis of maximum price of the oil with which they are closest in quality and used interchangeably.

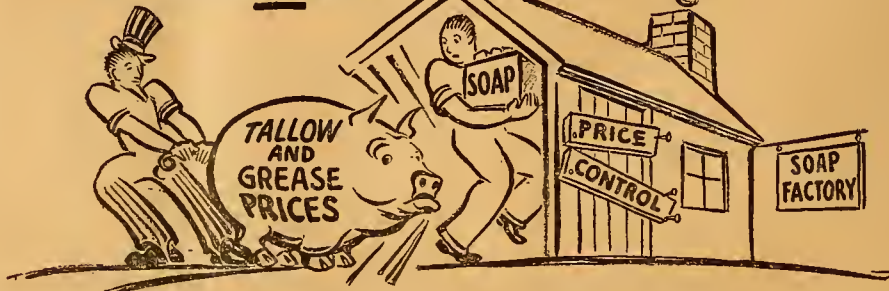
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## OPA sets soap standards

American consumers July 17 were given a guarantee by Price Administrator Henderson that the \$500,000,000 they will spend this year on soap will buy at least as much as it does at present and that the quality will not be debased.

In the first OPA regulation dealing exclusively with size and quality of a commodity, the Price Administrator set the types of soap now being sold in different parts of the country as minimum standards for the manufacturers. All forms of household soaps are covered—toilet, laundry, flake, chip and granule—and no reduction in the size of cake or package, or deterioration in the quality, or "serviceability," can be made.

Now, I've got to do something about this side



This is VICTORY'S version of a system OPA generally calls "rolling back the price of raw materials to take off the squeeze." Price control on the soap manufacturers is by voluntary agreement.

## OPA, Agriculture tackle local shortages of-meat; Wickard cuts Lend-Lease prices to give civilian supplies better chance

OPA and the Department of Agriculture wrestled last week with local beef and pork shortages caused by wartime demands and price dislocations in a slack season, and Agriculture Secretary Wickard came up with an answer:

1. Beginning with this week's purchases, the maximum prices the Agricultural Marketing Administration will pay for most meat products being purchased for Lend-Lease account will be revised downward below the ceilings set by OPA for these purchases.

2. In connection with the same purchases, adjustments in price differentials in different areas will be made to bring prices more nearly in line with the actual cost to packers in different areas.

3. Plans are being formulated whereby packers facing the necessity of suspending operations may continue to operate by entering into a processing agreement with the Department of Agriculture whereby the greater part of their output will be taken for Government account.

### OPA appeals for normal distribution

At the same time, OPA asked packers to distribute meat on the customary basis, instead of shipping to cities with the highest price ceilings. Price Administrator Henderson also urged growers to market their livestock as soon as possible,

pointing out that at the moment prices of beef are more than 110 percent of parity and prices of hogs are 121 percent of parity.

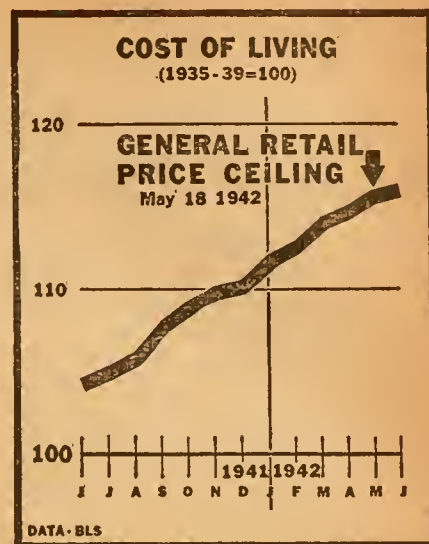
Boxed between these raw material prices and the domestic-sale ceilings on meat products are packers who supply United States civilians, especially the small independents who do not have Lend-Lease contracts. The scaling down of prices for Lend-Lease meat products gives these civilian suppliers more of a break in competition for meat on the hoof.

Both Mr. Henderson and Secretary Wickard emphasized that the local shortages are temporary, with a heavy run of cattle and hogs expected in the fall. But the Price Administrator said the condition probably would last 4 to 6 weeks anyway.

The Agriculture Department's program very likely will mean reduced purchases for Lend-Lease during the next few weeks, Secretary Wickard said. "We have been supplying substantial quantities of meat to the United Nations and must continue to do so. However, shipments for a brief period ahead can be reduced somewhat, thus making a larger quantity available for domestic consumption."

An excerpt from the Agriculture Department release explaining the meat program follows:

Meat products prepared for Lend-



Lease shipment differ from those sold in the domestic trade in selection, cure, processing, and packaging. The overall price ceilings established by the OPA for the domestic trade were not applicable therefore to Lend-Lease purchases and it was necessary to establish separate ceilings. Now, however, the Department believes it will be possible to operate below these ceilings.

The Secretary pointed out that this action will largely remove any advantages that packers who are filling Government orders for essential Lend-Lease requirements may have had over those whose business is wholly in the domestic market.

Reductions of \$1 per hundred pounds (Chicago basis) were announced for canned luncheon meat, canned chopped ham, canned sliced bacon, cured Wiltshire sides, and all cured or salted pork cuts; and reductions of 25 cents per hundred pounds (Chicago basis) on most other canned meat and on pork loins.

### Area differentials

In adjusting the area differentials, maximum prices were established to be paid at packing points in the Chicago area. This base zone includes all packing centers in Illinois and Indiana, Milwaukee and Madison, Wis., cities in other States which are on the boundaries of Illinois and Indiana, and cities in some other areas. Prices to be paid at locations in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic States and in the Pacific Coast States, where the differential in the past has been approximately 50 cents a hundred pounds higher than in this base zone, will now be 75 cents per hundred above the base zone price.

### OPA looks at the record

## LOW CONTROL=HIGH PRICE

Commodity group	Percent under control on Apr. 18, 1942	Percent price increase Aug. 1939-Apr. 1942
Metals and metal products.....	92	11
House furnishing goods.....	89	20
Fuel and lighting materials.....	79	7
Miscellaneous.....	63	23
Lumber and building materials.....	50	23
Textile products.....	39	44
Hides and leather products.....	32	29
Foods.....	27	47
Chemicals and allied products.....	25	31
Farm products.....	3	71

A CHART depicting the effect of price control in limiting price advances in various groups of commodities from August 1939 to April 1942 was released July 21 by the Office of Price Administration. Figures in the table above are those used in the OPA chart.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## 10 percent cut in steel ingot plans recommended by branch to save materials

A steel ingot capacity for the United States of 98,279,970 tons by mid-1943 was recommended July 24 by the WPB iron and steel branch.

This is 9,710,000 tons more than the 88,569,970-tons present rated capacity of the industry and represents a 10 percent reduction from the 10,762,000 tons originally approved following the authorization of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board on September 30, 1941.

The recommendation was made in a review of the iron and steel expansion program prepared by W. A. Hauck, head of the steel planning unit of the branch. The review was made by the branch and by representatives of the Army-Navy

Munitions Board following the order of WPB Chairman Nelson that all expansion programs be carefully reviewed to save as much critical material as possible.

Completion of the recommended program will present this picture of the Nation's steel-making capacity in net tons:

	Dec. 31, 1941	June 30, 1943
Pig iron.....	59,406,410	70,351,410
Ingot.....		
Electric.....	3,741,310	5,759,310
Bessemer.....	6,721,400	6,721,400
Open hearth.....	78,107,260	85,799,260
Total ingots.....	88,569,970	98,279,970

## 500 giant trucks authorized for vital industries, export

The WPB July 24 cleared the way for the manufacture of not more than 500 giant "Off-the-Highway" trucks for use by mining and other essential industries and for export. Production of the automotive giants was stopped May 31 by the WPB.

The July 24 order, Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary General Limitation Order L-1-E, provides that the industry may manufacture between July 1 and December 31, 1942, a maximum of 500 of the trucks for essential civilian and indirect military requirements. The order specifies, however, that quantities and types any firm may manufacture within that allotment must be authorized by the Director General for Operations.

Materials for manufacture of the vehicle will be made available through PRP certificates.

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## MAHOGANY STOCKS

Amendment No. 1 to the Mahogany and Philippine Mahogany Order (M-122) permitting dealers to replenish stocks of war-use grades which have been delivered for purposes specified by the order was announced July 23 by the Director General for Operations.

## New motors will be saved for war, vital civilian needs

The electric motor and control section of the general industrial equipment branch announced July 24 that henceforth new motors will be released only for the most important war and civilian requirements. Other applicants for new motors will have to adapt used equipment to their needs. In general, large motors of any kind—used or new—are not available for other than war or essential civilian purposes.

### Asked to simplify types, designs

At the same time, in a broad move to conserve materials, production capacity, and manpower in the electrical goods manufacturing industry, the electric motor and control section announced that it is requesting producers to undertake a voluntary simplification program covering types and designs of motors. "Overloading" of present equipment beyond its rated capacity will be an integral part of this program.

In order to have a complete file showing all available used motors in the country, the WPB has asked that owners of motors adapted for commercial purposes communicate with the conservation division, used-equipment section, giving all relevant information.

## Zinc for slugs, car tokens, and over 100 other articles forbidden after September 1

State governments using metal mill "coins" to collect sales taxes and street car companies using tokens cannot make them out of zinc after September 1, the Director General for Operations decreed July 24. Zinc is in common use for this purpose.

Slugs and tokens are one of more than a hundred articles in the manufacture of which zinc cannot be used under the terms of Order M-11-b, issued July 24.

Articles on the prohibited List A of the order are largely die castings, such as andirons, book ends, costume jewelry, household and kitchen appliances; office supplies, smokers' supplies and toys.

The order provides that until September 1, not more than 50 percent of the average monthly weight of zinc used in 1941 in the manufacture of any article on List A may be consumed for that purpose. All processing must be completed by September 1.

Users of zinc for the manufacture of articles not on List A are limited, by calendar quarters, to 75 percent in the case of prime western grade and 50 percent for all other grades, of the amount used for the same article in the corresponding quarter of 1941. Army, Navy and other governmental contracts, use to comply with safety regulations, chemical and corrosion prevention, and use in research laboratories are excepted.

Appeals from the order must be made on the general appeals form, PD-500, and filed at the regional office of the War Production Board for the district in which the appealing plant is located.

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## USED STOCKINGS FROZEN TO GET SILK FOR WAR

All used silk hosiery in the hands of dealers, with minor exceptions, is frozen by a WPB order, M-182, issued July 20.

The exception is used silk hosiery which is repaired for resale as second-hand hosiery.

For the present no campaign for collecting old stockings from the general public is contemplated.

Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of the textile, clothing, and leather branch, said experiments were conducted for about a year to find a way to make war products entirely from discarded stocking silk and only recently have these experiments proved successful.

## WPB to concentrate civilian industries in fewer plants, clear others for war, relieve labor strain in congested areas

Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced July 23 that the War Production Board has approved the principle of concentration of industry as a means of alleviating the strain placed on the civilian economy by the war effort. In approving this principle, the board also approved certain broad policies governing the way in which concentration will be made effective.

### Old uniform cuts less efficient

Heretofore, Mr. Nelson pointed out, the necessary limitation of output of civilian industries has been attained for the most part through orders which impose uniform percentage reductions on all firms. These orders, which could be drafted and applied quickly, were necessary as a first step, have resulted in large savings of critical materials and have facilitated conversion to war production.

The war program has now reached a stage, however, in which the imposition of straight percentage cuts on all firms does not provide for the most effective use of the Nation's resources. Consequently, Mr. Nelson said, the board has decided that wherever possible a policy of selective limitation be applied, with essential civilian production concentrated in certain plants and regions.

### Conditions for concentration

In adopting this policy, the board held that there is a strong prima facie case for concentrating the production of civilian goods wherever one or more of the following conditions are found in a civilian industry:

1. Some or all firms in the industry are needed for war production and can be converted to such production.
2. Permitted civilian production is so restricted that economic operation of all firms in the industry is not possible.
3. A significant part of the production is continuing in areas where there are bottlenecks in labor, transport, power or warehouse facilities.

It is the belief of the board that one or more of these conditions applies to a very large part of civilian industry, and it was agreed that a study should be made at once of the effect upon industry of the

curtailment and limitation orders thus far issued.

### Small plants most likely to continue

No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down, Mr. Nelson said, to govern the selection of "nucleus plants"—i. e., plants which will be allowed to continue operation at or near capacity. In general, however, he said, the following criteria

## WPB MEN IN LONDON TO STUDY BRITISH METHODS

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced July 27 that two WPB representatives have arrived in London at the invitation of the British government to make an intensive 2-week study of British concentration of industry.

will guide WPB officials in such selections:

1. As a rule, though not invariably, small plants will be kept in civilian production, and large plants, which are usually better equipped to handle war contracts, will be required to suspend civilian production.
2. Civilian production should be suspended in areas where labor is urgently needed in war plants, and nucleus status should be given wherever possible to plants in areas where there is still a surplus of labor—as, for example, in New York City, and in many rural communities.
3. Nucleus firms should be selected so that cross-hauling is eliminated wherever possible and the drain on transportation facilities is reduced.
4. Production should be suspended or restricted in regions where the power supply is, or is likely to become, inadequate.
5. As a general rule, nucleus plants should not be located in areas where warehouse accommodations are short.

### Seek to avoid post-war monopoly

Mr. Nelson said the board fully realizes that concentration of civilian production raises many difficult problems—compensation to closed-down firms, maintenance of trade marks, rearrange-

ment of distributive channels, and so on. But while these are of great importance to the individual firms involved, he said, from the standpoint of war production they are secondary to the need for determining the degree of curtailment, concentrating production and converting nonnucleus firms to war work. In working out concentration plans, he said, the board feels that these principles should be applied:

1. Concentration plans should not foster post-war domination of an industry by one or a few companies. In other words, a plan which will make possible the re-entry of the largest number of firms into the industry after the war should be given preference, so long as it is consistent with efficient prosecution of the war.

2. Wherever possible, concentration plans should be accompanied by standardization and simplification of the product.

3. Concentration programs should be drafted for limited periods—with one year, probably, as a maximum—and should be flexible enough so that they can be revised if circumstances change.

4. A concentration program for any industry should be coordinated with any program which the Office of Price Administration may work out for concentration of the distributive channels of that industry.

5. Where compensation is provided for firms closed down, it should be paid by the firms which continue operations and should be limited to the duration of the concentration program. This would presumably include either an agency scheme, under which nucleus firms produce at cost for closed-down firms which retain their sales organization, or a pooling scheme which concentrates both production and distribution in the nucleus firms.

### Stove industry was first

Concentration of civilian production has been under study by the War Production Board for several months. On April 21 the Board instructed the Division of Civilian Supply and the Division of Industry Operations to conduct joint inquiries into the matter. Studies of the concentration of production in England and Germany have been made by these two groups and by the Labor-Production Division; programs for concentration of production in a number of industries have been prepared, and an order has been issued concentrating production in the stove manufacturing industry.



## Munitions production triples in 7 months

(Continued from page 1)

1. Munitions production in June (planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, and all campaign equipment) was almost three times as large as in November—the month before Pearl Harbor.

2. In the first 6 months of 1942, the volume of such war munitions production was one-and-a-half times as large as during the 12 months of 1941.

3. Production of aircraft in the first 6 months of 1942 exceeded production during all of last year.

4. Merchant ship tonnage delivered in the first 6 months of this year was 133 percent greater than during all of last year. While total deliveries for the first 6 months were not up to expectations, deliveries in May and June were ahead of those months' schedules; future deliveries will depend upon availability of steel plates, propulsion machinery and ways.

5. The number of antiaircraft guns produced in the first 6 months of this year was about three-and-a-half times as large as all of last year. Output, however, must still be increased greatly to overcome earlier lagging.

6. Many more tanks were built in the first 6 months of this year than during all of last year.

7. Production of machine tools, presses, and other metal-working machinery for the first 6 months of 1942 was valued at \$649,800,000, an advance of 98 percent over the like period of 1941, or 77 percent of all last year's production.

8. Serious difficulties can be expected in the supply of a number of raw materials.

9. A great expansion in salvage operations must be effected with the cooperation of the American public to offset shortages in materials for munitions.

### Remember, increase was inevitable

"Production is going well on the whole—in some categories very well; in others, it is lagging somewhat," Mr. Nelson said. "But remember this—when an economy is converted from peace to war, production for war purposes inevitably goes up.

"Industry, labor, and Government are generally doing a good job of production, but too much boasting about production progress is altogether premature. *The biggest part of the job is still ahead.* Serious raw material shortages are looming up ahead; many bottlenecks are

being broken, but some new ones are forming.

Detail of the report follow:

### OVER-ALL PRODUCTION

In the 7 months since Pearl Harbor, munitions production has increased almost three times. In the first 6 months of 1942 the volume of munitions was one-and-a-half times as great as during all 12 months of 1941.

### AIRPLANES

In June 1939, only 224 military and commercial transport planes were built. Congress voted funds for 5,500 military planes, and production was more than doubled by June 1940, when 602 planes were turned out. In May 1940, President Roosevelt asked for 50,000 planes. That was the beginning of our intensive war effort.

One year ago, in June 1941, plane production had more than doubled again—1,476. Production since that time has followed a strong upward trend. In September, the last month of 1941 in which totals were released for publication, 1,914 planes were made. In May, plane production was nearly 4,000. Heavy tactical craft are now a larger proportion of output than previously.

### GUNS

Until this spring, production of some types of antiaircraft guns was relatively small. Antiaircraft artillery has presented one of the most difficult production problems. This country never before manufactured these complex weapons. Each gun has a large number of parts and each part has to be finished to close tolerances.

As a result of overcoming those problems, about three-and-a-half times as many antiaircraft guns were built in the first 6 months of 1942 as in all of 1941. Output, however, must still be increased greatly to overcome earlier lagging. Certain other types of guns—artillery and antitank guns—are being produced at a rate of about 2,000 a month. Machine-gun production is going at a rate of more than 50,000 a month. Submachine guns are being produced at a rate better than 55,000 a month.

### TANKS

Prior to the rearmament program, the relatively few tanks made for the Army were produced in Government arsenals. A locomotive company built the first light

## "SHIP OUT AGAIN"

*Ask a seaman about being torpedoed:*

"That question is best answered by the men themselves. Hundreds have been asked it when they were wet and cold from long exposure in lifeboats—asked when they lay wounded and burned in hospital beds. Almost invariably their reply is 'Ship out again.' In my opinion, these words deserve to rank with the defiance of the great sea fighters of history—Nelson and Perry would recognize their ring. Certainly they express as well as any I've heard the dogged determination we need to win the war."

—Capt. Edward C. Macauley, Deputy Administrator, War Shipping Administration.

tank to come from a civilian plant and delivered it on April 30, 1940.

One year after the first light tank was completed, another converted locomotive plant produced the first civilian-made medium tank, the M3. Now we have in production the greatly improved M4, which has a rivetless hull and a 75-mm. gun mounted in a center turret. Medium tanks have been in mass production for many months, and the proportion of M4's is constantly increasing.

During the first 6 months of this year, we built many more tanks, light and medium, than during all of last year. In May more than 1,500 tanks were built.

### MERCHANT SHIPS

Our shipyards during the first 6 months of this year delivered 133 percent more deadweight tonnage than during all of 1941. During June, 66 large merchant vessels were delivered, raising the total, up to July 1, to 228, compared with 103 vessels in all of 1941. Deadweight tonnage delivered during the first 6 months of 1942 totaled approximately 2,544,000.

Shortages in steel hull plates last fall and early winter caused us to fall behind in deliveries in the first 3 months of this year. A step-up in plate production, however, made it possible to show improvement in April and to exceed the May and June schedules.

Mass production methods, unknown in shipbuilding until the present, are cutting the time it takes to build a Liberty Ship, the backbone of our program. It was expected vessels of this type could be built in 105 days, but many shipways are now beating this time—one Liberty Ship was delivered recently just 46 days after its keel was laid.



## New types of cargo planes would take time, Nelson warns; studies all phases of question

WPB Chairman Nelson said July 21 that he is making an intensive study of the enormously complicated problem of the cargo plane and its possible future use in the war program of the United Nations. A report on the cargo plane was made to Mr. Nelson recently by a special committee he appointed June 2.

Mr. Nelson advised against undue optimism about the possibilities of immediate construction of cargo planes of any new type.

He added that men, machines, facilities, and materials could not be made readily available for any new cargo plane program, beyond the program now underway, except at the expense of other parts of the war effort. Moreover, it would take a considerable time to get substantial numbers of planes of any kind not now in production.

The present cargo plane program is already of considerable proportions and is increasing rapidly.

Mr. Nelson is giving attention not only to proposals to build a fleet of giant planes like the new Mars, but also to the possibility of enlarging the present program for smaller cargo planes which are already in production and on which the necessary production engineering has been done.

His study also covers all other important phases of the matter, including the question of fuel supplies, the conservation of strategic materials and the relative efficiency of the various types of cargo planes.

Mr. Nelson pointed out that many considerations of strategy are involved and any decision must be made in close consonance with the highest strategy officials of the United Nations.

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## ARMY SAVES SHIPS, BUYS SUPPLIES WHERE MEN ARE

The Army is shortening its supply lines by buying soldiers' clothing, equipment, and general supplies from those of the United Nations in which its men are stationed, the War Department announced July 23. The strategic gain in this move is emphasized by the reduction in the number of cargo vessels needed to maintain our armies abroad. A great deal of cargo space is saved thereby for shipping combat materials.

## Sinkings exceed record shipbuilding; only cargoes essential to war to move

*The following statement was issued July 21 by The War Shipping Administration:*

The War Shipping Administration today (July 21) announced that losses through enemy action and marine casualties have made it necessary to accelerate the application of its policy to limit space in ships under its jurisdiction to cargoes essential to prosecution of the war, whether the cargoes are for export or import.

This action makes available a substantial increase in cargo space for the military requirements of the United Nations.

In order to keep up the steady flow of men and materials to the various theatres of war and to secure the most economical use of shipping over great distances, the several different fleets of the United Nations are improving their operations as complements to each other for war purposes. The shipping in these pools is directed by the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, represented by Admiral Emory S. Land in Washington and Averell Harriman in London for the United States; and Baron Leathers in London and Sir Arthur Salter in Washington for the British. Today, all United Nations' ships are directed into the services for which they are best fitted and for which they are most needed, regardless of flag or ownership.

### Sinkings greatly exceed construction

Shipping losses during the week of July 12 reached their highest level since the beginning of the war. While construction in American shipyards is breaking all records, sinkings of United Nations' ships through enemy action and marine casualties have greatly exceeded new construction.

Construction of new merchant tonnage in Great Britain continues within the limits of its available supply of labor and materials, but the volume is not large. The great bulk of new shipping must come from American yards supplemented by the production of Canadian yards, which turn out a relatively small tonnage compared to the United States.

Every effort must be directed to achieving our objectives designed to offset losses even though sinkings continue temporarily at their present high level.

It can be stated that no essential military cargoes have been left on pliers be-

cause of lack of ships. The War Shipping Administration has been able, by radical conversion of our shipping resources to war operations, to meet the necessarily exacting requirements of our Armed Services.

*(The War Shipping Administration begins a new system of permit control for exports in August. Imports are controlled by a WPB order.)*

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## U. S. cancels ship contracts using steel for new yards, but expects to meet goal

The Maritime Commission stood pat July 22 on its decision to cancel contracts for 200 Liberty Ships with the Higgins Corporation of New Orleans—contracts which would have required for plant expansion part of the curtailed amount of steel allotted to merchant ship building. The Commission reaffirmed its position of July 18 after giving the company's head, Andrew J. Higgins, a hearing.

The Commission's explanation, when it first announced the contracts would be rescinded, was worded as follows:

Due to need for steel for military and naval requirements there has been allocated to the Maritime Commission a curtailed quota of steel for merchant shipbuilding. However, because of the increased rate of production which has risen from best original estimates for four to four and one-half ships per way per year to six to eight ships per way per year, the existing shipbuilding facilities will be more than ample to utilize the present and prospective allocation of steel.

### Program will be met

In view of these facts it would be unwise to divert steel for expansion of facilities to a capacity greater than the amount of steel available for our merchant shipbuilding.

Although this revision in the allocation of steel has made it necessary to curtail a projected expanded program, the Maritime Commission's announced program of new shipping by the end of 1943 will be met. If more steel becomes available this program can be increased.



## Use of blackplate cans limited to small list of vital products

Use of blackplate for cans was limited to a small list of essential products by an order issued July 22 by the Director General for Operations.

### Includes two classes

Conservation Order M-136, which follows closely the pattern of Order M-81 (cans made from tinplate or terneplate) establishes two classes of products permitted to be packed in blackplate.

The first of these (table A) consists of products necessary for various military and civilian operations. Blackplate cans for these products are limited to 100 percent of the combined area of tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate used in the calendar year 1940.

The other group (Table B) consists of those products permitted to be packed under the terms of Order M-81, limitations for which are also specified.

### List of permitted products

Table A of the order permits the packaging of the following products in blackplate subject to can size and other restrictions.

*Abrasives and Grinding and Buffing compounds*—these products are used in machine shops.

*Cements and Dressings*—these are used for keeping equipment and materials in good condition; one-quart or one-gallon cans only.

*Soldering and Boiler Sealing Compounds*—used for repair purposes.

*Liquid glues and Adhesives*—only one-gallon cans permitted.

*Rubber Cements*—these materials are considered too critical to be packed in glass or fiber board because of the danger of breakage or leakage; one-gallon cans only.

*Gasket Assembling Compounds*—one-quart or one-gallon cans only.

*Dry Solvents*—ten-ounce cans only.

*Phenols and Creosols*—restricted to one-gallon cans.

*Disinfectants, Germicides, Fungicides, and Insecticides*—one-gallon cans only.

*Sodium Silicate*—five-gallon cans only.

*Paste Soap*—three-pound cans only.

*Benzol*—one-gallon cans only.

*Oil paints, oleoresinous paints, resin-emulsion water paints, varnishes*—one-quart or one-gallon cans only.

*Drying oils*—one-gallon cans only.

*Printing, Duplicating, and Lithographing Ink*—sixteen sizes are permitted, a reduction from 222 now used.

*Graphite*.

*Lubricating Grease*—ten- or 25-pound cans only.

*Dry Modification of Milk, including Malted Milk*—four sizes are permitted until September 30, after which date this product is not to be packed in cans.

*Baking Powder*—cans are to be made of fiber with blackplate ends.

### Products excluded

Among products which are eliminated from blackplate by the terms of the July 22 order are all paints which can be shipped in dry form. Paints which are

still permitted to be packed in blackplate may not be packed in cans smaller than one-gallon sizes after September 30.

Other products which may not be packed in blackplate cans include health supplies, alcohol, fly spray, lighter fluids, acetone, turpentine, antifreeze, dry cleaners, glycerine, polish, waxes, dyes, glues, and liquid soap.

Restrictions of the order do not apply to cans to be set aside pursuant to Conservation Order M-86; or to cans to be delivered on a contract, purchase order, or letter of intent supported by a preference rating higher than A-2, to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease, or War Shipping Administration.

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## SILVER IMPORTS CURBED

Silver ores, bullion, concentrates, coins, compounds and semiprocessed items July 22 were placed upon the restricted importation list of General Imports Order M-83 by the Director General for Operations.

### Must have special authorization

Under the terms of Amendment No. 2 silver hereafter may not be purchased for importation, nor may new contracts be made to import silver, by private importers except by special authorization. Applications for this permission must be made on Form PD-222C. Government agencies are not restricted and existing private contracts are allowed to stand.

After silver is imported the owner cannot sell, process or move it beyond the place of initial storage, without special permission obtained after filing Form PD-222a. Imports can be sold to Government agencies, however.

The order applies to all silver imported in the continental United States.

### Other changes

Other changes in the order by the July 22 amendment are:

Moved from List I to List II—balsa wood.  
Moved from List I to List II—cottonseed oil fatty acids, hempseed, sesame seed, sunflower seed, apparel wool, on the skin.

Added to List II—cottonseed hull fiber, goat and kidskin furs, mahogany rough and dressed, and mica splittings.

Moved from List II to List III—rapeseed.

Added to List III—agave carpet yarns, lamb and sheep fur, hempseed oil, sesame oil, fatty acids and salts from animal oil, hydrogenated oils and fats, all other fatty acids, linseed oil, soybean oil, salts derived from oils, fatty alcohols and fatty acids sulphated, vegetable soapstock, other vegetable oil foots, and tea, not otherwise specifically provided.

## Steel warehouse deliveries to be limited August 1

The WPB acted July 23 to permit steel warehouses to continue their necessary function of filling emergency orders for small amounts of steel.

Warehouses stocks have been depleted because warehouses have been required to sell on ratings as low as A-10 and have been able to replenish supplies only on top ratings.

To correct that condition, the Director General for Operations July 23 ordered that after August 1 warehouses shall not sell on ratings lower than A-1-a, except for maintenance and repair, with some specific exceptions.

In addition, the new order, Amendment No. 6 to M-21-b, provides that warehouses must operate under all other delivery restrictions applicable to steel producers.

Maintenance and repair parts may be delivered below A-1-a ratings, provided that deliveries in any calendar quarter do not exceed these percentages of the total quarterly quota of a warehouse for such products:

Stainless steel products, 3 percent; tool steel products, 3 percent; other alloys, 3 percent; all other steel or iron products, 5 percent.

Flat rolled products below prime grade may be delivered down to A-3 ratings and cast iron soil or culvert pipe larger than 4-inch down to A-10. Nails, bale ties, small pipe, fence wire and posts, poultry netting, steel roofing and similar products may continue to be delivered on lower rated or unrated orders.

Deliveries of oil well casing, pipe and tubing are exempted by the July 23 action from the general restriction on carload shipments by warehouses.

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## Metal cans cut off

Use, sale, or manufacture of lubricating oil cans made of any metal after September 30, 1942, was prohibited July 23 by the Director General for Operations.

Until that date, manufacturers are permitted to use inventories of terneplate produced prior to February 11, 1942, for 1-quart, 5-quart, and larger lubricating oil cans. The action is embodied in Supplementary Order M-81-b.

During the period from July 23 to September 30, a canner may use terneplate amounting to 10 percent of the combined area of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate used for the same purpose during the calendar year of 1940.



## Texas-Illinois pipeline contracts awarded; Ickes predicts completion by Christmas

Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes announced July 18 the awarding of contracts for construction of the world's largest oil-carrying pipeline—the 24-inch, 550-mile emergency line from Texas to Illinois which will help supply the essential oil requirements of the Eastern Seaboard next winter.

Seven different pipe-line builders have been assigned the job of laying the main line between Longview, Tex., and Norris City, Ill., and two smaller branch lines from Norris City to river barge and pipe-line terminals at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and Enfield, Ill., respectively.

"The contractors have begun already to assemble men and equipment in the field and the dirt should be starting to fly very shortly," Coordinator Ickes said. "Judging by the progress to date, we confidently expect to have the line completed and actually in service by Christmas."

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## 4,038,500 barrels of petroleum is August goal

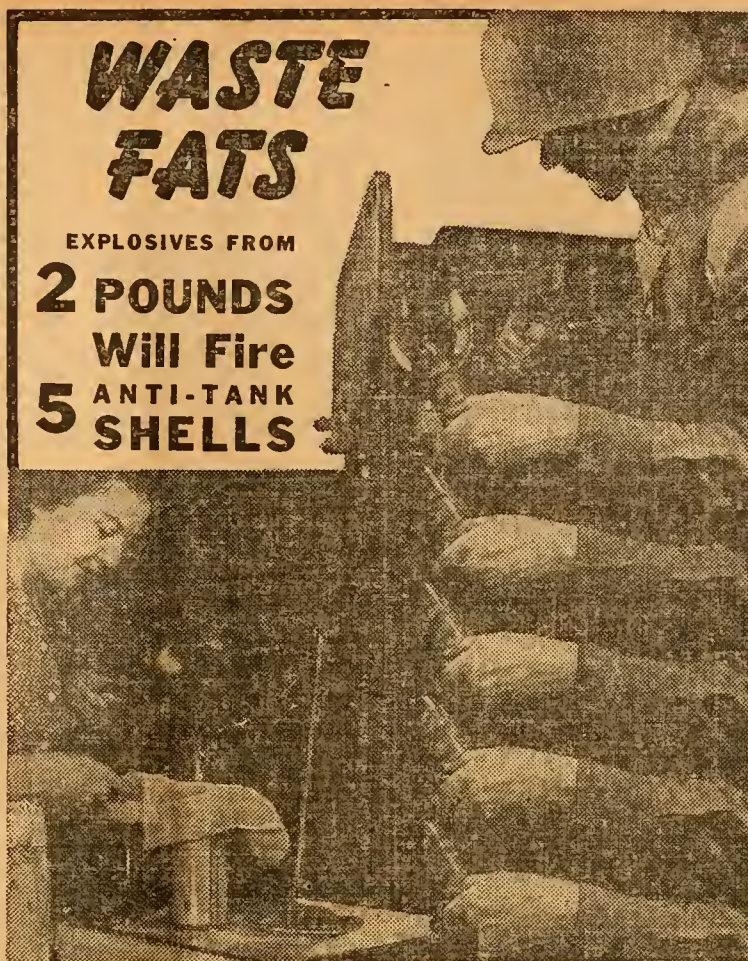
Daily production of 4,038,500 barrels of petroleum liquids in the United States during August was recommended by Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes on July 22.

This is an increase of nearly 200,000 barrels a day over the recommended rate for July and marks the third consecutive month that it has been possible, due largely to expansion of overland oil transportation facilities from the Gulf Coast, to boost the national production of petroleum liquids.

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## Water meter makers may use up 60 percent of parts stocks

Water meter manufacturers may use up to 60 percent of their inventory of parts and material on hand July 1, in the manufacture of water meters, under an amendment to Schedule I of Limitation Order L-154 issued July 24. However, the number of water meters manufactured out of inventory may not exceed 12½ percent of the number shipped by a manufacturer during the 12 months ended May 31.



V-63

Grant for OEM

**FROM KITCHEN TO FIRING LINE**—This is the fourth in a series of "FOTOFACTS." Two-column mats are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. In ordering, refer to V-63

## First come, first served when ratings are same

Provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 with respect to meeting delivery dates on rated orders were clarified by an interpretation issued July 21 by the Director General for Operations.

### In case of conflict

A recent amendment to the regulation provided that when there is a conflict between two orders bearing the same preference rating, the order placed first shall have preference to the extent necessary to assure delivery on the date specified. The July 21 interpretation makes it clear that this rule holds even if the second order bears an earlier delivery date than the one which was placed first.

## Dealers allowed to stock up now on antifreeze

Inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 on anti-freeze made from alcohol were eased July 23 by the Director General for operations.

Amendment No. 1 to Order L-51 provides that deliveries may be made and accepted without restriction if total acceptances are not in excess of the quantity required for use and resale in the season from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

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## 90,000 bicycles in August quota

A quota of 90,000 bicycles for rationing in August was announced July 25 by the OPA.



## WPB simplifies hand tools, saves tools, frees presses

In order to help conserve iron, steel, and other critical materials, simplification of sizes and standards of all hand tools was provided for July 20 through the issuance by the Director General for Operations of Limitation Order L-157.

First tools to be covered by the order will be hand shovels, spades, scoops, and telegraph spoons. Schedule I, which accompanies the order, provides for simplification of these tools in the next few weeks.

Among other things, Schedule I prohibits the use of alloy steel in any shovels except those used in direct mining operations. It is also designed to reduce inventories in the hands of manufacturers and distributors, since they will not carry so many grades. In addition, it will make possible a more orderly purchasing policy on the part of manufacturers, thereby facilitating rolling mill schedules.

Concentration of production on fewer lines will also release forging presses and other productive facilities for the manufacture of such items as tank tracks, special tools for the Army, and forgings of various kinds, and will add to the industry's capacity for heat-treating armor plates.

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## Office machine output quotas apply only if sale restricted

Production quotas for office machinery established under Order L-54-c do not include machinery not covered by restrictions on distribution imposed by the order.

This was made clear July 18 in an amendment to the order issued by the WPB.

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## WPB puts stove metals on quarterly basis

The limited number of manufacturers permitted to produce domestic cooking appliances and heating stoves after July 31 may figure their allowed consumption of iron and steel, subsequent to June 30, on a quarterly, rather than a monthly, basis. Amendment No. 2 to Limitation Order L-23-c makes this change.

# PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From July 16

\*Through July 22

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Bicycles:					
a. Amended to permit manufacture of approximately 100,000 Victory model bicycles between July 1 and Aug. 31, 1942.	L-52 (amend. 1).....		7-17-42	-----	
Cans made of blackplate:					
a. Use of blackplate for cans limited to a small list of essential products.	M-136.....		7-22-42	-----	A-2.
Cellophane and similar transparent materials derived from cellulose:					
a. Cellophane window cartons for food products permitted by amendment 1.	L-20 (amend. 1).....		7-22-42	-----	
Chemicals:					
a. Lithium compounds—complete allocation system for lithium compounds instituted, effective Sept. 1.	M-191.....	PD-585; 586.....	7-16-42	-----	
Church goods:					
a. Order does not apply to silk that was woven or knitted into cloth or other finished products before June 13, 1942, in manufacturing of church goods.	L-136 (amend. 1).....		7-17-42	-----	
Copper:					
a. Requires WPB authorization to sell any copper products on orders not rated A-1-k or higher.	M-9-a (as amend.).....		7-17-42	-----	A-1-k.
b. Use of copper and copper base alloy forbidden in building construction.	M-9-c-4.....		7-22-42	-----	
Cotton (imported Egyptian):					
a. Long-staple cotton, both domestic and foreign placed under tight restrictions.	M-117 (amend. 1).....		7-22-42	-----	
b. American extra staple cotton—top grades of SXP, Pima, and Sea Island cotton placed under control.	M-197.....		7-22-42	-----	
c. Cotton linters and hull fiber—delivery of cotton linters and hull fiber forbidden except to designated makers of chemical cotton pulp.	M-12 (as amend. 7-22-42).....	PD-110.....	7-22-42	-----	
Domestic cooking appliances:					
a. Manufacturers permitted to figure allowed consumption of iron and steel, subsequent to June 30, on a quarterly, rather than monthly basis.	L-23-c (amend. 2).....		7-20-42	-----	
Fishing tackle:					
a. Order does not apply to lures, baits, or flies provided no critical materials are used, other than iron or steel in fish-hooks.	L-92 (int. 1).....		7-17-42	-----	
Hand tools simplifications:					
a. Simplifications of sizes and standards of all hand tools ordered.	L-157.....		7-20-42	-----	
b. Schedule 1—hand shovels, spades, scoops and telegraph spoons to Limitation Order L-157.	L-157 (Sch. 1).....		7-20-42	-----	
Imports of strategic material:					
a. Silver ores, bullion, concentrates, coins, compounds and semiprocessed items placed on restricted importation list of Order M-63.	M-63 (amend. 2).....	PD-222C, PD-222a.	7-22-42	-----	
b. Provides that goods on List 111 of the order may move without restriction if shipped overland or by air from Canada or Mexico.	M-63-a (as amend. 7-15-42).....		7-15-42	-----	
Leather (sole):					
a. Leather which has been set aside by Order M-80, may now be used only in shoes or repair leather purchased for specified military purposes.	M-80 (as amend. to May 22, 1942) (amend. 2).....		7-20-42	-----	
Metal office furniture and equipment:					
a. Manufacturers of metal shelving permitted to fill shelving orders of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission until Aug. 1, provided no new steel is sheered to fill such orders.	L-13-a (amend. 4).....		7-16-42	-----	
Military insignia (officers')::					
a. Use of critical material in the manufacture of officers' military insignia is restricted.	L-131.....	PD-417.....	7-20-42	-----	
Motor fuel:					
a. Buffer zone in which gas deliveries will be cut 25 percent established.	L-70 (as amend.).....		7-18-42	-----	
Office machinery:					
a. Production quotas for office machinery established under Order L-54-c do not include machinery not covered by restrictions on distribution imposed by the order.	L-54-c (amend. 1).....		7-16-42	-----	
Plastics (thermoplastics):					
a. Scheduling of operations by thermoplastics mfg. postponed from July 15 until Aug. 15.	M-154 (amend. 1).....		7-22-42	-----	
Projects, defense (material entering into the construction of):					
a. Limits builders to materials which are to be physically incorporated in the projects and to certain "expendable material" consumed in construction.	P-19 (amend. 1).....		7-16-42	-----	

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Rubber and products and materials of which rubber is a component:					
a. Further conservation of rubber ordered by more stringent specifications for a long list of civilian articles.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 9).	-----	7-21-42	-----	
b. Changes specifications for rubber footwear.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 10).	-----	7-21-42	-----	
Rubber yarn and elastic thread:					
a. Defense Supplies Corporation is made sole purchasing agent for the rubber yarn, latex yarn, and elastic thread frozen by Order M-124.	M-124 (amend. 4).	-----	7-20-42	-----	
Silk hosiery (used):					
a. All used silk hosiery in hands of dealers frozen.	M-182	-----	7-20-42	-----	
Steel and iron:					
a. Permits steel warehouse to continue their necessary function of filling emergency orders for small amounts of steel.	M-21-b (amend. 6).	-----	7-23-42	-----	A-1-a.
Suppliers:					
a. Wholesalers and distributors in United States territories and possessions are exempted from restrictions of L-63, by exemption No. 7.	L-63 (exemption 7).	-----	7-16-42	-----	
b. Exempts machinery and equipment costing in excess of \$500, and material subject to rationing by OPA from restrictions of L-63.	L-63 (exemption 6).	-----	7-22-42	-----	
Toiletries and cosmetics:					
a. WPB places control over production of toiletries and cosmetics.	L-171	-----	7-17-42	-----	
b. Classifies all toiletry and cosmetic products into 3 lists and specifies production or sales permitted for each classification.	L-171 (Sch. 1)	-----	7-17-42	-----	
c. Limits each toiletry or cosmetic product, except perfume, to not more than 3 consumer sizes of containers.	L-171 (Sch. 2)	-----	7-17-42	-----	

## PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. 1, as amended June 26, 1942 (Interpretation 1).	Provisions of Prior. Reg. 1 clarified with respect to meeting delivery dates on rated orders.	7-21-42
Prior. Reg. 13 (amend. 1 to Schedule "A").	Schedule "A" amended to prohibit all sales of rubber yarn and elastic thread except as provided in Amend. 4 to M-124, naming Defense Supplies Corporation as sole purchasing agents.	7-20-42
Prior. Reg. 10 (amend. 2)	Long-term purchasers granted one month's extension of the date on which they must notify their suppliers of the symbols to be placed on purchase orders.	7-22-42

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## New rubber specifications to save 400 to 500 tons a month

Further conservation of rubber by more stringent specifications for a long list of civilian products were ordered July 21 by the Director General for Operations.

Amendment No. 9 to Order M-15-b-1 sets up revised specifications for belting; hose; packing; dam and lock gate seals; hog scraper (beater) paddles; loom pickers; milk and milking machine equipment; pipe coupling rings; press die pads; printing rubber products; rubber-lined tanks and drums and rubber protected industrial equipment; abrasive implements, and mine and industry safety parts.

Amendment No. 10 changes specifications for rubber footwear.

The changes in Amendment No. 9 are expected to result in the saving of from 300 to 400 tons of crude rubber per month. An additional 100 tons a month are expected to be saved by the changed rubber footwear specifications, with the same number of pairs manufactured per year as in the past.

## Rubber yarn, thread users can buy supplies only from DSC

The Defense Supplies Corporation is made the sole purchasing agent for the rubber yarn, latex yarn, and elastic thread frozen by Conservation Order M-124, under Amendment No. 4 to the order, announced July 21.

At the same time, the WPB amended Schedule "A" of Priorities Regulation No. 13, to prohibit all other sales of these materials.

### Two health items added

The amendment adds industrial goggles and webbing for artificial limbs to the list of essential health items in which the use of previously fabricated rubber thread of size 61 or finer is permitted.

Restrictions on the use of rubber or latex for such yarn remain as before.

Under the July 21 amendment, bare and covered rubber thread purchased by the DSC will be held for allocation by the WPB for use in military equipment and in specified health articles. Knitters and weavers having contracts for war materials or for essential items may purchase their supplies of rubber yarn or thread only from the DSC upon authorization by WPB.

## Field men to check compliance with wool curb on male clothing

The WPB's compliance branch July 22 started a check into the operations of manufacturers of men's and boys' woolen clothing.

General Conservation Order M-73-a, issued in March, set certain simplified specifications for woolen clothing, in order to assure only essential use of the limited amount of material available. Investigators for the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, acting on behalf of WPB, are to visit the plants of manufacturers, merchant tailors and tailors to the trade to determine their degree of compliance with the restrictions imposed.

### Violators face action

Investigators' reports will be reviewed by the compliance branch, and appropriate action will be taken in cases of violation.

## Simplification order on men's pajamas postponed

Manufacturers of men's pajamas were informed at an industry advisory committee meeting July 21 that a proposed simplification order affecting men's pajamas will not be issued for the time being.

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## "Military quality" leather reserved for special uses

Sole leather of military weight and quality, which has been set aside by WPB Order M-80, may now be used only in shoes or repair leather purchased for specified military purposes, under Amendment No. 2 to the order, issued July 20 by the Director General for Operations. Under the original order anybody with an A-10 rating or better could buy such leather.



## New forms released to all manufacturers operating under PRP

All manufacturers required to obtain priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan must file the revised Form PD-25A with the War Production Board not later than August 10 in order to obtain such assistance for the fourth quarter, the Director General for Operations announced July 23 in releasing the new forms.

Return of the forms by August 10 will mean that for the first time WPB will be able to process the individual applications with a full knowledge of the overall supplies and requirements picture, the Office of Operations declared. In addition, elimination of Form PD-275 and simplification of PD-25A will make it easier for the manufacturer to meet the deadline.

The Office of Operations stated that manufacturers now operating under PRP will receive Form PD-25A through the mails, and will not have to go to their WPB field office or write to Washington.

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## New sheet with Form PD-25A helps speed critical items

In order to facilitate authorization of critical raw materials to companies operating under the PRP during the fourth quarter, a supplementary material information sheet, use of which is optional, has been added to the revised Form PD-25A.

In issuing the sheet the Office of Operations pointed out that in the past authorization of critical materials to a PRP unit often has been delayed in order to make sure that such authorization would not contravene any conservation or limitation order.

The new sheet eliminates this delay by providing a standardized form in which the manufacturer may give additional information on certain critical materials.

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## Cellophane window cartons for food products now permitted

Cellophane window cartons for food products are permitted by Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L-20 as amended, issued July 22 by the Director General for Operations.

## COMMITTEE TO HELP SIMPLIFY WPB FORMS

Appointment of a special advisory committee to represent industry in the task of cutting down the number of report forms required by the WPB was announced July 23 by Joseph I. Lubin, chairman of WPB's committee for the review of data requests from industry.

Chairman W. J. Donald said the first step of his committee would be to solicit the opinions and suggestions of the members of some 1,200 trade associations. The associations have been asked to send in their suggestions to the new committee by August 10.

The committee for review of data requests from industry was set up within WPB on July 5.

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## Top cotton grades saved for war use

Long staple cotton, both domestic and foreign, was placed under tight restrictions July 22 by the WPB.

Previously imposed restrictions on top grades of imported Egyptian cotton were tightened, and American extra staple cotton was placed under the same restrictions.

This action was taken in Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-117 (Egyptian Cotton) and in a new order, M-197, applying to American extra staple cotton.

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## 1,000 miles of railroad track requisitioned for war uses

Nearly 1,000 miles of abandoned and nonessential railroad track have been requisitioned for war use in the past 6 months, the WPB inventory and requisitioning branch announced July 23. Much of the material was immediately usable in its existing form by the Army and Navy. Other lots were directed to steel mills as scrap, and the remainder is being allocated.

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## BUS SECTION TRANSFERRED

\* Transfer of the bus section of the division of motor transport, Office of Defense Transportation, to the division of local transport was announced July 23 by ODT Director Eastman.

## Cotton linters and hull fiber reserved for makers of chemical cotton pulp

Delivery of cotton linters and hull fiber, essential raw materials used in making chemical cotton pulp for explosives and plastics, was forbidden except to designated makers of chemical cotton pulp by General Preference Order M-12 as amended July 22, issued July 22 by the Director General for Operations.

### Provisions of amended order

No person may, under the amended order, use cotton linters or hull fiber produced after July 31, 1942, for any purpose other than the manufacture of chemical cotton pulp.

All producers of cotton linters must accept all orders from pulp manufacturers, and must fill them in order of their receipt without regard for preference ratings they may bear. Importers of linters are likewise covered in the same manner as producers.

Producers of cotton linters, hull fiber, and motes are required to file Form PD-110 (revised 8/1/42) with WPB on September 5, 1942, and the fifth of each month thereafter.

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## Lithium compounds to go under allocation Sept. 1

A complete allocation system for lithium compounds will be instituted, starting September 1, the Director-General for Operations announced July 17. Order M-191 provides for monthly requests for lithium compounds on Form PD-585 and reports from producers on PD-586. Deliveries of 25 pounds or less in any month are exempted from the restrictions of the order. Lithium compounds are widely used in war equipment manufacture, particularly in making shockproof and temperature-resistant glass.

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## Production scheduling for thermoplastics postponed

Scheduling of operations by thermoplastics manufacturers under Order M-154 has been postponed from July 15 until August 15, the Director General for Operations announced July 22.

Certification of orders required by M-154 also is postponed until August 15.

## Copper banned in building construction, released for war

Use of copper and copper-base alloy was forbidden in building construction by Conservation Order M-9-c-4, issued July 22 by the Director General for Operations. The order does not, however, affect wiring.

To conserve copper urgently needed in war production, the July 22 order forbids delivery, acceptance of delivery, or use, installation or connection, of any copper or copper-base alloy pipe, tubing or building material containing 5 percent or more copper except by specific authorization by the Director General.

Exceptions are uses of 25 pounds or less to repair a building where the metal so used is to replace copper building material previously installed, and use by the Armed Services within the terms of the regulation entitled "Prohibited Items for Construction Work" dated April 1, 1942, issued by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

To release such forbidden products for use in essential war production, the order provides that sale and delivery of forbidden building materials may be made to scrap dealers, brass mills, Defense Supplies Corporation, or Copper Recovery Corporation.

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## Balata limited to war use

In order to conserve the existing supply of Balata, the WPB July 25 prohibited sale or transfer of the material except under regulations prescribed by Government agencies, and banned its use except for purposes authorized by WPB.

Balata, which formerly was used in the manufacture of golf balls, certain types of belting, shoes, hats and insulation for waterproof cable is now needed in the manufacture of self-sealing tanks used in airplanes and other military vehicles.

The July 25 order (Amendment 11 to M-15-b) permits the consumption of Balata for this purpose only, or for other uses which may be specifically authorized by the Director General for Operations. The amendment also changes the title of Order M-15-b to include Balata and Balata products as well as rubber and rubber products.

Another amendment to M-15-b issued July 25 (No. 13) revises paragraph "h," relating to inventories, removing the limitation on accumulation of stocks of reclaimed rubber in the hands of reclaim consumers.

## HOUSING CRITICAL AREAS

The War Production Board has added seven new areas to the Defense Housing Critical Area List. They are:

Hemet, Calif.; Deep River, Conn.; Leadville, Colo. (for rehabilitation and conservation purposes only); La Junta, Colo. (for rehabilitation and conservation purposes only); Greenwood, Miss.; Cumberland, Md.; Emporium, Pa.

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## Form provides rating for small ship repairers

Maritime Commission officials called attention last week to Form PD-300, through which small ship repairers as well as ship operators and some other persons can get ratings for materials. Use of PD-300 provides for a minimum working inventory of material to meet the demands of expected orders for the maintenance, repair, or operation of the vessels listed below.

### Who is eligible

- (a) Ship repair yards not eligible under P. R. P. (I. e., doing a quarterly business less than \$5,000.)
- (b) Ship repair facilities such as marine electricians, marine plumbers, marine carpenters, marine machinists, etc., not eligible under P. R. P.
- (c) Ship chandlers and marine suppliers.
- (d) Ships in service or ship operators whose vessels are in active service.
- (e) Commercial fishermen.
- (f) State, county, or municipal governments.

*Pleasure Craft Owners and Operators Are Not Eligible to Use Form PD-300.*

### Vessels affected

- (a) Ocean-going merchant ships.
- (b) Military and naval vessels.
- (c) Coast guard vessels.
- (d) Commercial fishing vessels.
- (e) Various work boats, such as—  
Floating pile drivers.  
Floating dredges.  
Floating derricks and cranes.  
Salvage vessels.
- (f) Vessels owned or operated by State, County, or Municipal governments, and
- (g) Cargo-carrying ships, including tugs and barges, engaged in inland water and Great Lakes transportation.

Telegraphic applications for emergency repairs also are provided.

## Damaged buildings may be restored under adjusted plan

Conservation Order L-41, which put nonessential construction under strict control, July 23 was liberalized in several respects by Amendment No. 2.

### Applies to nonresidential construction

This amendment permits an owner to begin reconstruction of certain types of nonresidential construction damaged or destroyed after July 23, provided immediate restoration is "necessary for the prosecution of the war or to protect public health or safety." Provision is made for subsequent application for authority to complete the job. Previously L-41 permitted restoration without authorization of residential structures and no change was made in this procedure.

Construction authorized in the amendment is defined as all construction other than residential and agricultural, including commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, highway and utilities. To restore "other restricted construction," however, the builder must notify the WPB by telegraph within 5 days of the damage, setting forth the cause of destruction, function of the damaged structure, estimated cost of reconstruction and reasons immediate reconstruction is necessary. This notice must be followed within 2 weeks by application for authorization of reconstruction on the usual form, PD-200. There is no commitment, however, that priorities assistance will be accorded and the WPB may at any time order construction to stop.

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## Army, Navy can order extension of facilities

Preference Rating Order P-46, as amended, was further amended July 23, in Supplementary Preference Rating Order P-46-a, to permit utility companies to make extensions to gas, water, or electric lines for the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission upon direct order by them. Length and cost limits are imposed.

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## WPB lifts bulk salt limit

Inventory restrictions on bulk salt were lifted July 23 by the Director General for Operations. The action was taken by adding salt to Schedule A of Order M-161. The purpose of the order is to permit salt consumers to take advantage of present transportation opportunities.



## First awards of individual merit

The first two awards of individual production merit to be reported to War Production Drive Headquarters were announced July 24.

These awards are given for what has been termed "America's secret weapon"—the ideas of men in the plants for the improvement of quality or the increase of war production.

### Both increase efficiency

The labor-management committee in the Busch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Co. plant at St. Louis, Mo., conferred the awards on Clarence H. Howdeshell, a machinist in the hoist plant, and Milton Carr, an inspector in the Diesel shop. Each man submitted suggestions that increased the plant's efficiency.

Howdeshell's suggestion concerned an improved method for machining hoist parts which enabled four pieces to be finished in the time formerly required

for one. His suggestion also improved the quality of the product and eliminated a source of rejection by the inspectors, thus effecting a further saving in man-hours and valuable material. Howdeshell has been employed by the plant for 10 months.

Carr suggested a new and safer method of handling large Diesel engine crankshafts to prevent damage to delicate bearing surfaces. Damage to a finished crankshaft involves the loss of from 300 to 400 man-hours of highly skilled labor and several thousand pounds of nickel steel, amounting to more than \$4,000 in cost. Carr has been employed by the plant for 5½ years.

Since inauguration of the awards plan at the Busch-Sulzer plant, the labor-management committee has noted a 50 percent increase in the number of suggestions originating within the plant.

## Hard coal mines invited into War Production Drive

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, on July 24 invited hard coal men to participate in the War Production Drive to increase the output of hard coal to meet the Nation's war and heating needs. The invitation was directed chiefly to labor and management in 300 mines in eastern Pennsylvania.

### Unions cooperate

In calling upon miners and operators to increase production through labor-management committees the War Production Board has the cooperation and encouragement of the United Mine Workers of America, Anthracite Industries, Inc., and the Coordinator of Solid Fuels.

In recent years anthracite mines have been producing below capacity, partly because of diminished demand. Many miners went to other jobs. Now that petroleum products are scarce on the East Coast, however, anthracite is urgently needed to heat Army camps, factories and homes.

The war production drive will function in the Pennsylvania mines exactly as it operates in other war industries.

## 20 plants receive first joint Army-Navy production awards

Twenty industrial plants, 10 nominated by the Navy and 10 by the Army, have been awarded the recently announced Army-Navy Production Award in recognition of outstanding performance on war work, Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced July 24. This is the first joint Army-Navy production award.

The names and addresses of these companies, selected by the Army and Navy Boards for Production Awards, follows:

Bendix Aviation Corporation (Bendix Radio Division, Baltimore, Md.; Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.; Chatham Manufacturing Co., Alkin, N. C.; Chrysler Corporation (Detroit Tank Arsenal), Centerline, Mich.; E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co. (Indiana Ordnance Works), Charlestown, Ind.; Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.; Food Machinery Corporation, Lakeland, Fla.;

General Machinery Ordnance Corporation (U. S. Navy Ordnance Plant), South Charleston, W. Va.; General Motors Corporation, Oldsmobile Division, Lansing, Mich.; the Hampshire Woolen Co. and Ware Woolen Co., Ware, Mass.; I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; National Zinc Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Norris Stamping & Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio; J. Sklar Manufacturing Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; United Aircraft Corporation, Hamilton Standard Propeller Division, East Hartford, Conn.; Universal Unit Power Shovel Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; Whittington Pump & Engineering Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; and Winter Weiss Co., Denver, Colo.

## Prize-winning slogans help U. S. workmen speed production

The zest with which American workmen have tackled the job of out-producing the Axis is illustrated by the slogans they write to speed the job along.

War Production Drive Headquarters encourages labor-management committees in war plants to conduct slogan contests. Prize winning slogans are usually forwarded to War Production Drive Headquarters. They are selected as the best by committees of plant workers and not by any Government agency. A number of recent prize winners were released July 26.

Most of the slogans stress the importance of speed, the danger of absenteeism, the perils of inefficiency, and the need of working hard, buying bonds, and keeping a silent tongue.

The following slogans are not necessarily the best; indeed, it would be difficult to select the best of the slogans sent in by 1,000 plants, some of which have sent in more than 1,000 slogans. But these that follow, at least, show the feeling of the American workmen as determined by war plant Labor-Management Production Drive Committees.

"He Who Naps Helps the Japs."—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Nuttall Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"If We Equip Them, Our Boys Will Whip Them."—Addressograph - Multi-graph Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Produce! Produce! Produce! And Cook the Axis Goose."—A. M. Byers, Clark Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"He Who Relaxes Is Helping the Axis."—Guibert Steel Co., 1716 Youghiogheny Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Save on Scrap And Get Your Jap."—American Steel & Wire Works, 8225 Jones Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A Plane Every 8 Minutes in 1942."—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Wilson and Winnings Avenue, 1144 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio.

"You Listen, Let Production Talk."—Sandusky Foundry & Machine Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

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## WPB asks war factories recover paint wasted in spray

WPB, in a move to salvage approximately 100 million pounds of essential chemicals, on July 27 asked manufacturers of war equipment to start immediately programs for the recovery and reclamation of wasted spray paints.



## Tin can salvage program extended to 104 new cities

The tin can salvage program, previously confined to 36 major metropolitan areas, will be enlarged immediately to include 104 additional cities, Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the conservation division, announced July 24.

The extension was made to meet the recent increased estimate of from 250,000 to 400,000 tons in detinning plant capacity for the coming year.

### Other communities can participate

Mr. Rosenwald pointed out that while the activities of the division's tin salvage unit limits the collection to the new total of 140 metropolitan areas and cities, the limitation does not prevent communities outside the group selected from collecting and preparing tin cans, provided the cans can be economically shipped to detinning plants or adequately stored for future detinning.

Housewives in the newly selected areas will be asked to prepare cans for detinning by opening both ends, washing the cans clean, removing labels, and pressing nearly flat by stepping on them. Arrangements are being made with local municipal authorities for the collection of the tin cans.

### Newly selected areas

Following is the list of the new cities selected:

Portland, Maine; Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Binghamton, and Westchester County, N. Y.; Worcester, Fall River, and New Bedford, Mass.; Concord and Manchester, N. H.; New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury, Conn.; Trenton, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Camden, Passaic, New Brunswick, and Elizabeth, N. J.; Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Erie, Johnstown, Altoona, Lancaster, York, and Bethlehem, Pa.; Richmond, Norfolk, and Roanoke, Va.; Huntington, Charleston, and Wheeling, W. Va.; Toledo, Akron, Canton, Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, and Middleton, Ohio.

Flint, Lansing, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, and Kalamazoo, Mich.; Gary, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and Evansville, Ind.; Rockford, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, Ill.; Madison, Wis.; Duluth, Minn.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Sioux City, and Waterloo, Iowa; Omaha and Lincoln, Nebr.; Pueblo, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Spokane and Tacoma, Wash.

Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Fresno, and San Diego, Calif.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.; Jackson, Miss.; Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, Tenn.; Coventry, Ky.; Montgomery and Mobile, Ala.; Augusta, Macon, Columbus, and Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami, Fla.; Columbia and Charleston, S. C.; Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Charlotte, and Asheville, N. C.

## THE SOWER NEEDS MORE



DRAWING by Duffy of the Baltimore Sun to show the vital role of scrap in America's war effort. Two- and three-column mats or prints for reproduction will be available within a week. Address Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., and refer to V-85.

## Nelson asks local governments for trucks, labor to haul scrap

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, July 22 asked State, local and municipal governments to lend their trucks and manpower to local salvage committees to aid in transporting public collections of scrap material.

Conservation Division officials pointed

out that movement of scrap iron and steel to keep the steel furnaces going at full capacity will require over 750,000 freight cars to carry the load this year, and that much of this load must be moved by trucks to rail points for shipment.



# RATIONING . . .

## East's oil desperately short, violations would cut war supply, says Henderson

The petroleum shortage in the East is so desperate that any attempt to violate the new gasoline rationing system will constitute an assault on a vital war measure, and will be dealt with accordingly, OPA Administrator Henderson declared July 22.

Rationing violations under the emergency plan, serious as their effects were, worked against fairness of distribution rather than to deplete the total stocks of petroleum, because we were protecting those stocks by limitation measures beyond the rationing system, Mr. Henderson said. "But it's different now," he asserted, "because the only safeguard after today against waste of our precious gasoline supply is the rationing system itself. Those who set out willfully to violate it will be prosecuted."

Mr. Henderson said as the new coupon rationing plan went into effect:

"Because of sinkings and diversion of tankers that in the past carried 95 percent of our petroleum products, east coast stocks of petroleum have been reduced to unprecedented lows during the time of year when they should be built up for the

fall and winter heating and fuel oil peak of demand. I want to emphasize that every gallon of gasoline used for other than essential war transportation on the east coast means a gallon less fuel oil for keeping people warm next winter and for keeping war plants going.

"Every gasoline dealer is, in a real sense of the word, an aide of the Government in an important war job of alleviating the petroleum shortage and assuring fair sharing of the available quantity in a manner that will promote the war effort. If a dealer is unwilling to assist in this effort, we can no longer consider him a part of the system. Careless dealers should know that by violating the provisions of the regulations they choose to run the risk of being put out of business.

"We will take drastic measures, if necessary, to assure that the honest people are protected against the chiselers. We will check up on the applications and the conditions of motoring under the "B" and "C" books, and anyone who fails to display on his car the sticker corresponding to the highest type of ration book he possesses will be violating the law."

## Unit value of all types of gasoline coupons set by OPA

The unit value of coupons in all types of the new gasoline ration books which went into force July 22 throughout the gasoline ration area, were officially set July 21 by the OPA.

According to an amendment to the gasoline rationing regulations the official values are:

"A" book coupons, 4 gallons each.

"B" book coupons, 4 gallons each.

"C" book coupons, 4 gallons each.

"D" book coupons for motorcycles, 1½ gallons each.

"E" book coupons for non-highway equipment, 1 gallon each.

"R" book coupons for non-highway equipment, 1 gallon each.

"S-1" and "S-2" coupons for service rations for trucks, buses, taxicabs, etc., 5 gallons each.

The July 21 order places filling stations and other retailers under legal requirements to recognize the coupons for the officially stated gallonages.

## Gasoline may be sold on "coupon credit" basis

Gasoline may be sold on a "coupon credit" basis by service stations in advance of the receipt of gasoline ration coupons by the purchaser, according to an amendment issued July 23 by OPA. The Amendment is No. 5 to the gasoline rationing regulations. Only service stations may engage in such "credit" transactions, the amendment provides, and this exchange of gasoline in advance of receiving coupons will be permitted only until midnight, July 31.

"Of course, the service stations will be held responsible for all gasoline issued in advance of the receipt of coupons," said Paul M. O'Leary, OPA deputy administrator.

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## Rationing in Puerto Rico

Coupon rationing of gasoline in Puerto Rico will begin August 1, the Office of Price Administration announced July 23.

## Gasoline cut 25 percent in new buffer zone to stop invasion from rationed area

In order to prevent excessive sales of gasoline in the counties adjacent to the Eastern rationing area, a buffer zone in which deliveries to filling stations were cut 25 percent beginning July 22 was set up by amendment of Limitation Order L-70, issued by the Director General for Operations on recommendation of the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator.

### Many counties included

The buffer zone includes all of the counties of western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia where curtailment was in effect for a time during the winter months and then lifted, and also 76 additional counties in eastern Tennessee and Alabama and western Florida where there has been no previous curtailment.

In seven counties of western New York (Niagara, Erie, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Monroe, and Livingston) the cut in deliveries to filling stations was 33⅓ percent effective immediately, and beginning August 22 these counties will be brought into the rationing area.

The existing 33⅓ percent cut in deliveries to filling stations in Washington and Oregon remains unchanged.

Under the new arrangement, few motorists in the Atlantic Seaboard sections are going to get gasoline in the buffer zone. The buffer zone dealers will have enough gasoline to meet most of the needs of their own customers, but not enough to supply border "tourists."

### Coupons to control deliveries

The straight 50-percent cut previously in effect in the rationing area has been rescinded, effective July 22, in accordance with a recently announced policy decision of the WPB. After that date deliveries to filling stations in the rationing area will be controlled by OPA on a coupon basis.

The existing restriction which provides that filling stations in the rationing area may remain open no more than 12 hours a day and 72 hours a week will apply also in the buffer zone. Deliveries of motor fuel may no longer be made outside of regular hours even to preferential users as defined in the order, but may be made after hours for military use or for emergency use affecting life, health, or property.

No motor fuel of any kind may be shipped from the rationing area for use outside that area.



## Nation-wide inventory to be made of all types of new commercial motor vehicles

A country-wide inventory of new commercial motor vehicles was ordered by the WPB July 24 in an effort to tighten the rationing program that began March 9.

### Scope of inventory

In a separate order the WPB redefined the term "new commercial motor vehicle."

A shortage of certain types of trucks and the increasing demands of Army and Navy make it imperative to determine the location and type of every new commercial vehicle in the country.

The inventory was ordered under Supplementary General Conservation Order M-100-A.

The inventory will be taken as of the close of business July 31, and will cover all types of new commercial motor vehicles, such as light, medium, and heavy trucks, truck trailers, ambulances, hearses, station wagons, off-the-highway vehicles, truck and bus chassis, and vehicles fitted with commercial pick-up devices. It will not apply to taxicabs and integral type buses.

WPB's automotive branch, which drafted plans for the inventory, will send copies of the order and complete instructions to an estimated 35,000 dealers, banks, and finance companies throughout the country.

An inventory card, PD-570, will be mailed to all persons possessing new commercial motor vehicles, either for sale or under a banking or financing company.

After receiving and compiling these inventory cards, second forms will be sent calling for detailed information, such as body type, engine number, serial number, size of tires, and special equipment.

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## Zerone ceiling set at \$1

Establishment of a separate maximum retail price of \$1 per gallon for Zerone, an antifreeze liquid manufactured by E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., as well as changes in the marketing requirements for other types of antifreeze, were announced July 23 by OPA. These measures were contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 170, Anti-Freeze, and were to become effective July 28.

## Industry's plan to provide tires involves many "ifs," says Coordinator Newhall

Rubber Coordinator Arthur B. Newhall made a statement July 22 in connection with the submission by the Rubber Manufacturers Association of a plan designed to cope with the civilian tire problem. The statement follows, in part:

"I am making a thorough study of the new plan submitted to me at my request by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, which calls for a 40 percent reduction in car mileage and a top speed limit of 40 miles per hour.

Naturally, when a material as important as rubber is involved, final action could be taken only by the War Production Board. Meanwhile, I would like to make a few important points.

### No rubber except for essentials

First, it should be understood that we have no rubber of any kind which can be made available for nonessential purposes. It is my understanding that the plan submitted by the rubber industry is also based on this premise. . . . The plan itself does not specifically define essential driving, but it does call for an over-all 40 percent reduction in mileage.

A second point—closely connected with the first—is that this plan has been interpreted by some as meaning that we do not have a rubber shortage. I should like to point out that the only reason why such a plan has been developed is because there is a rubber shortage of extremely grave proportions. . . . I think that the rubber industry has done an immensely interesting job, but there are a great many "ifs" in the program it has presented.

### Can the materials be spared?

One of the problems involved is whether the Government can make available 97,420 long tons of reclaimed rubber. Since military demands are very large, a policy decision must be made as to whether this amount could be spared.

Another point is whether we can spare 3,332 long tons of crude rubber. Our stock pile is diminishing in size, and if we take any crude rubber at all from the stock pile, we will be taking it away from the only guaranteed source of crude rubber that we can see. . . .

The new plan also calls for 33,188 tons of Thiokol and 32,475 tons of Butyl. While the production of these materials is being expanded as rapidly as possible, I should like to point out that in 1942 we

do not expect to have more than 300 long tons of butyl rubber, and do not expect to have more than 12,000 long tons of Buna N and Thiokol together. This raises the serious question as to how much of these types of rubber could be made available promptly for the program outlined. . . .

### What will military needs be?

The nub of the situation, as I see it, is this—If we can spare the reclaimed rubber, the crude rubber, the Thiokol, and the Butyl, and if all motorists would engage only in essential driving, and if motorists will cut speeds to 40 miles an hour, and if they take the best care of their tires—then, and only then, could this or any other such plan be adopted.

Of course, there are other questions involved, such as whether, after we expand Thiokol and Butyl production, the military machine will require most of it. . . .

I am now engaged in a detailed study of the new plan in the light of the newest available supply and demand figures. When I have completed this study, I intend to refer the entire matter to the War Production Board for formal determination.

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## Larger tire and tube quotas allotted for August

Larger tire and tube quotas for August than July have been allotted to provide for increasing applications by essential vehicle operators for rationing certificates, the OPA announced July 24.

Passenger car tire quotas for the States and territories total 58,308 new tires for applicants on List A, which includes the most essential services, 87,860 Grade II new tires for a special war worker classification, 637,959 recapped tires or recapping services, and 418,910 inner tubes. July quotas were 57,097 new for List A, 23,402 Grade II, 555,077 recaps and 323,087 tubes.

The quotas for trucks, buses, farm tractors and other heavy vehicles have been increased partly in accord with seasonal pattern, partly in response to evidence of increasing need on the part of eligibles. New tire quota for August is 316,695 against 268,925 for July, while the allotment of recapped tires or recapping services is 355,883 against 314,896, and the tube quota is 347,696 compared with 299,265.



## Rents to be rolled back and stabilized in 18 more areas

Residential rents will be ordered cut back and stabilized in 18 more "defense-rental" areas, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 22. Maximum rent regulations, effective August 1, will be issued for these areas shortly, as will the names of the rent directors who will administer the regulations.

Two of the areas were originally scheduled to be brought under control July 1, but action was postponed.

Tenants in the 18 new areas on paying their August rent are to pay only the rent which the same quarters were bringing on the maximum rent date, the only major exception being where the quarters have been substantially changed by a major capital improvement.

Two maximum rent regulations will be issued for the 18 new areas. One is for the control of hotel and rooming house rents, the other for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses.

Both regulations call for registration by landlords of all quarters rented or offered for rent before midnight Sep-

tember 15. Failure to register by that time subjects the violator to \$5,000 fine, one year's imprisonment or both.

In the regulations, to be issued shortly, provision is made for establishing maximum rents where the quarters were not rented on the maximum rent date, have been constructed since the maximum rent date, or have undergone substantial change by a major capital improvement since that date. Provision is also made for the restraint of evictions, and for the prevention of evasion of maximum rents by any means whatsoever.

Defense-rental areas to be brought under Federal regulation August 1 and their maximum rent dates are:

Little Rock, Ark., March 1, 1942; Pine Bluff, Ark., March 1, 1942; Denver, Colo., March 1, 1942; Gainesville-Sarke, Fla., Jan. 1, 1941; Key West, Fla., March 1, 1942; Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1942; Springfield-Decatur, Ill., March 1, 1942; Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1941; Portland, Maine, March 1, 1942; Grand Island, Nebr., March 1, 1942; Wahoo-Fremont, Nebr., March 1, 1942; Las Vegas, Nev., July 1, 1941; Corpus Christi, Tex., March 1, 1942; Waco, Tex., March 1, 1942; Provo, Utah, March 1, 1942; Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, March 1, 1942; Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1941; Milwaukee, Wis., March 1, 1942.

## Top prices set for ferromanganese briquettes

An amendment establishing maximum prices for standard ferromanganese briquettes in Maximum Price Regulation No. 138 on standard ferromanganese was announced July 21 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The measure—Amendment No. 1 to the Maximum Price Regulation No. 138, effective July 25—"will increase the maximum price of standard ferromanganese briquettes in an amount corresponding to the \$15 per gross ton increase in the price of standard ferromanganese from which the briquettes are produced," Mr. Henderson said.

The maximum prices established for standard ferromanganese when crushed into briquettes weighing three pounds, with binding material, and containing two pounds of manganese content by weight, are as follows:

	Cents per lb. of briquettes
1. Carload lots, unpacked.....	6.06
2. Carload lots, packed.....	6.31
3. Ton lots, packed.....	6.56
4. Less than gross ton lots:	
(a) Down to 200 lbs., packed.....	6.81
(b) Less than 200 lbs., packed.....	7.06

## Nickel anode ceiling follows plan to buy frozen stocks

Maximum prices for new and partly used nickel anodes sold by nickel platers to the Metals Reserve Company, and for these same materials when sold by the Metals Reserve for nickel plating purposes, were announced July 21 by OPA.

On and after July 22, 1942, any nickel plater may sell to the Metals Reserve Company or its authorized agents new nickel anodes at a price not exceeding 46 cents per pound (weight without hooks) f. o. b. present location of material. Partly used nickel anodes may be sold at a price not exceeding 43 cents per pound, same basis.

"The War Production Board, Division of Industry Operations, has announced the adoption of a program for acquiring for war use stocks of new and partly used nickel anodes held by nickel platers and frozen by Nickel Conservation Order M-6-b issued January 20, 1942," Price Administrator Henderson said.

"It is contemplated," he added, "That nickel platers will sell their stocks of nickel anodes to the Metals Reserve Company, a Government buying agency."

## Douglas fir plywood ceilings adapted to grades, sizes produced under limitation order

Revision of the price schedule on Douglas fir plywood to adapt it to the provisions of the conservation order for plywood issued by the WPB, was announced July 20 by the OPA.

### New grade established

The new price regulation—Maximum Price Regulation No. 13, Douglas Fir Plywood—contains the same ceiling prices for those grades of plywood which may be manufactured under the provisions of WPB limitation order L-150 as previously were contained for plywood in Revised Price Schedule No. 13. These prices are those which prevailed on May 1, 1941.

The WPB in its limitation order established a new grade of plywood, known as Sound 1 Side, and the regulation sets a maximum producer price for this new product.

### No ceilings on abolished grades

In order to increase efficiency in production through more rigorous standardization, the limitation order, which was effective as of July 1, prohibits manufacture of many grades and sizes of plywood, including Good 1 Side and Good 2 Sides. Accordingly, the new price regulation does not set maximum prices for these grades and sizes, formerly priced under Revised Price Schedule No. 13.

Price Administrator Henderson stated that the maximum prices for the Sound 1 Side grade were computed by calculating the relative value of the new grade as compared with other standard grades.

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## Hotel operators given choice of rent regulations

Operators of apartment hotels may elect which maximum rent regulation they wish to come under, in amendments to the regulations issued July 22 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendments to the two maximum rent regulations issued for the control of living quarters are: Supplementary Amendment No. 1 of maximum rent regulations for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses, and Supplementary Amendment No. 1 of maximum rent regulations for hotels and rooming houses.



## Southern hardwood given specific pricing formulas

Several major modifications and adjustments in Revised Price Schedule No. 97, which governs prices for Southern hardwood lumber, as well as the extension of dollars-and-cents maximums to numerous grades and sizes of lumber not previously included in the schedule, were announced July 22 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The modifications, in effect, place under specific prices or provide pricing formulas for most types of Southern hardwood lumber which have been governed by the general maximum price regulation.

The provisions of the regulation apply only to lumber shipments which originate at the mill. July 27 has been set as the effective date of the new regulation with the exception of the provisions for "recurring special" and "nonrecurring special" grades or items. These become effective August 27.

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## Unregistered trucks can get service rations in some cases

Service rations may be issued for unregistered trucks lawfully operated under dealer or other interchangeable license plates under Amendment No. 4 to the gasoline rationing regulations issued July 23 by the OPA.

OPA instructed local War Price and Rationing Boards to issue such rations where such operation is permitted by State law.

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## ICC trucks can get temporary gasoline rations

Provisions for issuing a temporary service ration to trucks licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission if their regular gasoline rations cannot be issued on time were announced July 22 by the OPA. The provisions are set up in Amendment No. 3 to the gasoline rationing regulations.

Upon applying at a local War Price and Rationing Board for such temporary ration operators of these ICC trucks may apply for the gallonage needed up to August 15. The Board is authorized to issue rations for that period without the approval of a local allocation officer of the ODT.

## NEW TIRE CUTS FOR TRUCKS STUDIED BY OPA

Drastic new cuts in the list of trucks eligible for tires are being studied by the OPA as a measure to keep the most vital vehicles rolling, Price Administrator Henderson said July 24.

The rapidly increasing tempo of our war program which has put vast numbers of heavy trucks on 24-hour shifts, together with other factors, has caused the demand for truck tires to increase far beyond the estimates made at the time tire rationing was instituted, Mr. Henderson said.

### Vital vehicles

"Applications for truck tires by eligible operators have outrun the quotas. We're having to choose between vital operations and the semi-luxuries. We took more than 100,000 trucks out of the tire market when we dropped beverage and other luxury carriers from the preferred list for replacements. Now we must go much further, and we're making our determinations as to what new groups can be eliminated with the least harmful effects on our war effort and public necessities."

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## Tire dealers may lose licenses for violating price schedules

Retailers and wholesalers of new rubber tires and tubes are licensed under the general maximum price regulation and may have their licenses to do business revoked for violation of the price schedules under which they operate, the OPA announced July 23.

The amendments, No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 63 and No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 143, became effective July 24.

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## Two aircraft woods put under spruce ceiling

West coast hemlock and noble fir of "aircraft grade" which are used as a substitute for spruce in airplane manufacture have been placed under the pricing provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 109, Aircraft Spruce, the Office of Price Administration announced July 24. If they are not accepted by the buyer as interchangeable with aircraft spruce, they remain priced according to the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 26.

## Fuel dealers get more leeway in seeking price relief

Broadened provisions for adjustment of individual retail and wholesale ceiling prices, recently written into the general maximum price regulation, were extended July 20 to sellers covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 122—Solid Fuels Delivered from Facilities other than Producing Facilities—Dealers.

These provisions, contained in Section 18 of the general regulation, permit OPA adjustment of ceiling prices in the following situations:

1. For a retailer who shows that his maximum prices are abnormally low in relation to the maximum prices of other sellers at retail, and cause substantial hardship; and
2. For wholesalers and other sellers, except retailers, who show that their ceiling prices are abnormally low in relation to those of competitive sellers, that such abnormality causes substantial hardship, and that the ceiling price can be raised without threatening an increase in the level of retail prices.

The application of these provisions to the solid fuel regulation is contained in Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, and was effective July 21.

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## Pulpwood prices will be rolled back to protect products

A regulation establishing much lower prices than current market rates for pulpwood will be issued soon by the OPA in order to protect the price ceilings on the products produced from it—such as woodpulp and newsprint—Price Administrator Henderson announced July 21.

Prices for peeled spruce and other species of pulpwood have been steadily advancing so that the cost to producers of woodpulp has risen about 25 percent.

A reduction of prices at the raw material level is in conformity with the policy announced by Mr. Henderson when the general maximum price regulation was issued. The roll-back, which it will effect, will eliminate the "squeeze" on woodpulp producers and eventually on the manufacturers of newsprint and other papers.

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## Laundries mustn't drop low-priced services, says OPA

Laundries must continue to offer the same low-priced services which they sold last March, Price Administrator Henderson said July 24, warning that to sell only the higher-priced services is a violation of OPA ceilings.



## OPA launches drive to end profiteering in beverage sales to military

Price Administrator Henderson disclosed July 20 that his office is launching a country-wide campaign to bring to an end flagrant profiteering in the sale of beer and soft drinks to members of the Armed Services in areas near camps and other military establishments.

First direct action against what the Administrator described as "a low form of chiseling" came July 18 with the granting of temporary restraining orders by Federal District Judge I. M. Meekins, sitting in Elizabeth City, Tenn., against 12 defendants in Clinton, N. C., near Fort Bragg, and Wilmington, N. C., near Camp Davis.

### Many have jacked up prices

"My office has evidence that grills, lunch wagons, restaurants, taverns and similar establishments in the vicinity of army camps, flying fields, and other military establishments have jacked up their prices for bottled drinks of all descriptions. Prices of 5-cent soft drinks have been doubled and beer is being sold for 25, 30, and even 40 cents a bottle," Mr. Henderson declared.

Seven of the defendants are engaged in business in and around Fort Bragg at Clinton, N. C. The other defendants are in business in Wilmington, N. C., near Camp Davis and Carolina Beach at the Army recreational center.

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## Ceiling set on fruit cake by special pricing formula

Because bakers making fruit cake normally are active only during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons and thus did not bake the product during March, Price Administrator Henderson July 22 established a ceiling on fruit cake by means of a special pricing formula.

It was ruled under Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, that effective July 27, bakers producing fruit cake shall determine their maximum prices by:

1. Ascertaining the total cost of the ingredients and packaging material on the basis of March replacement costs;
2. Adding to such total the difference between their last year's selling price and the cost of ingredients and packaging material used in making the fruit cake sold by them last year.

## ARMY MEAT BUYING SIMPLIFIED

In order to facilitate Army purchases of certain canned meats and frozen boneless beef, Price Administrator Henderson July 24 issued Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 156, relaxing the delivery provision of the order.

### Other changes

The amendment also defers until January 1, 1943, the application of the regulation to war procurement sales of certain canned beef items, including rations 1, 2 and 3, the meat components of Army Field Ration C.

The amendment became effective July 24.

The original regulation set delivered prices for such meat products to the armed forces in six zones. However, sometimes the Army will call for delivery at a certain point in its specifications request and later ask for actual delivery at another point.

The new amendment permits the buyer—in this case the Army—to assume the difference in transportation costs when it diverts the shipment from the originally agreed point.

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## Cooperative given relief on oleomargarine sales

Price Administrator Henderson July 23 granted Certified Grocers of California, Ltd., a cooperative, an increase of 1-cent per pound in their selling price of Parkay Oleo Margerine.

### On three grounds

The Administrator allowed this increase in Order No. 2 under Section 1499.18 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, effective July 24, on three grounds:

1. Because Certified Grocers did not pass on March increases of 1 cent per pound made to them and other cooperatives by the manufacturers of Parkay Oleo Margerine until April whereas other cooperatives did raise their billing prices to members during March;
2. Because this entailed hardship to Certified Grocers, causing them to cancel their April advance when the general maximum price regulation became effective, without similar cancellation by their competitive cooperatives. This forced the cooperative to pay 21 cents per 1-pound package for the oleomargarine and sell it for the same price;
3. Because granting of the 1-cent advance to Certified Grocers will entail no hardship on the ultimate consumer, since Certified Grocers' retailers had raised their prices during March on the product in spite of the fact that Certified Grocers did not.

## Pricing of Vitamin A oils, concentrates discussed with OPA

An informal advisory committee for the Vitamin A industry has been appointed to confer with officials of the OPA regarding pricing and distribution problems, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 21.

A meeting of the committee was scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., on July 27, when the provisions of a proposed maximum price schedule for Vitamin A oils and concentrates were to be discussed with OPA representatives.

The advisory panel is an outgrowth of a recent industry conference held in San Francisco, between representatives of the OPA and all branches of the industry.

The members of the committee and the groups represented are:

1. *Fishermen:* Lyle Branchflower, Seattle, selected by Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Otter Trawlers Union, and Fishing Vessel Owners Association.
2. *Oil Producers:* Perc S. Brown, Harrison, N. J., National Oil Products Co.; George W. Burchard, Jr., Seattle, Washington Laboratories; Erling F. Week, Jr., San Francisco, Technical Fisheries Co.; Robert M. French, Hialeah, Fla., Shark Industries, Inc.; Harry R. Beard, Astoria, Oreg., New England Fish Co. and one other to be named by East Bay Fisheries.
3. *Concentrators:* G. C. Mees, Rochester, N. Y., Distillation Products, Incorporated; and Morten Hansen, Ossining, N. Y., Collett Corporation.

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## Canners' prices on Maine sardines rolled back

Price Administrator Henderson, July 23, rolled back the squeeze on distributors of Maine sardines by setting definite "dollars and cents" ceilings, reducing by approximately 11 percent maximum prices which canners may charge such wholesalers. This is the first specific price control regulation affecting the fish industry.

No change was made in either wholesale or retail prices to be charged for Maine sardines.

Prior to issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 134 (Maine Sardines), which became effective July 23, the OPA had taken no steps toward controlling the fish industry by individual schedule. Furthermore, realizing the administrative difficulties in effecting a price ceiling on so diverse an industry as fishing, OPA excepted fresh fish and seafood from the general maximum price regulation.



## OPA may cut rice price at mill to save wholesalers from loss under ceiling

Maximum prices on rice at the milling level may be rolled back in the near future by approximately 10 percent from present ceilings in order to permit wholesalers, particularly in the Southeast, to continue to purchase from mills and yet maintain their present ceiling prices without loss, Price Administrator Henderson said July 20.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 150 sets ceiling levels for sales of milled rice by millers. Wholesalers and retailers are covered by provisions of the general maximum price regulation, with ceilings at their highest March 1942 levels. This dual price ceiling has resulted in many wholesalers having ceilings lower than will permit them to purchase new quantities of rice at mill ceilings and resell without loss.

Preliminary OPA studies indicate that mill ceiling prices can be adjusted back 10 percent and still reflect to farmers a price for rough rice in excess of the December 15, 1941, farm price, which is the highest of the four prices for rice required by Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act.

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## Rice sales in Puerto Rico placed under ceilings

Maximum prices for rice sold in Puerto Rico at retail and at wholesale were established by Price Administrator Henderson July 20 at the seller's cost plus a specified mark-up. Staple food in Puerto Rico, rice is imported chiefly from the United States.

Under Maximum Price Regulation No. 183—Puerto Rico—the maximum mark-up which retailers and wholesalers may charge is expressed in cents per pound or per 100 pounds, and fluctuating costs of shipment and war-risk insurance are passed on to the consumer.

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## Refusal to sell used egg cases without new is violation

Dealers who refuse to sell used egg cases unless the purchaser buys an equal number of new cases are violating Maximum Price Regulation No. 117, the measure which governs the price of second-hand cases, OPA announces.

## CANNERS GET RELIEF ON 1942 FRUIT PACK

Formal announcement of the formula by which canners may pass on their actual increased labor and raw material costs on the 1942 pack of canned fruits and berries only was made July 24 by Price Administrator Henderson in the issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 185 (Canned Fruits and Canned Berries).

The new regulation, effective July 29, provides relief to the canner through 15- to 25-percent increases in his ceiling prices by use of the formula.

Wholesalers and retailers in turn, will be provided relief by OPA regulation, likely to be issued within the next fortnight.

### The formula

The formula which canners will use in determining their ceiling sales prices for the 1942 pack, as indicated in the new regulation, is as follows:

1. Calculate the weighted average price charged per dozen, free on board factory, on spot sales of each kind, variety, style, and can size of fruit and berries during the first 60 days after he began to pack each fruit in 1941.

2. To this figure, the canner adds 10 percent, covering all increased costs other than raw materials.

3. To this total, the canner may add the difference between the weighted average cost of the raw material in 1941, delivered at the factory, and the weighted average cost of raw material delivered at the factory this year. However, the 1942 raw material increase must not exceed the difference between the national average price for that raw material, as published by the Department of Agriculture, and the highest applicable price for the particular commodity under Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, adjusted to the nearest higher dollar.

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## Beverage firm allowed to sell at April prices

Price Administrator Henderson July 23 granted a petition of the Hoffman Beverage Co., of Newark, N. J., allowing that concern to return to its levels of April 8.

Initiation of the general maximum price regulation forced that company to return to its March prices, cancelling the April increase, without hampering the price levels of its competitors who advanced prices in March.

Order No. 1 under Section 1499.18 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, also provides that within 15 days of the general maximum price regulation—Hoffman Beverage Co. must notify retailers that their prices may be increased in accordance with the order.

## No change contemplated in sugar rations for fruit packers

Price Administrator Henderson declared that no change whatsoever is contemplated at the present time in the provisions of the sugar rationing regulations which apply to fruit packers.

### Don't need to reprint labels

Certain fruit packers and some of the wholesalers for whom they pack claim that unless they are permitted to use sugar on virtually the same basis they did last year they will be forced to have labels reprinted or new ones made in order to conform to food labeling specifications of the Federal Government.

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## If closed for part of 1941, industry gets sugar by formula

A formula for determining the sugar base of an industrial user for the months his establishment was closed during 1941 because of strike, flood, fire, or similar reasons, was announced July 22 by the OPA.

If an industrial user did not operate on a normal basis during any particular month or months in 1941, his sugar base will be his usage of sugar during the comparable month or months of 1940, adjusted by the percentage increase or decrease in his usage of sugar during his normal months of operation in 1941 over 1940, OPA said.

If the interruption occurred during May, June, July or August, months for which allotments have already been granted, the industrial user may obtain an additional allotment if the computation shows he is so entitled. Applications for retroactive adjustments must be filed with local War Price and Rationing Boards on or before August 15.

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## GMPR licensing rules applied to sugar

Price Administrator Henderson on July 22 amended Revised Price Schedule No. 60 (Direct-Consumption Sugars) to conform with provisions of the general maximum price regulation as regards registration and licensing. (Amendment No. 2 to Schedule 60.)



## Kraft paper prices rolled back at makers', distributors' level

Major reductions from current manufacturers' and distributors' prices for kraft wrapping papers and certain kraft bag papers are effected by Maximum Price Regulation No. 182 issued July 23 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Distributors' mark-ups restored

The July 23 action rolls back manufacturers' prices on these commodities approximately 25 cents per hundred-weight to the levels existing October 1 to 15, 1941. Distributors' mark-ups which existed prior to the inflationary period in the paper market during the latter half of 1941 are restored by the order. Zone, quantity, sheet, basis weight, and other differentials based upon those established in the industry are also set forth.

Accompanying the July 22 action is Amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 129 (Industrial and Converted Paper Products) which revokes all the provisions in that regulation fixing top prices for kraft wrapping papers and kraft bag papers sold by producers. Similarly, Maximum Price Regulation No. 182 supplants the use of the general maximum price regulation in determining the maximum prices distributors may charge for these commodities.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 182 will become effective July 28 for manufacturers and on August 25 for distributors.

### Commodities covered

The July 23 action covers, as defined precisely in the order, standard kraft wrapping, No. 1 kraft wrapping, super-standard kraft wrapping, imitation kraft wrapping, standard unbleached kraft butchers wrapping, No. 1 unbleached kraft butchers wrapping, machine glazed kraft wrapping, standard kraft bag paper, variety kraft bag paper, and machine-glazed kraft bag paper.

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## Antimony wastes excepted from GMPR

Antimony residues, slags, skimmlings, and drosses have been excepted from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, by Amendment No. 16 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 under the general regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 20. The amendment became effective July 25.

## LEAD SCRAP CEILINGS ADJUSTED

An amendment extending the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 70 to cover lead-antimony alloys with an antimony content as low as one-fourth of one percent, was announced July 23 by Price Administrator Henderson. Previously, the schedule covered only antimonial lead with a minimum antimony content of 2 percent.

Maximum prices for the lower antimony content metal will be determined in the same way as are those for metals containing 2 percent antimony or higher, the Price Administrator said.

Antimonial lead is redefined in the amendment to lower the minimum antimony content to one-quarter of one percent from 2 percent.

The new amendment is titled Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 70 on lead scrap materials; secondary lead, including caking lead; battery lead scrap; and primary and secondary antimonial lead. It became effective July 27.

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## Reinforcing bar makers relieved of paper work

Fabricators of concrete reinforcing bars will not be required to file reports of transactions and inventories with OPA as was originally provided in Maximum Price Regulation No. 159, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced July 28.

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 159 on fabricated concrete reinforcing bars, effective July 28, 1942, also makes some other changes.

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## Core oil, needed for war, gets ceiling exemption

Price Administrator Henderson on July 23 excepted core oil—a binding component in sand molds used for making castings—from provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

The exemption was made in Amendment No. 17 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the general maximum price regulation because manufacturers now find it difficult to continue under the price ceiling on core oil and because the product is an absolute essential to the war effort.

Amendment 17 became effective July 27.

## Manufacturers get formula for pricing paperboard

Maximum prices, which will reflect price levels existing from October 1 to 31, 1941, for the sale of many paperboard products produced by manufacturers in the folding carton and set-up box industry and the corrugated and solid fiber container industry, are determined by Maximum Price Regulation No. 187 issued July 25 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Exceptions

The regulation does not cover liquid tight containers, milk bottle caps, book matches, and other commodities which are covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 129. Sales by distributors and retailers remain under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

Also covered by the regulation, which becomes effective July 30, are all manufacturers' services in connection with the manufacture of such products.

In effect, the regulation prescribes a formula in which four major factors are added to determine the maximum price. These factors are specifically set forth and described in the regulation as—(a) raw materials costs, (b) conversion charges, (c) margin, and (d) charges for delivery.

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## Retreading firm penalized for violations

In the first action against a tire retreading establishment found to have violated OPA rationing regulations, Deputy Administrator Paul M. O'Leary July 20 suspended recapping and retreading operations of the Durham Tire Exchange, Durham, N. C., for 60 days and ordered return of more than a ton of camelback held to have been acquired illegally.

### Misrepresents case

According to the suspension order, the Durham Tire Exchange, a partnership composed of B. D. Farthing and Eugene Neuwirth, represented last February in an application for authority to buy camelback (retreading compound) that it had four truck tire molds, whereas it only had one.

In addition, the order prohibits delivery of camelback and other rubber materials to the exchange, and prevents it from engaging in retreading or recapping operations from July 20 to September 19.



## Cotton worsteds put under GMPR, other transfers made from textile piece goods order

An amendment to the OPA's finished textile piece goods regulation July 23 transfers several limited groups of fabrics to other price regulations, permits converters to use the same ceiling prices for different colors of the same fabric pattern, and extends the present formula for price adjustments when credit terms are used.

### Changes effected

Under Amendment No. 7, effective July 23, the following exemptions of goods from Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 are effected:

1. Higher priced printed woven decorative fabrics are transferred from Regulation 127 to Regulation 39 (Woven Decorative Fabrics) inasmuch as OPA has determined that methods of producing and distributing these goods are more nearly analogous to those employed by producers of the yarn-dyed and plain decorative fabrics now subject to Regulation No. 39.

2. So-called "cotton worsteds" containing 8 percent or more wool by weight and 54 inches or more in finished width, weighing 12½ ounces or more per linear yard, and finished on the woolen or worsted system, are excluded from this regulation and placed under the general maximum price regulation.

3. Sales of finished piece goods by suppliers to artificial flower manufacturers are transferred to the general regulation which OPA considers more appropriate for this specialized and very limited business.

4. The exemption from this regulation of fabrics coated with pyroxylin, rubber, and vinyl chloride resin is now extended to include fabrics coated with other synthetics and chemicals of a similar nature.

5. For converters who produce water-repellent fabrics as a substantial portion of their entire business, a means is provided for filing petitions for adjustment if they show that they would suffer substantial hardship with respect to their entire business due to the special problems in producing these fabrics. Any such petitions must contain specified detailed information covering the converter's operations from 1939 to date.

6. Typewriter ribbon cloth finished from imported plain woven goods, 36 to 44 inches in grey width, made of combed or super-combed Egyptian or Sea Island cotton yarn, is transferred from Regulation 127 to the general maximum price regulation.

The other change through Amendment No. 7, designed to permit wholesalers and jobbers to use their customary credit terms, provides that the same formula for adjustment of the price of finished piece goods originally used for two specified sets of credit terms may be applied where certain other credit terms are offered. This is in all cases where the discount allowed by the seller does not exceed 3 percent nor the time period for payment exceed 70 days from the date of the invoice. Invoice prices may not otherwise be increased for the purpose of granting other credit or discount terms.

## TANNERS GET DISCOUNT ON "GREEN" HIDES

A compulsory discount on tanners' purchases of "green" or partially "cured" hides or skins under the established ceiling prices for hides or skins was provided July 24 by Price Administrator Henderson to facilitate the WPB's recently announced hide allocation program and to insure their proper curing.

### Were under cured stock ceilings

The July 24 action was taken in order to halt a development whereby tanners, in their anxiety to obtain increasingly scarce materials, were buying uncured hides or skins at prices as high as the maximum prices for the cured products. These products were being shipped in a partially green or improperly cured state, resulting either in deterioration or spoilage in transit or in the making from slack-cured raw stocks of poor leather, ill-suited for military uses.

Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 9 (Hides, Kips, and Calfskins), in addition to providing several other changes, sets a discount of 20 percent for green or partially cured hides sold to tanners, or for their account, and a discount of 15 percent for skins under the same category. Previously, the ceiling for green hides was the same as for cured stock of the same grades and classifications.

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KID SALVAGE

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Check for Office of War Information

## Knitted goods makers can base ceilings on advance deliveries

Price Administrator Henderson issued a ruling July 25 to the effect that advance deliveries in March 1942 of a small number of units under a firm commitment calling for later deliveries at the same price may be used by a seller in establishing his ceiling price under the general maximum price regulation.

### For some items

The announcement was made by Mr. Henderson in response to trade inquiries as to whether manufacturers of such knitted goods as sweaters and knitted outerwear, underwear, and hosiery under specified conditions may use advance deliveries to establish their maximum prices. For seasonal reasons, shipments of these articles during March 1942, the base pricing period of the general maximum price regulation, were generally confined to limited amounts on regular fall orders.

However, OPA cautioned that the July 25 ruling further clarifies its previous interpretation that sample deliveries by manufacturers during March may not be used in establishing their ceiling prices.

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## Surgical textiles go under GMPR

Surgical textiles were excluded from the scope of Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 under the terms of Amendment No. 4 to this regulation, OPA announced July 23.

On and after July 27, 1942, the effective date of the July 23 amendment, these health supplies will be subject to the general maximum price regulation.

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## Peanuts and peanut butter exempt from GMPR

Price Administrator Henderson July 24 officially excepted all cleaned and raw shelled peanuts—except the small remaining portion of the 1941 crop—as well as sales or deliveries of salted peanuts and peanut butter from provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

This action, taken in Amendment No. 16 to the general maximum price regulation, becomes effective July 29, 1942.



# LABOR . . .

## Board to settle jurisdictional disputes by arbitration if unions fail to terminate them without work stoppages

Ali four "Little Steel" companies announced last week that they would comply with the War Labor Board's order of a 5½¢-an-hour wage increase, a voluntary maintenance of membership clause, and a voluntary check-off for their 157,000 employees, as the National Association of Manufacturers announced its support of the Board's wage stabilization policy. Also last week, the Board adopted a policy for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes.

### NAM endorses wage stabilization policy

Last week, the National Association of Manufacturers said that more than two-thirds of the country's manufacturing industries would not be entitled to wage increases under the War Labor Board's wage stabilization policy, announced in the Little Steel case. A survey, the NAM explained, had shown that 67.8 percent of all manufacturing industries had increased wages over 15 percent between January 1941 and April 1942. The Board had announced in the Little Steel case that workers whose increases had exceeded the 15 percent rise in the cost of living between those dates would not be entitled to wage increases except in cases of inequalities and substandards of living.

The NAM statement concluded as follows:

The disastrous inflationary effects of general blanket wage increases at this time can be avoided by careful adherence to the policies advocated by the War Labor Board in its recently promulgated formula for adjusting wage increases to the cost of living index . . . This formula is not only a guide to the Labor Board itself in future cases, but the principle involved should be carefully followed by employers who seek to support the President's anti-inflation efforts.

### Companies comply with "Little Steel" order

The Bethlehem Steel Co., Republic Steel Co., and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. announced last week that they were going to comply with the War Labor Board's decision in the Little Steel case under protest. The union involved, the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, had previously announced its acceptance of the order.

Inland Steel Co. was denied an extension of time for compliance with the Board order. The company had announced it wanted a court test of the Board's authority to order a maintenance of membership clause. William H. Davis, Chairman of the Board, in a telegram to Ernest S. Ballard, Inland's attorney, said in part: .

The War Labor Board has no desire to prejudice in any way your right to a full day in court. However, it is satisfied that its order does not prejudice in any way the legal remedies available to the Inland Steel Company once it complies with the Board's order. As a matter of principle the Board cannot grant extensions of time on the ground that a suit is contemplated . . . We are at war and the security of this country demands maximum production of steel. Staying of immediate application of Board's order is likely to create serious complications in steel production. It is to be noted that Bethlehem and Republic have discharged their patriotic duty by accepting the Board's decision and we trust that Inland Steel will follow their example.

Three days later Inland accepted under protest.

### Labor leaders called on to settle jurisdictional strike

The Board last week notified William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that it will finally determine jurisdictional disputes by arbitration unless the AFL and the CIO set up their own machinery for the final determination of such disputes without stoppages of work.

The notification came in the form of the following resolution, adopted by the Board, with the labor members dissenting:

*Be it resolved*, that the War Labor Board calls the attention of the AFL and the CIO to the fact that jurisdictional disputes during the war period should be settled by machinery set up by the two labor organizations. Whenever the two labor organizations fail to settle without delay a jurisdictional dispute that has led to a stoppage of work, the War Labor Board will appoint an arbitrator to render a decision, which decision shall be final and binding on the parties.

Dean Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, made the following comments on the Board's action:

"The resolution gives to American labor unions fair warning that they must settle their own jurisdictional disputes without stoppages of work or the War Labor Board will settle such disputes for them by arbitration.

"I am sure the general public, including the rank and file of American labor, has no patience with work stoppages caused by jurisdictional disputes in these critical times. If labor officials fail to prevent such interruptions of war production, the enforcement powers of government must be invoked."

### Asked to carry out no-strike pledge

Earlier Cyrus Ching and Roger D. Lapham, employer members of the Board, called on CIO and AFL officials to carry out the no-strike pledge made at the industry-labor conference last December. The request was made in regard to a dispute at the Frigidaire plant of General Motors, Dayton, Ohio, involving the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, and the Building Trades Council, AFL. Since July 17, 252 AFL construction workers have been on strike at the plant in a dispute over which group should do a painting job.

The employer members' telegram said in part:

At conference of labor and industry representatives called by the President last December the six AFL and six CIO members of that conference pledged themselves to no strikes or stoppages of work because of any dispute. Included in this category were all types of jurisdictional quarrels of whatever nature. The industry members of the conference as well as the general public accepted those pledges at their face value and assumed those pledges were given by those having authority to carry them out . . . As employer members of the War Labor Board who participated as industry members in the December conference we are now publicly calling upon you twelve gentlemen to carry out the pledges given at the December conference.

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## Trained seamen urgently needed to man new Liberty Ships

Captain Edward Macauley, Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and a member of the United States Maritime Commission, said July 20 in a radio interview over the Blue Network that there is a pressing need for men with sea experience to return to the sea in order to man the new fleet of Liberty Ships and other vessels composing the American merchant marine.



## Army, Navy to defer bargaining elections until hiring nears completion

Selection of a bargaining agent will be deferred until a majority of the estimated number of employees in any appropriate unit have been hired, Under Secretary of War Patterson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bard announced July 18 in laying down a general Army and Navy labor policy for Government-owned, privately operated plants.

The policy also guarantees that no employee or person seeking employment shall be discriminated against by reason of race, color, creed or sex, and sets up procedures in establishing wage scales, handling grievances, protecting plants against sabotage, and guaranteeing the rights of discharged employees.

The policy, affecting nearly 100 large munitions plants, was evolved over a period of months in collaboration with representatives of organized labor, including President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Joseph A. Padway, general counsel of the AFL; Henry Kaiser, of the AFL; Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO; and Allan S. Haywood, CIO organization director.

### A tripartite relationship

A statement, issued by the Army and Navy, and approved by Mr. Green and Mr. Murray, described the employment of commercial contractors to operate the big Government-owned plants as in line with a policy "fully to utilize the labor and management resources of the Nation and to minimize encroachment upon the country's industrial structure."

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## International phone calls limited to U. S. business

No nongovernmental business or personal radiotelephone calls will be permitted on and after July 23 to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere except England, James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the Board of War Communications, announced in an order released on that day.

This action was made necessary, Mr. Fly declared, in the interest of national security and the successful conduct of the war.

## ADVISORY BOARD TO AID SALVAGE IN PLANTS

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief of the Conservation Division, announced July 23 formation of a technical advisory board to the division's industrial salvage section. The board members are John O. Emerson, Washington, D. C., chairman; Robert A. Wheeler, New York City; Robinson Bullard, Bridgeport, Conn.; Edward Herbert, New York City, and Daniel W. Gee, Chicago.

The board's first task will be the production of uniform instructions on how to carry on salvage activities in manufacturing plants.

The board will be available for technical advice on salvage problems to all Government agencies and to the regional executives and field men of the Industrial Salvage Section.

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## First manpower field office tackles Baltimore's shortage

First of the War Manpower Commission's field offices scheduled for critical labor supply areas was opened in Baltimore July 23.

A. A. Liveright of Chicago, Ill., a member of the staff of the Director of Operations, War Manpower Commission, has been named as director of the Baltimore area office by Chairman McNutt. Mr. Liveright will be responsible for setting up machinery to secure the full cooperation of management, labor, and the public in total mobilization of the area's manpower resources.

Objectives of the Baltimore office will be to coordinate manpower agencies operating in the area; to use fully the skills of women, Negroes, the handicapped, and older workers in alleviating the serious shortage; to transfer workers from nonessential jobs to essential industries; to stop "pirating"; to end excessive turnover and absences; and to increase training facilities.

Agencies represented on the staff of the Baltimore director are the United States Employment Service, National Youth Administration, Vocational Education for National Defense, Apprenticeship Division, Training Within Industry, Minority Division, Labor Relations Representative of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board, Civil Service Commission, Work Projects Administration, Manpower Branch of the Services of Supply of the War Department, and Negro Manpower Service.

## Army decentralizes system for renegotiating contracts; \$585,000,000 saved already

In a move to reduce excessive profits by making it easier to renegotiate war contracts, the War Department established price adjustment sections in the procurement district offices of the Supply Services of the Army's Services of Supply, and the Material Command of the Air Forces.

### Will call in contractors

The new price adjustment sections of the Supply Services will call in contractors to study their contracts for determining possible profit reductions. This will relieve the pressure of contract renegotiations on the Price Adjustment Board in Washington and will make it unnecessary for a great many manufacturers to come to Washington. The new sections will be guided in policy matters by the Washington Board.

Authority to renegotiate war contracts for the purpose of reducing excessive profits was given to the War Department by Act of Congress. In the short time the Price Adjustment Board has been functioning, its efforts and those of the Supply Services have resulted in a reduction of profits amounting to \$585,000,000.

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## Training of merchant marine personnel under War Shipping

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order Number 9198, dated July 11, and published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on July 15, functions for training Merchant Marine personnel have been transferred to the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

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## U. S. agencies get lists of critical communications jobs

Making no recommendations of its own, the Board of War Communications announced July 20 that lists of critical occupations in the communications industries have been forwarded to the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System and the United States Employment Service for such use as these agencies may find.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## ODT takes steps to avert motive power shortage by raising locomotive efficiency

With the heaviest long-haul tonnage demands in history being placed upon the Nation's steam freight locomotives, the ODT is seeking to avert a motive power shortage by taking steps to increase the efficiency of locomotive operation.

### Factors in preventing shortage to date

The number of serviceable freight locomotives now available is about 18,000. Material allocations to locomotive builders by the WPB will make it possible to turn out only about 265 new steam locomotives during the remainder of 1942.

Whether this fleet of freight engines will be large enough to meet the motive power requirements of the near future is problematical, according to ODT Director Eastman.

That no motive power shortage has yet

developed is due, Mr. Eastman said, to several factors:

1. The utility of motor transport in handling many types of short-haul freight, both merchandise and bulk cargo.
2. Reduction in the number of local freight trains moving over short districts, subdivisions, and branch lines of large systems.
3. The effect of General Order ODT No. 1, fixing minimum weight limits for less-than-carload traffic.
4. Increased efficiency of locomotive servicing.

### Broad studies under way

To aid the railroads in increasing locomotive efficiency, the mechanical section of ODT's division of railway transport, working with the section of materials and equipment is maintaining a close check on the materials situation, and is undertaking broad studies of locomotive utilization.

## New standard set for trucks operated by contract, and private carriers

Revised standards for conservation of trucks operated by contract and private carriers in both local and over-the-road service were set up in a new order issued July 23 by the ODT.

### For local and over-the-road service

The new order (General Order ODT No. 17) will supplant General Orders ODT Nos. 4 and 5, governing over-the-road operations of contract and private carriers, and those portions of General Order No. 6 which govern local delivery operations of such carriers.

General Order No. 17 requires that on and after August 1, trucks operated by contract and private carriers in over-the-road service be loaded to capacity on a considerable portion of the trip out or back and that the operator use due diligence to obtain a full load over the entire round trip.

On and after September 1, contract and private carriers must endeavor in good faith to rent or lease a truck prior to its departure from any point without a load. This will include registering any truck for which no load has been ob-

tained with a Joint Information Office and, in the event no such office has been established in the vicinity, making appropriate inquiries of other carriers.

As in Order No. 3 Revised, covering common carriers, all operators affected by Order No. 17 must:

1. Eliminate wasteful operation and duplication of parallel services, and curtail schedules and services to the extent necessary to comply with the order.
2. Limit the speed of trucks to 40 miles an hour.
3. Conserve and properly maintain tires and equipment.
4. Lease or rent their motortrucks whenever practicable or necessary to comply with the order.

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## ODT STANDS PAT: AUTO RACING TO END JULY 31

There will be no further extension of the effective date of the order banning automobile and motorcycle racing, the Office of Defense Transportation announced July 23. The order goes into effect July 31.

## Manpower committee named for transit industry

Appointment of a transit war manpower advisory committee to advise the ODT's division of transport personnel on manpower problems of the local transit industry was announced July 21.

The committee was selected by the American Transit Association, and will act as a clearing house for information on manpower problems of the local transit industry which includes buses, streetcars and other forms of local mass transportation. It will also keep the division of transport personnel advised as to specific shortages of manpower and will cooperate in drawing up plans for recruiting new workers.

William L. Butler, president of the Cincinnati & Lake Erie Transportation Co., has been named chairman.

Other members are:

Merwyn A. Kraft, secretary, American Transit Association, New York, N. Y.; M. M. Drake, employment manager, Philadelphia Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert A. McArthur, director of personnel, Public Service Coordinated Transport, Newark, N. J.; John E. McCarthy, president, Fifth Avenue Coach Co., New York, N. Y.; D. L. Fennell, vice president in charge of transportation, Kansas City Public Service Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Lovitt, director of industrial relations, Philadelphia Transportation Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. R. Pollard, manager of transportation, Georgia Power Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Alexander Shapiro, director of personnel, Capital Transit Co., Washington, D. C.

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## Liquid fuel consultant

ODT Director J. B. Eastman announced July 20 the appointment of James C. Richdale, of Melrose, Mass., as consultant to ODT on matters relating to liquid fuel supply for the New England area.

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## APPOINTMENTS

ODT Director Eastman July 22 announced the appointment of Raymond B. Croll, of Chicago, to be deputy assistant director of the division of railway transport, with offices at Chicago.

Also announced was the appointment of A. R. Pelnar, recently ODT rail terminal supervisor at Philadelphia, to be deputy assistant director of the railway transport division with offices in New York.

Both Mr. Pelnar and Mr. Croll will be in charge of oil train movements.



## New industry advisory committees

The WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### BRUSH FERRULE MANUFACTURERS

Philip H. Thayer, Chief, brushes and bristles unit, is the government presiding officer.

#### Members:

John V. Green, Charles E. Green & Son, 93 Passaic St., Newark, N. J.; David Shulman, New York Ferrule Co., Grand St., New York City; Louis Siegrist, Jr., Calvert Metal & Ferrule Mfg. Co., Calvert Rd. and Boyd St., Baltimore Md.; L. R. Schumann, treasurer, Star Brush Co., 690 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gaither, S. W. Evans & Son, 4639 Paul St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. S. Polk, division director, Rennous-Kleinle Brush Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. B. Freeley, manager, Frank B. Lothrop Co., South Acton, Mass.

### FURNITURE INDUSTRY TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—L. J. Conger, deputy chief of the furniture industry branch.

#### Members:

R. F. Bohman, Heywood Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass.; C. R. Barley, The Kroehler Furniture Co., Naperville, Ill.; H. J. Conley, Ft. Smith Traffic Bureau, Ft. Smith, Ark.; H. E. Shaw, Furniture Mfrs. Warehouse Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. D. MacDonald, Los Angeles Furniture Mfrs. Ass'n., 2155 East 7th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; J. T. Ryan, Southern Furniture Mfrs. Ass'n., High Point, N. C.; George L. Hilliard, general traffic counsel, Jamestown Furniture Mfrs. Traffic Club, Jamestown, N. Y.

### HOUSEHOLD & INDUSTRIAL INSECTICIDE MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—W. H. Mayer, principal industrial specialist in charge of insecticides and fungicides of the agricultural chemicals unit.

#### Members:

J. L. Brenn, Huntington Laboratories, Inc., Huntington, Ind.; W. O. Buettner, Buettner Pest Control Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. W. Hamilton, Koppers Co., White Tar Division, Kearney, N. J.; L. W. Jones, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Mayfield, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; J. Powell, John Powell & Co., New York, N. Y.; G. D. Williams, George L. Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Zick, Stanco Inc., New York, N. Y.

### MOTOR GRADER MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—M. B. Garber, acting chief, excavating and grading section, construction machinery branch.

#### Members:

Ralph S. Boyd, vice president, Galion Iron Works & Mfg. Co., Galion, Ohio; Neil Jersey, general manager, W. A. Riddell Co., Bucyrus, Ohio; H. R. Meeker, vice president and general manager, J. D. Adams Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Ben F. Owens, president, Duplex Mfg.

Co., Omaha, Nebr.; Don Robison, vice president, Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.; Ralph Stiles, vice president, Austin-Western Road Machinery Co., Aurora, Ill.

### PACIFIC CANNED SARDINE & MACKEREL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Lawrence T. Hopkinson, consultant on fishery products in the food supply branch.

#### Members:

Roy Harper, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Terminal Island, Calif.; L. B. Irish, Coast Fishing Co., Wilmington, Calif.; Wade Ambrose, Westgate Sea Products Co., San Diego, Calif.; Max J. Gorby, California Marine Curing & Packing Co., Terminal Island, Calif.; H. A. Irving, Sea Pride Packing Corporation, Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.; M. J. Bogdanovich, French Sardine Co., Terminal Island, Calif.; R. E. Sanborn, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; J. G. Burnette, Custom House Packing Corporation, Monterey, Calif.; Paul Wetmore, Benicia Fisheries, Benicia, Calif.; K. Hovden, Hovden Food Products Co., Monterey, Calif.

### RADIO REPLACEMENT PARTS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Frank H. McIntosh, chief, radio section communications branch.

#### Members:

James P. Quam, president, Quam-Nichols Co., Thirty-third Place and Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. White, vice president, Jensen Radio Manufacture Co., 6601 South Laramie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Ray F. Sparrow, vice president, P. R. Mallory & Co., 3029 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Octave Blake, president, Cornell-Dublier Electric Corporation, 1000 Hamilton Boulevard, South Plainfield, N. J.; I. A. Mitchell, United Transformer Corporation, 150 Varick Street, New York City; Victor Mucher, general manager, Clarostat Mfg. Co., 285 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest Searing, president, International Resistance Co., 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jerome J. Kahn, president, Standard Transformer Corporation, 1500 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Sprague, president, Sprague Specialties Co., North Adams, Mass.; F. R. Hopkinds, Girard-Hopkins Co., 1437 Twenty-third Avenue, Oakland, Calif.; F. P. Kenyon, president Kenyon Transformer Co., Inc., 840 Barry Street, New York City; W. M. Kohring, vice president, Continental Carbon, Inc., 13900 Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Edwin I. Guthman, president, E. I. Guthman & Co., Inc., 400 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.

### SILVER DISTRIBUTORS

Charles Engelhard, president, Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, Irvington, N. J.; Marc S. Goldsmith, president, Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Refining Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Headland, secretary treasurer, Wildberg Bros. Smelting and Refining Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Judson C. Travis, assistant to president, Handy & Harman, New York, N. Y.

### SILVER PRODUCERS

F. F. Colcord, vice president, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., New York, N. Y.; Robert E. Dwyer, vice president, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York, N. Y.; Stanley A. Easton, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co., San Francisco, Calif.; J. C. Emison, vice president, American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; Cecil Fitch, Chief Consolidated Mining Co., Eureka, Utah;

Oscar Friendly, Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; R. M. Hardy, Sunshine Mining Co., Yakima, Wash.; Rufus Ireland, Jr., president, Lamartine Mines, Inc., Idaho Springs, Colo.; E. M. Moores, The Glad-lator Mining Co., Crown King, Ariz.; C. H. Nonamaker, secretary-treasurer, Tonopah Mining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hans A. Vogelstein, assistant secretary, American Metal Co., New York, N. Y.; Edmund M. Wise, International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y.

### SNOW FLOW MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—M. B. Garber, acting chief of the excavating and grading section, construction machinery branch.

#### Members:

Carl H. Frink, Carl H. Frink, Inc., Clayton, N. Y.; Norman R. Gahnz, vice president, Wausau Iron Works, Wausau, Wis.; Walter Klauer, president, Klauer Mfg. Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Q. Shunk, president, Shunk Manufacturing Co., Bucyrus, Ohio; E. E. Staley, president and general manager, Baker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill.; George C. Soule, president, Maine Steel, Inc., South Portland, Maine.

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## Board of chemists to evaluate competing processes for WPB

Appointment of a committee of distinguished American chemists and chemical engineers to advise WPB on technical processes was announced July 19 by Dr. Ernest W. Reid, chief, chemicals branch, WPB.

### Basis for findings

Work of the committee, Doctor Reid said, will be to pass upon the relative merits of competing chemical processes involved in the war effort. The basis upon which their findings will be made will be (a) which process can be placed in production soonest and (b) which uses the smallest amount of critical materials. The advisory committee will recommend adoption of one or another.

The committee will be headed by Dr. Donald B. Keyes, head consultant to the branch and professor of chemical engineering at the University of Illinois. Members are:

Dr. Marston T. Bogert, Belgrade Lakes, Maine, emeritus professor of organic chemistry, Columbia University; Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, Berkeley, Calif., dean, College of Chemistry, University of California; Dr. S. C. Lind, Minneapolis, Minn., dean, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota; Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, State College, Pa., dean, School of Chemistry and Physics, Pennsylvania State College; Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, Boston, Mass., president, Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc.; Carl S. Miner, Chicago, director, Miner Laboratories; Dr. Foster D. Snell, New York City, president, Foster D. Snell, Inc.; Charles O. Brown, New York City, consulting chemical engineer; Dr. Charles R. Downs, New York City, vice president, Weiss and Downs, Inc.; Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering; Dr. Fred H. Rhodes, Ithaca, N. Y., director, School of Chemical Engineering, Cornell University.



# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Every American city within reach of bombs needs trained fire watchers, says Landis

The immediate need for expansion and development of the fire watchers service into an effective first line of defense against fire bombs was urged upon cities and local defense councils July 26 by OCD Director Landis.

### British experience reveals need

The necessity for a numerically strong, well organized and trained body of fire watchers in every American city within reach of enemy bombers is apparent from recent close study of British experience with fire bombs under actual raid conditions, Mr. Landis said.

### On guard

"Study of the effect of bombing raids made upon Britain shows that a major portion of all property destruction is caused by fire and that prevention of fire is the most important single step which can be taken to reduce damage," Director Landis stated.

The fire watcher must be situated so as to see or hear every fire bomb dropped within his area. He must be able to reach each bomb promptly and extinguish it and the resulting fire, if possible. His major duty is to spot and put out small fires before they have reached the point where large equipment becomes necessary, or develop into conflagrations which no fire department can control.

### To avoid serious conflagration

A heavy bomber will carry as many as 2,000 incendiary bombs, Director Landis said, and will often drop them in a concentrated area with the object of starting scores or hundreds of fires simultaneously. Once a conflagration has been started, British experience shows that the most organized fire departments can do is to confine the destruction within fire stops or natural barriers, and that their efforts to do this may be seriously handicapped by high explosive disruption of water mains.

The necessity for attacking and quenching fire bombs as speedily as possible was one of the reasons why both Britain and the United States have adopted the speedier method of using a solid stream of water, rather than a fine spray, as was previously recommended, Director Landis said.



WINDOW STICKER to be awarded by local civilian defense authorities for preparedness, aid to conservation, and other war services.

## OCD appoints coordinator of Forest Fire Fighters Service

David P. Godwin, assistant chief of the fire control division, United States Forest Service, has been appointed national coordinator of the Forest Fire Fighters Service, recently established by the Office of Civilian Defense, OCD Director Landis announced July 23.

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## FISHERY COORDINATOR ICKES PROMISES QUICK ACTION

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who has just been named Fishery Coordinator by President Roosevelt, announced July 23 that immediate steps will be taken to carry out the program for development and maintenance of sustained production of aquatic food supplies essential to the conduct of the war.

## Nelson appeals to all Americans to volunteer their typewriters for war duty

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, July 26 appealed to all Americans owning standard typewriters made since January 1, 1935, to sell them to the Government.

Mr. Nelson's statement launched a campaign in which housewives, grocers, doctors, lawyers, big and little firms—everyone who can possibly spare such a machine—will be asked to volunteer their typewriters for war duty.

Excerpts from Mr. Nelson's statement follow:

"To save critical materials and to release the facilities of a great industry to direct war production, the manufacture of typewriters, already greatly curtailed, must stop entirely before the end of this year.

"But because of the increasing tempo of our war effort, many thousands of additional typewriters must be obtained for use in bombers, on battleships, and in procurement and Government offices.

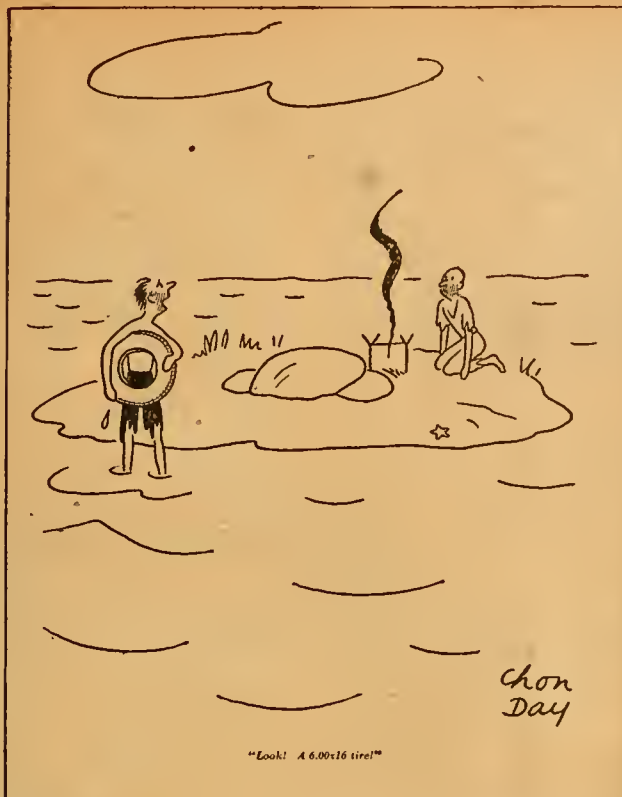
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## Jet to supplant spray in fire bomb fighting

OCD Director Landis July 24 issued new instructions calling for a jet instead of a spray in fire bomb fighting. The new instructions, based on exhaustive research by OCD technicians and the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, also minimize the value of sand for fighting incendiaries, and urge speed in attacking the bomb with a jet as soon as it falls, rather than waiting for the thermit reaction to be completed or a burster charge to go off.

"Actually, the fire it starts is more dangerous than the bomb," Mr. Landis said. "We found that the quickest and surest way to eliminate the bomb is to strike it with a jet of water. This puts the bomb out of action in less than one minute, so that other fire bombs can be attacked before they start serious fires."

"We fully appreciate the fact that the public is thoroughly educated to the spray technique," Mr. Landis continued. "but our experiments and study of recent British experience have made it absolutely necessary to change our thinking in this regard."



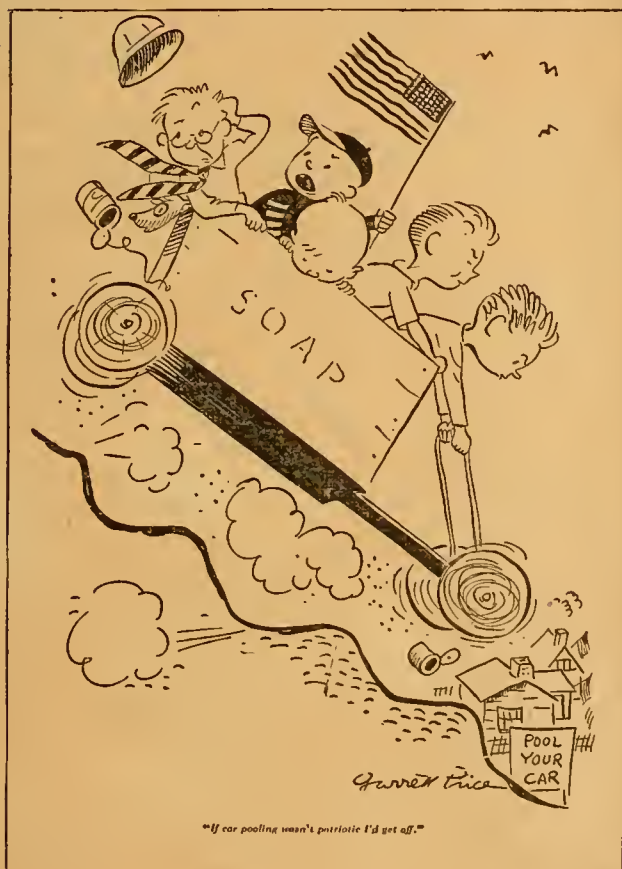
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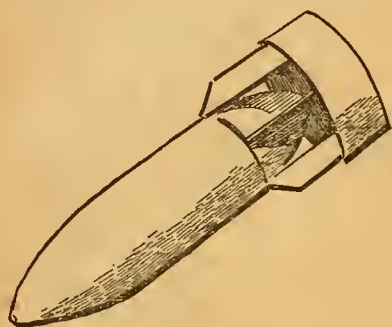
This is the fine rib roast the Smiths ate on Sunday.



This is the waste fat from the fine rib roast the Smiths ate on Sunday.



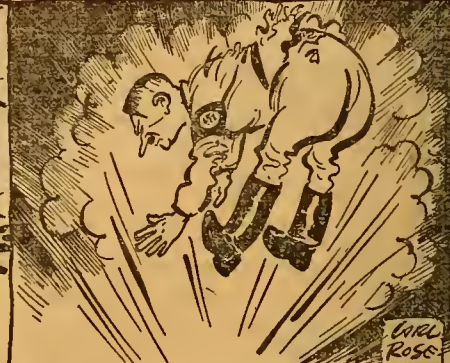
This is the nitroglycerin made from the waste fat from the fine rib roast the Smiths ate on Sunday.



This is the bomb into which went the nitroglycerin made from the waste fat from the fine rib roast the Smiths ate on Sunday.



This is the plane which carried the bomb into which went the nitroglycerin made from the waste fat from the fine rib roast the Smiths ate on Sunday.



This is the mission of the plane which carried the bomb into which went the nitroglycerin made from the waste fat from the fine rib roast the Smiths ate on Sunday.

V-84

## Auto, farm equipment industries to set up volunteer depots for salvage drive

Organized volunteer efforts of two of the country's leading industries have been added to the Conservation Division's new intensified Nation-wide salvage program.

The part the industries are taking in the collection drives was outlined July 19 in a joint statement issued by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board and Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Conservation Division, in a discussion of the new program.

The Automotive Safety Foundation with its membership of rubber, automotive, and oil companies, and the Farm Equipment Institute and National Retail Farm Equipment Association, representing the manufacturers and dealers of

farm implements are the two groups which will join the salvage drive. These groups, through their dealer organizations, have volunteered to provide official receiving depots to accept donations of scrap metal and rubber, or to help local salvage committees locate such depots on vacant lots or in empty buildings.

Members of both industries are making an equally valuable contribution to the program by volunteering their manpower and equipment to aid local salvage committees in canvassing every home, farm, and commercial establishment for metal and rubber scrap.

The companies are also contributing part of their commercial radio time, press and poster space.

THIS IS the cartoon drawn especially for OWI by Carl Rose. Three-column mats will be available for reproduction this week. Address requests to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-84

It was made clear that the companies and dealers cooperating in local salvaging programs will not handle any funds connected with the purchase or sale of scrap. The depots they establish will receive only donated scrap. It will not be sold by the companies but will be turned over to local salvage committees, who in turn will sell to scrap dealers and allocate the profits to the defense council or charities determined by the committees. Establishment of the depots in no way infringes on the individual's right to give scrap to local charity collecting organizations, or to sell scrap directly to dealers.

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 4, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 31

## FIRST MONTH OF GENERAL PRICE CONTROL

**Charges under ceilings decline  
May 15 to June 15; others  
rise as much as 25 percent**

Government controls of prices and rents, where they are in effect, are doing a good job of holding down prices, but uncontrolled food prices are showing a definite inflationary tendency, Price Administrator Henderson stated July 26.

Commenting on the May 15-June 15 cost-of-living figures released by Secretary of Labor Perkins, the Price Administrator said:

"The second returns are in. They cover the period from May 15 to June 15, the first full month of operations under the general maximum price regulation.

"The figures speak for themselves—and speak a language all of us can understand.

"The part of the cost-of-living index subject to control declined. The part not subject to control advanced.

"The foods and the other goods under price ceilings either stayed steady or declined.

### Lamb up 10 percent in month

"The foods not subject to OPA controls showed sharp, and in some cases inflationary, price rises.

"The price of uncontrolled lamb, for example, went up more than 10 percent between the middle of May and the middle of June.

(A temporary ceiling on lamb was imposed August 1, effective August 10, to halt prices at late July levels.)

"The price of controlled beef, veal, and pork declined.

### FOOD PRICES

MAY 15 TO JUNE 15, 1942  
(First Month of General)  
Retail Ceiling

MAY 15  
PRICE LEVEL

Foods under  
general ceiling  
declined 1%

Foods not under  
general ceiling  
advanced 4.8%

Each symbol = 4%

BLS DATA

"The price of apples, uncontrolled, rose 25 percent in this single month and this important fruit is now selling at prices more than 50 percent above those charged last March.

"The price of bananas, which are controlled, declined 12½ percent.

"Canned fruit and vegetable prices under OPA ceilings either remained steady or declined.

### Grapefruit up 21 percent

"Grapefruit juice, not controlled, rose more than 4 percent and fresh grapefruit went up to 21 percent.

"Here is the price picture on other uncontrolled items: oranges up 15 percent; potatoes and sweetpotatoes up 9 percent; cabbage up 15 percent; and carrots up 4½ percent.

"Solely due to these and other similar increases, the total cost of food to city

**Unchecked food items cause  
increase in total living cost  
despite savings elsewhere**

families advanced by 1.3 percent between May 15 and June 15, continuing the steady upward price trend of the previous 14 months and offsetting the benefits of price control in all other food-stuffs covered by the general regulation.

"And this is not all, these uncontrolled food price rises were principally responsible for a fractional increase in the cost of living index as a whole."

### Rent cuts called "remarkable"

Mr. Henderson referred to the decline in rents shown by the Labor Department study as "probably the most widespread protection ever afforded so many American families by a Federal regulation."

"The reductions in rents that have resulted from OPA regulation in the cities included in the Department of Labor studies are remarkable," the Administrator said. "They mean, real, hard cash saved for millions of tenants. In Mobile, Ala., for example, where Federal rent regulation became effective on June 1, average housing rents dropped nearly 12 percent. Mobile families paying \$50 per month before June 1 have enjoyed an average reduction to \$44, and have \$6 more every 30 days to spend on food, clothing, and other necessities of life. And this is only an average saving. To work out to such a high average many rents have been cut far more than 12 percent in Mobile. The same holds true for other cities: Norfolk, Va., rents were

(Continued on page 17)



## Review of the Week

Last week brought some encouragement to advanced thinkers on the critical problem of overseas transport. Both War Production Chairman Nelson and Undersecretary of War Patterson gave conditioned support to the proposal to build cargo planes in shipyards. They said it must be shown first that the materials and components were to be had without disrupting the present military aircraft program.

Into our domestic arrangements crept a hint of how tight the shipping situation is. In asking Gulf sugar refiners to withdraw temporarily from the market in three Central States, the Office of Price Administration observed that stocks at Louisiana and Texas refineries are 60,000 tons as against a normal 200,000. Submarine warfare is directly responsible, OPA declared.

### Rampaging food prices boost H. C. L.

Counting results of general price control's first month, OPA learned from the Department of Labor that rampaging prices of uncontrolled food items had pushed up the average of all food costs 1.3 percent from May 15 to June 15 and created a fractional rise in the cost of living as a whole—despite notable savings on other foods and goods and on controlled rents.

News that lamb prices rose 10 percent in the month was followed by action in the form of a temporary ceiling at late July figures. OPA also regulated prices of milk and cream sold to retailers, who were squeezed against a March ceiling; and lopped 2½ cents off gasoline in the rationed East, beginning August 5, because the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is now helping to pay transportation costs.

### OPA gives on canned fruits

Word of success in reducing rents was accompanied by establishment of 26 more areas where rents must be cut back. They have 60 days to do it or they will go under Federal rent control as 21 areas did August 1.

OPA had to give, however, on canned fruits and berries. A new ceiling lifts wholesale and retail prices 15 to 25 per-

cent above March. Similar action on jams and jellies is to follow. Prices of a number of liquors, also, will be allowed to go up because these types must substitute more expensive ingredients for the neutral alcohol which has gone to war. The squeeze on wholesalers and retailers of low-cost pancake flour was relieved by raising the price limit.

Ceilings were announced also on chemical grade cotton linters (used in making powder) and on the important chemical cresylic acid.

### 48-hour week recommended

Meanwhile, OPA prepared to begin an enforcement program in communities where the majority of retailers have been taught about the general price regulation.

To safeguard our labor supply while permitting it to produce its best, eight Government agencies got together and decided a 48-hour week was most efficient for wartime. The agencies, which recommended war contractors look over their operations with this in mind, were the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, Public Health Service, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, Commerce Department, and Labor Department.

### No use to hold back scrap

While labor-management committees reported saving millions of pounds of metals and rubber in plants, the WPB Conservation Division set State quotas totaling 17,000,000 tons for vital iron and steel scrap to be recovered under the national salvage program. A call was issued to farmers to join the "National Scrap Harvest" and get in the metal without which war factories will have to shut down.

To discourage anyone who might be holding iron and steel scrap for higher prices, OPA scotched rumors of a plan to raise the ceiling. OPA set 4 cents a pound as the top for waste kitchen fats, now being sold by housewives in the campaign.

WPB did its part in the search for materials by seizing nearly 800 tons of airplane engine forgings once destined

for France. Restrictions on foreign silver will direct it to uses where it will take the place of copper and tin.

The approved synthetic rubber program rose during the week from 800,000 to 870,000 tons as a result of better manufacturing methods for the Butyl type. WPB acted to conserve the rubber supply by strict prohibitions on the use of rubber cement for many articles.

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## Music for morale

### The answer was no

War Information Director Davis last week asked James Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, to rescind a restriction on making transcriptions and records. Mr. Davis reminded Mr. Petrillo of Mr. Petrillo's statement that music is important to morale, and asked him to remove the ban as a patriotic duty.

The answer was no.

Mr. Davis cited this notice from Mr. Petrillo to companies making records and transcriptions:

"From and after August 1, 1942, the members of the American Federation of Musicians will not play or contract for recordings, transcriptions, or other forms of mechanical reproductions of music."

The information director said he was informed this would eliminate records for juke boxes and for home consumption, and transcriptions on which hundreds of small radio stations depend.

Musicians will make records for home consumption and for the armed forces, Mr. Petrillo insisted in a letter to Mr. Davis July 31.

As for the juke box, Mr. Petrillo contended, it produces "tremendous revenues for all interested parties except musicians." Ten dances out of the box cost 50 cents, he observed, whereas "most of the ballrooms in the country, for an admission charge of 25 cents, furnish excellent orchestras for all-night dancing."

Anyway, the answer was no.

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# VICTORY

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## On the Home Front

At times like these—and there will be more of them before we win this war—it is helpful to recall those facts which guarantee our victory, and to bring to mind again the things we are fighting for.

This is a time in which our enemies threaten the great Russian industrial city of Stalingrad and press toward the oil of the Caucasus. It is a time when our enemies sink ships faster than we build them, when the Nazis menace the great Egyptian naval base of our British allies and the Japanese continue an ever present danger to Australia and India. It is a time when our Chinese friends stand with their backs to the wall, virtually cut off from the supplies they so badly need.

### Faith is not enough but faith we must have

No one would deny that this is the toughest of wars and that mere idealism, mere dedication to a cause, is not enough. And yet to fight well in battle—at the front or on the production line at home—men and women must have a conviction that what they're fighting for justifies any sacrifice.

The men and women of the United Nations have reason for such conviction. Ten days from today the United Nations will mark the first anniversary of what is called "The Atlantic Charter" but has since become a great charter of freedom for all the peoples of the world.

The Atlantic Charter, drawn up by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on the quarterdeck of a battleship somewhere off our Eastern Coast, is a World Charter rather than an Atlantic Charter. To its principles adhere the United Nations, and these principles form a basis for the lend-lease agreements under which we send weapons and equipment and food and supplies to all the people who fight by our side.

### The United Nations' aims

The Charter sets down certain beliefs on which the United Nations "base their hopes for a better future." It states that the countries fighting for freedom are not seeking to grab territory or to make themselves richer at the expense of any other country. It says these countries want no territorial changes that aren't in accord with the free wish of the peoples concerned. It says that they re-

spect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and that they want to see the right of self-government restored to those who have had it taken away from them.

The Charter says the countries subscribing to it will do all they can to see that all nations, "great or small, victor or

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vanquished" have access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity. It says the countries subscribing to it wish to bring about full collaboration among all nations to secure for all better labor standards, economic adjustment and social security.

### First we must win

The Charter speaks of the need for enabling all men to travel the high seas and oceans without hindrance; it declares the necessity—"pending establishment of a wider and permanent system of security"—of disarming "nations which threaten, or may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers," in order to "lighten for peace loving people the crushing burden of armaments."

These, of course, are not goals which automatically will be obtained with our victory, they are goals toward which the United Nations must continue to march in the post-war world. But we must win our victory before we can fashion a better world, and win we will.

### Signposts to victory

Last week we passed two signposts on this road to victory. One of them was fresh proof of the unconquerable spirit of our allies in what the Nazis choose to call "occupied" territory. Renewed proof that our comrades in Nazi-held territory still are fighting was a communique from the Yugoslav army under General Draja Mihkailovitch. This communique, confirmed by Axis admissions, said the Yugoslavs had pushed the Nazis out of

another large slice of Yugoslavia and had captured 1,200 prisoners. Another signpost was the report on war production of the War Production Board, a report which shows that our output of weapons and military equipment has just about tripled in the months since Pearl Harbor. WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson warned that our progress was no occasion for "boasting" and it is true that we shall have to do better than we have been doing. To do better, we must continue to funnel every available bit of man and woman power into essential war production. And, most definitely, we must redouble our effort to get scrap metal back into the furnaces. Already, in some factories, production has slackened because of shortages. The National Salvage Campaign today is the most important campaign on the home front. A new development in this campaign is the "National Scrap Harvest" aimed at getting approximately 2,500,000 tons of scrap metal from the country's 6,000,000 farms.

### Every metal at work but gold

One by one our metals were drafted for war until, as scarcities grew, only gold and silver remained as metals worthless for the job which is our only job today. Last week gold stood alone in this category after WPB issued an order restricting civilian use of foreign silver. Instead of going into silverware and watch cases, jewelry and badges, pens and pencils and musical instruments and church goods, foreign silver now will turn up in solders, engine bearings, noncorrosive machinery parts and electrical insulations.

### Storing fuel for the winter

The next few months are the months in which we must lay up a store of coal and fuel oil against the winter—to keep our industries going and our homes warm. In a few weeks, oil will be moved from the oil fields in solid 60-car trains and throughout the West great gangs of workers are laying new pipe lines.

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# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## Houghton announces new operations plan, top aides will advise on over-all policy

Organization of the Office of Operations and appointment of his principal aides was announced July 28 by Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations. The new appointments are as follows:

### To act as Operations Control Board

*C. H. Matthiessen, Jr.*, who has been chief of the Bureau of Priorities, will be Assistant Director General for Operations.

*Wade T. Childress*, who has been WPB Regional Director in Kansas City, will be Deputy Director General for Field Operations.

*A. I. Henderson*, who has been Director of the Materials Division, will be Deputy Director General for Industry Operations.

*J. A. Krug*, who has been Chief of the Power Branch, will be Deputy Director for Priorities Control.

As a major feature of the reorganization, these top assistants will act as an Operations Control Board to advise the Director General on over-all policy. This will bring about a closer coordination of policy functions with administration and will provide a focus for all operating problems.

### All operating branches under one head

Under the immediate direction of Mr. Henderson, a deputy director general for Industry Operations, will be all of the former industry and commodity branches of the Materials and Industry Operations Divisions. This will place responsibility for the supervision of all of the operating branches of the WPB in one head, for the first time. Mr. Henderson will also supervise the Bureau of Governmental Requirements, the Bureau of Construction, the inventory and requisitioning branch which was formerly in the Bureau of Priorities, and the technical services branch which was formerly in the Production Division.

The existing industry and commodity branches will continue to be the principal operating units. Plans for regrouping them for administrative purposes are being developed by Mr. Henderson in cooperation with John R. Kimberly and H. W. Dodge, who will be his principal assistants. Former divisional lines will be eliminated, and the work of all industry and materials branches will be coordinated in this single organization.

The direction and administration of

priorities becomes the responsibility of Mr. Krug, as deputy director general for Priorities Control. He will devise and administer new, as well as existing, procedures for the distribution of materials in the war economy. He will be responsible for implementing and enforcing the programs and policies established by J. S. Knowlson, Vice Chairman of WPB, for the distribution of scarce materials to supply military, industrial, and essential civilian demands.

The Production Requirements Plan and other devices for controlling the flow of material will be under the immediate direction of Mr. Krug. He will have as a nucleus for his organization the several branches of the former Bureau of Priorities except for Inventory and Requisitioning and the Internal Operations group.

### Some report direct to Houghton

Mr. Childress, as deputy director general for field operations, will supervise the regional and district offices and other field services, and will work closely with the Deputies for Priorities Control and Industry Operations to carry forward the policy of decentralizing the administration of War Production Board operations announced some time ago by Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

A number of divisions will for the present report directly to the Director General. These are: The Division of Conservation; the Aircraft Production Division which includes the aircraft, radio, and radar branches of the former Production Division; the tools division, which was formerly the tools branch; the shipbuilding division, which is the former shipbuilding branch; the facilities staff of the former Bureau of Industry Branches; the Division of Industry Advisory Committees; the administrative staffs of the former Divisions of Production, Materials and Industry Operations; and the internal operations staff of the former Bureau of Priorities.

It was also announced that the Contract Distribution Branch of the former Production Division and the Bureau of Finance of the Division of Industry Operations will be transferred to the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

## Foreign silver takes its place as a war metal

Foreign silver took its place as a war metal July 29 with issuance by the Director General for Operations of Order M-199 which restricts civilian uses and directs supplies of silver into essential production.

Domestic silver is purchased by the Treasury as monetary metal and is not affected by the order, except that metal produced before July 1, 1939, and secondary metal produced since and sold by the processor are included in the category of "foreign silver." The order does not prohibit the purchase of domestic silver by private users.

### Civilian uses curbed

After October 1, except to fill orders of A-3 or higher, foreign silver cannot be used in the manufacture of silverware, watch cases and jewelry, badges and insignia, slide fasteners, hooks and eyes, buttons and snaps, closures for containers, pens and pencils, toilet sets and picture frames, musical instruments, unnecessary electroplating, silverclad metal, insulated wire for electrical conductors, and church goods as defined in Order L-136.

Until October 1, manufacturers making articles on the restricted list are limited to either one-twelfth of the aggregate weight used in 1941, or one-sixth of the weight used in the first 6 months of 1942.

None of the restrictions of the order are applicable to Government agencies.

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## Curb extended on use of iron, steel, zinc for household items

Existing restrictions on the use of iron, steel, and zinc in the production of kitchen and household articles have been extended to August 15, in Amendment No. 5 to Limitation Order L-30.

Iron and steel may be used at 90 percent of their rate of use in the base period in the manufacture of cooking utensils, at 70 percent in the manufacture of kitchen ware and essential household articles. Zinc may be used at 50 percent of its rate of use in the base period.

## Synthetic rubber program raised to 870,000 tons

The WPB has approved an increase in its synthetic rubber program from 800,000 tons to 870,000 tons, it was announced July 27.

The increase will be obtained with no expenditure of critical materials for construction purposes, and is due to advanced engineering in the production of butyl rubber. The new techniques permit an increase of 70,000 tons in the formerly planned 60,000-ton capacity of plants already under construction.

### Doesn't change current picture

The expanded program is not expected to alter the projected figure of 300 tons of butyl rubber to be produced in 1942. The increase does not change the current picture, and the facts on the rubber situation indicate, as has been said before, that there is no rubber to spare for nonessential purposes.

Butyl rubber has been found to be extremely useful in the manufacture of gas masks, antigas clothing, raincoats, rubber boats, life preservers, barrage balloons, wire insulation, and miscellaneous moulded goods. It is also being experimented with for use in tires.

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## Fuel firms ordered to connect systems to avert shortage

In order to avert a gas shortage next winter in that part of central Ohio served by the Ohio Fuel Gas Co., the WPB has ordered the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. and the Ohio Fuel Gas Co. to establish an interconnection that will permit the delivery of gas from the Panhandle company to the Ohio company.

The pipe lines of the two companies join at the Indiana-Ohio State line between Muncie, Indiana, and Dayton, Ohio. An interconnection can be made by simply opening a cut-off valve.

There is no gas shortage now in the area served by the Ohio company but a shortage is expected next winter unless steps are taken to prevent it. The interconnection ordered in Directive No. 1 to Limitation Order L-31 is such a measure.

In addition to this action, J. A. Krug, then chief of the WPB power branch, wrote on July 27 to the presidents of both gas companies requesting them to make arrangements for another interconnection between the two systems in the vicinity of Toledo.

## WPB TO GO LIMIT ON CARGO PLANES IF METALS AND ENGINES ARE FOUND

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, issued the following statement on July 31:

The War Production Board has been keenly aware for some time of the necessity for more and bigger cargo planes. We are much interested in the suggestions which have been made by Mr. Henry Kaiser regarding his plan to build 5,000 large cargo planes in shipyards. The War Production Board is ready to cooperate to the limit in any practical plan for increasing the effectiveness of our war production or transportation systems. Mr. Kaiser has discussed his program with me, and is now going over it with officials of our aircraft and materials branches. If it de-

velops that the engines and other components needed for these planes can be built without disrupting the present military aircraft program, which is our Number One war essential, he will get plenty of action.

On May 29 I appointed a committee of experts to make an exhaustive study of the need for cargo planes and of the possibilities for building up a large fleet of them. This committee has reported to me; a summary of its report will be published within a day or two.

(Undersecretary of War Patterson, in a press conference the same day, asserted Mr. Kaiser would have a chance to show what he could do if the materials could be found without upsetting the military aircraft program.)

## Ethyl alcohol for synthetic rubber exempt from GMPR

Ethyl alcohol used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber was exempted July 30, by Price Administrator Henderson from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation. The action was contained in Amendment No. 18 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 of the general maximum price regulation, effective August 4, 1942.

Mr. Henderson emphasized that this amendment applies only to Ethyl alcohol covered by the general maximum price regulation, when used in the production of synthetic rubber. All sales and deliveries of ethyl alcohol formulas included within the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 28, Ethyl Alcohol, still remain governed by that measure since no alcohol of these formulas is used in the production of synthetic rubber.

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## Rubber thread restricted to surgical garments

Conservation Order M-124 was amended July 30, by inserting the word "surgical" before "supports for abdomen, back and breast."

The purpose of the amendment is to restrict the use of rubber thread in foundation garments to those designated as surgical garments.

## Use of rubber cement banned in many civilian items

Strict prohibitions on the use of rubber cement were put into effect by the WPB July 31 after investigations by the compliance branch showed that large amounts of rubber cement were being consumed for luggage, handbags, novelties and other nonessential purposes.

A new order (M-15-f) forbids the use of rubber cement in a specific list of articles, whether or not the cement was manufactured before the effective date of existing rubber restrictions contained in Order M-15-b.

The order announced prohibits the sale, transfer or use of rubber cement for the manufacture, repair, combining, laminating, coating, impregnating or treating of:

Luggage, handbags, belts, pocketbooks, wallets, key rings and cases, hats or other millinery, cosmetic appliances, cosmetic bags, tobacco pouches, materials for emblems (including fur or embroidered materials for emblems), pennants, chevrons, appliques or other similar decorative materials, and in fabrics.

Use of the cement is permitted only for certain specific operations involved in the manufacture or repair of shoes, and in products for which rubber may be consumed under provisions of Order M-15-b.

In order to prevent unnecessary hardship, the order permits the unrestricted use of amounts up to a total of 5 gallons in one or more of the forbidden operations the exception applying only to cements on hand on the effective date of the order.



## First criminal charges filed under Second War Powers Act

Criminal charges were filed July 27 by the Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the WPB, against Waldo V. Tiscornia, mayor of St. Joseph, Mich.

In the first action of this nature instigated by WPB, the defendant is charged with violation of the Second War Powers Act, which gives the force of law to all priorities orders and regulations and provides penalties running as high as 1 year in jail, a \$10,000 fine, or both, for their violation.

Specifically, the offense charged against Mayor Tiscornia is that he violated the provision of Priorities Regulation No. 1 which requires that any person obtaining delivery of material as a result of a preference rating must use it for the purpose specified in connection with the issuance of the rating.

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## New action on copper referred to spool wire

The reference to Copper Order M-9-a ("requires WPB authorization to sell any copper products on orders not rated A-1-k or higher") in VICTORY's Priority Actions, published July 29, was included through error. The A-1-k action described was taken in an amendment to M-9-a announced by WPB May 7. The new action, July 17, provided a temporary procedure for some persons covered by M-9-a. This procedure was outlined by WPB as follows:

Temporary procedures for the acquisition of spool copper wire by wholesalers and its resale by them for automobile repair use were announced today (July 17) by the War Production Board.

General Preference Order M-9-a, as amended, requires WPB authorization to sell any copper products on orders not rated A-1-k or higher. Under the new plan worked out jointly by the Distributors', Copper and Automotive Branches, a wholesaler, distributor or jobber may apply on Form PD-1X for authority to receive and release automotive spool copper wire to be used for primary, secondary and battery cables on automobiles and motorcycles. No other uses will be authorized by PD-1X.

All applications for this authority must indicate the exact status of inventories and sales of this type of wire. If an applicant's inventory does not constitute a 60-day supply, consideration will be given to the necessity of replenishing his stock in order to assure availability of material for the essential uses permitted.

Where inventories are in excess of a 60-day supply, permission may be granted to release stipulated amounts of wire for the specified purposes.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From July 23

\*Through July 29

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agar: a. Enables Defense Supplies Corporation to build a stock pile of agar from inventories frozen by M-96.	M-96 (amend. 2)		7-24-42		
Alcohol: a. Order extended indefinitely	M-31 (as amend.) (Amend. 5).		7-28-42	Until re-voked.	
Antifreeze: a. Inventory restrictions of Priority Regulation 1 (antifreeze made from alcohol) eased.	L-51 (amend. 1)		7-23-42		
Canning (Maintenance and expansion of plants canning fruits and vegetables): a. Persons engaged in freezing, dehydrating, or fresh packing of fruits and vegetables, assigned same preference ratings as canners.	P-115 (as amend. 7-29-42).	PD-285; 81A	7-29-42		A-1-a. A-1-j. A-1-g.
Cans made of tinplate or terneplate: a. Use, sale, or manufacture of lubricating oil cans made of any metal after Sept. 30, prohibited.	M-18-b		7-23-42		
Caskets, shipping cases, and burial vaults: a. Manufacturers may continue to use metal reinforcing now in inventory until Dec. 31, 1942.	L-64 (amend. 1)		7-27-42		
Cattle hides, calf and kip skins: a. Fixes date, July 25, 1942, by which applications must be made for skins.	M-194-a		7-23-42		
Chemicals: a. Phenols Order extended indefinitely	M-27 (amend. 2)		7-28-42	Until re-voked.	
Communications (maintenance, repair and operation supplies)  a. Higher preference ratings applied to obtain copper necessary for operation. b. Higher preference rating assigned for deliveries of copper for operating construction by telephone companies.	P-129 (as amend. 7-28-42). P-130 (as amend. 7-28-42).		7-28-42 7-28-42		A-1-j. A-1-j.
Construction: a. Nonessential construction order liberalized in several respects.	L-41 (amend. 2)		7-23-42		
Fats and oils: a. Order extended indefinitely	M-71 (amend. 2)		7-28-42	Until re-voked.	
Fuel oil: a. Fuel oil deliveries on Atlantic Coast further restricted until Sept. 15, 1942.	L-56 (amend. 2)		7-29-42	Until re-voked.	
Furnaces: a. Makes it clear that no restrictions are placed on mfr. of parts for furnaces.	L-22 (int. 1)		7-29-42		
General inventory order (inventory restriction exceptions): a. Salt (sodium chloride) in bulk added to Schedule A of Order M-161.	M-161 (amend. 8)		7-23-42		
Laundry equipment (commercial, and dry cleaning machinery): a. Restriction of order applies to machinery which cannot be used effectively by purchaser unless rebuilt or reconditioned.	L-91 (int. 1)		7-25-42		
Mabogany and Philippine mabogany: a. Permits dealers to replenish stocks of war-grades which have been delivered for purposes specified by the order.	M-122 (amend. 1)		7-23-42		
Motor trucks, truck trailers and passenger carriers: a. Permits manufacture of not more than 500 giant "Off-the-highway" trucks for use by mining and other essential industries and for export.	L-1-E (amend. 1)		7-24-42		
Power, steam and water auxiliary equipment: a. Manufacturers may use to 60 percent of inventory of parts and material on hand July 1, in manufacture of water meters. Other 40 percent remains frozen.	L-154 (amend. 1 to sch. 1).		7-24-42		
Quartz crystals: a. More uses of quartz crystals permitted.	M-146 (amend. 1)		7-23-42		
Rationing of new commercial motor vehicles: a. Country-wide inventory of new commercial motor vehicles ordered.	M-100-a	PD - 570; 572; PD - 571 - A; 571.	7-24-42		
b. Redefines the term "new commercial motor vehicle."	M-100 (amend. 2)		7-24-42		
Rayon staple fiber: a. Provides for allocation of viscose rayon staple fiber and rayon staple fiber to wool manufacturers.	M-176		7-27-42		
Rubber and balata and products and materials of which rubber or balata is a component: a. Correction to M-15-b-1 issued.	M-15-b-1 (corr. 1)		7-25-42		
b. Prohibits sale or transfer of Balata except under regulations prescribed by Government agencies and prohibits use except for authorized purposes.	M-15-b (amend. 11).		7-25-42		

(Continued on page 7)

## WPB gives dried food equipment high rating

In order to increase the production of dehydrated foods for the Armed Services and Lend-Lease, the WPB requirements committee upon recommendation of the foods requirements committee has determined that a high priority rating (AA-3) may be assigned to the delivery of a considerable quantity of material and equipment to be used during the last half of the year to expand dehydration production facilities.

### Additional production

The additional equipment will result in the production of the following additional dehydrated food products during the year beginning July 1, 1942: 84,293,000 pounds of spray process milk; 110,242,000 pounds of eggs; 66,189,000 pounds of vegetables; 60,000,000 pounds of meat.

As far as possible the material and equipment to be produced from the metals set aside by the requirements committee for dehydration will be installed in existing plants.

## Army-Navy Board to grant priorities for military, subject to WPB directives

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Robert P. Patterson, James V. Forrestal and Ferdinand Eberstadt, who constitute the Army and Navy Munitions Board, announced July 29 the realignment of the operations and interrelations of the two boards and their staffs for the purpose of speeding up the work and eliminating any possible duplication in dealing with war production.

### New alignment worked out

The new alignment was worked out by the Army and Navy Munitions Board, Mr. Nelson and J. S. Knowlson, vice chairman on program determination of WPB, at a conference attended also by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Services of Supply, U. S. Army, and Rear Admiral E. M. Robinson, Director of Material and Procurement, U. S. Navy.

Under the arrangement the ANMB continues as the primary military body

for reconciling and presenting to the WPB the Army and Navy supply requirements. Acting in this capacity the ANMB is the "advocate" for the allocation and priority needs of the military program. The ANMB will continue to exercise the responsibility for granting priorities to the Military Services and their contractors, subject to the directives of the WPB. A plan for the rigid control of all priorities, and a system of "priority accounting," is under consideration.

### Military to work with groups

In order to eliminate duplication and clear decisions promptly the ANMB has agreed to designate representatives of the Armed Services with the concurrence of WPB to work with the appropriate WPB committees, divisions, branches and sections. This will be of particular importance in strengthening the materials and industry branches of WPB, where the military representatives will parallel the representatives of the indirect military, essential civilian, foreign and maritime requirements. This is one phase of Mr. Nelson's plan to increase the effectiveness of the material and industry branches.

### Stress on industry groups

Another step in the same direction now being taken is the increase in the importance of the industry advisory committees which are attached to each branch. These committees will be made up of representative industrialists. They will advise the branch heads on the production problems of their industry and will take a major responsibility for getting out war production at a maximum rate.

### Complementary agencies, not rivals

The definition of functions thus jointly announced shows in what ways the WPB and ANMB are complementary agencies working together in close association, rather than rival organizations operating in the same area as competitors. Thus, while the ANMB discharges certain duties defined by agreement between the Army and the Navy, it discharges other duties on delegation from, and request by, the WPB, and reports to the President through the Chairman of the WPB.

## Priority Actions . . .

(Continued from page 6)

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Rubber and balata, etc.—Continued. c. Removes limitation on accumulation of stocks of reclaimed rubber in the hands of reclaim consumers.	M-15-b (amend. 13).	-----	7-25-42	-----	
Spices: a. Method which food-processors, manufacturer of medicines and other types of industrial receivers, and packers use in computing their monthly spice quotas is clarified.	M-127 (int. 1)	-----	7-23-42	-----	
Steel and iron: a. Deliveries restricted to ratings of A-1-k or higher, with certain exceptions.	M-21-c (as amend. 7-27-42).	PD-298, 299	7-27-42	-----	
Sugar: a. Entire year's allocation to American refiners of raw cane sugar, both imported and domestic provided.	M-98-a (as amend. 7-29-42).	-----	7-29-42	-----	
Tire machinery and equipment: a. Machinery and equipment may continue to be built, repaired and delivered until Aug. 3, 1942.	L-143 (amend. 1)	-----	7-21-42	-----	
Utilities maintenance, repair and supplies: a. Permits utility companies to make extension to facilities for the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission upon direct order by them.	P-46-a	-----	7-23-42	-----	
Zinc: a. Effective Sept. 1, long list of articles in which zinc cannot be used in manufacture.	M-11-b	PD-500	7-24-42	-----	
Exports of critical material: a. New list of materials for which export orders to other American republics will be given preference over other orders.	M-148 (amend. 2)	-----	7-29-42	-----	
Pyridine: a. Production and distribution of pyridine placed under complete allocation control.	M-185	PD-604, 605	7-29-42	-----	
Silver: a. Restricts civilian uses of foreign silver, and directs supplies of silver into essential production. Restrictions placed on sale, purchase, and manufacture of silver.	M-199	-----	7-29-72	-----	A-3.



## Military gets unlimited copper for expanded list of items

The Director General for Operations on July 30 added a number of items to the "military exemption list" of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c. Copper may be used without limit for the manufacture of these articles when they are ordered by the Military Services of the United States and for certain other agencies.

The list:

Bells for use on board ship; containers for radio and communication equipment; chronometer and watch cases; dishwashing machines; floats for liquid level control; furniture hardware for use within magnetic circle on board ships; insect screening; lights, lamps and accessories; locks and latches; paint for ship bottoms; photographic equipment and supplies; prescription scales; reflectors for lights; safety lamps; shells and caps for electric sockets; telescopes; unions and union fittings.

The following items are added to the list until September 1, 1942, pending further discussion as to their permanent status:

Air conditioning equipment; bakery equipment; functional parts of carbonated beverage dispensing units; clock cases; conduits for radio and communication equipment; electrical coffee grinders, urns, ranges, and deep fat fryers; conductor parts of electric fans; fittings for handling liquid gases; flashlights; food mixers; kitchen utensils, laundry equipment; miscellaneous ship fittings; identification plates; certain plumbing and heating supplies; hinge pins; printing rollers, refrigerator parts; soda fountain equipment; unit heaters and heater parts; valve handles.

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## Printers and publishers asked to reduce use of wire

Sharp reduction in use of wire by the printing and publishing industry has become necessary, Deputy Chief E. W. Palmer of the printing and publishing branch of the WPB, warned July 30 in advising publishers and printers to curtail usage for stitching and shipping purposes.

"The industry is vitally affected by limitation orders on steel, black plate and wire products," he said. "Four thousand tons of steel wire were used by newspaper and periodical publishers to tie bundles for shipping, and 2,500 tons of stitching wire were used during the last year. This total must be drastically cut because of an acute wire shortage precipitated by the war effort."

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THE STEEL in a pair of old roller skates would make two Army helmets.

## CIVILIAN USE OF SHELLAC PRACTICALLY HALTED

Civilian use of shellac was practically halted by the Director General for Operations July 31 by placing all shellac, except for certain specified uses, under complete allocation.

This action will undoubtedly mean a further decrease in the amount of shellac available for phonograph record production. The new action, an amendment to Order M-106, does not set a specific amount of shellac for record makers, but does make them apply to WPB on Form PD-617 for any shipments.

Necessary uses, such as coating for munitions, are permitted without restriction during July and August.

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## WPB explains about AAA and AA ratings

The issuance of AAA and AA-1, AA-2, AA-3, and AA-4 ratings pursuant to Priorities Regulation No. 12 has not altered the principles set forth in Interpretation No. 2 of General Preference Order E-1-b, WPB stated July 30. E-1-b established a limited allocation system for all new critical machine tools.

The new interpretation, No. 3, stated that the application of a higher rating to a delivery of a machine tool to a Service purchaser who does not have an urgency standing merely advances the delivery over those to other Service purchasers who are members of the same group, and who likewise have no urgency standings. It operates solely within the percentage quota assigned to that group.

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## Metal for reinforcing burial vaults cut to 15 pounds

Manufacturers of concrete burial vaults may continue to use metal reinforcing now in inventory until December 31, under Amendment 1 to L-64 issued July 27. The amendment restricts use of such reinforcing metal to 15 pounds per vault.

The amendment prohibits manufacturers of concrete burial vaults from buying any additional iron or steel for use as reinforcing material except that one manufacturer of vaults may sell excessive inventory of such reinforcing material to another burial vault manufacturer.

## Electric meter output to be curtailed for the duration

Production of the common household electric meter will be curtailed for the duration under an order issued July 31 by the WPB. At the same time, restrictions on deliveries to take effect immediately were ordered.

General Limitation Order L-151 provides that manufacture of all so-called "domestic watt-hour meters" is to be prohibited after September 26. Production of meters in the interim is restricted to 2½ percent of the total number of meters manufactured by any producer during the entire calendar year 1941.

### Copper released for military use

This action is expected to make available about 750,000 pounds of copper for military purposes at current rates of production. In addition, approximately 3,000,000 jewels of an industrial type will be made available for precision instruments used in military operations.

It was pointed out that available stocks of meters are ample to meet all essential requirements.

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## Gas industries told how to file exception applications

Correct procedure for members of the natural gas and natural gasoline industries who file applications for exceptions under Conservation Order M-68 was explained July 28, by Deputy Petroleum Coordinator Davies.

Copies of applications for exceptions are to be forwarded to the Director of Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline, Office of Petroleum Coordinator, New Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

### Exceptions in other branches

Applications for exceptions in other production branches of the industry will continue to be forwarded to the Director of Production, Office of Petroleum Coordinator, New Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

In all cases, three copies of the applications should be sent directly to the division concerned in Washington. A fourth copy should be mailed or delivered to the OPC district director of natural gas and natural gasoline or the district director of production, as the case may be, for the district in which the lease, pool, or plant is located.

## WPB seizes 800 tons of airplane engine forgings

Nearly 800 tons of airplane engine forgings, prepared for shipment to France before the outbreak of war made delivery impossible, have been seized by WPB, the inventory and requisitioning branch of WPB announced July 25.

More than half the requisitioned material contains at least 3 percent of nickel, and varying amounts of other critically needed alloying elements. Since the forgings, designed for French planes, cannot be used in their present form in the production of American motors, which call for different specifications, they will be remelted and used in the production of high-grade alloy steels.

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## Curb lifted on sales of agar to Government

Restrictions on transactions in agar, contained in Order M-96, have been removed in the case of sales and deliveries to the Defense Supplies Corporation, it was announced July 25, by the Director General for Operations.

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## Rayon allocations to be handled under new order

An order providing for the allocation of viscose rayon staple fiber and acetate rayon staple fiber to wool manufacturers was issued July 27 by the Director General for Operations.

Rayon allocation is now made under the Wool Conservation Order, M-73. Beginning in October, the allocation will be handled under a separate order, M-176.

Under this order, rayon producers will be required to set aside each month, out of production not necessary to fill rated orders, such quantity of viscose rayon fiber and acetate rayon fiber as the Director General for Operations of WPB shall from month to month designate.

A wool manufacturer must place his order for rayon not later than the 15th day of the second month before the month in which delivery is to be made. For example, rayon to be delivered in October must be ordered not later than August 15. Rayon allocations for August and September will be taken care of under Order M-73.

## IRON, STEEL PLATE RESTRICTED TO A-1-k

Deliveries of iron and steel plates have been restricted to ratings of A-1-k or higher, with certain exceptions, by the Director General for Operations. The action was taken in an amendment to M-21-c.

Exceptions are made for deliveries by warehouses for maintenance and repair purposes; for "special sales" to designated classes of buyers, as authorized by Priorities Regulation 13; and with special authorization of the Director General.

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## Sulfa drug base put under allocation

Production and distribution of pyridine, used in the manufacture of the vitally important sulfa drugs, was put under complete allocation control July 29 by WPB through the issuance of Conservation Order M-185.

In addition to the sulfa drugs, pyridine is also used in the manufacture of Zelan, a water repellant for tents, coats, gas masks, sleeping bags, etc., and in the manufacture of nicotinic acid.

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## Furnace replacement parts manufacture unrestricted

The Director General for Operations July 29 issued an interpretation of Order L-22 on furnaces to make it clear that replacement parts may be manufactured over and above quotas established by the order.

L-22 provides that during the calendar year 1942, no manufacturer may incorporate into furnaces iron or steel in excess of certain specified quotas. No restrictions, however, are placed on the manufacture of replacement parts for furnaces.

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## WPB extends three chemical orders indefinitely

Three chemical orders due to expire on July 31 were extended on July 28 until revoked by the WPB Director General for Operations.

The orders are M-27, which directs the distribution of phenols; M-71, which directs the processing and distribution of fats and oils; and M-31, which governs the deliveries of methyl alcohol.

## \$122,700,000 in metal working machines shipped in June

The value of new machine tools, presses and other metal working machinery shipped during June was \$122,700,000 it was announced July 29 by the WPB.

Shipments of machine tools alone amounted to 26,600 units, with a total value of \$111,147,000. During May, 25,700 units, valued at \$107,300,000 were shipped.

Production of metal working machinery has reached a rate of more than \$1,470,000,000 a year and is steadily on the increase. Last year the value of metal working machinery was about \$840,000,000 and the present going rate represents an increase of more than 75 percent.

Compared with the same month of last year, the June value for all metal working machinery is an increase of 78 percent.

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## Copper for communications companies given high rating

Higher preference ratings to enable communications companies to obtain copper necessary for operating construction, maintenance and repair were granted July 28, by the Director General for Operations.

The action was taken in amendments to Orders P-29 and P-30.

P-29 raises the rating for telephone, telegraph, cable and radio companies for copper from A-3 to A-1-j. Copper order M-9-a restricts deliveries of copper to A-1-k or higher and the new action enables these communications companies to obtain materials in conformity with that order.

P-30 gives a similar rating for deliveries of copper necessary for operating construction by telephone companies, such as connection of subscribers, changes in central office equipment, and the like.

The A-3 rating continues in effect for supplies other than copper.

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## WPB plugs loophole in used laundry machinery sales

A loophole in General Conservation Order L-91, which restricts the sale of rebuilt or reconditioned laundry and dry-cleaning machinery worth more than \$100, was plugged July 25 by WPB.

The purpose of the order was being defeated by some dealers who sold used machinery "as is" and entered into an understanding with the buyer to recondition or rebuild it after delivery.



# LABOR . . .

## Board uses wage stabilization formula in denying general pay increase to 1,200 Remington Rand employees

In applying its wage stabilization formula to the first case since Little Steel, the National War Labor Board last week refused a general wage increase to 1,200 employees of the Remington Rand Co. plants at Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, N. Y. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, which represents the employees, had asked for a flat increase of 10 cents an hour.

### Raises starting rate for women

The Board, however, granted a 2½-cent increase in the wage for the female employees hired on an incentive basis, thus making their starting rate 50 cents an hour, in order to iron out an inequality resulting from a growing disparity between the wages paid men and women workers in the company's plants. The vote of the Board was 4 to 2, the labor members dissenting.

Dean Wayne L. Morse, public member, said in writing the opinion for the Board:

The decision of the War Labor Board in this case demonstrates the applicability and workability of the wage stabilization formula which it has adopted. It will not follow, as publicized in the press, that an application of the formula will result in a huge increase in the Nation's wage bill, totaling 3 or more billion dollars. The National Association of Manufacturers has called attention to the fact that over two-thirds of the manufacturing industries of the country have already made increases equal to or in excess of the level fixed by the War Labor Board's formula. The other one-third have made increases averaging close to the 15 percent called for under the formula. Hence, the application of the Board's formula will result in only minor increases in the Nation's wage levels. Such wage increases as will be allowed by the formula will be so insignificant in contrast with the total wage bill of the country as to have no inflationary effect.

### Further increases held not justified

The Board found, Dean Morse pointed out, that employees involved in this case had received two wage increases since January 1, 1941, totaling 18 cents an hour for men and 11 cents for women. Since these increases exceeded the 15 percent rise in the cost of living between January 1941 and May 1942, Dean Morse concluded that the employees "are not entitled to a further wage increase at this time on the basis of any change in the cost of living since January 1, 1941, in view

of the wage stabilization formula laid down by the Board in its decision in the 'Little Steel' case."

The opinion then quoted the following excerpt from the Board's wage stabilization formula announced in the Little Steel case:

For the period from January 1941 to May 1942, which followed a long period of relative stability, the cost of living increased by about 15 percent. If any group of workers averaged less than a 15-percent increase in hourly wage-rates during or immediately preceding or following this period, their established peacetime standards have been broken. If any group of workers averaged a 15-percent wage increase or more, their established peacetime standards have been preserved.

Any claim for wage adjustments for the groups whose peacetime standards have been preserved can only be considered in terms of the inequalities or of the substandard conditions specifically referred to in the President's message of April 27, 1942.

Since the Remington Rand employees "have not suffered any lowering of their peacetime standards," Dean Morse' opinion continues, "the Board then looked to see if the employees in these plants suffered from substandard wages or wage inequalities. It is satisfied from the record that the wages are not substandard but it does find, however, that the female employees hired on an incentive work basis do suffer from a wage inequality in the amount of 2½ cents per hour."

Dean Morse explained that this inequality resulted from the fact that the existing differential between men working on an incentive basis as against those

working on a straight time basis was only 2 cents an hour, whereas the differential between women incentive workers and those on a straight time basis amounted to 5 cents an hour.

### Formula "permits fair adjustments"

Dean Morse concluded his opinion as follows:

The Board is satisfied that if the formula is permitted time in which to work, it will result in a sound wage stabilization program. What the formula will do is place a terminal on the race between prices and wages and prevent the beginning of another upward spiral of general wage increases with their inflationary effects.

The formula permits of fair and reasonable adjustments of inequitable and substandard wages and it maintains reasonable standards of living necessary for maximum production of war materials. Contrary to some reports, it does not guarantee to labor that existing standards of living will be maintained throughout the war. Even before the "Little Steel" decision the Board had pointed out in several cases that labor cannot hope to receive wage increases which will enable it to keep pace with upward changes in the cost of living.

The Board is satisfied that American labor appreciates the fact that this war is going to require great sacrifices on labor's part and that labor's standard of living cannot be improved while the war is being fought. Any attempt upon the part of labor to take economic advantage of the war or to indulge in labor profiteering will redound to its discredit and boomerang against its best future interests. It is elementary that an inflationary cost-of-living spiral will injure labor more than any other class of citizens. Hence, labor must give all-out support to the Government's price-fixing and cost-of-living stabilization program. A run-away price movement can and must be stopped. It will call for sacrifices from all economic groups, and labor's sacrifices must be a giving up of general wage increases.

### "No cure-all for inflation"

However, the exercise of ordinary common sense should cause every citizen to recognize that real wages must be maintained at a level which will permit the millions of American workers in the army of production to sustain themselves on a standard of living of health and decency. Maximum production will not permit of a lower standard.

The wage formula of the War Labor Board is no cure-all for inflation but it is a definite and certain check on inflation as far as the wage factor is concerned. It must be looked upon as a concomitant of a broad-base tax policy and of a wide-scale and effective system of rationing and price fixing of those consumer goods, the prices of which are so controlling in the cost of living of the average citizen. Such adjustments in the formula as need to be made in light of future events and trends in the war economy of the country will be made by the Board.

The Board believes that the formula has already served as a decelerator and stabilizer of the wage movement. Employers generally have approved it. Labor has reluctantly but patriotically accepted it and agreed to adjust to it. The public is gradually coming to understand it and appreciate its anti-inflation features. However, the Board's formula will be of lasting effect only if and when all the other phases of the President's stabilization program in turn become as effective.

## NO SPENDING SPREE

World War II has not brought "silk-shirt" prosperity and free spending to the average city family in the United States, but it has brought a high increase in savings with which Americans have bought war bonds and stamps and paid taxes, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported August 2.

"Although income rose over 7 percent between 1941 and the first quarter of 1942 average expenditures for current consumption increased less than 2 percent," she said. "At the same time living costs went up almost 8 percent."



## Million jobs filled in June by U. S. Employment Service

Job placements by the United States Employment Service were close to the million mark in June, increasing sharply for the fourth successive month, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced July 30.

### 281,000 in farm placements

More than 644,000 jobs in factories, shipyards, and offices were filled—43 percent more than in June 1941 and double the number filled by the public employment offices in June 1940.

Farm placements totaled about 281,000, an increase of 54 percent over the previous month and 60 percent higher than in June of 1940 and 1941. The increase over the previous year, Mr. McNutt said, clearly reflects the intensified efforts of the United States Employment Service to meet farmers' needs. The greatest gains in farm placements took place in Arkansas, California, Idaho, Missouri, and Washington.

In all, nearly 925,000 jobs were filled by the United States Employment Service in June, bringing the total number of nonagricultural placements for the first half of 1942 to 3.1 million and farm placements to approximately 600,000. These figures, Mr. McNutt said, show an increase in total placements of about 20 percent as compared with the first six months of 1941.

The United States Employment Service figures for June also showed a total of 1.1 million new job applications filed with the local public employment offices.

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## Qualified residents may leave Japanese centers to work

Ways in which individual American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their families may obtain permits to leave relocation centers to accept jobs were announced July 31 by Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority.

Permission to leave the relocation centers will be granted only to American-born persons who never have lived in Japan or attended school there.

A resident of a relocation center who has a definite offer of a job outside the center and outside the Western Defense Command (the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Montana) may apply to the director of the center for a permit.

## 8 U. S. agencies recommend 48-hour week, 30-minute lunch, vacations, in war plants

Eight Government agencies on July 28 recommended to war contractors and other war producing agencies a reexamination of hours and working conditions to improve worker efficiency and production.

### 4 major standards

A statement of policy, signed by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, Public Health Service, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, Commerce Department, and Labor Department, set forth four major standards:

1. For wartime production the eight-hour day and 48-hour week approximate the best working schedule for sustained efficiency in most industrial operations.

2. One scheduled day of rest for the individual, approximately every seven, should be a universal and invariable rule.

3. A 30-minute meal period is desirable.

4. Vacations are conducive to sustained production. They should be staggered over the longest possible period.

The recommendation in no way affects the Wage-Hour Act's provision requiring time and one-half pay for all overtime work after 40 hours a week.

Large overtime offers are being used in some instances to pirate workers from other war plants.

### 1½ million work longer

One and one-half million war workers now are working over 48 hours a week, according to the Labor Department.

The policy is issued as a guide "to governmental establishments, to field representatives of procurement agencies, and to contractors working on war production."

## Committee seeks to assure professional men for war

War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt announced July 30 that he had appointed a committee to formulate a coordinated plan for meeting the needs of the Army, the Navy, and war industries for a continuing supply of engineers, chemists, physicists, and other scientific and professional personnel.

Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, and chief of the Manpower Commission's technical and professional training division, will serve as chairman of the committee. The other members are: James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, G. H. Dorr, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, Arthur S. Flemming, member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board.

The committee is reviewing the various manpower problems relating to the utilization of college and university facilities and the plans suggested by various groups representing higher education to meet these problems.

## Management-labor committee to advise on manpower problems

The first local war manpower management labor advisory committee in the country has been appointed in the Baltimore Industrial area, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission announced July 30.

### Others will be established

Similar committees, each providing equal representation for management and labor, will be established in other industrial areas where labor supply problems exist or impend.

Membership of the eight-man Baltimore committee includes:

Stewart Cort, general manager of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Walter Perkins, vice president of the Bartlett-Hayward Co., division of the Koppers Co.; Harry F. Vollmer, Jr., vice president of the Glenn L. Martin Co.; John Menzies, president of the Crosse & Blackwell Co.; Albert Atallah, district director of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO; Harry Cohen, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, AFL; F. N. Kershaw, business representative of Local 188, International Association of Machinists, AFL; and Lucian Koch, representative of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO.

The newly appointed area director for the War Manpower Commission in Baltimore, A. A. Liveright, will act as chairman.



# RATIONING . . .

## Submarine activity cuts sugar stocks to "critical" low on Gulf; OPA asks restriction on marketing from area

"Critical shortages" of raw and refined sugar stocks in Louisiana and Texas cane refineries prompted the Office of Price Administration July 29 to request the refiners in these States to withdraw from the sugar market in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

The refining area involved is that which was recently publicized as having sugar surpluses so great as to tax the warehouse facilities of the companies. The OPA request came after conferences with representatives of the industry there.

### Stocks down from 200,000 to 60,000

Present sugar stocks at the Louisiana and Texas refineries approximate 60,000 tons. These refineries usually at this season carry approximately 200,000 tons on hand to meet their market demand, the OPA said.

The Gulf refiners were asked to forego the Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio market until September 1. It is hoped that receipts of raw sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico during August will make it possible for them to reenter these markets at that time, the OPA said. If receipts are below expectations, it may be necessary to continue to restrict deliveries beyond that date.

The OPA excluded from its request deliveries from consigned stocks already placed in the three affected States by Louisiana and Texas refiners, as well as shipments in fulfillment of previously made contracts.

### "A turn for the worse"

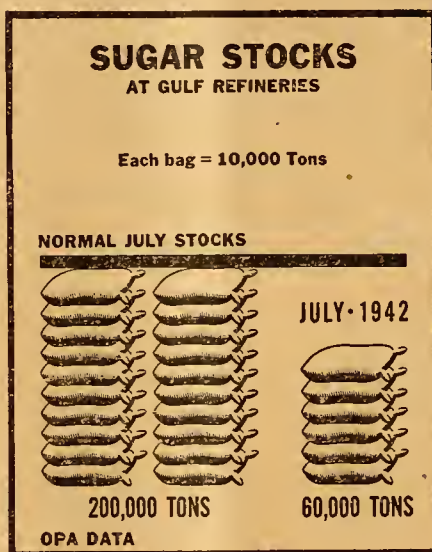
The OPA said the drastic drop in Gulf refinery stocks was directly attributable to submarine warfare in the Caribbean and diversion of shipping to war purposes which have curtailed receipts of raw sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico. According to CPA, the supply outlook from the Caribbean has taken a turn for the worse.

Concurrently, the OPA announced a change in the eastern territory into which surplus stocks of western beet and cane sugar can be shipped with reimbursement of excess costs by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Effective July 30, beet refiners must

discontinue shipments into the six New England States, New Jersey, Delaware and the eastern portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, except for shipments to fulfill previous contracts.

At the same time, shipments of beet



sugar into eastern Kentucky and Tennessee were authorized by OPA.

The OPA said that the supply situation in the Northeast is somewhat better than earlier in the year and that the need for emergency shipments from the West had lessened.

This statement was qualified with the observation that the uncertainties of the shipping situation may at some later date make it necessary to again direct shipments of sugar into this area from the West.

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## Military eligible for recapped tires if conditions are met

Eligibility of Army and Navy personnel for recapped tires for passenger cars used principally in necessary transportation between residence and post of duty, or on official military business where no military vehicle is available, was announced July 18.

## Raw cane sugar, imported and domestic, allocated to U. S. refiners for year

The entire year's allocation to American refiners of raw cane sugar, both imported and domestic, is provided for in an Amendment of Supplementary Order M-98-a issued July 29 by the Director General for Operations of WPB.

The amendment supplements the former allocation which covered the first 9 months of 1942, and covers the entire year. The raw sugar allocated for the last 3 months of the year is substantially at the same rate as the allocation for the first 9 months.

### Two changes in program

In addition, the new order makes two changes in the raw sugar allocation program:

1. It brings domestic cane, grown in Louisiana and Florida, into the allocation program. The former order did not include the domestic cane crop because the bulk of the 1941 crop had been marketed and the 1942 crop had not yet been produced when the 9-month allocation was made.
2. It requires specific authorization from WPB to receive Hawaiian sugar coming to the East Coast. Under the original order no authorization was required for receiving Hawaiian sugar at any coast.

### To hold hearing on domestic cane

The WPB sugar section announced that a hearing for sugarcane producers and growers will be held at New Orleans late in August to discuss problems arising out of the placing of domestic cane under the allocation program.

While domestic cane was not included in the former allocation, the amount of imported sugar allocated for the 9-month period took the domestic cane into account. Therefore, the July 29 allocation which includes the domestic crop does not mean a corresponding increase in the allocation for the remaining 3 months of 1942.

The year's allocation amounts to approximately 70 percent of the amount of imported and domestic raw cane sugar refined in 1941, which was a high year. It amounts to approximately 85 percent of the cane sugar refined annually during the 3-year period immediately preceding 1941.

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THE STEEL in Junior's tricycle would make a shell for a 75-mm. howitzer, and that in an average baby carriage a .45 calibre submachine gun.

## Gas ration counterfeiters sabotage war effort, will be prosecuted, says Henderson

Gasoline coupon counterfeiters must be prosecuted as rigorously as any saboteurs attacking our war program, OPA Administrator Henderson declared July 26.

Reports that fake ration books are being peddled to motorists have reached the Office of Price Administration from various points in the rationed area.

"These reports are now being investigated, and prompt action will be taken by this office against any counterfeit activities exposed," Mr. Henderson said.

"We are rationing gasoline as a war measure. Anyone who operates to place spurious rationing coupons on the market is not only violating a criminal statute of the United States, but is also operating to thwart this war measure.

### Paper secretly marked

"It will not be easy for counterfeiters and their accomplices to get away with it. In the first place, the paper on which the authentic coupons are printed is secretly marked so that counterfeiters can be instantly recognized. . .

"The machinery of our coupon flow-back makes it possible for OPA to trace the coupons instantly and exactly to the service station to which they were presented.

"Service station attendants must exercise every precaution against accepting counterfeit coupons, since they do so at their own risk. . . Any citizen who is offered a coupon book, except through the authorized channels of the Office of Price Administration, will be performing a patriotic service if he reports the incident to OPA officials, or local police authorities."

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## "New adult bicycle" defined

All new adult bicycles are subject to the rationing regulations even though they may have been disassembled or altered or the parts changed, the OPA warned July 29.

Reports that some sellers were cutting the seat post masts from the frames of bicycles to make the measurements fall within the definition of children's bicycles, which are not rationed and may be sold without restriction, led to an amendment to the regulations to prevent circumvention.

## FEWER GAS CARDS ISSUED INDICATE AUTOS STORED

A sizeable reduction in the number of autos operating in the eastern gasoline ration area is indicated by first reports on the number of basic A ration books issued, the OPA announced July 28.

Reports from 5 of the 17 ration area States indicate that the number of basic A books issued for the permanent rationing system is about 10 percent less than the number of ration cards of all kinds in the temporary plan.

This reduction is due partly to the fact that some cars that obtained cards in the temporary system do not use A books under the new plan; but it is apparent that thousands of motorists have stored or scrapped their cars and taken to walking or other forms of transportation, the OPA said.

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## OPA speeds tire deliveries by local storage plan

Acting to prevent tie-ups of essential transportation, OPA has provided means by which those who get rationing certificates can be supplied quickly with tires of any size, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 29.

Manufacturers will be permitted, subject to certain restrictions, to store tires and tubes regionally in private warehouses and other premises where they will be convenient to meet demand. Even retail establishments may be used for storage, provided the manufacturers' stocks are segregated from the dealer's and are not subject to his control.

### No change in ownership

In amending its regulations to permit the setting up of the more convenient stocks, OPA stressed that no change in ownership may take place in the process. Actual sale out of the stored stocks to the dealer still is permitted only on presentation of the replenishment portion of a rationing certificate.

The provision for the more convenient supply is contained in Amendment No. 23 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations. The amendment was effective July 29.

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A PAIR of sled runners contains the equivalent of two Army bayonets.

## Curb on fuel oil deliveries to East Coast tightened until September 15

Fuel oil deliveries on the Atlantic Coast will be further restricted until September 15, the WPB ordered July 29 at the request of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War.

### To build up reserve stocks

The purpose of this provision, it was stated by Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, is to build up reserve stocks for next winter's needs.

The delivery control is set up by an amendment (No. 2) to Limitation Order L-56, which provides that:

1. During the period August 3-September 15, there can be no deliveries of fuel oil for the operation of heating and cooling equipment in Area One, which embraces most of the 17 East Coast States and the District of Columbia. This provision does not apply to fuel oil used for agricultural or industrial processes, or for research operations requiring temperature controls.

2. All the fuel oil to which a person is entitled for use in hot water heaters between August 3 and September 15 may be delivered in one trip, instead of several trips as heretofore. The quantity delivered may not exceed 50 percent of the amount used during the same period last year—August 3 to September 15, 1941.

If the amount of oil used for hot water heaters last year was abnormally high or low, or if no oil at all was used, then the supplier may deliver no more than 50 percent of the amount that would normally be used this year between August 3 and September 15, 1942.

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## Top prices set on book matches

Maximum prices at which book matches, free from advertising and put up in packages of 15 books, may be sold at manufacturers' and retailers' levels are established in Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 129 (Industrial and Converted Paper Products) issued July 25 by Price Administrator Henderson.

As a result, the highest price retailers now are allowed to charge for this package of 15 books of matches is 5 cents. The maximum manufacturer's delivered price is fixed at \$2.50 per case of 1,500 book matches.

### Free matches must continue

The amendment specifically states that retailers who gave free matches to purchasers of tobacco during March 1942 must continue this practice.



# CONSERVATION . . .

## 17,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel is goal for 6 months; State quotas set

The Conservation Division, under its new National Salvage Program set on July 27 an over-all goal of 17,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel to be collected in the six months ending December 31.

On data furnished by the United States Bureau of Mines showing State-by-State shipments of scrap to consuming mills, and on the basis of experience in previous collections, quotas have been established for each State.

### Month's supply on hand

At present there are about 3,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel on hand—approximately 1 month's supply at current production rates. The first 6 months of the year the industry con-

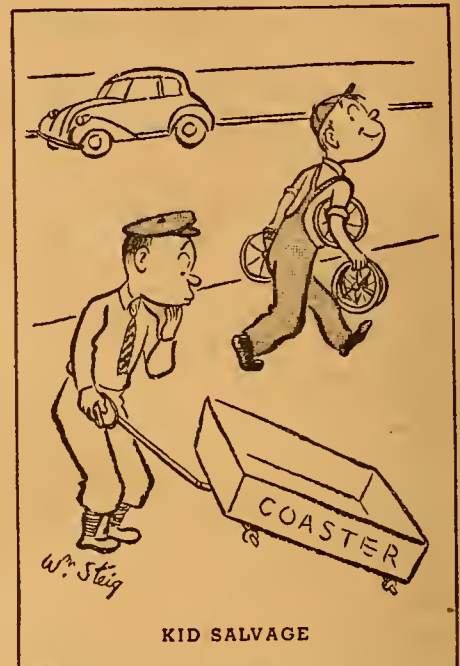
sumed 13,700,000 tons. At this consumption rate, Conservation Division officials estimate 17,000,000 tons as the minimum amount of scrap necessary to charge furnaces to capacity and provide sufficient stock piles to insure full-time operations throughout the winter months.

Monthly announcements will be made showing each State's record in obtaining its quota. Region 3 covering Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia is expected to be the greatest source of scrap, with a quota of 3,422,000 tons. Region 6 covering Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin is second on the list with a quota of 3,125,000 tons. Following is a State-by-State list of individual quotas:

## IRON AND STEEL SCRAP QUOTAS BY STATES

July 1-Dec. 31, 1942

	Net tons		Net tons
Region I.....	847,500	Region VII.....	902,000
Maine.....	51,000	Missouri.....	442,000
New Hampshire.....	15,500	Arkansas.....	85,000
Vermont.....	16,000	Kansas.....	256,000
Massachusetts.....	391,000	Nebraska.....	119,000
Connecticut.....	306,000		
Rhode Island.....	68,000	Region VIII.....	985,000
Region II.....	1,700,000	Louisiana.....	110,000
New York.....	1,208,000	Texas.....	685,000
New Jersey.....	492,000	Oklahoma.....	190,000
Region III.....	3,422,000		
Pennsylvania.....	2,978,000	Region IX.....	140,000
Maryland.....	173,000	Wyoming.....	27,000
Delaware.....	16,000	Colorado.....	68,000
Virginia.....	238,000	New Mexico.....	12,000
Washington, D. C.....	17,000	Utah.....	33,000
Region IV.....	934,000		
North Carolina.....	175,000	Region X.....	493,500
South Carolina.....	66,000	California.....	482,000
Georgia.....	132,000	Nevada.....	3,500
Florida.....	68,000	Arizona.....	8,000
Alabama.....	238,000	Region XI.....	1,101,000
Mississippi.....	51,000	Michigan.....	1,101,000
Tennessee.....	204,000		
Region V.....	2,638,000	Region XII.....	533,000
Ohio.....	2,175,000	Minnesota.....	476,000
Kentucky.....	306,000	North Dakota.....	34,000
West Virginia.....	157,000	South Dakota.....	23,000
Region VI.....	3,125,000		
Indiana.....	715,000	Region XIII.....	179,000
Illinois.....	1,790,000	Montana.....	32,500
Iowa.....	245,000	Idaho.....	14,000
Wisconsin.....	375,000	Oregon.....	47,500
		Washington.....	85,000



KID SALVAGE

V-92

Drawn for Office of War Information

KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI, appears in VICTORY each week. Mats and prints in two-column size are available for publication. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. When requesting individual mats, please refer to V number.

## HOW TO SEND YOUR TYPEWRITER TO WAR

PHONE the dealer from whom you bought your machine, or any other typewriter dealer registered in the phone book. Tell him you have a typewriter to sell to the Government and ask him to call and look it over. When he comes to your home, he will inspect the machine, making sure it comes within the age limit, and quote the trade-in allowance for that machine as of February 1, 1941. When you sell it to him, he will affix to the machine a decalcomania label reading: "Property of U. S. Government . . . severe penalties for unlawful use." That is your guarantee that your machine will not go back into ordinary trade channels.

## Top prices set on waste kitchen fats

A ceiling price of 4 cents a pound on the waste kitchen fats now being sold by housewives to retail meat dealers in the fat-salvage program was established August 1 by Price Administrator Henderson. At the same time a ceiling of 5 cents a pound was established for the sale of those same fats from meat dealers to renderers.

The placing of these ceilings is part of an amendment to the general maximum price regulation which "rolls back" ceiling prices of waste animal fat and oil bearing raw materials used by renderers in the making of inedible tallow and greases to the individual seller's highest November 1941 level. Previously these raw materials were covered by the March 1942 ceilings of the general maximum price regulation.

The "roll-back" in the raw materials used by renderers will approximate a saving of 10 to 13 percent on their selling prices, depending on fat and oil content. This reduction in costs will relieve fully the squeeze on the renderer, caused recently when the OPA "rolled back" ceiling prices on the inedible tallows and greases he sells approximately one cent per pound, effective August 1.

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## OPA outlines conditions for premium prices on scrap rubber

Limited conditions under which premium prices above ceiling levels still may be paid for large quantity deliveries of scrap rubber to consumers were outlined August 1 by the OPA.

In the scrap rubber price schedule as it existed before June 26, when broad revisions were made, there was a provision for payment of specified premiums above the maximum prices for large deliveries completed within a 60-day period. The premium quantities were 150 tons for scrap inner tubes, 400 tons for peelings, and 750 tons for scrap tires. Although the premium provision was withdrawn June 26, OPA will permit payments of the premiums formerly allowable in cases where the contract for sale was made before that date and the former premium requirements are fulfilled.

Permission for premium payments in these circumstances was granted in Amendment No. 2, Issued August 1, to Revised Price Schedule No. 87, as amended, and became effective June 26.

## Plant committees tell how they recovered millions of pounds of metal and rubber

The labor-management committees speeding up war production in more than 1,000 plants have been also participating in salvage campaigns that have returned literally millions of pounds of metal, in addition to various quantities of rubber, fabrics, and other reusable material.

Reports to War Production Drive headquarters from 98 of the 1,057 labor-management committees show the collection of the following materials (in pounds):

Iron and steel, 3,574,239; paper, 191,920; lead, 63,045; glass articles, 27,500; rubber, 16,738; brass, 11,470; copper, 1,425; rags, 1,007; canvas, 600; duva-iron, 250; chrome, 150; aluminum, 150; burlap, 100.

The War Production Drive headquarters has not called for a salvage report from labor-management committees; these figures are based on volunteered reports. These reports representing approximately 10 percent of the plants engaged in the War Production Drive, the actual total of scrap collected in war plants is estimated at many times these amounts.

### One plant lists 45 steps

One of the most active salvage committees is at work in the Grasselli Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in Philadelphia, Pa. It submitted 45 steps by which materials are conserved or salvaged in that plant. Some of the steps taken are:

Old steel shafting is saved and reused on miscellaneous repair work.

Tables on cranes are reversed when they show signs of wear.

Tips for acetylene torches are now reversed when worn, eliminating the purchase of new tips.

Old hemp rope formerly burned is now salvaged.

Bent nails are salvaged from scrap lumber.

All old brick is saved, sorted and reused.

Paint sprayer hose, is cut and recoupled when it becomes worn.

Scrap burlap and starch bags are salvaged and sold.

Oil is conserved by the installation of fillers on crank cases of gasoline-driven equipment.

The 45-point salvage program netted 4,400 pounds of scrap iron and an equal amount of other materials during 1 month.

The salvage committee in the plant of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., salvaged 11,700 pounds of rubber in 2 months. During this same period it salvaged 40,148 board feet of lumber from wood crates and boxes, 1,066 pounds of worn files for recutting, 10,000 pounds of scrap steel plating,

372,943 pounds of fitting-up bolts and a vast quantity of other materials.

### Odd-size material melted

The salvage committee in the plant of the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Co., Jersey City, N. J., reported that it had salvaged a total of 112,300 pounds of structural and plate short-ends. This committee discovered an accumulation of material too short for standard use which had been in stock for special jobs. Actuated by governmental pleas for more scrap, the company agreed to sell this material as melting scrap rather than to hold it for future use at possibly higher price.

The War Production Drive committee in the Du Pont de Nemours plant at Lockland, Ohio, reported that steel pipe that had been in acid service has been reclaimed as supports for platforms or steel pipes, replacing angle iron; that over 5,000 pounds of used cork cushion for bracing carboys have been salvaged; that worn valves are dismantled and usable parts retained for assembly in new valves, and that old railroad spikes are straightened for reuse. This committee also reported that 1,500 pounds of scrap rubber had been combed from dumps.

How labor-management committees are useful in salvaging material is suggested by the following excerpt from the minutes of the committee of the Anaconda Reduction Works, Anaconda, Mont.:

### Copper from chips

"S. S. Rodgers spoke of metal losses that occur in small things, citing loss of copper in wood chips removed at the classified overflows of the remodelled East Mill section. Wet wood chips contain 0.78 percent copper; dried 1.9 percent copper and the ash from burning 5.75 percent copper. It is possible that chips can be charged into the smelting furnaces and copper saved . . . Jim Rouse suggested a change in the construction of the dross drums that may aid in the recovery of metallic zinc from dross."

In a large number of plants, salvage bins have been erected. Often these are painted different colors for different materials. Some plants have special bins at exits where workers may deposit screws, bolts, and other small articles which might otherwise be carried away in pockets.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Ceilings set on fluid milk and cream at wholesale to relieve squeeze on retailers

Price Administrator Henderson August 1 placed a ceiling on sales at wholesale of fluid milk and cream in bottles or paper containers at the distributor's highest March 1942 sales level.

The Administrator's action was taken to avert a price squeeze on milk retailers by certain distributors. It will have no direct effect on the consumer, who has been protected previously by the March ceiling on fluid milk and cream sales price at retail under the general maximum price regulation.

The latest move by the OPA is made in Amendment No. 21 Section 9 (a) (3) of the general maximum price regulation, effective August 7.

By such action, sales of fluid milk and cream in bottles or paper containers to purchasers other than the ultimate consumer are brought within the scope of the general maximum price regulation. This additional price control will cover

sales of milk and cream in bottles and paper containers to grocery stores, drug stores, hotels, bakeries, etc. Sales of fluid milk or cream in bulk, however, still remain free of price controls, as do the dairyman's sales of raw milk in bulk.

Events subsequent to issuance of the general maximum price regulation have demonstrated that sales at wholesale of fluid milk must be controlled. In a number of instances, distributors have raised their wholesale prices since March 1942, although the April to September period normally is one of declining rather than advancing prices. In some cases, these increases have completely eliminated the retailer's margin.

Any distributors subjected to substantial hardship because of the new wholesale maximum prices on milk may apply to OPA for relief under provisions of section 18, as amended, of the general maximum price regulation.

## Army, Navy rents frozen at level of Service schedules

Changes in the provisions of the maximum rent regulations relating to Army, Navy and public housing are contained in Supplementary Amendments No. 2 and No. 2-A, issued July 30 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Exempt from registration rule

Supplementary Amendment No. 2 to the Maximum Rent Regulation for Housing Accommodations other than Hotels and Rooming Houses freezes maximum rents for accommodations rented to Army and Navy personnel at the present national schedule of rents set by the War and Navy Departments. Supplementary Amendment No. 2-A to the Maximum Rent Regulation for Hotels and Rooming Houses provides that maximum rents for such accommodations be fixed in the same way.

The amendments also exclude War and Navy Department Housing from the registration requirements and eviction provisions of the maximum rent regulations.

## Room registration to be extended through August 31

Registration of rooms by operators of hotels and rooming houses, due to get under way in 75 defense-rental areas within the next few days, will be extended through August 31. Price Administrator Henderson announced July 31. Dates for starting this registration will be announced locally.

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## Ceilings set on oil loin papers

Oil loin papers, used mainly by packers in packaging large parcels of meat, are now under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 129 (Industrial and Converted Paper Products) the OPA announced July 31.

Amendment No. 7 became effective August 5.

\* \* \*

SIMPLIFICATION of pipe fittings by the War Production Board saves enough copper to put rotating bands on a million 14-inch shells.

## Federal rent control established in 21 new defense-rental areas

Federal control of residential rents in 21 new defense-rental areas was established on August 1 by the Office of Price Administration.

### Directors named in 15 areas

Area rent directors for 15 of these areas were announced by Price Administrator Henderson. The six remaining areas will have offices opened and directed by acting rent directors sent out from respective OPA regional offices, until permanent directors are named.

The areas being brought under control, the names of the directors, and the office addresses are:

*Little Rock, Ark.:* Judge R. G. Milwee.  
*Pine Bluff, Ark.:* To be announced; National Building.  
*Denver, Colo.:* George F. Rock, Kittredge Building, 511 Sixteenth Street.  
*Vallejo, Calif.:* To be directed by Murray Benedict, area rent director for the San Francisco Bay defense-rental area.  
*Gainesville-Starke, Fla.:* William L. Duke, 211 Balrd Hardware Co. Building.  
*Key West, Fla.:* John G. Sawyer, 629 Duval Street.  
*Atlanta, Ga.:* Hal L. Smith; 22 Marietta Street.  
*Springfield-Decatur, Ill.:* To be announced; 131 North Church Street.  
*Louisville, Ky.:* Leo A. Meaher, Room 30, Kenyon Building.  
*Portland, Maine:* Wesley L. Whelpley, 142 High Street.  
*Grand Island, Nebr.:* To be announced; Room 207, North Locust Street.  
*Wahoo-Fremont, Nebr.:* Charles H. Yost, Room 220, Stephens National Bank Building, Fremont.  
*Las Vegas, Nev.:* Albert Henderson, Room 12, Clark Building.  
*Charleston, S. C.:* James J. Altman, Hor-nik Building.  
*Amarillo, Tex.:* To be announced.  
*Corpus Christi, Tex.:* To be announced; W. W. Jones Building.  
*Waco, Tex.:* To be announced; Professional Building.  
*Provo, Utah:* Joseph C. Halbersleben, 2d Floor, Farmers Merchants Bank Building.  
*Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah:* Willis W. Ritter, Atlas Building, Salt Lake City.  
*Petersburg, Va.:* John Mason, 106 West Tabb Street.  
*Milwaukee, Wis.:* Philip Hays, Fifth Floor, Plankington Building.

Starting August 1, Federal rent control was also made effective throughout the entire Hampton Roads and north-eastern New Jersey defense-rental areas, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 28. Portions of these areas not previously covered will be brought into the Federal program by amendments filed July 28 to maximum rent regulations issued earlier.



## 26 more communities told to cut rents back to March level, or face OPA control

Price Administrator Henderson on July 29 extended OPA's move against rising rents to 26 new communities, designating them Defense Rental Areas, and recommended that rents in these new areas be cut back to levels prevailing last March first.

Nearly 1½ million persons live in the new areas, making a total of over 90 million persons living in the 395 Defense Rental Areas thus far designated. The new areas are scattered throughout 22 States, and range in size from Liberal, Kans., with a 1940 population of 6,540, to the Bristol-Kingsport, Tenn., area with 277,726.

### Designation aids action when ready

"We will continue to designate Defense Rental Areas," the Price Administrator said, "as rapidly as war activities threaten to push rents out of line. Whether we will go into these new areas at the expiration of 60 days depends principally upon whether the areas have met the recommendations. . . . By designating new areas, and we will continue to do so, the Office of Price Administration will be in the position to make maximum rent regulations effective in any designated area without delay when conditions warrant."

Under the Emergency Price Control Act, 60 days must pass to permit local or State authorities to meet the recommendations by any means they might choose. If, at the expiration of the 60-day period, investigation shows the recommendations have not been met, the Price Administrator then is empowered to make Federal control of rents effective by issuing maximum rent regulations for the areas.

### Areas listed

The 26 newly designated areas (identified by principal center of population) and the extent of the areas covered are listed below. All have March 1, 1942, as the recommended Maximum Rent Date.

Yuma, Ariz., Yuma County; Stuttgart, Ark., Arkansas and Prairie Counties; LaJunta, Colo., Otero County; Leadville, Colo., Eagle, Lake and Summit Counties; Apalachicola, Fla., Franklin and Gulf Counties; Marianna, Fla., Jackson County; Athens, Ga., Clark County; Coeur d'Alene-Pond Orielle, Idaho, Bonner and Kootenai Counties; Seymour, Ind., Jackson County.

Liberal, Kans., Seward County; Salina, Kans., Dickenson, McPherson, Ottawa, and Saline Counties; Sedalia, Mo., Johnson and Pettis Counties; Great Falls, Mont., Cascade County; Alliance, Nebr., Box Butte County; Reno, Nev., Washoe County; Alamogordo, N.

M., Otero County; Henderson, N. C., Vance County; Laurinburg, N. C., Richmond, Rohe-son and Scotland Counties in North Carolina, and Marlboro County, S. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Knox County; McAlester, Okla., Atoka, Haskell, Hughes, Latimer, McIntosh and Pittsburg Counties; Emporium, Pa., Cameron County; Bristol-Kingsport, Tenn., Greene, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington Counties in Tennessee, and in Virginia the Independent City of Bristol and Scott and Washington Counties; Big Springs, Tex., Howard County; Childress, Tex., Childress County; Daingerfield, Tex., Camp, Cass, Morris, Red River and Titus Counties; Eau Claire, Wis., Chippewa, Dunn and Eau Claire Counties.

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### First month of control

(Continued from page 1)

cut 9 percent; Cleveland, Ohio, by 7 percent; and Detroit, Mich., rents were reduced by 6.3 percent."

Mr. Henderson said there was a good chance that the next full month's report—June 15–July 15—would show additional gains in the anti-inflation fight. He pointed out that consumer services—laundry, dry cleaning, shoe repairing, auto repair, etc.—did not become subject to price control until July 1. Prices of many of these services undoubtedly rose between May 15 and June 15 and were a factor in the rise of 2.4 percent in unregulated goods and services. The OPA consumer service ceiling brought these prices back to March 1942 levels.

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### Accident rate declines

The Government is gaining in its efforts to reduce accidents in war production plants, Secretary of Labor Perkins declared August 3 in a message to the eight regional directors of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries which she appointed 2 years ago.

"For the first time since the beginning of the defense program early in 1940 the increase in accidents has been less than the increase in employment as shown by the preliminary report of industrial injuries including fatal accidents from 19 important industrial States," she said. "While the accidents reported were 17 percent higher for the first 6 months of 1942 than in the comparable period of 1941, employment in these 19 States increased 25 percent, indicating a significant reduction in the number of accidents per 1,000,000 hours worked.

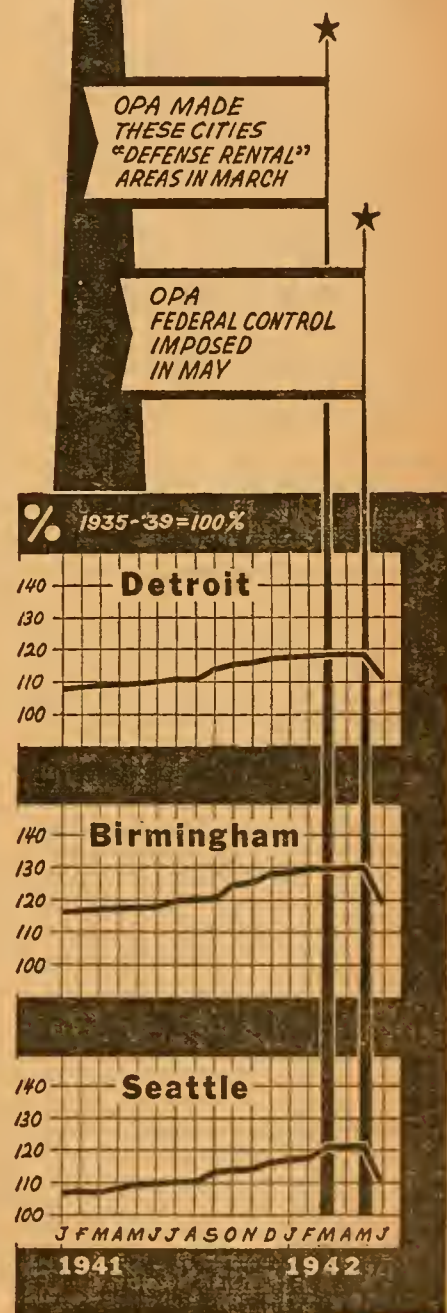
# RENTS

## HOUSING

## IN WAR-WORK

## AREAS

DATA • BLS





## Canned fruit and berry ceilings raised 15 to 25 percent by new price formula

Formal announcement of the OPA's canned fruit and berry regulation, lifting wholesaler and retailer price ceilings between 15 and 25 percent from their prevailing March ceiling levels, was made August 1 by Price Administrator Henderson.

This move, initially announced at the time of the regulation of canner prices on July 24 last, is formally inaugurated in Maximum Price Regulation No. 197 (Canned Fruits and Canned Berries at Wholesale and Retail). The new regulation, passing on to the consumer only the actual increases in raw material and labor costs over the expense of packing such products in 1941, becomes effective August 5.

As indicated previously, consideration is taken of the time lag feature of the squeeze. Thus, the retailer uses March 1942 as his base period; the wholesaler is rolled back to February; the canner is rolled back to the period immediately following beginning of the 1941 pack. In all three cases, the same dollar and cent increase may be added to the prices during base periods.

## Squeeze relieved on sellers of low-cost pancake flour

Price Administrator Henderson July 30 announced a new pricing formula providing relief for wholesalers and retailers of low-cost pancake and buckwheat pancake flour, now squeezed by manufacturer price increases during the past year.

The new formula, permitting wholesalers and retailers to obtain a similar mark-up over cost to that secured in March 1942, will result in a price increase to the consumer only in the low-priced, nonadvertised brands of pancake and buckwheat pancake flour. Here, costs to the ultimate consumer may be increased 1 cent per package. A package costs 5 to 7 cents at retail.

The change was made in Amendment No. 3 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, effective July 30.

The new formula, generally similar for both wholesaler and retailer, permits them to take as their ceiling prices for the low-cost pancake or buckwheat pancake flours one of two alternatives.

The new regulation also solves the problem of imported pineapple, both from our territories, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and from Cuba by use of a formula. The result of the new regulation should be to insure the adequate distribution of canned fruits and canned berries through normal distributive channels.

At the same time, the Administrator issued Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 185, requiring canned fruit and berry canners to disclose to purchasers of such commodities the amount of the increase in their ceilings over the 1941 weighted average price. This information is to be used by purchasers in order to establish maximum prices for the same commodities at the wholesale and retail levels, pursuant to the maximum price regulation for the latter.

The new amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 185 adds a definition of "kind" in order to clarify the method of computing and reporting maximum prices by canners.

This amendment is effective August 5.

## Processed apples exempt from GMPR to stop "squeeze"

Price Administrator Henderson, July 31, exempted sliced and peeled apples from the general maximum price regulation, mainly because of the raw material squeeze on processors.

This action was taken in Amendment No. 20 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 under the general maximum price regulation, effective August 8.

Apples, below parity in March 1942, have increased considerably in price since that date. Apple peelers and slicers have not been in a good position to absorb increased raw material costs while their processed product remained under the general maximum price regulation, since the process of slicing and peeling is a comparatively simple one and has not encouraged wide margins.

On the other hand, bakers' prices for their products to be sold remain under the general maximum price regulation. This should preclude bakers—the chief buyers of these sliced and peeled apples—from bidding up prices of these products materially.

## Jam makers get formula for 1942 pack; foreshadowing 15 percent rise to housewife

Price Administrator Henderson July 30 announced the formula by which ceiling prices for pure preserves, jams, and jellies from the 1942 pack will be increased at the manufacturer level only in a regulation to be issued shortly.

### To reach consumers later

This increase in ceiling prices ultimately will be passed on to the consumer at a later date by means of compensatory adjustments in wholesale and retail distributor maximums. Eventually it probably will lift the cost of the approximate \$25,000,000 worth of these products purchased annually by the American housewife by about 15 percent from present March 1942 ceilings.

Until issuance of the new OPA regulation, pure preserves, jams, and jellies will continue to be covered at all levels of distribution by the March 1942 ceilings of the general maximum price regulation.

The Administrator emphasized the fact that all wholesalers and retailers of these products would be expected to comply with the general maximum price regulation's provisions in all respects until formal adjustment is made at their level of distribution, in spite of the fact that for a very short period they may be squeezed temporarily by their supplier's price advances.

### Formula for manufacturers

Manufacturers are directed to determine their new price ceilings for pure preserves, jams and jellies by means of the following procedure:

1. Determine the weighted average price per dozen or other unit charged on sales of each kind, flavor, and container type and size of preserves, jams and jellies during the applicable base period of 1941. This base period differs seasonally with the requirements of each fruit or berry.
2. Add to this price 1.4 cents per pound of preserve, jam, or jelly to cover increases in costs, other than fruit.
3. Add to this the difference per dozen or other unit between the weighted average cost, adjusted for six months storage, delivered at manufacturing plant of the 1941 pack fruit, purchased or contracted for during or prior to the 1941 base period and the similar calculations made for the 1942 base period.

There are two conditions in this formula, however. If the commodity is packed from fresh fruit, rather than frozen or canned, the same formula applies except that raw material increases are limited to the difference between the national average price last season published by the Department of Agriculture and the highest applicable price under Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.



## Consumers advised to buy fish, other protein foods during meat shortage

The Consumer Division of the OPA July 27 advised families to buy poultry, fish, and other protein foods, which are plentiful, during the temporary beef, veal and pork shortage.

Meat, poultry and fish are equal in food value, the Consumer Division pointed out, while urging that housewives buy more poultry, especially the Victory Food Specials such as broilers and fryers, which are abundant at this time.

Cheese, dried beans, peas, and lentils are other inexpensive sources of protein, according to the Division's food experts.

Cans of fish and meat now on store shelves should be purchased sparingly, the Division warned, to make the supply last as long as possible and to give everyone a fair share.

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## Solid fuel sellers given broader relief method

A broader and more flexible method of applying for relief in cases of substantial hardship due to maximum prices, is provided for sellers of miscellaneous solid fuels, in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 121, Issued July 30, by the OPA.

The new amendment is similar to Amendment No. 23 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, Petroleum and Petroleum Products. In general, it extends to solid fuels the method of applying for relief set up in the general maximum price regulation.

Amendment No. 3 became effective July 31.

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## "Big Three" packers arrange for refunds on beef, pork sales

The "Big Three" of the meat packing industry—Armour & Company, Swift & Company, and Wilson & Company, Inc.—have agreed to audit sales records of all of their branch houses for the purpose of refunding to their customers all charges made in excess of OPA's maximum prices for beef and pork. Price Administrator Henderson announced July 31.

## CANNERS' RATINGS EXTENDED TO OTHER FOOD PREPARERS

Persons engaged in the freezing, dehydration, or fresh packing of fruits and vegetables are assigned the same preference ratings as canners for material and machinery needed for repair, maintenance, and expansions of their plants, in an amendment to Preference Rating Order P-115 issued July 29.

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## Gin's up, don't cry!

### Higher liquor ceilings cover cost as war soaks up alcohol

Producers and distributors of domestic distilled spirits will be permitted under Maximum Price Regulation No. 193 to add to their prices amounts to cover increased costs resulting from recent WPB orders requiring the use of a different basic ingredient in the manufacture of such products and additional taxes put into effect since the general maximum price regulation froze liquor prices at their top March level.

Among the items covered by the term "domestic distilled spirits" are gin, whisky, liqueurs, and cordials.

### Gin up at least 14 cents

The increase in retail prices of gin will be at least 14 cents per quart including about 6¼ cents in added costs as a result of the WPB orders requiring use of "high wines" in making gin instead of "neutral spirits" which are required for war purposes. An additional 7½ cents per quart will be added by the rectification tax. Neutral spirits used previously by gin manufacturers not only were less costly than high wines but were not subject to the rectification tax.

Straight whiskies will not show any increase unless taxes are increased further. Blended whiskies, some of which used neutral spirits, will henceforth have to be made from higher cost high wines and will reflect this increase in costs.

In addition, the House of Representatives recently passed a bill providing for an increase of \$2 per gallon in the Federal Excise tax on distilled spirits and certain States also are proposing to increase their taxes on distilled spirits. Under the new regulation such taxes, if finally adopted, could be passed on to ultimate consumers.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 193, effective August 5, affects domestic distilled spirits at all levels of distribution.

## OPA aids hotel beef suppliers and institutional buyers; acts to curb evasions

Price Administrator Henderson took action July 28 to provide relief to sellers of beef and veal merchandise to the hotel and restaurant trade and also to buyers for State and municipal institutions.

At the same time, in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 (Beef and Veal Carcasses and Wholesale Cuts), effective July 28, the Price Administrator in two other provisions took steps to prevent evasions of the regulation by sellers.

The amendment permits persons who sell to hotels and restaurants to treat all such sales to this type of trade as though by a separate seller.

The beef regulation sets the ceiling for each seller at the price at or above which the merchandiser sold 30 percent or more of his total quantity of that grade during the March 16-28, 1942, base period.

### Institutional buyers

Institutional buyers are permitted under the amendment to purchase beef and veal at ceilings established by their own purchases during the 30-day period following March 15, 1942, or at the applicable ceiling price of the seller under the regulation. This may afford some relief in the form of slightly increased prices to institutions which were at a competitive disadvantage in buying.

Packaged goods are more clearly defined in the amendment as "goods customarily packed in a container bearing identification of contents and a statement of the amount of volume contained in the package."

The purpose of the clarification is to prevent sellers from calling a "separate cut" something that happens to be wrapped separately, although not placed in a uniform container.

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## Top prices to be set on dry dog or cat food

Price Administrator Henderson July 29 announced a new formula to assist animal food manufacturers in establishing a ceiling price on dry dog or cat food—a new product born of exigencies arising through WPB's restrictions on the use of tin. Order No. 49 under Section 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation.



## Manufacturers can price new lines of goods themselves under new methods

Methods by which manufacturers can readily determine maximum prices for new lines of consumer goods and building materials—two categories that embrace tens of thousands of articles ranging from steam boilers and window glass to furniture, men's tie clips, and horseshoes—were established in a new regulation announced July 30 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Simultaneously, OPA issued a detailed question and answer bulletin interpreting various features of the new regulation in terms of actual cases.

### Sales to U. S. agencies excepted

The new regulation—No. 188, Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Specified Building Materials and Consumers' Goods (Other Than Apparel)—went into effect on August 1 as to all sales except those to United States Government agencies. The effective date for these latter sales is September 1. The regulation applies only to manufacturers in the continental United States.

### Scope of regulation

Manufacturers must apply the new pricing methods to all new goods introduced since April 1, 1942, unless maximum prices for these goods were finally determined under the general maximum price regulation. If new goods brought out since April 1 have been finally priced under the general regulation and offered for sale before August 1, the prices so determined will stand and the new methods cannot be applied. These "final" prices, under the order, must be reported to OPA by August 20.

### Prices at other levels under GMPR

Wholesale, jobber, and retail prices for the products covered must continue to be determined by the general maximum price regulation or any other regulation now outstanding.

Principal effect of the new regulation is to translate section 3 (b) of the general regulation, which requires manufacturers to apply to OPA for a pricing method on new merchandise, into definite methods whereby manufacturers can price new goods themselves.

### Covers only goods specifically listed

Only those goods and materials which are specifically listed in the new manufacturers' regulation are subject to its pricing standards. Many articles, such as radios, refrigerators and wool floor coverings in the "consumer goods" field,

and lumber and cast iron soil pipe in the "building materials" field—have been omitted because their prices are already covered by separate regulations.

### Groups of products affected

Groups of the products affected by the order with a few examples of the products in each group, follow:

*Mechanical building materials and equipment* (boilers, furnaces, controls, burners, etc.).

*Plumbing fixtures* (fittings, faucets, water heaters, sprinklers, etc.).

*Valves and fittings.*

*Commercial refrigeration and summer air-conditioning* (compressors, coils, units, water coolers, etc.).

*Miscellaneous building equipment* (metal doors, flashings, skylights, etc.).

*Masonry and construction materials* (cement, concrete blocks, tile, brick, gypsum, lime, sand and gravel, paints, wallpaper, etc.).

*Insulating board, roofing materials and glass* (roofing, siding, shingles, window glass, masonite board, rock wool, glass wool, etc.).

*Bedding* (mattresses, couches, pillows, etc.).

*Equipment and supplies* (artists' supplies, beauty parlor and barber shop fixtures, ecclesiastical ware, funeral supplies, office, hospital and restaurant equipment, scientific instruments, etc.).

*Floor coverings* (excepting only terry cloth bath mats and wool floor coverings).

*Furniture* (all types).

*Hardware, tools, and appliances* (carpenters' tools, mechanics' tools, farm and garden tools, miners' tools, horseshoes, etc.).

*Commercial kitchen equipment* (ranges, fryers, kettles, ovens, cabinets, mixers, chop-pers, griddles, etc.).

*Marine hardware, boats, boat supplies, accessories and equipment* (small boats, canoes, fittings, cordage, etc.).

*Personal and household accessories* (giftware, screens, plaques, wood carvings, lamps, silverware, jewelry (including novelty jewelry), clocks and watches, glassware, luggage, optical goods, etc.).

*Housewares* (cooking utensils, cutlery, bathroom equipment, fireplace equipment, kitchen tools, and gadgets, small electric appliances, etc.).

*Notions* (buttons, clasps, fasteners, feathers, etc.).

## Sellers can determine own ceilings on new lines of coats, suits, and dresses

"Self-executing" formulas for establishing ceiling prices for sellers of new lines of women's, girls' and children's outerwear garments which are not in the same category as the clothing they delivered during their last selling season and for merchants who were not in business during the last selling season were provided July 28 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Formerly applied to OPA

Prior to Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 153 as Amended (Women's, Girls' and Children's Outerwear Garments) retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers who were not in business last selling season or who desired to sell garments in different classifications were required to apply to the OPA to determine their maximum prices. Apparel covered by the order includes such items as coats, suits, and dresses.

In certain other situations, manufacturers are still required to apply to OPA for authority to determine ceilings under the formula. The amendment took effect July 31.

For sellers who dealt in the same category of garments last season, the regular pricing method provided by the regulation sets ceilings on the basis of a cost plus last season's mark-up formula. The alternate methods supplied July 28 apply

to cases not covered by the general price formula of the regulation.

### Other changes

Several other changes under Amendment No. 1 include:

1. Provisions are made for some additional record and report requirements.

2. Manufacturers and wholesalers who make "accommodation" sales to ultimate consumers are required to comply with the posting, marking and statement requirements of Section 1499.13 of the general maximum price regulation.

3. Certain mail order houses selling at retail are granted temporary permission to sell certain new lines of feminine outerwear garments listed in Fall 1942 catalogs at prices established under Section 3 (a) of the general maximum price regulation if OPA permission was granted prior to May 23, 1942.

4. Children's ski-pants in sizes 8 to 14 inclusive are added as a category of garments covered by the regulation.

5. Manufacturers and wholesalers of new lines of garments are required to supply sellers at retail with the text of certain of the important provisions of the regulation to aid the retailers in establishing ceiling prices for their garments.

6. A definition of "seller" is supplied in order to make it clear that sellers who last season made garment sales through separate departments or units, must consider each separate department, unit or place of business as a separate seller for the purpose of determining the price lines at which they are permitted to sell. This also applies to determination of their last season's average initial mark-up or margin.

Two groups of changes are provided to determine prices for garments in different categories from those handled by the same seller in his last selling season: (1) sales at wholesale or retail and (2) sales by a manufacturer.



## Henderson sends Congress first quarter report on OPA

"The President's program will prevail and the battle against inflation will be won decisively," Price Administrator Henderson said July 27 in submitting to Congress his first report on operations of the OPA under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

### Scope of 237-page report

The report, a 237-page book illustrated with charts of price movements and containing extensive appendices, traces the history of price control from the launching of the defense program in May 1940, through the announcement of the President's anti-inflation drive and issuance of the general maximum price regulation in the closing days of April 1942.

Separate chapters tell the story of rent control, summarize briefly the various rationing programs administered by OPA under directives from the War Production Board and sketch the growth of the office from its modest beginning to the present Nation-wide set-up.

### To record history of price control

In the report, the Price Administrator outlines his attitude on wages and farm prices and stresses the need for subsidies as an essential mechanism of wartime price control.

Preparation of quarterly reports, of which this is the first, is directed by the Emergency Price Control Act. In complying with this statutory mandate, Mr. Henderson intends to provide a series of documents that will provide the American public with a history of price control in World War II, complete not only on the factual details of OPA operation but also on the economic situation in time when price problems arose. No reports of this kind are available on price regulation during the first world war.

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## "Smithing coal" distributors given wider operating margins

Distributors of "smithing coal"—a special-purpose coal produced in small quantities and used mainly for heating metals—are provided with adequate operating margins by Amendment No. 11 to Revised Price Schedule No. 120 (Bituminous Coal Delivered From Mine Or Preparation Plant), it was announced July 27 by the OPA.

## OPA to start enforcement program among retailers acquainted with regulation

OPA is about to begin a program of enforcement of the general maximum price regulation in areas where its educational activities have reached a majority of retailers, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 26.

"The honest storekeepers—and they are legion—and the buying public must be protected against deliberate chiseling and penny profiteering," he said.

### Buying public has right to sue

At the same time, the Administrator called the attention of retailers to the fact that housewives and other members of the buying public acquired the legal right, beginning July 31, to bring civil suits for a minimum of \$50 (or treble the amount of the overcharge, whichever is greater), plus attorney's fees and costs, against any storekeeper who charges them more for an article than the OPA regulations allow. Similar suits may be filed by tenants in defense-rental areas against landlords who collect rents above those permitted by OPA rent orders.

### To continue educational campaign

In his statement announcing the enforcement program, Mr. Henderson outlined the intensive educational campaigns which OPA has carried out over the 3 months since the general maximum price regulation was issued.

"However," he added, "while we are going to continue our educational campaign, we are also embarking on a program to enforce compliance wherever we know that ignorance of the law can no longer be advanced as an excuse by retailers who are violating the requirements of the general regulation."

Under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, violators of the Price Administrator's orders and regulations face criminal prosecution with maximum penalties of \$5,000 fines and a year's imprisonment, or both; civil injunction suits; actions to revoke the seller's license (all retailers are automatically licensed under the general regulation); and treble damage actions.

### Given 6 months to get acquainted

These latter suits are authorized in a subsection (205-e) of the act which went into effect July 31.

The OPA intends to intervene formally in treble damage suits whenever it is necessary to do so in order to see to it that this remedy is used in a manner consistent with the public interest.

Mr. Henderson explained that the 6-month delay in making the treble damage provision effective reflected the intent of the lawmakers to give businessmen ample time within which to become acquainted with the provisions of the act and with OPA regulations.

Only buyers for use and consumption other than in the course of trade or business, i. e., consumers, are given the right to sue for treble damages. Trade buyers, that is, a retailer buying from a wholesaler, or a wholesaler buying from a manufacturer, cannot maintain such suits, according to the law, but the Price Administrator is empowered to bring an action on behalf of the United States.

Treble damage suits must be brought within 1 year after the goods are delivered or the rent is paid.

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## Separate ceilings set on "bunker fuel" coal

Establishment of an independent maximum price schedule for bituminous coal for direct use in vessels as "bunker fuel" was announced July 27 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Two base pricing periods

The measure—Maximum Price Regulation No. 189, Bituminous Coal Sold for Direct Use As a Bunker Fuel—applies to all persons who supply bituminous bunker fuel to vessels on the Great Lakes or at tidewater, regardless of the source of the fuel or the quantity delivered. The regulation became effective August 1, but permits the specified prices to be charged as to deliveries of bunker fuel on and after May 18, 1942.

The regulation, which simplifies the method for determining maximum prices and conforms to the industry's traditional pricing practices, establishes two base pricing periods—one for bunker fuel delivered at tidewater and one for sales on the Great Lakes and their connecting or tributary waters.

The ceiling price for fuel supplied at tidewater is the highest price which the individual seller charged between January 1 and 15, 1942. For that delivered at Great Lakes ports, the maximum price is the highest price charged between April 15 and 30, 1942.



## Lumber deliveries subject to ceilings of specific regulation

Contracts for delivery of those lumber products which were placed under dollars and cents maximum prices and removed from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation by Maximum Price Regulation No. 19, Southern Pine Lumber, are subject to the ceiling prices of the specific regulation, Price Administrator Henderson warned July 31.

The Administrator stated that there has been widespread misunderstanding of this point in the industry, although the regulation contains specific provisions regarding contracts.

"Any lumber item which was not included in the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 19 as it stood before it was reissued as Maximum Price Regulation No. 19 but which was added to this schedule when it was reissued as Maximum Price Regulation No. 19 may not be delivered on and after July 18, 1942—the effective date of the regulation—at a price higher than the specified ceiling regardless of prior contract," Mr. Henderson declared.

Among the lumber products in this category are heavy timbers, factory flooring and other items of shortleaf yellow pine and all items of longleaf yellow pine.

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## Extra charge extended on kerosene to Virgin Islands

Permission to charge 3 cents per gallon above the established maximum price for kerosene transshipped from Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands has been extended to September 21, 1942, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 31.

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## Bedding sellers warned to stop combination sales practice

Price Administrator Henderson July 31 warned the bedding industry and bedding dealers to discontinue immediately the practice of combination sales which compel a purchaser to buy unwanted merchandise in order to obtain an article he could have purchased as a separate unit in March.

"These types of combination sales are evasions of the general maximum price regulation and were instituted to move slow-selling merchandise at the expense of the buyer," Mr. Henderson stated.

## WARTIME STANDARDS SPURRED BY CONTRACT

Development of standards which will save materials, make fuller use of the Nation's production facilities, and make price control more effective by pegging price to quality will be spurred by a new contract between the Government and the American Standards Association, WPB Chairman Nelson and Price Administrator Henderson announced July 31.

Under the terms of the contract, the American Standards Association will develop emergency standards in connection with WPB and OPA wartime supply and price control measures and will be reimbursed by the Government for the actual cost of the work involved. The contract is limited to \$90,000 in any one fiscal year; \$60,000 is to be provided by WPB and the remaining \$30,000 by OPA.

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## Cresylic acid prices cut on imported grades

A substantial reduction in the price of imported cresylic acid, a chemical used in the production of important military and civilian products, was announced July 31, by Price Administrator Henderson.

A specific price measure for this type of cresylic acid—Maximum Price Regulation No. 192, Imported Cresylic Acid—provides an elastic pricing formula which establishes the ceiling price for sales by importers at approximately \$1.10 per gallon. This price, based upon current cost conditions, is from \$.40 to \$.75 under the maximum previously established for most importers by the general maximum price regulation. The new price schedule is effective August 5.

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## Imported items resold in Alaska priced under new method

All price-regulated commodities imported into Alaska and resold there are brought under a cost-plus pricing method by a new Maximum Price Regulation, No. 194, effective July 30, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 30. The new regulation supersedes Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Regulation No. 13.

## Top prices on chemical grade cotton linters adjusted

Maximum prices for chemical grade cotton linters are established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 191, signed July 31 by Price Administrator Henderson. The effective date of the regulation is August 1, and it applies to sales by brokers or middlemen, as well as by producers.

### To conform with new allocations

Since August 2, 1941, 80 percent of all cotton linter output has been earmarked for the production of chemical cotton pulp, with the remaining 20 percent allowed to be sold in a free market.

Effective August 1, 1942, WPB's General Preference Order M-12, as amended, allocates all production to the chemical industry, with certain minor exceptions.

The primary purpose of the regulation for cotton linters—Maximum Price Regulation No. 191, Cotton Linters and Hull Fibers—is to set a price structure for linters which will conform with the amended allocation order of WPB, and stimulate the production of high cellulose content linters, the Administrator explained.

The regulation also sets a maximum price for hull fibers, the very short fibers remaining on the cottonseed hulls.

The maximum price for linters set up in the regulation does not apply to linters produced before August 1, 1942, which are to be sold at \$.0335 for the 80 percent sold as "chemical grader", and at prices established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 190 for the 20 percent "free" linters.

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## Adjustable contracts provided for wool apparel fabrics

Price Administrator Henderson established on July 30 a provision for adjustable pricing contracts and for granting permission to sellers of woolen and worsted civilian apparel fabrics who have filed petitions for adjustment with OPA to make deliveries of goods at prices which may later be adjusted in accordance with the disposition of the petition.

This action was taken through Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 163 (Woolen and Worsted Civilian Apparel Fabrics). It applies to situations where a petition for amendment or for adjustment of exception requires extended consideration.



# WOOL

**26 SHEEP**  
equip and  
maintain  
**1 SOLDIER**  
for a year



V-73

Grant for OEM

U. S. FIGHTERS need wool—This is the fourth in a series of "FOTOFACTS". Two-column mats may be had for reproduction. Please address requests to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-73.

## WPB reserves best quality shearlings for Army, Navy flying suits

Control over shearlings (sheepskins with some wool left on) was tightened July 31 by the WPB to reserve all of the best quality shearlings for Army and Navy flying suits.

### For sales to Army air forces

General Conservation Order M-94 as amended, issued July 31, provides that henceforth shearlings (other than grade No. 4 shearlings) may be processed and

sold only to fill orders placed by the Army Air Forces. Army Air Forces buy for both the Army Air Forces and Naval Bureau of Aeronautics.

Tanners processing Air Forces orders are prohibited from purchasing or processing Grade 4 Shearlings, since such shearlings will not meet Air Forces specifications.

The amended order also applies to woolskins.

## Jobbers' margins adjusted on sales of woolen apparel fabrics

Mark-ups which jobbers and "secondary jobbers" of domestic woolen and worsted civilian apparel fabrics are permitted to make under Maximum Price Regulation No. 163 were adjusted to conform to customary trade margins through the issuance July 27 by Price Administrator Henderson of Amendment No. 2 to this order.

### Follows OPA study

The action was taken, Mr. Henderson explained, in order that jobbers may continue their function of supplying and rendering service to clothing manufacturers, retail stores, merchant tailors and special order departments. It follows a thorough study by OPA of the function of jobbers and their customary mark-ups over cost.

Methods of classifying sales by jobbers into various types and quantities of goods sold and the classes of buyers were carefully worked out. Different "division factors" to be used in establishing mark-ups for the specified kinds of jobbers' sales are provided.

Other changes were made in the amendment, effective July 30.

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## Use and where made governs price of cotton duck

Because prices governing cotton duck are determined by different OPA regulations, depending upon the type of mill making the material and whether the fabric is for military or civilian use, OPA officials July 30 outlined the proper existing pricing methods to be used under the varying circumstances.

### Dollars-and-cents ceilings on most

For the bulk of cotton duck produced by mills normally making this type of fabric, specific dollars-and-cents per yard ceiling prices are supplied through Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) in Section 1400.118 (d) (8).

Under other than "normal" conditions, different pricing procedures already in effect are used. These take into consideration the fact that, it was found necessary for other types of mills—such as carpet mills, woolen, and worsted mills, and tire fabric mills—to "convert" their equipment in order to produce duck for the armed forces.



## Price formula set for brass mill products under GMPR

Makers of brass mill products were given a formula by the OPA for determining maximum prices for items which cannot be priced under Section 1499.2 of the general maximum price regulation.

Section 1499.2 provides that the maximum price for a brass mill product shall be the highest price charged by the company for the product or a similar commodity in March 1942, or, if the company had no such price in March, the maximum price of its most closely competitive seller of the same class for the same or similar commodity.

Order No. 46 under Section 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation sets up a formula which brass mills may use to determine maximum prices for any items they cannot price under Section 1499.2.

"The Order provides that a brass mill may determine the maximum price for such an item by applying the same pricing formula or method of calculating prices which it would have used on March 31, 1942," the Price Administrator said. "In applying the pricing formula, a brass mill is required to use the same unit cost factors (that is, the same wage and machine hour rates, the same per pound prices of materials, and the same unit overhead) and the same percentage of profit over costs, extra charges, discounts, and allowances, which it would have used on March 31, 1942, even though such unit cost factors may have increased since that date."

Order No. 46 was effective July 27.

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## Hardship petroleum cases get broader relief basis

A more comprehensive provision regarding the granting of relief from the maximum prices established in the petroleum and petroleum products schedules was announced July 28 by OPA.

By Amendment No. 23 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, Petroleum and Petroleum Products, the method for applying for relief as set up in the general maximum price regulation is incorporated in the petroleum schedule.

The amendment was effective July 29.

By Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 137, which establishes maximum prices for petroleum products sold at retail establishments, substantially the same provisions are incorporated into that regulation. This amendment was effective August 1.

## CARLOAD COPPER PRICES

An amendment to make clear that maximum prices which may be charged on sales of copper in carload lots are applicable to all other sellers as well as to refiners and producers has been made to Revised Price Schedule No. 15 on copper, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 27.

The clarifying amendment — Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 15 — became effective July 31.

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## Sales of six salvage companies excluded from GMPR

Sales of six salvage companies were excluded July 27 by the OPA from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, by Orders 5 to 10 under Supplementary Regulation No. 1.

The companies registered and qualified with OPA, under Amendment 15 to Supplementary Regulation 1 of the general maximum price regulation, as "principally and primarily engaged in the business of reconditioning and selling damaged commodities received in direct connection with the adjustment of losses from insurance companies, transportation companies, or agents of the United States Government, and its other activities do not include selling new or second-hand commodities for its own account."

The six companies are:

S. A. Waid & Co., Inc., 154 Maiden Lane, New York City; Fidelity Storage Co., 1109 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.; Albert R. Lee & Co., Inc., 90 John Street, New York City; Western Salvage & Appraisal Co., 417 Central Street, Minneapolis, Minn.; Universal Salvage & Testing Co., 22 West 26th Street, New York City; Sugarman Bros., 107 Front Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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## Prices rolled back on western wooden containers

Prices for western wooden agricultural containers—extensively used in the shipping and storing of fruits and vegetables—have been rolled back to levels prevailing in October and November, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 27, effective July 29.

In most instances the ceiling prices, which are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 186, Western Wooden Agricultural Containers, are lower than those which prevailed last March, Mr. Henderson stated.

## Prices for iron, steel scrap not to be revised, says OPA

Recent press reports, suggesting the necessity of a \$2 per ton increase in OPA's iron and steel scrap ceiling, were described July 27 by Donald P. Kennedy, price executive of OPA's iron and steel branch, as being "utterly without foundation and seriously detrimental to the war effort."

Concerned over the possible trade repercussions to such rumors, OPA and WPB officials met July 27 to discuss possible action to counteract such reports.

It was recalled that on December 23 last, OPA abandoned its old grading classifications and lifted the price of No. 2 steel scrap and dealers' bundles to the level of No. 1 steel scrap. This was done after trade representations that this was needed urgently to increase the flow of scrap.

Despite this price incentive, the results have failed to live up to expectations, OPA officials indicated. The flow of scrap has not increased sufficiently; the shipments have been deteriorating in quality.

The OPA position, strongly supported by the WPB conservation division and iron and steel branch, is as follows:

OPA will not increase the price of iron and steel scrap. The action taken last December indicates the futility of steps of this nature.

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## Owners of extra typewriters warned of sale restrictions

Persons owning more than one typewriter were informed July 29 by the Office of Price Administration that under rationing regulations they may dispose of their machines only to authorized dealers or to the Procurement Division of the Treasury, central purchasing unit for Government agencies. Sole exceptions are private persons who buy or otherwise acquire a business concern for the purpose of continuing business at the same location. Persons owning but one typewriter may sell that single typewriter to another individual, providing that the machine is to be used for business purposes.

It was pointed out, at the same time, that such sales of single machines are subject to the same price ceilings that govern sales by dealers. These ceilings were announced in Maximum Price Regulation No. 162, which went into effect on July 1.



## Coffee and tea quotas raised in 204 counties

Increases in coffee and tea quotas, ranging from 10 to 100 percent, were granted to 204 counties in 42 States and the District of Columbia in Supplementary Orders M-135-c (Coffee) and M-111-d (Tea) issued July 30.

The increases supersede previous quota increases granted to more than 60 defense areas in 32 States. The new quotas begin in August and will remain in effect until otherwise ordered.

### If population increased 10 percent

Orders M-135 and M-111, respectively, fix monthly quotas of 75 percent for coffee and 50 percent for tea, based on average monthly deliveries of coffee and tea during corresponding quarters in 1941. These quotas are continued in effect under the July 30 amendments, except for the increases granted to specified counties.

An increased coffee and tea quota has been granted to each county that has shown a population increase of at least 10 percent during the last year.

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## Ice makers may ask price adjustments for old customers

Price Administrator Henderson July 31 amended Maximum Price Regulation No. 154 (Ice) to broaden the provision that ice manufacturers may make price adjustment applications on behalf of the distributors and peddlers customarily purchasing from them.

Regulation No. 154, as amended, originally changed the base period for price ceilings to April 1942 instead of March 1942. It also provided that, in making applications for price adjustments, manufacturers selling at retail and to distributors and peddlers might make application on behalf of their distributors and peddlers. The new amendment provides that if any such ice manufacturer raised his retail prices during April so that it is unnecessary for him to make application for adjustment, but some or all of his distributors and peddlers did not raise their prices during April, the manufacturer may make adjustment application on behalf of such distributors and peddlers.

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**PITCH HORSESHOES?** A set of eight shoes and two stakes uses as much steel as an Army rifle.

## SUGAR PERMITS IN ADVANCE FOR ARMY FOOD SUPPLIERS

Food and beverage manufacturers who have contracts with or orders from the Army, Navy or certain other Government agencies may now obtain Sugar Purchase Certificates in advance of delivery of their products to those agencies, OPA announced July 27.

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## Tire retreading shops urged to sell rubber buffings

The WPB Conservation Division July 28 urged the 2,000 tire retreading shops throughout the country to accumulate their production of rubber buffings and sell them to scrap rubber dealers. Relaxation of shipping restrictions by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Conservation Division pointed out, now makes possible the reclamation of this important and desirable form of scrap rubber.

### Shipping suggestions

The ICC has ruled that rubber buffings can now be packed for shipment in Spec. 10A wooden barrels or kegs, Spec. 12B fiber boxes, Spec. 21A fiber drums, Spec. 22A wooden drums, or in tank cars tightly and securely closed. Fiber boxes are recommended as the cheapest and most available type of container.

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## Conversion to other fuel saves 58,171 barrels of oil daily

Voluntary conversions by East Coast consumers of heavy fuel oil continue to soar upward, with a total of 21,232,000 barrels being saved annually by 734 firms reporting as of July 23, Petroleum Coordinator Ickes announced July 30.

### 5,540 tank-car saving

This is an increase of 1,604,000 barrels since June 12, when 520 concerns consuming 19,628,000 barrels per year had converted.

The 58,171 barrels of oil now being saved daily represent 5,540 tank cars that are thus relieved from service to haul fuel oil for essential Atlantic seaboard needs.

## Local rationing of autos lags behind quotas

More new cars are available for rationing in August than in any other month except July despite a reduction in the new quota allotments for the month because it was unnecessary to assign quotas in some States where the unused carry-over from preceding months is ample to meet demand, OPA announced July 30.

Quotas for the States receiving new allotments for next month total 13,250 cars, compared with 25,000 for July when the total covered all the States.

Reductions in the August quota and reserves, OPA pointed out, will not restrict the issuance of rationing certificates. Those States that were assigned no quotas have available at least 2 months' average sales. Some counties within the States, however, have insufficient quotas, and for these the OPA has instructed the State rationing directors to make assignments from accumulated State reserves.

Should valid applications exceed quotas in any county, the local War Price and Rationing Board may apply to the State director for a further allotment from the reserve. If the State reserve is exhausted, demand may be met by assignments from the national reserve.

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## Laundries permitted to drop "week-end discounts"

Laundries are permitted under existing price regulations to drop "week-end discounts" for washing picked up on Thursdays, Fridays, or other special days, Price Administrator Henderson announced July 31.

### Except for cash and carry customers

This interpretation of the consumer service maximum price regulation was made in view of an ODT order that trucks such as laundry trucks must reduce their mileage by 25 percent below that of the corresponding month of 1941.

Mr. Henderson cautioned, however, that the weekend discounts must be continued for cash and carry customers, since this class of customer is unaffected by governmental orders reducing truck mileage.

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**TO MAKE 1 pound of aluminum** requires the use of as much electric current as is used in the average American home over a period of more than 3 days.



## ODT checks States' efforts to cut speed, save tires

A survey to determine to what extent the various States have complied with President Roosevelt's recommendation that automobiles be limited to a speed of 40 miles an hour as a means of lengthening the life of tires and vehicles has been instituted by ODT Director Eastman.

Mr. Eastman wrote the Governors of all the States, requesting either that steps to comply with the President's recommendation be taken as soon as possible or that gubernatorial proclamations be followed up with executive orders or legislative action.

The President's recommendation was made last March 14, in letters to all the Governors. The records indicate that many States have not yet taken any action to implement the President's proposal.

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## Two midwest bus routes dropped to save facilities

Continuing its drive to eliminate waste in the use of the country's intercity bus facilities, the ODT July 30 directed two companies to suspend service over certain routes in the Middle West.

Interstate Transit Lines, Inc., was directed to suspend service between Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago, Ill., via Kenosha, Wis., and Waukegan, Ill., and All American Bus Lines, Inc., was directed to suspend service between Columbus, Ohio, and Hammond, Ind.

The route on which Interstate Transit Lines will suspend operations will be served by Northern Greyhound Lines, Inc.

The changes were provided for in the ninth and tenth in a series of special orders issued by the ODT as supplements to General Order ODT No. 11, which placed intercity bus operations throughout the country on a wartime basis.

Special Order ODT B-9, effective August 3, directs All American Bus Lines and Northern Trails, both of which operate between Chicago and New York, to honor each other's tickets, to divert traffic to each other for the purpose of relieving overloads, to stagger schedules, to eliminate duplicate depot and ticket agency facilities wherever practicable, and to limit the number of daily schedules.

Special Order B-10, effective August 17, directs Northern Greyhound Lines to operate no more than 10 round trips daily between Milwaukee and Chicago and to divert at least one round trip to the route to be relinquished by Interstate Transit Lines.

## WAR EFFORT INDICES

### MANPOWER

National labor force, June.....	56,100,000
Unemployed, June.....	2,800,000
Nonagricultural workers, June.....	41,415,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	**15
Farm employment, July 1, 1942.....	12,009,000
Percent decrease since June 1940.....	**1

### FINANCE

Authorized program June 1940-July 1942.....	*214,542
Airplanes.....	45,500
Ordnance.....	45,053
Miscellaneous munitions.....	32,658
Naval ships.....	18,460
Industrial facilities.....	17,601
Posts, depots, etc.....	15,534
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	14,916
Merchant ships.....	8,494
Stockpile, food exports.....	4,851
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	10,083

In millions of dollars

Total expenditures, June 1940-July 1942.....	*39,546
June 1940-June 1942.....	
Authorized program.....	170,288
Contracts and other commitments.....	129,998
Expenditures.....	*34,765
Sales of War Bonds—	
Cumulative May 1941-July 1942.....	7,558
July 1942.....	901

### PLANT EXPANSION

June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,887 projects, June 30.....	13,524
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,686 projects, June 30.....	2,996

### EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

All manufacturing industries—		Percent increase from June 1940
May:		
Average weekly earnings.....	\$37.40	45.0
Average hours worked per week.....	42.6	13.6
Average hourly earnings.....	83.1¢	23.7
Cost of living (1935-39=100):	Index	
May 1942.....	116.0	15.4
June 1942.....	116.4	15.8

\*Preliminary.

\*\*Adjusted for seasonal variations.

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## ODT to survey duplicated bus and train services

A survey of local rail and bus passenger service, to lay the basis for elimination of duplications and to make possible the release of locomotives and cars for other uses, has been undertaken by the public service commissions of the States at the request of ODT Director Eastman.

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## War risk rates increased

The War Shipping Administration announced July 27 a new schedule substantially increasing war risk rates covering exports from the United States. Exports to the territories and insular possessions of the United States are not included in the schedule.

## "Jet" method for fighting bombs proved superior to "spray"

The superiority of fighting incendiary bombs with a "jet," instead of a "spray," was conclusively proved at a demonstration by the Army Chemical Warfare Service in New York, July 30, before Mayor LaGuardia and New York fire and civilian defense officials.

Fifteen seconds was the time required to extinguish a four-pound fire bomb with a jet; 1 minute and 5 seconds, by the old-fashioned spray. Besides taking more than four times as long by spray, that method required more than twice as much water.

The demonstration was provided to remove any uncertainty as to the efficacy of the new instructions for fighting fire bombs, recently announced by Office of Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis. The new instructions were the result of exhaustive research by technicians of Office of Civilian Defense and the Army Chemical Warfare Service and study of recent British experience.

"The jet method is much quicker and more effective," Mr. Landis reiterated. "We now know that it will save more lives and more property in the event of a raid."

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## BEW asks exporters to check resale stocks

American exporters and manufacturers were requested July 29 by the BEW Office of Exports, to provide information relative to the condition of stocks of essential maintenance and repair materials and other commodities exported for stock and resale in friendly countries.

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## Charter bus service allowed for emergencies, special uses

An amendment to General Order ODT No. 10 was issued by the ODT July 30 to permit the transportation of juries, prisoners, and mentally ill persons and their official custodians by chartered bus upon the written request of the proper authorities, effective August 1.

Members of the State militias have been added to the list of those who may legally be transported by chartered bus when such transportation cannot readily be performed by common carriers operating over regular routes.



## New industry advisory committees

The WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### CARBON AND GRAPHITE ELECTRODES

Government presiding officer—M. H. Billings, mica-graphite branch.

#### Members:

H. S. Conrad, vice president, Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa.; Ralph M. Hunter, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; Andrew Kaul, III, sales manager, International Graphite & Electrode Corporation, St. Marys, Pa.; Harry P. Martin, vice president, Acheson Graphite Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Henry L. Walker, Jr., secretary, Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, N. Y.

### CORUNDUM

Government presiding officer—R. J. Lund, chief, miscellaneous minerals branch.

George P. Brockway, purchases manager, American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.; Louis M. Fuller, president, American Abrasive Co., Westfield, Mass.; J. E. Hansen, director of purchases, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Sydney Hermant, vice president, Imperial Optical Co., Toronto, Ont., Canada; S. Preisman, president, Renaud Optical Co., Webster, Mass.

### OLUE MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—F. W. Mehlhop, chief, adhesives unit, chemicals branch.

W. C. Butler, Darling & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Cecil, manager, Glue Division, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Delany, president, Delany & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. J. Gunnell, president, Peter Cooper Corporations, Gowanda, N. Y.; J. T. Phillips, vice president, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., New York, N. Y.; T. J. Stewart, president, Milligan & Higgins Corporation, New York, N. Y.

### HEAVY FORGED TOOLS

Government presiding officer—John L. Haynes, chief of the building materials branch.

A. K. Anderson, The Martin Hardsocg Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; William H. Baldwin, Warwood Tool Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Frank L. Campbell, Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; M. A. Coe, Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.; A. C. Laessig, Woodings-Verona Tool Works, Verona, Pa.; Thorn Pendleton, Warren Tool Corporation, Warren, Ohio; J. Louis Wenzel, Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### INDUSTRIAL POWER TRUCKS

Government presiding officer—Graeme Darling, general industrial equipment branch.

Eugene Caldwell, Williamette Hyster Co., Portland, Ore.; Ezra Clark, Clark Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; D. L. Darnell, Baker-Raulang Co., 2168 West Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; C. D. Eller, Crescent Truck Co., Lebanon, Pa.; L. J. Kline, vice president, Mercury Manufacturing Co., 4044 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.; Milton G. Peck, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., 4530 Tacony Street, Phila-

delphia, Pa.; C. E. Smith, sales manager, Towmotor Co., 1226 East One hundred and fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

### MAHOGANY IMPORTER-MANUFACTURER

Government presiding officer—Arthur Upson, chief of the lumber and lumber products branch.

Harry A. Freiberg, president, Freiberg Mahogany Co., Findlay & McLean Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. O. Gerrish, president, Palmer & Parker Co., 103 Medford Street, Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.; Stewart Smythe, president, Stewart Smythe Mahogany Co., Delaware River and Kirkbride Street, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. M. Weis, vice president, Weis Fricker Mahogany Co., Pensacola, Fla.; T. R. Williams, president, Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, 220 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Sam Mengel, president, Foreign & Domestic Veneer Co., 108 South Tenth Street, Louisville, Ky.; Walter R. Jones, vice president, The Mengel Co., Twelfth and Dumesnil Avenues, Louisville, Ky.; George H. Dayton, president, J. H. Monteath, 204 Lewis Street, New York, N. Y.

### MILLWORK

Government presiding officer—Mathias Niewenhaus, chief of the millwork section.

E. W. Tibbetts, vice president, Brockway-Smith-Haigh-Lovell Co., 465 Medford Street, Boston, Mass.; S. S. Edwards, vice president, American Sash & Door Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. J. Curtis, vice president, Curtis Companies, Inc., Clinton, Iowa; M. B. Wilcox, secretary and manager, A. Robertson & Son, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.; Frank Stevens, general manager, Wm. Cameron & Company, Inc., Twenty-fourth and Mary Streets, Waco, Tex.; Roy Seigel, president, Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Herman E. Tenzler, president, Northwest Door Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Grant Dixon, president, Western Pine Mfg., Ltd., Astor Street and Jackson Avenue, Spokane, Wash.; A. R. Tipton, general manager and president, Roach & Musser, Muscatine, Iowa; R. M. Srygley, vice president, National Woodworking, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.

### NEW TEXTILE BAG MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Allan E. Mackay, chief, paper and textile bag unit, containers branch.

F. G. Bemis, Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Boston, Mass.; Benjamin Corman, American Bag & Burlap Co., Chelsea, Mass.; N. E. Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; T. M. Gallie, Gallie-King Bag Co., Inc., Houston, Tex.; I. Grimes, Grimes Bag Co., Denver, Colo.; L. W. Harris, Ames Harris Neville Bag Co., San Francisco, Calif.; F. H. Ludington, Chase Bag Co., New York, N. Y.; John H. Peek, Percy Kent Bag Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; George M. Schurman, National Bag Corporation, New York, N. Y.; L. O. Sprosty, General Bag Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Bernard Werthan, Werthan Bag Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.

### SAFETY RAZORS AND RAZOR BLADES

Government presiding officer—S. M. Ford, chief of Section B, consumers durable goods branch.

A. J. Chomas, Conrad Razor Blade Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; S. Coleman, Windsor Manufacturing Co., Orange, N. J.; J. B. de Mesquita, American Safety Razor Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. R. Florita, Federal Blade Co., Newark, N. J.;

G. A. Graham, Gillette Safety Razor Co., South Boston, Mass.; J. L. Mailman, Pal Blade Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.; W. T. Morris, Magazine Repeating Razor Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

### STEAM SURFACE CONDENSER

Government presiding officer—R. M. Hatfield, consultant power branch.

J. W. Anne, Elliott Co., Jeannette, Pa.; M. L. Carson, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Fred W. Chipman, International Engineering, Inc., Framingham, Mass.; William M. Kennedy, Condenser Service & Engineering Co., Hoboken, N. J.; Frank Schubert, Schubert-Christy Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

### TRANSMITTER VACUUM TUBES

Government presiding officer—Frank H. McIntosh, chief of the radio section.

W. W. Eitel, Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Bruno, Calif.; Rex L. Munger, Taylor Tubes, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; St. George Lafitte, Federal Telegraph Co., Newark, N. J.; Henry C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; S. Norris, Ampetex Electronics, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. D. Wilson, Western Electric Co., New York City; C. E. Wilson, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co., Owensboro, Ky.

### VITAMIN-A MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Fred J. Stock, deputy chief, health supplies branch.

G. C. Mees, Distillation Products, Inc., 755 Ridge Road, West, Rochester, N. Y.; Perc S. Brown, National Oil Products Co., First and Essex Street, Harrison, N. J.; Morten Hansen, Collett Corporation, Quimby Street, Ossining, N. Y.; Erling F. Week, Jr., Technical Fisheries Co., 1332 Evans Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.; George W. Burchard, Jr., Washington Laboratories, Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash.; Harry R. Beard, New England Fish Co., Box 595, Astoria, Ore.; Robert M. French, Shark Industries, Inc., 840 East First Avenue, Hialeah, Fla.; F. J. Mullins, East Bay Fisheries, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Lyle Branchflower, Halibut Liver Oil Producers, 810 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

The following additions to the Biscuit, Cracker, and Pretzel Industry Committee membership were announced.

Harold Moss, American Cone & Pretzel Co., Tenth and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. R. McNiece, Cream Cone Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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## Industry executives named to Portland cement committee

The appointment of eighteen executives in the cement industry to serve on an industry advisory committee for Portland cement, was announced July 30 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Sales and deliveries of Portland cement are subject to the provisions of the general maximum price regulation and the new committee will advise and consult with the OPA with respect to the regulation as it affects the industry, Mr. Henderson explained.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## Less-than-carload freight loadings set record of 8.9 tons per car in May

A loading record of nearly 9 tons per car of less-than-carload freight was set in May by 115 major railroads, ODT Director Eastman, announced July 27.

The class I roads, reporting under the terms of General Order ODT No. 1, which set a less-than-carload weight minimum of 6 tons effective May 1, loaded 417,855 cars during that month with an average of 17,858 pounds of merchandise—8.9 tons—to the car. Loadings of this type of freight by class I railroads for the year 1941 averaged only about 5.3 tons.

An average of more than 7¼ tons per car was reported for May by the short-line railroads, whose loadings amounted to 14,683 pounds for each of 10,233 cars.

Twenty-four railroads failed to attain the minimum weight required by the or-

der. The ODT has undertaken an investigation to determine the facts in these cases before taking further action.

### Minimum ton weights advanced

On July 1 the weight minimum for merchandise cars was automatically advanced by the general order to 8 tons, and on September 1, a 10-ton minimum will become effective.

Since July 1, the savings in cars used for less-than-carload shipments have been mounting steadily.

For the week ending July 18, a new peak of 43.5 percent in savings was reached. During that period 87,364 cars were loaded in merchandise service, as compared to 154,680 cars used in the comparable week of 1941, thereby releasing 67,316 closed freight cars for other service.

## RAILROADS LIMIT PASSES

ODT's request to the railroads to review pass issuance practice with a view to restricting the free transportation privilege is meeting with an effective response, ODT Director Eastman said July 28.

In a report received from J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, it was revealed that eastern and southeastern railroads have decided to limit exchange transportation to one trip per person, per year, after 5 years of service.

The western railroads will allow the employee with from 5 to 10 years of service, one exchange pass per year. For 10 years and less than 15 years, two trips per year; 15 years and less than 20 years, three trips per year; and all over 20 years of service, four exchange trips per year.

The eastern roads have agreed to allow passes issued in favor of steamship companies and national park motor companies to expire without renewal, December 31, 1942.

All railroads provide for exceptions to the pass restrictions in the case of furloughed employees in the Armed Services traveling between point of service and home, and in the case of sickness and death of immediate relatives.

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## Bus driver shortage may cut service, advisory group fears

An advisory committee has been appointed to assist ODT in dealing with the problem of manpower shortages in the intercity bus transportation industry, it was announced July 25.

Members of the committee, chosen by the Association of Motor Bus Operators, informed ODT that any further loss of trained operating personnel would result in serious curtailment of over-the-road service.

One large company already has been unable to operate sufficient equipment to meet peak demands because of a shortage of drivers, according to members of the committee.

The average age of all long-distance bus company employees is 30 years, it was brought out, and this has resulted in the loss of many employees to the armed forces. The number of replacements with inexperienced help already has reached the saturation point in most companies, members of the committee said.

The problem of the bus operators is further complicated by the fact that intercity buses are now hauling approximately 50 percent more passengers than normally. This increase is due in large part to the transportation of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

## Oil flow to East to be sped by solid-train movement

The flow of oil by rail from the southwestern fields to the eastern seaboard is expected to be substantially increased within a few weeks through a system of solid-train movements of tank cars now being inaugurated, ODT Director Eastman said July 25.

### Plan worked out jointly

The new plan for solid-train movement, worked out by the railroad companies, the Association of American Railroads, and transportation committees of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, in cooperation with ODT, is designed to cut down materially the time consumed in the turn-around of tank car equipment, thereby making more cars available for the oil haul.

A peak of railway oil movement was reached during the week ending July 11, when an average of 788,550 barrels a day were moved to eastern destinations.

Under the new system, loaded tank cars are being assembled at terminals close to producing centers in the Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Oklahoma fields. The cars are switched into trains of 60 tanks and are routed in a solid block to a destination nearest to the ultimate consumers.

## Railroads to let Army store canned goods "in transit"

A special agreement with the Nation's railroads granting storage in transit privileges is enabling the Army to begin immediate shipments of 10,500,000 cases of canned foods now stored on the Pacific Coast to other sections of the country for distribution to our troops, the War Department announced July 27.

### Storage at intermediate points

The agreement permits storage at intermediate points of goods in transit until they can be distributed. The Army receives lower rail charges because it gets a through rate. Formerly, it had to pay a combination of rates if the goods were stored before delivery.

The agreement was negotiated with the railroads by the traffic control division, transportation service, services of supply, in cooperation with the ODT.



## Joint information offices. to help carriers meet conservation orders

Instructions governing the establishment and operation of joint information offices to aid motor carriers in meeting the objectives of ODT truck conservation orders were issued July 29 by the ODT.

Carriers or carrier associations desiring to set up such offices in accordance with General Order ODT No. 13 may apply for application blanks at field offices of the ODT's division of motor transport. The applications also are to be filed with the field offices.

No joint information office may be established by carriers until the location has first been approved by the ODT.

Beginning August 1, all common carriers are required under General Order ODT No. 3, Revised, to check with joint information offices or with other carriers, in the event no such office has been established in the vicinity, if they do not have a full load for a scheduled trip. If no load is available, the carriers are required to make efforts to rent or lease their equipment to another carrier who can obtain property for shipment in accordance with the order.

Contract and private carriers are required to begin checking with joint information offices or other carriers after September 1 in an effort to rent or lease their trucks if they are unable to obtain a full load before departing from any point while en route.

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## Don't use hopper cars if others will do, Eastman urges

With a view to easing the growing tightness in the supply of hopper-type freight cars, used for hauling coal, ODT Director Eastman urged shippers July 29 to order gondola cars or other types of equipment for the shipment of various bulk materials not requiring the use of hopper cars.

In sections of the country where a surplus of box cars exists, even these might be used, provided such equipment could accommodate the shipment, Mr. Eastman said.

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## Tank truck exemption extended

Tank trucks operated in local delivery service will continue to be exempt from provisions of General Order ODT No. 6 under a general permit issued July 30 by ODT. Tank trucks also are exempt from ODT regulations applicable to over-the-road truck operations.

The exemption is for a period of 31 days, ending August 31.

## "TROUBLE SHOOTERS"

A plan giving the Office of Defense Transportation control over a fleet of several thousand new buses for use as "trouble shooters" wherever needs for additional transit facilities develop was announced July 31 by ODT Director Eastman.

All integral-type buses not yet disposed of by the manufacturers, as well as those still to be built are affected by the plan. As of July 31, all such buses were frozen by the WPB, under its Limitation Order L-101, and will be sold only as authorized by the ODT.

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## New England committee on coal transportation named

Formation of a New England regional advisory committee on coal transportation was announced July 30 by ODT Director Eastman. The committee, made up of collier operators, will serve in an advisory capacity to the division of coastwise and intercoastal transport.

Richard L. Bowditch, president of the Coastwise Transport Corporation, Boston, Mass., has been named chairman of the committee.

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## ODT relaxes port restriction on certain kinds of freight

ODT announced July 29 that certain grain, coal, and other freight destined for offshore shipment have been exempted from the application of General Order ODT No. 16 which prohibits the movement of export freight into port areas without an ODT block or unit permit.

Exception Order ODT No. 16-1, which became effective July 28, suspends the provisions of the general order as it applies to:

1. Bulk grain, soybeans, flaxseed, and malt moving to elevators in Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and to elevators in any other United States port where the carrier has ascertained that adequate storage or handling facilities at the elevator are available.
2. Coal or coke destined for shipment by water to United States ports when the cargo can be handled at the shipping port over a dumping machine or trestles located at tidewater.
3. Any property to ports on the Great Lakes.
4. Property consigned to United States Navy supply officers at freight terminals, Navy Yards or supply depots controlled and operated by the Navy and located in any port area.
5. Military impedimenta moving in connection with troops to embarkation points.

## Carriers hauling farm products during harvest season relieved of clearance rule

In a further step to permit the free movement of farm products, and supplies during the harvest season, the ODT July 31 issued a general permit relieving common carriers when engaged in such services from the necessity of clearing their trucks through the joint information offices.

Contract and private carriers likewise have been relieved from this requirement and also from restrictions on mileage and limitations on numbers of deliveries when engaged in hauling products and supplies to and from the farm.

Both exemptions become void after October 31.

### Other provisions

The ODT also issued two general permits July 31 (ODT Nos. 17-11, 17-12) relieving trucks engaged in the transportation of forest products, trucks operated within a construction area, and dump trucks from certain requirements.

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## Farm storage advocated for grain, bean crops

Storage on the farm remains the most feasible means of housing the record 1942 crops of small grains and beans being produced in support of the Nation's war program, said Department of Agriculture officials August 2 in a summary of the critical grain storage situation.

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## Lag reported in coal shipments into New England

Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold L. Ickes said July 31 that New England is not acquiring bituminous coal in the volume that present production and transportation facilities would warrant despite increasing possibilities that the coal may be less available to the area next winter.

Reports from Howard A. Gray, acting director of the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, which were based on exact tabulations of the bituminous tonnage shipped into New England in the first 6 months of 1942, indicated that shipments are below the present abilities of the mines to produce and the railroads to transport the fuel, he added.



# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Gas masks being made, all fire-fighting pumpers ordered, many helmets received, Landis tells Congress in second report

The Office of Civilian Defense July 29 made public the second of its regular reports on the protective equipment procurement program. Text of the report, as submitted by Director James M. Landis to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, follows:

I have the honor to submit the second report of the Office of Civilian Defense on the progress of the protective equipment procurement program as required by Public Law 463 of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

In our initial report we stressed three points, namely, (1) the activity incident to getting the program under way and the attendant crystallization of basic planning and organization; (2) the establishment of relationships with the War Production Board and the various procurement branches of the War Department; and (3) the progress made in the short period of time which had elapsed since the appropriation of the \$100,000,000.

### First and second priority cities determined

Since that report was written, we have been informed by the War Department that all items listed in the approved Equipment Tables for procurement and issue to Citizens Defense Corps are at present in the process of procurement with the exception of gas-proof and decontamination clothing and certain items of fire-fighting equipment. These latter items, which include rubber boots, electric lanterns, and hose accessories, are not subject to purchase at present because of rulings of the War Production Board regarding the allocation of raw material. Every effort is being made to develop and supply satisfactory substitutes wherever possible. With respect to decontamination clothing, funds have been allocated for experimentation and development of satisfactory material.

Tentative first and second priority lists of cities have been completed based on an analysis of War Department and Navy Department lists of important industrial facilities and military and naval installations and on recommendations of regional directors and State Defense councils.

After further study of conditions in each locality, the Office of Civilian Defense has been able to make determinations in 404 cases that a locality was sufficiently in need to be classed as a first priority city for the allocation of civilian defense equipment. These 404 localities encompass a total population of 41,892,738. In addition, the Director has approved the assignment of priorities, other than first, to 129 localities.

### STATUS OF APPROPRIATION

The sum of \$79,128,750 has been allocated to the War Department for the

procurement of various items of equipment under the protective equipment procurement program. This is 81.6 per cent of the total of \$97,000,000 made available by Congress for this purpose.

### To buy 5,000,000 gas masks

In our last report, we stated that approximately \$10,000,000 of the unallocated balance would be made available to the Chemical Warfare Service to supplement the previously made allocation, upon further clarification of the gas mask situation. Since that time, a determination has been made to procure 5,000,000 gas masks. The War Department has informed us that it will be necessary shortly to transfer additional funds to be applied to the cost of manufacture of the gas masks, including the cost of transportation to civilian defense depots. Action on this request will be undertaken immediately.

Upon the transfer of these funds to the Chemical Warfare Service, there will be available for procurement purposes an unallocated fund of not more than \$8,000,000. It is contemplated that these funds will also be distributed within the next 60 days in order to complete the first phase of the procurement program, namely, that of making funds available and the letting of contracts of the entire sum available for procurement.

Of the \$3,000,000 limitation established for all administrative expenses in connection with the protective equipment procurement program, there has been apportioned for use to date \$1,250,000. The sum of \$643,000 has been allocated as of June 21 from these funds. Of this amount, \$468,000 has been transferred to the War Department, upon their request, to cover such administrative expenses as may be incidental to their procurement activity.

There has been allocated for the activities of the Office of Civilian Defense in connection with this program, \$175,000 for the administrative expense incident to the operations and maintenance of the Procurement and Distribution Section, Allocations Section, and the five civilian defense depots which have been established.

Immediate steps are being taken to make available additional administrative funds to the operating units to cover their administrative expenses in connection with this program during the fiscal year 1943.

### PROCUREMENT DIRECTIVES ISSUED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The Director of Civilian Defense has issued to the War Department procurement directives in the amount of \$78,345,134. Since submitting the last report, procurement directives have been issued to the Quartermaster General for the procurement of 100,000 sets of firemen's turn-out coats and trousers, 108,000 pairs of firemen's rubber boots, 400,000 additional helmets, and 2,178,340 additional arm bands. The Surgeon General has been called upon to procure 12,370,172 units of medical supplies (30 items), 92,290 beds and mattresses therefor, 137,280 cots, and 1,409,820 additional units of miscellaneous medical equipment.

### PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

Information received from the various branches of the War Department functioning as our procurement agents under this program indicates that satisfactory progress is being made.

The actual production of gas masks has begun. It will be possible before the close of the month to issue shipping instructions for a considerable number of these masks. It is contemplated that when the present gas-mask program is consummated, facilities will have been completed which will permit the production of 2,500,000 gas masks per month.

### Fire-fighting equipment under contract

All of the fire fighting pumping equipment is now under contract. We have been informed by the Office of the Chief of Engineers that delivery on some types of pumpers will commence by July 30. Contract schedules call for the completion of the entire production program for auxiliary pumpers by December 31. Service hose contracts have been let and the actual hose component is under manufacture. Completed sections, however, are being delayed pending issuance of priorities on certain metal parts. It is expected that this difficulty will be resolved and delivery of hose will parallel delivery of the pumping units.

Block equipment is now also under procurement. Although priority ratings of A-2, A-5, and A-7 were received during April for 2,258,000 4-gallon pump tank extinguishers, it was necessary to obtain supplemental A-1 J priorities on steel used in the springs and handles of these units. These latter were granted during June.

Procurement on medical stores has begun. Delivery is being made to Medical Corps storage for our account of certain instruments and other material which has been readily procurable. Distribution orders to our assembly depots for this material are now being prepared. As of June 21, approximately \$2,700,000 has been distributed on open requisitions to the procurement offices of the Surgeon General for medical supplies and equipment, exclusive of beds and mattresses. Awards will be made on these latter items as soon as possible in order for delivery to be begun by August 15.

Shipping directives have been issued for 460,370 helmets. 340,500 were received as of June 21. Allocations are at hand for an additional 300,000 for which shipping releases will be issued shortly. Production was begun during June on approximately two and a quarter million arm bands. Manufacture will be completed by July 31. There has been a slight delay in the receipt of necessary pyroxylin which is necessary to coat the fabric. 100,547 arm bands were delivered as of June 21.

In conclusion, this Office can state that it has been receiving excellent cooperation from the various branches of the War Department engaged in the task of procuring the protective equipment. We well recognize the prime task which confronts the military establishment and the role which civilian defense must take in relation thereto. Appreciable progress has been made to date and this Office will do everything within its power to see to it that there is continued, accelerated progress.

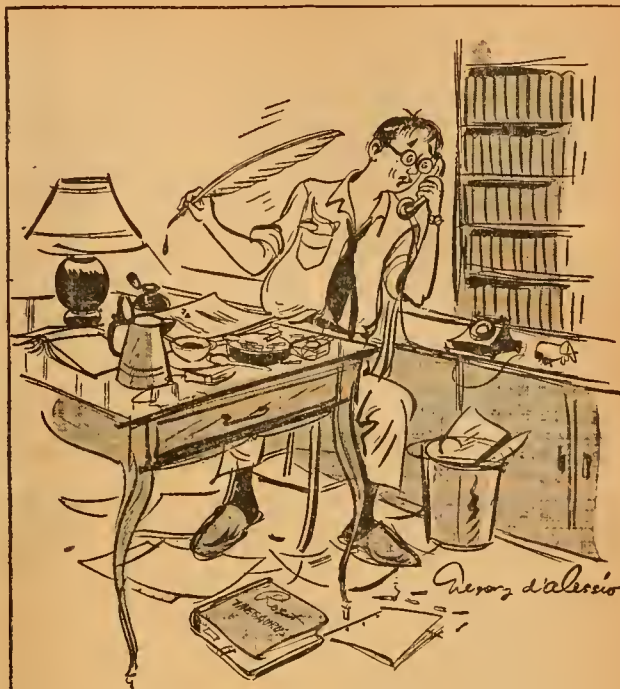




"I'm typing a supply of letters to last me until we win the war . . . I'm turning my typewriter over to the Government, tomorrow!"

V-88-8/3

Drawn for Office of War Information



"Sorry, Mr. Miller, that play I promised for next week won't be ready till fall. I turned my typewriter over for Government use!"

V-90-8/3

Drawn for Office of War Information



"... 'Sincerely yours, J. J. Brown, President' . . . Whew, we just made it!"

V-82-8/3

Drawn for Office of War Information



"But we didn't mean CHICAGO typewriters, sir!"

V-91-8/3

Drawn for Office of War Information



## Out of gas?

### Henderson brought can, but had to prove he was right

Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, was caught by his own gasoline rationing regulations July 30.

Out of gas as he started for work that morning, the Price Administrator walked to a nearby service station, carrying a container to be filled with enough gasoline to meet the emergency.

"Can't do it," said the attendant at Doc White's station in the National Capital, as Henderson handed him the container. "Regulations say the gas has to be served in the tank of the car. Look at the notice inside your ration book."

"I know," pleaded Henderson, "but I'm out of gas. How am I supposed to get the car here?"

"Get somebody to push you in here, I guess," offered the attendant.

### Sends autographed rules

"That's not necessary," explained Henderson. "The regulations provide for emergencies like this. I'm responsible for those regulations. I ought to know. Got a copy? I'll show you."

The attendant didn't have a copy of the regulations, and remained firm. Mr. Henderson took a cab to his office and looked up the regulations just to make sure.

The document says that "bulk transfers (meaning transfers into a container other than the fuel tank of the car for which the ration book is issued) may be made of an amount of gasoline not in excess of one unit, to enable a vehicle stranded for lack of fuel to reach a source of supply." In such a case the station attendant retains the ration book until the vehicle is brought to his station for identification.

Doc White's filling station now has a copy of the rationing regulations, personally marked and autographed by Leon Henderson.

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### NONHIGHWAY GAS COUPONS WORTH 5 GALLONS EACH

An OPA release published in VICTORY July 28 stated the value of "R" gasoline rationing coupons (for nonhighway equipment) as 1 gallon each. The correct value is 5 gallons each, as OPA announced later.

## FARMERS NOW TO HARVEST SCRAP

Farmers in Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, and Oklahoma who have completed their crop harvest are the first to join in the National Scrap Harvest, according to a report issued July 30, by the Conservation Division of the WPB.

The National Scrap Harvest is part of the new intensive National Salvage Program. It aims at raking up approximately 2,500,000 tons of scrap metal from the country's 6,000,000 farms.

The Harvest is directed and supervised

by State and local salvage committees throughout the country.

Eleven of the leading farm implement manufacturers whose output amounts to over 90 percent of the industry's total, and 25,000 implement dealers who handle their products have volunteered to help get in the Scrap Harvest.

The farm equipment industry, one of the largest industries in the country and the one that comes in closest contact with farm conditions, is offering well-organized manpower to assist.

## THE LATEST IN CROPS



Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Mats or prints in two- and three-column size are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-94.



# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 11, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 32

## WAR PRODUCTION FALLS BELOW SCHEDULE

### Military planes, tanks, naval vessels, most artillery slightly behind in June

War production fell below schedule in June on military planes, tanks, naval vessels and most types of artillery, the Office of War Information revealed August 8. The OWI report blamed temporary shutdowns of some plants on faulty control of materials.

#### Our Allies in peril

Text of the report follows:

The Office of War Information is directed, among other things, to facilitate the development of an informed and intelligent understanding of the status and progress of the war effort. Accordingly it may, from time to time, supplement the current news with a review of the general situation.

We are deep in what may be the decisive year of the war. But 1942 will be the decisive year only if our enemies do not succeed in inflicting crippling blows on our allies before the year is out. Even if they fail in that, they will still take a lot of licking. But if they should paralyze the striking power of Russia, or wear down the endurance of China, or break the British power in the Middle East, the war will be decided in some later year not now foreseen, and victory will be far more costly.

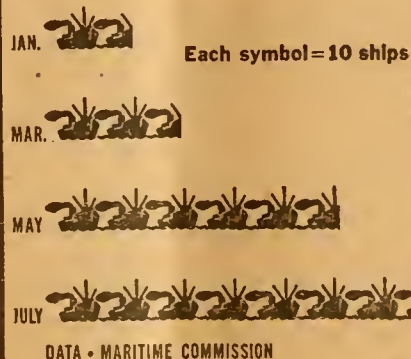
#### Recovery on shipping far distant

It is not intended here to discuss the military situation except as it relates to what the American people are doing about it. We always knew that for us,

### MERCHANT SHIPS

delivered by U. S. yards  
in four key months

1942



**SHIPS—NOT ENOUGH:** Chart shows growth of record United States cargo shipbuilding which War Shipping Administration revealed last month as unequal to United Nations' losses. (Details of ship deliveries, p. 4.)

**CARGO PLANES—MORE?** Final word on a contract to build the Martin Mars in a shipyard was yet to come, but WPB officials warmed to proposal. (Pages 4, 5.)

**AND DOUBLE:** Earlier, WPB committee urged doubling then existing cargo plane program (p. 4).

**OUR CHOICE:** Not necessarily a competition for materials between cargo planes and combat planes, but between planes and other equipment, a WPB official asserts (p. 5).

**MAKING BEST OF WHAT WE HAVE:** Preferred import list of 500 items was established by WPB (p. 6). Board of Economic Warfare prepared to reroute exports (p. 7).

1942 would be largely a year of preparation, and that our allies would have to do most of the fighting during most of

### Shipping probably won't regain Dec. 7 level till well into 1943, OWI report discloses

the year. Before we can do much of the fighting we must move great numbers of men and vast masses of material over enormous distances. This job, so far, has been done with entire success; but we are going to have to keep on doing it, in increasing volume, until the war is won.

#### Allies have carried most of load

Meanwhile, compelled to spread out our naval forces far more widely, and far more thinly, than could have been foreseen, we have paid for the perfect protection given to our troop convoys to Europe and the South Seas with heavy shipping losses off our own coasts. During the first half of this year sinkings of merchant shipping far exceeded new construction. The months of June and July showed a decided improvement in shipbuilding, and in July the curve of submarine sinkings the world over turned downward. We hope that this trend will continue, but nobody can be sure; production of small vessels for the anti-submarine campaign is still lagging, and in June was less than half of schedule. Even if shipbuilding continues to rise and sinkings to decrease, we shall probably be well into 1943 before we again have as much merchant shipping as we had on December 7, 1941.

Meanwhile our allies have carried most of the load, and we have not given them as much help as we had led them

(Continued on page 8)



## Review of the Week

The Office of War Information last week gave the public the unpleasant news that war production "fell slightly behind schedule" in June.

In the same week the War Production Board acquired a deputy chairman on program progress, whose duty will be to know when any part of the program lags and to find out why and think up the remedy. The man is Ernest Kanzler, who guided the conversion of the automobile industry.

### "Black market" investigated

More specifically, the OWI report mentioned some temporary shutdowns and blamed them on faulty control of inventories and of the flow of materials. This official revelation came two days before the August 10 deadline for filing fourth-quarter Production Requirements applications, which are designed to give WPB knowledge of inventories in all large metal-using companies and better control of new materials. To head off delays, WPB gave applicants permission to go ahead and order a certain part of what they say they need if the answer doesn't come through in time.

Also getting under way was investigation of a reported "black market" in steel, and still another development in materials was the appointment (by the Combined Production and Resources Board) of an American steel mission to Britain. The mission will work for increased and better balanced production of steel in the two countries.

One prime objective of the steel mission is to allocate production and use in such a way as to save shipping space—which, according to the OWI summary, probably will not even regain the level of December 7, 1941, until well into 1943. This despite the continuance of record output by American shipyards in July.

The week hammered to a close without the final word on a cargo plane contract for shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser, though WPB leaders turned warmly to his proposal. They also published their cargo plane committee's recommendation of a doubled program for aerial freighters.

Moving to make the best of what we have in the meantime, WPB put some 500 vital items on a list which guarantees them preferential treatment in import, and the Bureau of Economic Warfare warned exporters that goods will be routed according to smartest disposition of shipping even if it means longer overland hauls.

WPB last week received an Academy of Sciences recommendation that alumina be made from clay; took control of balsa wood, emphasizing its usefulness for aircraft; forbade use of a high-grade reclaimed rubber in heels; cut off all typewriter manufacture October 31, except for one company to supply the Government; put an end to production of mattresses, studio couches, sofa beds and lounges containing iron or steel; slashed metal used in loose-leaf books and binders; and expressed dissatisfaction with the results of the tube turn-in which was instituted to recover tin.

### OPA sharpens policies

The Office of Price Administration put ceilings on shaped wood products like tool handles and wagon spokes; on more types of lumber; on "free" cotton lintens; on Army cotton drill; on lead for bullets; and on imports of silver, which is now a war metal. OPA also rearranged its transportation rates to help get coal by barge to the Northeast and let the Government absorb added costs.

Sharpening the outline of its policy to readjust ceiling prices in case of hardship, OPA warned fish packers not to bid up the prices of fresh fish too high, because OPA is not going to relax the regulation on the finished products.

Meanwhile, on the eve of the presentation of the first joint Army-Navy production awards, President Roosevelt and leaders of war agencies and of labor called for even greater effort to meet our even greater need. And with the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter only a few days away, OWI released a booklet reminding us of the four freedoms for which we are battling across the continents.

## War agencies guarantee over 800 production loans in 4 months

In the 4 months since the issuance of the President's Executive Order 9112, authorizing the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission to guarantee loans for war production purposes, more than 800 loans aggregating approximately \$450,000,000 have been authorized through the Federal Reserve Banks, acting as agents for these Services, it was announced August 5 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

Mr. Nelson revealed that the loans, which are made through regular banking channels under the guarantees provided by the Armed Services and the Maritime Commission, have ranged in amount from \$400 to \$40,000,000. Nearly 60 percent of the total number of loans were for amounts under \$100,000.

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## Kaiser heads new Service to provide recreation for seamen

Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, August 5 announced inauguration of the United Seamen's Service to provide clubhouses and recreational facilities for American seamen in principal ports of the United States and in certain foreign ports. Admiral Land said that Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, had accepted the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of the United Seamen's Service.

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## Lead bullet rod under ceiling

Issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 199, covering lead bullet rod, was announced August 10 by Price Administrator Henderson. The regulation becomes effective August 13.

Lead bullet rod is the raw material from which is made the lead slug that forms the core of a rifle or machine-gun bullet.

Regulation No. 199 was drawn to provide the war program with a uniform price for rod.

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## On the Home Front

A war is won only when the last shot has been fired. Wars are not boxing matches, where victory may go to the fighter who wins the most rounds. Only a knock-out counts in war, and it is important right now that we realize this truth.

One reason it is important that we realize this truth about war is that our enemies today are making progress. Today our enemies seem to have won another round—but they have not won a war. A second reason for emphasizing the fact that only the knock-outs count in war is that it will make us work harder. We, too, have won a round or two recently—won them with the good right fist of war production. But we cannot sit back—a round won isn't a victory gained. Last month, for instance, we built 71 merchant ships—790,300 tons of hulls to carry our supplies and weapons to the world fronts. That is a record; that is more shipping than ever was launched before, in a similar period. It is not, however, enough; not enough to meet the President's goal of 8 million deadweight tons of merchant ships this year.

### Balance counts in a fight

We must be in there fighting every minute, we must carry the fight to our enemy, we must crowd him against the ropes, we must slug him to the canvas until he cannot rise again. And to do this we must keep our balance. Balance to a nation engaged in total war is as important as balance to a prize fighter. We must preserve a balance among the air force, the ground force and navy. We must balance our output of weapons and equipment against the ships we must have to transport them. We must balance our output of guns with our production of ammunition. We must make sure that there are engines for our airplanes and propellers for these engines to drive.

We must balance against our military needs the necessities of our civilian economy—we must provide housing and fuel and clothing for our home-front workers, we must make certain there is farm machinery to get in the record crops with which we shall feed not ourselves alone but our friends and Allies. In this war we are fighting there is one acid test of values and this is it: How hard can it hit the enemy or how much can it contribute to hitting him? If it can-

not strike a blow for us or help us to strike a blow we can do without it—whatever it may be.

### Total war is work

And just as we must dedicate all our materials and all our tools to this job, so must we dedicate ourselves. The test of anyone's usefulness in this war is whether he is doing the job he can do best to hurt our enemies and whether he does this job the best he can. War is

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work, the hardest, toughest, grimmest work there is, and this fact will give a special significance to the coming Labor Day.

Labor Day should mean more than ever it has meant in the past and to more people. Labor Day this year will strike a distinctly feminine note, too. This isn't merely because the good ladies of the auxiliary are making sandwiches, but because women are playing an increasing part in the production on which we depend for victory.

### 1,750,000 women in war industry

Here is the way it is: there are now 13 million employed women in the U. S. A.—600,000 more than there were last January 1—and 1,750,000 of these are working in war industry. Total civilian employment by the end of next year, is expected to reach 53,000,000—and 18,000,000 of these will be women. In other words, we must add between 4 and 5 million women to the roster of workers if we are to reach the estimated 1943 employment peak.

The War Manpower Commission said recently that 12,500,000 people were employed in direct war work July 1. Direct war employment increased tremendously in the first half of 1942—for the first quarter the increase was 2,100,000, for the second, 3,500,000. Absorption of 5,600,000 workers by war industry in 6 months, combined with the manpower

taken by the armed forces, has practically emptied the barrel. We must turn to our reserve—and that is where women come in.

The march of women to the work of war is going to bring real change to almost every community in the country. If we're to meet the estimate, one out of every 3 or 4 housewives between the ages of 18 and 44 years will have to accept employment, or, to put it another way, 1 out of every 6 women 18 years of age or over must go to work.

This is going to place a heavier load on women who remain in the home—on women whose lives already have been dislocated by war, who have fewer labor-saving devices to help them and more work to do.

### Savings up 70 percent

Last year Americans were spending more for gadgets and appliances than ever before, even in the boom years before the 1929 crash. But after Pearl Harbor our factories gave up gadgets to make guns, and we've been saving money. Savings of city people, according to the United States Department of Labor, have been about 70 percent higher in 1942 than last year. Families whose 1942 incomes did not change saved half again as much in an average 1942 quarter as during a similar period in 1941, while those whose incomes had grown saved an average 57 percent of the enlarged income.

These savings help keep down the high cost of living now, help us fight the war when translated into War stamps and bonds, and will help us in the time of readjustment which must follow the war.

Now and then, WFB still finds places where we can tighten up. September 1 will see an end to manufacture of mattresses containing iron and steel and after November 1 no more studio couches, sofas, or lounges containing these metals may be made. WFB also has practically stopped civilian use of shellac, which will mean even fewer new phonograph records . . . Last week the Office of Price Administration warned bedding manufacturers and dealers that they must stop forcing purchasers to buy unwanted merchandise in order to get an article which could have been bought as a separate unit last March. In other words, nobody can insist that you buy a bedroom suit to obtain a bedspring.

### School children to walk more

The Office of Defense Transportation doesn't want school buses used to carry pupils who have less than 2 miles to walk . . . WFB has made more leather available for civilian shoes.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## Double cargo plane program, WPB group urges; Nelson studies use of shipyards

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board announced August 6 that the WPB Committee on Cargo Planes, appointed by him on May 29, had submitted a report recommending that arrangements be made at once to at least double the Nation's existing cargo plane program and urging that further impetus be given to the development of longer-range land and sea planes.

The report of this committee, Mr. Nelson pointed out, must be considered in the light of the existing airplane production program and the demands which that program makes on the country's resources and manufacturing capacity.

"After Pearl Harbor, the President directed that we set up an airplane program which would make possible the production of 185,000 airplanes in 1942 and 1943," Mr. Nelson said. "In drawing up such a program, its proportions as to trainers, fighters, bombers and transport planes were of course balanced according to the recommendations of the Chiefs of Staff and the Chiefs of the Army and Navy Air Corps.

### Capacity "working at full speed"

"The manufacturing facilities necessary to execute such a program—engine plants, plants to produce Government Furnished Equipment, fabricating plants, air-frame plants, and so on—are being greatly expanded. The country's airplane manufacturing capacity is today working at full speed in order to meet the President's goal.

"If we now undertake to build a substantially larger number of cargo planes than is already provided for in our schedule, we must of course cut down the number of some other kind of airplane in our program. That is a decision for the Chiefs of Staff to make, since it is essentially a matter of high military strategy.

### Recommendations in brief

"Meanwhile, the War Production Board will continue to study the situation to see whether it is going to be possible to expand our production of cargo planes through new facilities or by using other industries such as shipbuilders."

Mr. Nelson revealed that the report

of the Committee on Cargo Planes specifically recommends:

1. An increase in cargo plane production to at least double the present cargo plane program, both through an increase in present procurement of cargo planes and through conversion of certain bombers to cargo type.

2. Further impetus to the development of longer-range land and sea planes.

3. A large increase in facilities for the manufacture and transportation of aviation gasoline to meet the requirements of a greatly expanded movement of air cargo.

The committee's report points out that a considerable number of cargo planes are not being built as part of the 185,000 plane program, the Army having carried on development of cargo plane work for a number of years. Some hundreds of these planes have already been delivered to the Army and Navy and are now in service. In addition, a large number of commercial air liners have been requisitioned by the Army and Navy during the past year. United States commercial air

line fleets plying between the United States and foreign countries, however, have not been depleted by these requisitions.

### Pleased with Martin "Mars"

Principal types of cargo craft now under construction, the committee points out, include the Douglas C-47, the Curtis C-46, the Douglas C-54, and the Consolidated B-24 converted bomber.

The Navy, the report shows, has successfully adapted for cargo-carrying purposes the PBM-3, a Martin patrol bomber, and is now converting some PB2Y-3 four-motored flying boats for cargo carriers. A number of Sikorsky four-motored flying boats will be built as Navy cargo carriers during this year and next. In addition, the Navy now has under test the largest flying ship in the world—the SRM-1, the Martin Mars. The committee reports that tests indicate that this craft will be very successful.

All in all, the committee finds that a substantial cargo-carrying air fleet will have been built up by the end of next year.

### Planes "infinitely flexible"

"The measure of the value of the airplane for moving cargo," says the report, "lies not only in the total load that could be carried in a single flight, but in the

## U. S. yards break record again in July with 71 ships despite shortage in steel

American shipbuilders continued to set new ship construction records during the month of July, Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, stated August 1 in announcing that 71 new cargo ships and tankers were delivered into service during the past month.

The 71 vessels of 790,300 deadweight tons are a new world's record for steel ship construction and surpass the mark made in June when American shipyards turned out 67 new ships of 748,154 deadweight tons.

Included in the ships delivered during July were 52 Liberty ships, 8 cargo carriers for British account, 6 large tankers, 2 C-1 vessels, 2 C-2's and 1 large Great Lakes ore carrier.

For the first time in several months East Coast yards led the Nation. The

Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, Md., completed 12 Liberty ships for individual honors. East Coast yards wrested the pace-setting honors from the Pacific Coast with 30 deliveries as compared to 27. Yards along the Gulf Coast continued to show steady improvement with 13 deliveries, the best month's total to date.

The new record was achieved despite a shortage of steel felt by some yards. It marked the steady increase that has been made with each month. Beginning in January 1942 when 16 ships of 197,628 deadweight tons were delivered, the monthly production has been: February, 26 ships, 289,549 tons; March, 26 ships, 291,473 tons; April, 36 ships, 401,632 tons; May, 57 ships, 619,779 tons; June, 67 ships, 748,154 tons, and July, 71 ships, 790,300 tons. The 1942 total to date is 299 ships of 3,338,515 deadweight tons.



rapidity with which the aircraft can complete its mission and be ready to start another. An air cargo fleet is, of course, infinitely flexible. It can be used to rush supplies to Iceland this week and to Australia next."

Reviewing current estimates of the kinds and amounts of nonmilitary commodities which must be exported from the United States during the next 12 months, the committee reports that probably 20 percent of such exports would be suitable for transport by planes if planes were available. Among the articles that could easily be exported by plane, the report says, are special machine tools, chemicals, electrical equipment, surgical and medical supplies, concentrated food-stuffs, and repair parts for production machinery. The proportion of Army and Navy shipments overseas which could be carried by air would be much higher, in the opinion of the committee, running probably as high as 50 percent of all military tonnage.

Even if the present cargo plane program should be doubled, the report adds, only a fraction of this material could be delivered by air.

### Could bring vital imports

"The effective prosecution of the war by the United Nations," the report says, "depends to a large extent on the ability of the United States as the most potent producer of war materials to import from abroad large enough volumes of necessary strategic material without which our productive program cannot succeed."

The report then presents a list of 37 commodities, all highly strategic and having a water-borne shipping priority of A-1 to A-4, which the United States must import during 1942 from virtually every part of the world under the control of the United Nations.

"Assuming that the total expectable production of cargo planes for the years 1942 and 1943 were available immediately for this purpose and that each plane would operate an average of 2,000 hours total flight time per annum, we would still be unable to move into this country the total of all these urgently needed materials," the report says.

"However, by the end of 1943 we would be able to move the total of those products, the demand for which is less than 100,000 tons per annum. . . .

"The above assumption, of course, does not allow for the use of a substantial portion of these planes in direct military activities—which means that actually the amount that could be carried with the present production would be very much

## The alternatives

# Not cargo planes vs. combat planes, but planes vs. other products, Locke declares

The decision on how many cargo planes to make is a choice between air-planes and other equipment, rather than between cargo and combat types of aircraft, E. A. Locke, Jr., assistant to the chairman, WPB, asserted August 5. Following is an excerpt from his speech to the Maryland Academy of Sciences:

Statements have been made that the essential reason why the entire aircraft program cannot be further expanded and more cargo planes thus produced without sacrificing other parts of the aircraft program is that we are up against a bottleneck in engines. It has been further stated that the reason for the engine bottleneck is a shortage of alloy steels and machine tools. I agree with both these statements. I agree that engines are short and that alloy steels and machine tools are very scarce. But I do not agree with the inference that therefore our only choice is between cargo planes and four-engine bombers.

### A matter of strategy

Alloy steels and machine tools are short and will probably always be short in wartime, because they are used in the production of guns, trucks, tanks, merchant vessels, naval ships, etc., as well as in the production of airplanes. The real problem, therefore, is whether that steel and those tools are being used to best advantage at present or whether their distribution should be altered by directing more of them into the production of airplanes and less into the production of guns and trucks and tanks

smaller. It is for this reason that this report repeatedly points out the necessity of at least doubling the present production.

"Certain importable materials, particularly those coming from China, India, and points in the Middle East and Near East, are not now easily available for water transport, because in many instances the country of origin is completely blockaded by the enemy. In other instances, the water trip is so long and so vulnerable to enemy action that materials of strategic importance to the United States should not be subjected to the risk of loss."

The committee also studied the possible advantages to be derived by use of

and ships. That is of course a matter of strategic determination.

### What we could do with them

If, 2 or 3 years from now, we should possess a fleet of 500 cargo seaplanes, each having a gross weight of 200 tons and a pay-load capacity of about 100 tons, here's what we could do with that fleet. We could operate it all the year round between Norfolk, Va., and Great Britain and, in addition to carrying enough gasoline for its complete round trip, that fleet would also carry this cargo: Bombs, ammunitions, spare parts, gasoline, and food for some 50,000 pilots and mechanics, all sufficient to maintain an air invasion fleet over Berlin of 1,000 planes every day in the year.

In conclusion, let me say that the proposal which Mr. Henry Kaiser has made to the effect that we build a fleet of cargo planes of the Mars type is receiving our most careful, active, and sympathetic consideration. The country has been deeply stirred by this plan, because somewhere in the back of its mind it has always had the feeling that America would win this war in the air. Mr. Kaiser has suggested the solution to a problem which is probably the most difficult that we face today, the problem of getting the fruits of our enormous productive machine to the fighting fronts. His is a new and daring approach. We in the War Production Board are determined that this proposal shall get every possible consideration and that it shall get it quickly.

gliders as cargo carriers. Remarking that the principal operational value of the glider—the ability to drop loads at airports where the powered plane does not intend to land—is of more value in combat operations than in general cargo delivery, the report points out that it would probably require 7 or 8 cargo planes, each towing one or two gliders, to carry the same total load that could be handled by 10 similar airplanes without gliders. Therefore, "It does not appear that the glider has any important contribution to make to the solution of the general problem of efficient cargo movement on a large scale and over long distances. It appears to be a special expedient for use in special cases."



## WPB places 500 vital import items on emergency shipping priorities list

The WPB announced August 4 that it has placed some 500 items of import from all parts of the world on an emergency shipping priorities list as vital to the Nation's wartime economy, thus guaranteeing them preferential treatment in the assignment of space that becomes available in America-bound ships loading cargoes in world ports. The list is subject to addition and revision in the future as needs change, it was said.

### Control orders based on war needs

The War Shipping Administration has agreed to limit the cargoes to be carried on the ships under its control to this Emergency Shipping Priorities List, though other lower-rated cargo may be lifted from the Caribbean area, the territorial and insular possessions of the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, where shipping space has not been exhausted by items on the Emergency List.

Announcing the list of these priority items on the Emergency List as a guide to importers, their agents, ship lines, banks, and others concerned with the purchase and transportation of import cargoes, the Board explained that three types of controlling orders had been established, based on the needs of the Nation, potential volumes of the cargoes, and other factors. The materials are listed with an indication of which of these orders govern them, if any, and a brief explanation of procedure.

The Stockpile and Shipping Branch of the WPB, which has compiled the list, said that publication was designed to help further in the importing of raw materials of an essential nature to the Nation's factories and plants at a time when ships' space is extremely valuable and cargoes of uncertain value are offered in competition with those more essential. Heretofore, for over a year, priorities on imports have been in effect, but after essential cargo had been moved, non-priority cargo could be loaded. Now that the WSA has decided, in order to save shipping time, to load only priority cargo, the publication of the list is essential. No publication of tonnages, source areas, or comparative ratings can be made for reasons of public policy.

### Quotas on certain types of cargoes

Many of the priority materials are subject to the provisions of General Imports Order M-63. This order separates many items of import into classes which

are dealt with on the basis of their importance to the war effort. There is also in effect a quota system so that certain types of cargoes shall be carried up to an allocated quota only when a certificate is issued. This certificate system also gives cargoes of special immediate importance a preferential treatment in the assignment of ships' space.

### Three lists under M-63

General Imports Order M-63 is divided into three parts. The first two lists are made up of critical and strategic materials, important in varying degrees to the war effort, whereas List III is made up of less essential civilian items of which shipping space only permits that a limited quantity at best can be brought into the country because of the stringent shipping situation. Private purchases for import of the items under M-63 (all lists) are permitted only by exemptions issued by the WPB, through the stockpile and shipping branch.

Certificates of Shipping Priority for the materials listed as "under certificate," it was announced, may also be obtained on application to the Stockpile and Shipping Branch of the War Production Board, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

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## EMERGENCY SHIPPING PRIORITIES LIST

The list of cargoes on the Emergency Shipping Priorities List and their controlling import order are as follows:

Abrasives: corundum ore, emery ore, and grinding pebbles, M-63 List II; acacia gum; acid, arsenious; acids, cresylic; aconite; agar; aloes.

Alpaca hair, M-63 List III; animi gum; angora rabbit hair; angora goat hair (mohair), M-63 List III; annatto and extracts, M-63 List III; antimony ore and metal, M-63 List II; arabic gum; argols, including tartar and wine lees and crude calcium tartrate and tartaric acid, M-63\* List III; arrowroot starch; arsenic, white; arsenious acid.

Asbestos, unmanufactured: Amosite fiber B-1, amosite fiber B-3 or D-3, amosite fiber, M blue fiber; blue fiber A & C, blue fiber MS, blue fiber MSL, blue fiber KBY, chrysotile fiber, chrysotile fiber C and G 1, chrysotile fiber C and G 2, chrysotile fiber C and G 3, chrysotile fiber C and G 4—all M-63 List II.

Asbestos, blue yarn; babassu kernels, M-63 List II; babassu oil, M-63 List II; bagging, jute (new and old); balata, gutta; balsa wood, M-63 List II; balsams, crude, M-63 List III; bananas, M-63 List III; barbasco root, M-63 List I; bauxite.

Beef, canned corned, M-63 List III—under certificate a; beeswax, crude, M-63 List III; belladonna; benzoin gum; beryl ore or beryllium ore, M-63 List I; bile, ox, under certificate; binding twine; bismuth, metal and compounds; bois de rose or Lignalee oil, M-63 List III; bones, crude and hoofs, horns, horn strips, and tips, M-63\* List III—under certificate; bone black and bone char, M-63 List III—under certificate; bort, diamond.

Brass scrap, red and yellow or mill, M-63 List II; brattice cloth; brazilian pebble; bristles, hog, prepared or crude, M-63 List II; bronze scrap; burlap, or jute bags and sacks; buttons, pearl or shell; cabretta skins, M-63 List II; cadmium metal and flue dust; cafeins, under certificate; cajepout oil; calabar beans; calcium tartrate, crude, M-63 List III; calfskins, wet and dry, M-63 List II; camel hair; camphor oil; cananga oil.

Cane sugar, M-63 List III; canned corned beef, M-63 List III—under certificate; canned fish, M-63\* List III; carnauba wax, M-63 List III; carca fibre, M-63 List III; casein glue; cashew nut kernel oil, M-63 List II; cashew nut shell oil, M-63 List II; cashmere.

Casings, sausage (sheep and lamb), M-63 List III; casings, for sutures, early lamb No. 1 frozen not salted, M-63 List III—under certificate; cassia oil; castor beans, M-63 List II; castor oil, M-63 List I; cattle hides, wet and dry, M-63 List II; cattle tail hair, M-63\* List I—under certificate; cachoo rubber.

Chalk; chamois, M-63 List III—under certificate; char, bone, M-63 List III—under certificate; char, coconut shell; china wood oil, M-63 List II; chrome ore or chromite, M-63 List II; cinchona bark, M-63 List I; cinnamon oil; citronella oil; clay, Brazilian, under certificate; cloth, brattice; clove oil; cobalt ore, concentrates and metal; coca leaves.

Cocoa beans, M-63 List III; coconut oil, M-63 List II; coconut shell char; cod liver oil; cod oil, M-63 List I; coffee, M-63 List III; colr yarn, under certificate; Columbium ore and concentrates, M-63 List I; cone and rabbit fur, undressed; containers, empty steel cylinders for compressed or liquefied gases (made in U. S. A.), under certificate; copal gums.

Copper: Ores (19 percent and over copper content); otavi ore (lead and copper); pyrites ore; concentrates; matte; blister; metallic, M-63 List II; scrap, unalloyed No. 1 and No. 2, M-63 List II.

Copra, M-63 List II; cordage (of manila, sisal, henequen and other hard fibers); cork wood or bark, unmd. and cork waste, shavings and refuse; corn or maize oil, M-63 List I; corned beef, canned, M-63 List III—under certificate a; corundum ore, M-63 List II; cotton, 1 $\frac{1}{16}$  inch staple and over, M-63 List III; cotton, long staple (selected grades), M-63 List III—under certificate; cotton linters (chemical or munitions grades only), M-63 List II; cottonseed oil (all types), M-63 List I and III; creosote oil; cresylic acids, including creols.

Crossbred wool, M-63 List I and III; crude rubber; crude, petroleum and topped crude; cryolite; cube root, M-63 List I; cutch extract; cylinders, empty steel, for compressed or liquefied gases (made in U. S. A.), under certificate; dallas grass seed, under certificate; derris or tuba root, M-63 List I.

Diamond bort, manufactured (diamond dies); diamond dies; diamonds, industrial (glaziers', engravers', and miners'); digitals; divi-divi pods and extract, M-63 List I; dogfish liver oil; down, goose, M-63 List I—under certificate.

Drugs, crude and advanced: Aconite; aloes; benzoin gum; caffeine; calabar beans; digitals; ergot; glandulars (thyroid, pituitary, etc.); henbane; kola nuts, M-63 List III; lycopodium; mate, M-63 List III; menthol; nux vomica; opium; pilocarpus jaborandi; psyllium seed; pyrethrum or insect flowers; senna; soap bark seed or quillaya, M-63 List III; squill, red and white; stramonium; strophantus seeds; theobromine.

Duck feathers, under certificate; emery ore; engravers', glaziers' and miners' dia-



monds; ergot; eucalyptus oil; fabrics, jute; feathers and down, goose and duck, M-63\* List I—under certificate.

Ferrenickel; fish and shellfish (including canned fish), M-63\* List III; fish livers; fish liver oils; flake, graphite, M-63 List I; flax, line fibre, hackled and not hackled, M-63 List I; flaxseed (linseed), M-63 List I; flint, flints, flint stones; fluorspar, M-63 List III; fuel oil, residual.

Gas oil, Diesel oil and finished distillate fuel oil; gasoline and other motor fuel; ginger root, glandulars (thyroid, pituitary, etc.); glass, optical; glaziers', engravers' and miners' diamonds; glue: casein glue; vegetable glue; fish glue; other glue, M-63 List III.

Glue size. Glue stock: hide cuttings, raw, M-63 List III; other: glycerin, crude and refined, M-63 List I; goat and kid hair, M-63 List III; goat and kidskins, wet and dry, M-63 List II; goose and duck feathers, under certificate; goose down, M-63 List I—under certificate; graphite, flake, M-63 List I; grass seed, dallas, under certificate; grinding pebbles; guayule rubber.

Gum: Acacia, arabic, copals, damar, kauri, senegal, zanzibar; gutta balata, gutta percha and other guttas; gypsum, crude; hair, camel; halibut liver oil; hare fur skins, undressed.

Hemp, Under certificate; hemp seed, M-63 List III—under certificate; henbane; hennequen and sisal; hennequen cordage; hevea rubber; hibiscus cannabinus, hibiscus ferox, and other jutelike fibers, M-63\* List III; hide cuttings, raw, M-63 List III; hides, cattle, wet and dry, M-63 List II; hides, horse, colt and ass, wet and dry, M-63 List III; hog bristles, M-63 List II; hoofs, under certificate; horns, under certificate; horse, colt and ass hides, wet and dry, M-63 List III; horsetail, curled, M-63 List I; horsetail, horse mane or tail hair, dressed or drawn, combs, and raw horsetail suitable for dressing, M-63 List I—under certificate.

Ilmenite sand, M-63 List III; imitation and precious stones; industrial diamonds; insecticides, M-63\* List I; iodine, M-63 List III; ipecac; iridium; iron ore, M-63 List III; iron and steel scrap, M-63 List II; jute butts; jute fiber, unmanufactured; jute, woven fabrics.

Kapok, M-63 List II—under certificate; kauri gum and chips; kerosene; kid and goat skins, wet and dry, M-63 List II; kipskins, wet and dry, M-63 List II; kela nuts, M-63 List III; kyanite and sillimanite, M-63 List II; lac, button and shellac, M-63 List II; lac seed and crude, M-63 List II; lamb and sheep skins, M-63 List III; latex; lead; bullion, M-63 List II; ore and matte; metallic, M-63 List I; scrap and dross, M-63 List II.

Leather, sale (unmanufactured), M-63 List III—under certificate; lemongrass oil; lignaloe or bols de rose oil, M-63 List III; lignum vitae logs, under certificate; lime oil; linseed (flaxseed), M-63 List I; linseed oil and combinations thereof, M-63 List I and III; linters, cotton (chemical and munitions grades only); llama hair, M-63 List III.

Logs, mahogany, M-63 List II—under partial certificate; logs, teak and lignum vitae, under certificate; lumber, mahogany, M-63 List II—under certificate; lycopodium; mace and nutmeg; mahogany logs, M-63 List II—under partial certificate; mahogany lumber or timber, M-63 List II—under certificate; manganese ore, 35 percent and over, battery and ferro grades.

Mangrove bark, M-63 List III; mangrove extract, M-63 List I; manilla cordage; mate, M-63 List III; menthol; mercury ore (cinabar), M-63 List II; mercury (quicksilver), M-63 List II; metals, scrap, M-63\* List I and II; mica, except ground and pulverized or waste, M-63 List II; miners', engravers' and glaziers' diamonds; mohair (angora goat hair), M-63 List III; molasses: edible, M-63 List III; high test and blackstrap, M-63 List III; inedible, M-63 List III.

Molybdenite; monazite sand, M-63 List III; muru muru; nuts and kernels, M-63 List I; oil; mutton tallow, M-63 List I; myrobalans fruit and extract, M-63 List I; neatsfoot oil, M-63 List I; nickel ore, matte, speiss and ferrenickel; nitrates, crude: sodium and potassium nitrates, and potassium-sodium mixtures, M-63 List III; nolls, silk; nutgalls or gall nuts; nutmegs, unground; nux vomica.

Oils, edible and denatured or fatty acid types: Corn oil, M-63 List I; cottonseed oil, M-63 List I and III; linseed oil and combinations thereof, M-63 List I and III; peanut oil, M-63 List I; sunflower seed oil, M-63 List I.

Oils, essential or distilled, not containing alcohol: Bois de rose, M-63 List III; cajeput;

## May reroute exports to make best use of shipping space

Exporters were advised August 5 that the transportation controls division of the BEW Office of Exports will make the best possible use of available shipping space. To do this, it was pointed out, it may be necessary to route commodities from ports other than those nearest the point of origin or present location of materials licensed for export.

Exporters were advised to make arrangements with their buyers to cover additional costs of overland hauls across the continent if Government export and transportation controls require that shipments be made from Pacific ports rather than from Atlantic or Gulf ports.

camphor; cananga; cassia; cinnamon; citronella; clove; eucalyptus; lemon grass; lignaloe, M-63 List III; lime; orange; palmarosa; patchouli; pettigrain; pine needle; rosemary; ylang-ylang.

Oils: Babassu, M-63 List II; cashew nut, M-63 List II; cashew shell, M-63 List II; castor, M-63 List I; china wood, M-63 List II; coconut, M-63 List II; cod, M-63 List I; cod liver; colza, M-63 List II; creosote; fish liver; muru muru; neatsfoot, M-63 List I; oiticica, M-63 List I; ouricury nut, M-63 List I; palm, M-63 List II; palm kernel, M-63 List II; rapeseed, M-63 List II; sperm, M-63 List I; tucum nut; tung, M-63 List II; whale, M-63 List I; oils, unfinished: oiticica oil, M-63 List I.

Oleo stearin, M-63 List III; opium; optical glass, except that used in spectacles; orange oil; osmium; ouricury kernels, M-63 List I; ouricury nut oils, M-63 List I; ouricury wax, M-63 List III; oxbile, under certificate; palladium; palm nut kernels, M-63 List II; palm oil; peanut oil, M-63 List I; pearl or shell kernel oil, M-63 List II; palm oil, M-63 List II.

Palmarosa oil; palmyra fiber; patchouli buttons; petroleum, crude and topped crude; pettigrain oil; piassava fiber, M-63 List III; pig bristles, M-63 List II; pilacarpus jaborandi; pine needle oil.

Platinum concentrates and metals including: Ruthenium; rhodium; iridium; palladium; osmium.

Potassium nitrates, M-63 List III; precious stones and imitations; psyllium seed; pyrethrum flowers; quartz crystals; quebrache

extract, M-63 List I; quicksilver or mercury, M-63 List II; quillaya, M-63 List III; quinine, sulphate and alkaloid; radium salts.

Rapeseed oil, M-63 List II; red squill; rhodium; rosemary oil; rotenone bearing roots, M-63 List I; rubber, crude: Caucho, guayule, hevea, latex, other natural; rubber, manufactured products.

Ruthenium; rutile sand and ore, M-63 List I; salt, solar; salts, radium; salts, selenium; sand, ilmenite; M-63 List III; sand, monazite, M-63 List III; sand, rutile, zircon and ilmenite mixed, M-63 Lists I and III; sausage casings, sheel and lamb only, M-63 List III; sausage casings, for sutures, early lamb No. 1 casings, frozen, not salted, M-63 List III—under certificate.

Scrap metals, M-63\* List I and II; scrap rubber; selenium and salts; senegal gum; senna leaves; shark liver oil; shavings, cork; shearings, sheepskin, M-63 List II; sheep and lamb skins, M-63 List III; sheepskin shearings M-63 List II; sheel or pearl buttons; shellfish and fish (including canned), M-63\* List III; shellac and button lac, M-63 List II.

Silk: Cocoons; raw, including wild silk or tussah; nolls; waste; sillimanite and kyanite, M-63 List II; sisal and hennequen; sisal cordage; Skins: Calf, M-63 List II; coney, rabbit fur and hare; goat and kid, M-63 List II; kip, M-63 List II; seal; sheep and lamb, M-63 List III; soap bark seed, M-63 List III; sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, crude, including: potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures, M-63 List III.

Speiss, nickel; sperm oil, M-63 List I; spices: Ginger root, unground; mace, unground; nutmeg, unground; vanilla beans, M-63 List III; sponges, luffa, under certificate; starch, arrowroot.

Steatite talc, under certificate; steel and iron scrap, M-63 List II; stones, imitation and precious; stramonium; strontium, metal and compounds; strophantus seeds; sugar cane, M-63 List III; sunflower oil, M-63 List I; sunn fiber, under certificate; tagua nuts or vegetable ivory, M-63 List III; talc, block steatite or soapstone, crude and unground, under certificate.

Tallow, beef and mutton, edible and inedible, M-63 List I; tantalite, M-63 List I; tara, pods and powder, M-63 List I; tartrate, crude, M-63 List III; tartaric acid; tea, M-63 List III; teak, logs, under certificate; theobromine; Tin: Ore; metal, M-63 List II; scrap, metallic, M-63 List II; scrap, plate, M-63 List II.

Timbo root, M-63 List I; tragacanth; tuba or tube root, M-63 List I; tucum nut oils and kernels, M-63 List I; tucum nut oil; tung oil, M-63 List II; tungsten ore and concentrates, M-63 List II; tussah, silk; twine, binding; uranium ore; urena lobata (or aramina, cardillo, or malva roxa)

Valonia and extract, M-63 List I; vanadium ore and concentrates, M-63 List II; vanilla beans, M-63 List III; vegetable ivory or tagua nuts, M-63 List III; vicuna hair, M-63 List III; waste, silk; waste, wool, M-63 List III; wattle extract, M-63 List I; Wax: beeswax, M-63 List III; carnauba, M-63 List III; ouricury, M-63 List III.

Webbing; whale oil, M-63 List I; white arsenic; white squill; wild or tussah silk; wine lees (argols), M-63 List III; wood oil, M-63 List II; woodpulp: Ground sulphite.

Wool, all grades of combing fleeces, bellies and pieces up to and including 3% of fault, M-63 Lists I and III; wool, crossbred, M-63 Lists I and III; wool tops; wool, waste, M-63 List III; ylang-ylang oil; zanzibar gum; zinc: Ore; concentrates; metal, M-63 List II; scrap and dross; zirconium sand and ore including baddeleyite, brazilite, zirconite, M-63 List I.

\* Partially covered by General Import Order M-63 (refer to order).

° For armed services only.

° For reexport only.



## War production falls below schedule

(Continued from page 1)

to expect. Partly this is not our fault, except in such degree as the enemy's victories may be our fault; the cutting of the Burma Road made it harder to supply China and German activity on the route to Murmansk makes it harder to supply Russia. But by and large, we have not been producing war material to the maximum of available capacity, and have not been getting that material to the fighting fronts in the time and in the volume that will be needed to win.

### "Defensive victories"

We have done pretty well, but not well enough. Our forces in the Pacific, after the initial disasters at Pearl Harbor and on the Philippine air fields, worked heroically at a heavy disadvantage, in numbers as well as in distance. The wonder is not that we lost so much but that we held on to so much; but we did lose plenty. The battles in the Coral Sea, the greater battle at Midway, were brilliant victories against superior forces; but they were defensive victories. We held the enemy on the 20-yard line and punted out of danger, but his goal posts are still a long way off. We held the central Pacific and reinforced Australia; but he still holds the Philippines, and the Dutch islands, and the rubber that we need.

### Production below schedule

At home, too, we have done pretty well but not well enough. Our production, measured by our standards of a couple of years ago, is amazing; measured against what we need to win, it is not yet enough. In June we fell slightly below schedule in total military planes, in total combat planes, and in most of the individual types; we made more planes than any other country in the world, but we did not make as many as we said we were going to make. The same is true of tanks, of most types of artillery, and of naval vessels—particularly the small craft needed to fight submarines.

### Emphasis now on materials

We have made in the past 2 years a tremendous plant expansion. Now we have more factories than, at the moment, we can use—not too many, perhaps, compared to the ultimate need, but too many for the amount of raw materials at present available. Faulty control of inventories and of flow of materials has necessitated some temporary shutdowns. The war-production drive is

taking a new turn, emphasizing materials until we get enough of them to keep all our factories busy. Mistakes made this time were perhaps unavoidable and will not be made again, but their consequences will be with us for some time to come. And the resolution not to repeat them must be backed up by an intensified effort of the entire Nation.

### A "have-not nation" in some resources

There is no doubt that the American people mean to win the war; but there is doubt that all of us realize how hard we are going to have to work to win it. The war is still a long way off, thanks to our good luck and the stubbornness of our allies; but it may not stay a long way off unless we work at it harder than we are working now. Too many people seem to feel that we are fighting this war out of a surplus—a surplus of resources and productive capacity, a surplus of time. That is not true. We have plenty of some resources; in others we are a have-not nation.

### Need to make greater sacrifices

We have great productive capacity; but conversion of that plant from peacetime to wartime uses was a job that had to be learned, and could not be learned without making mistakes. We cannot devote that plant primarily to war purposes without greater sacrifices in convenience and comfort than we are making now; and it must compete with the productive capacity of most of Europe, managed by men who have organized it only for war purposes. As for time, it will never be on our side till we use it better than the enemy does.

So far, our allies have done most of the fighting; our casualties have been only about one in three thousand of the American people. But wars are not won by production alone; they are won only by fighting battles with what you produce, and winning some of those battles. It is probable that we shall also lose some of them, and certain that we are not going to win without heavy losses of men.

Our forces are being disposed as and where the military commanders believe they get the maximum of results according to the best professional judgment. In the war, since December 7th, no strategical plan or operation calling for or using American naval, land, or air forces has been adopted or carried out, except on the recommendation and with

## KANZLER NAMED DEPUTY TO TRACK DOWN, CORRECT DELAYS IN PRODUCTION

WPB Chairman Nelson August 4 announced the appointment of Ernest Kanzler as deputy chairman on program progress.

In this position, Mr. Kanzler will have general responsibility for following through on the over-all progress and results of the war production program. He will know when any part of the program falls behind schedule and will have the duty of discovering the cause of the delay and suggesting the necessary corrective action; and he will work with the other agencies involved as these remedial measures are put into effect.

Mr. Kanzler has served since January as WPB Regional Director in Detroit. The task of converting the automotive industry to war production has been executed under his guidance.

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the approval of the top officers of the American Army and Navy. Popular pressure for action on this front or that of the many possible fronts can serve no useful purposes. When we cannot be strong and hit hard everywhere, we must be able to hit hard where it counts most, even at the price of leaving other areas inactive.

### "We could lose this war"

We could lose this war. We never have lost a war; but it has been remarked that this means only that our ancestors never lost a war; and our ancestors were never up against a war like this. It is a war against men with whom no honorable peace is possible; in both Europe and Asia they were fighting it by other means long before the shooting started, and their record proves that they would continue it by other means after the shooting stops, if they still had the power. It is a total war, in which defeat by our enemies means destruction; the French learned that there could be no honorable submission to Hitler. To win a total war we must fight it totally, and we are not yet fighting it that hard. We are fighting fanatical men out for world domination, and we can beat them only if we want to beat them as badly as they want to beat us. Many individual Americans have made great sacrifices, but as a Nation we are not yet more than ankle deep in the war.



## Producers can get metals under interim plan before their PRP certificates are received

An extended interim procedure for applicants under the Production Requirements Plan who have not received their PRP certificates is provided by Amendment No. 3 to Priorities Regulation No. 11, announced August 6 by the Director General for Operations.

Class I producers—companies using more than \$5,000 worth of metal in a quarter which are required by Priorities Regulation No. 11 to obtain priority assistance under PRP—are permitted by the amendment to accept delivery of up to 70 percent of their indicated requirements for the quarter in the first and second months, if they have submitted a PRP application as required and have not yet received their certificate.

In order to obtain such material, they may apply or extend ratings on orders received by them, or may use ratings under any "P" order under which they have previously operated, even though the "P" order may have expired so far as other producers are concerned.

Class I producers who have submitted their PRP applications for the fourth quarter may also order for delivery in October up to 40 percent of their indicated requirements, and for delivery in October and November up to 70 percent of such requirements, prior to receiving their certificates. However, all material delivered under the interim procedure in either the third or fourth quarter must be deducted from the amounts authorized on the certificate when it is received.

It is anticipated that fourth-quarter PRP certificates issued as a result of applications which are submitted as required by August 10 will be mailed back to the applicants soon after the middle of September, after necessary calculations and over-all requirements determinations have been made. However, some companies will find it necessary to place orders for October and November delivery before their fourth-quarter certificates are received, and the August 6 amendment is designed to make this possible.

Another paragraph of the amendment adds silver to the list of metals which must be considered in determining whether or not a company is a Class I producer required to operate under PRP, and removes from the list ferro-alloying agents, oxides and other compounds of nonferrous metals previously contained in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Metals List.

## Charges of "black market" in steel investigated by Nelson's order

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson August 5 ordered the Compliance Branch of the WPB to make an immediate investigation into charges that some steel warehouses have engaged in "black market" operations. A representative of the Compliance Branch, H. J. Dowd, was to fly to New Orleans at once to conduct the probe.

### To check violations of WPB orders

The charges concerning "black market" operations were expressed August 4 in New Orleans by Frank Higgins, general manager of the Higgins Corporation, before a House subcommittee hearing on the recent cancellation of a Higgins Corporation shipbuilding contract.

From the available reports of Mr. Higgins' testimony, it is impossible to tell whether there have been violations of WPB orders in the cases cited. However, this can readily be discovered in the course of the investigation ordered by Mr. Nelson.

In making his announcement August 5, Mr. Nelson revealed that the Com-

pliance Branch, in connection with its regular operations, launched a survey into the operation of over 800 major steel warehouses 2 months ago. The Compliance Branch, headed by John H. Ward, is continuing this survey with field investigators.

### Obtain steel in excess of quotas

So far, the Compliance Branch has taken action in 22 cases of violations. The penalties in these cases have involved suspension orders effecting reductions in the amounts of steel which the offending warehouse companies were permitted to accept after discovery of the violations. In all 22 cases, it was found that warehouse operators had obtained quantities of steel in excess of their allowed quotas.

The WPB months ago adopted a policy governing warehouse operations. Under this policy, warehouses handling steel products are given assistance by the WPB in obtaining steel for their war-business operations, so that prompt deliveries to war plants of small quantities can be made readily.

## Dairy salvage drive expected to yield over million pounds of scrap metals

Over a million pounds of urgently needed scrap metals are expected to be made available to the war production program as a result of a salvage campaign in the dairy industry announced August 10 by the Conservation Division.

The campaign, to embrace about 37,000 dairy plants throughout the industry, is designed to yield large quantities of critical materials from unused and abandoned dairy processing machinery. A minimum of thirty pounds of scrap from each plant has been established as the collection goal.

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## Heat exchangers

Heat exchangers, urgently needed in war industries and by Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, were placed under a system of complete allocation August 5 by order of the Director General for Operations.

## Tube-for-tube exchange not yielding enough tin, says conservation official

The tube-for-tube exchange over toilet goods counters is now netting war production 40 tons a month of critical metal, according to a statement made August 5 by Paul Cabot, deputy director of WPB's Conservation Division.

### 1,200 tons annually is goal

This amount does not satisfy either WPB officials or the Tin Salvage Institute, reclaimers of tin tube containers for the Government. The Institute estimates that during the first 3 months of 1942 the American public consumed a monthly average of over 600 tons of metal in tubes. On this basis a far larger amount should be salvaged.

Aiming at a goal of at least 1,200 tons a year, the Conservation Division urges the public and all dealers handling tooth paste and shaving cream tubes to cooperate in this efficient and practical method of salvaging one of the war's most critical materials.



## Steel mission will go to Great Britain to study joint production problems

The Combined Production and Resources Board announced August 9 appointment of an American steel mission to Great Britain in a move to attack this basic war production problem of the two countries on a united basis.

### To study British methods and needs

The mission will study British methods and requirements and investigate means to increase the quantity of steel needed for the United Nations war effort and to obtain maximum efficiency in the use and allocation of the combined productive capacity of the two countries.

A British steel mission, it is hoped, will come to the United States to make a similar study here when the American group returns to the United States.

Appointment of the mission and arrangements for its visit to Great Britain were completed 1 week after the Combined Production and Resources Board had held its first formal meeting. Sir Robert Sinclair, deputy for British Minister of Production Oliver Lyttelton on the Combined Board, arrived in this country July 25. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board,

is the American member and James M. Knowlson, vice chairman of WPB, is his deputy.

### Scope of study

The mission will study:

1. Ways to increase total production of steel in the United States and Great Britain.
2. The British system for control of steel production, allocation, and distribution.
3. How the steel programs of the two nations can be brought into better balance so that plates, shapes, structural steel and so on will all be produced in the proper ratio.
4. Whether increased production and savings in shipping space can be effected by sending more ingot steel and less finished weapons to Britain or vice versa.
5. What steel products can best be made in the United States and what can best be made in Britain.
6. Which theaters of war shall be supplied from Britain and which from the United States in order to save shipping space.
7. Methods used by Britain to collect steel scrap and the use that is made of the scrap.
8. British progress in reducing steel consumption by substitution, simplifying specifications and eliminating wasteful machining operations and means for pooling such information by the two countries.
9. What percentage of British steel production is used in war production and what percentage in civilian production.
10. Means of obtaining savings in use of scarce alloy steels.

The capacity of the United States and Great Britain to make weapons of war out of steel is now greater than their joint capacity to produce steel.

## WPB approves plan for second route to move iron ore from upper Great Lakes

Moving to safeguard the flow of iron ore to the Nation's iron and steel mills, the WPB August 7 announced its approval of a program to make possible continued volume shipments of ore from the upper Great Lakes region even in the event that the locks at Sault St. Marie, Mich., should be closed to traffic.

### Rail movement not feasible

Approximately 84,000,000 tons of ore will pass through the Soo locks this year, and a larger tonnage will be moved in 1943. To move this ore by rail to the steel-producing areas around the lower lakes would be extremely expensive and would tie up rail shipment of other war goods. Also it would require rail equipment urgently needed for other purposes. In addition, many furnaces are situated on lake front sites and are not equipped to receive ore by rail.

Consequently, the Board felt that development of an additional route for bringing ore down to the mills was essential. The program which has been approved includes these steps:

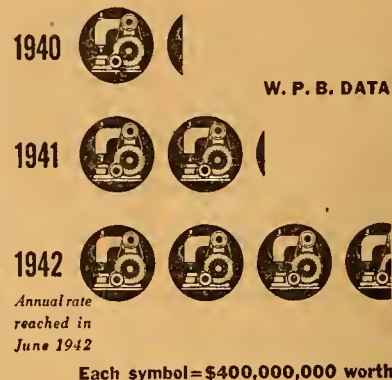
1. The immediate construction of ore yards and docks at Escanaba, Mich., and the possible dredging of additional channels in Escanaba Harbor, to make possible the handling at that port of 60,000,000 tons of ore per season.
2. Immediate improvements, through ballasting, tying and the strengthening of bridges, of the railroads operating between Escanaba and Superior, Wis., and between Escanaba and Ironwood, Mich.

Total cost of all of these improvements is estimated at 20 to 30 million dollars.

Completion of this program, expected by the end of this year, will mean that the United States will have a second route for the handling of iron ore, capable of moving up to 100,000,000 tons of iron ore annually.

## MACHINE TOOLS

and other metal-working machinery delivered by U. S. factories



## Steel Recovery Corporation organized to buy idle, frozen, and excess stocks

Organization of the Steel Recovery Corporation was announced August 8 by the WPB. The new corporation, acting as agent of the Metals Reserve Company, will make arrangements for the purchase and sale to war contractors of idle, frozen, and excess stocks of iron and steel, as part of WPB's Nation-wide program to direct all scarce materials into strategic production as rapidly as possible. It will function in much the same manner as the Copper Recovery Corporation, which is now in the process of channeling millions of pounds of copper into war use.

### Stewart elected president

At the first meeting of the board of directors, held in Washington, George L. Stewart, vice president of Edgar T. Wards' Sons Co., steel distributors, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected president of the Steel Recovery Corporation. Other members of the board are:

C. W. Nichols, vice president, Metals Reserve Co.; John May, vice president, American Steel and Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. J. Clarke, vice president, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; B. E. Kibbee, vice president, Sharon Steel Corporation, Sharon, Pa.; Richmond Lewis, president, Charles C. Lewis Co., Springfield, Mass.; Everett D. Graff, president, Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Lester Brion, president, Peter A. Frasse and Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Walter S. Tower, president, American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, N. Y.; Walter S. Daxsey, president, American Steel Warehouse Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Headquarters of the Steel Recovery Corporation will be established in Pittsburgh.



## Stop-production dates set for mattresses, other bedding goods containing iron, steel

Production of mattresses must stop on September 1, and of studio couches, sofa beds, and lounges on November 1, if such products contain iron or steel, under the terms of an order issued August 4 by Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations.

These limitations are incorporated in a complete revision of Order L-49 (Beds, Springs, and Mattresses) which also establishes quotas for the production of bed springs, and sets up regulations governing the renovation of mattresses, springs, lounges, and other products.

The provisions apply to these classes of bedding products:

Mattresses, pads, and pillows; buttons, eyelets, etc.; bed springs; studio couches, sofa beds, and lounges; and renovating of used bedding products.

Production of bedding products for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, and other Government agencies, and production for Lend-Lease purposes, for hospitals and sanitariums is exempted from the restrictions of the order.

Appeals from the provisions of the order must be made on Form PD-500 and filed with the field office of the War Production Board for the district in which the manufacturer's plant is located.

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## Iron and steel for binders cut to 30 percent of 1941 output

The amount of iron and steel that may be fabricated or assembled into metal parts or units for blank books, loose-leaf books, binders or covers has been limited to 30 percent of 1941 consumption by the Director General for Operations.

At the same time, these blank book and loose-leaf metal parts and units were removed from the terms of the general steel conservation order, M-126, which would have prohibited fabrication of any parts except for the Army and Navy. The new order contains no exemption for orders from the armed services.

Certain styles of books and parts in which iron and steel is used must be eliminated entirely under the terms of the order. These include student note books, pocket memorandum books, zipper-bound ring books, compression-type ledger binders and certain other styles and specialty features considered non-essential.

## COPPER CONTROL ORDERS ADJUSTED

Changes in the copper control orders, M-9-a and M-9-b, were announced August 3 by the Director General for Operations.

M-9-a as amended places all deliveries of copper under complete allocation by the Director General. Brass mills and wire mills are subject to the same restriction. Dealers supplying brass mill and wire mill products to the industry may make delivery only when the order bears the appropriate allocation classification and purchaser's symbol and bears a preference rating of A-1-k or higher.

The control of allocation of copper to foundries and ingot makers is transferred from M-9-a to M-9-b and some procedural changes are made. No new forms are called for by either order.

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## Mechanical bookbinding wire stocks may be used

Users of mechanical bookbinding wire are free to liquidate inventories of already processed and formed wire, George A. Renard, chief of the printing and publishing branch explained August 3.

The steel conservation order, M-126, Mr. Renard pointed out, prohibits fabrication or assembly of mechanical bookbinding wire but does not interfere with use of inventories of already processed and formed wire.

In the case of wire on coils, reels or spools which has not been fabricated, inventories are frozen under the terms of the steel order.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, Mr. Renard explained that the inventories which may be liquidated include bookbinding wire which has been prefabricated into forms commonly identified in the industry as:

Aligno; Aligned Spiral; Coil; Cercla; Flex-o-Coil; Gee-Gee Wire Coil, twin loop and double loop; Kamket; Limited; Multo-O; No. 7 Patented Binding; Overwire; Parallax; Streamliner; Spiralastic; Swing-o-ring; Tubak and Tubak Rings; Tally-Ho; and Wire-O.

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## LEAD POOL DISCONTINUED

Because current lead production is in excess of demand, the monthly lead pool of 15 percent of each producer's output set aside for WPB allocation was revoked August 3 by the Director General for Operations. The order revoked was M-38-j. The monthly pool may be restored at any time in the future when the need for it as an emergency supply arises.

## Production halted on all orders for metal office furniture unless cleared by WPB

Manufacturers of metal office furniture were instructed by the WPB August 5 to work on no order—old or new, military or civilian—unless specific authorization is obtained from WPB.

This unusual type of control, designed to make sure that production of metal office furniture is held to minimum essential needs, was effected by a complete revision of Order L-13-a, issued August 5 by the Director General for Operations.

The original metal furniture order ended the production of most types of equipment on May 31, but permitted a limited output of some products for the armed services, and on orders bearing high preference ratings.

### Few exceptions permitted

Some exceptions to the new requirement are allowed in order to permit the completion by November 15 of orders for certain types of equipment accepted by manufacturers under terms of the old L-13-a, and to facilitate the production of specialized types of products required for military purposes.

All other orders will now have to obtain the specific "clearance" of WPB, and in the case of the armed services, the clearance also of Army and Navy Procurement Officials in Washington. Details of the clearance system are being worked out by the furniture branch and the armed services.

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## Stop-order issued on domestic space heaters except for war

The WPB August 5 issued Limitation Order L-173, cutting off further production of domestic space heaters calling for the use of fuel oil or gas, except to fill orders for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, or War Shipping Administration.

### Types of heaters affected

Types of heaters covered by the order are those designed to heat only the space in which they are located and which are not equipped with distribution pipes. Included are circulating heaters, radiant heaters, direct fired gas unit heaters, and floor and wall furnaces.

The order permits the production of replacement parts so that units now in operation can be kept serviceable.



## Phthalate plasticizers put under complete control

Phthalate plasticizers, used in the manufacture of plastics, synthetic rubber, lacquers, and smokeless powders, were placed under complete allocation control August 1 by the Director General for Operations.

Form PD-606 is provided for persons seeking delivery of phthalate plasticizers and Form PD-607 for monthly reports by producers and distributors.

Deliveries to one user of five gallons or less of each type of phthalate plasticizers in a month are not restricted, nor are deliveries of 55 gallons of any one type or 110 gallons of different kinds to a single user.

The allocation system becomes effective September 1. Requests for September delivery must be filed with the WPB by August 15.

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## Freeze order on construction lumber clarified

Restrictions of the construction lumber freeze order (L-121) were not intended to cover specific, high quality thick stocks known in the trade as "Clears," "Thick Finish," etc. of any species of softwood lumber in sizes 3 inch and thicker.

This was made clear by Interpretation No. 1 to L-121, issued August 4 by the Director General for Operations.

The interpretation also points out that boards and dimensions of the common grades specified in the order, which may also qualify as close grain or dense material, are frozen by the terms of the order.

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## Soluble nitrocellulose put under WPB control

Control over the distribution of soluble nitrocellulose was ordered August 6 by the Director General for Operations.

Soluble nitrocellulose falls into four types, depending upon end use, lacquer type, coated textile type, film type and plastics type. The order, M-196, gives the Director General power to direct the amounts of each type that may be produced.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From July 30  
\*Through August 5

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Balsa: a. Strict control on sale and use of balsa wood. Freezes all consumer stocks amounting to more than 100 board feet, and prohibits use except for specific uses.	M-177.....	PD-423.....	8-3-42	-----	
Cement, Portland: a. WPB orders reduction to three in the number of types of cement produced.	L-179.....		8-3-42	-----	
Chemicals: a. Chlorate chemicals—permits stockpiling of chemicals by large industrial users.	M-171 (amend. 1).....		8-1-42	-----	
b. Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents—doubles the quantity certain users may consume between now and Sept. 30.	M-41 (amend. 1).....		8-1-42	-----	B-2.
c. Chlorine in pulp, paper and paperboard—removes restrictions on "brightness ceilings" of 100 percent rag content paper.	L-11 (amend. 2).....		8-1-42	-----	
Coffee: a. Increases in coffee quotas beginning August, in 204 countries in 42 States.	M-135-c.....		7-30-42	-----	
Cotton, combed yarns: a. Manufacturers given extension to Nov. 2, in which to begin earmarking parts of production for use by armed services.	M-145 (amend. 1).....		8-3-42	-----	
Copper: a. Places all deliveries of copper under complete allocation control by Director General.	M-9-a (as amend. 8-1-42).....		8-1-42	-----	A-1-k.
b. Control of allocation of copper to foundries and ingot makers transferred from M-9-a to M-9-b.	M-9-b (as amend. 8-3-42).....		8-3-42	-----	
c. Addition of number of items to "Military Exemption list" in which copper is not limited when ordered by Government agencies.	M-9-c (as amend. 5-7-42) (amend. 4).....		7-20-42	-----	
Elevators: a. Amendment excepting hand elevator from provisions of Order L-89. Makes it clear that electro-hydraulic elevators are excepted from limitations of the order.	L-89 (amend. 1).....		7-31-42	-----	
b. Revocation of Preference Rating Order P-72, and amendments.	P-72 (revoked).....		8-1-42	-----	
Furniture (metal office): a. Prohibits manufacturers from working on any order—including Armed Services—unless order has specific authorization.	L-13-a (as amend. 8-5-42).....	PD-423; 500.....	8-5-42	-----	A-2.
General inventory order (inventory restriction exceptions): a. Caustic soda and soda ash added to Schedule A of Order M-161, which removes them from the inventory restrictions of priority regulation 1.	M-161 (amend. 4).....		8-3-42	-----	
Hand tools simplification: a. Errors in tabular material attached to order corrected.	L-167 (amend. 1 to appendix A to Schedule 1).....		8-4-42	-----	
Heat exchangers: a. Complete allocation control on heat exchangers.	L-172.....	PD-615; 615A, PD-615B.....	8-5-42	-----	
Jute and jute products: a. Defense Supplies Corporation made sole purchasing agent for all raw jute imported. Kitchen, household and other miscellaneous articles: a. Restrictions on use of iron, steel, and zinc in manufacturing extended to Aug. 15, 1942.	M-70 (as amend. 7-31-42).....	PD-222, A, B, C, PD-319.....	7-31-42	-----	A-2.
Lawn mowers: a. Manufacture of gang mowers for Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and Lend-Lease may be resumed on a restricted basis.	L-80 (amend. 5).....		7-31-42	-----	
Lead: a. Monthly lead pool Order M-38-j revoked because current lead production is in excess of demand.	L-67 (amend. 2).....		8-1-42	-----	
Loose-leaf metal parts and units: a. Amount of iron and steel limited to 30 percent of 1941 consumption in use for blank books, loose-leaf books, binders and covers.	M-38-j (revoked).....		8-3-42	-----	
Lumber, construction: a. Restrictions not intended to cover specific stocks known in trade as "Clears," "Thick Finish," etc., of any species of softwood lumber in sizes three inches and thicker.	L-188.....	PD-500.....	8-3-42	-----	
Material entering into the production of replacement parts for passenger automobile, light, medium, and heavy motor truck, truck trailers, passenger carriers and off-the-highway motor vehicles: a. Authorizes producers to schedule production of essential replacement parts ahead of all other orders rated lower than A-1-a.	L-121 (as amend. 7-10-42) (Int. 1).....		8-4-42	-----	
	L-168 (amend. 1).....		8-1-42	-----	A-1-a.

## Cotton mills have until Nov. 2 to begin earmarking yarn for military

Manufacturers of combed cotton yarns have until November 2, 1942, in which to begin earmarking large parts of their production for use by the Armed Services, under Amendment No. 1 to M-155 issued August 3.

The textile branch of WPB explained that the extension was granted to give mills that do not have Government contracts more time in which to obtain them. Mills already having Government contracts for the earmarked quantity of combed yarn are not affected by the amendment, since they are required to fill the contracts regardless.

The amendment does not change the percentages of combed yarn to be earmarked for the armed forces. They remain at 40 percent of a mill's production of medium combed yarn and 65 percent of coarse combed yarn, both effective November 2.

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## Aluminum user suspended on charge of violations

On grounds of violations of aluminum conservation orders, involving the manufacture of some \$300,000 worth of civilian merchandise from this critical material, Aluminum Products Co., La Grange, Ill., is denied the right to deal in or fabricate aluminum for a period of 6 months, it was announced August 1 by the Director General for Operations.

Suspension Order S-70, effective immediately, charges Aluminum Products with unauthorized uses of aluminum in the manufacture of kitchen utensils and other specialty products during the period from July 1, 1941, to April 9, 1942, including uses for which authorization had been sought by the company and specifically denied by WPB.

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## Surplus of carbon tetrachloride eases restrictions on use

A temporary surplus of carbon tetrachloride for which storage facilities are inadequate resulted August 1 in easing of restrictions on its use. The Director General for Operations issued Amendment No. 1 to Order M-41, which doubles the quantity certain users may consume between now and September 30.

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
<b>Mercury:</b> a. Makes several additions to both permitted and prohibited uses of mercury. Reduces amount which may be used in production of cosmetics from 80 percent to 30 percent of amount used during base period.	M-78 (as amend. 8-5-42).		8-5-42		
<b>Meters, domestic watt-hour:</b> a. Complete allocation control placed on household electric meters. Manufacturing of meters prohibited after Sept. 26, 1942.	L-151	PD-423	7-31-42		
<b>Office machinery:</b> a. Manufacture of typewriters ordered stopped on Oct. 31, except for Woodstock Co. who will manufacture for Government agencies.	L-54-a (as amend. 8-4-42).		8-4-42		
<b>Paper (standardization and simplification of):</b> a. Adds a weight classification to the specifications for chemical wood pulp mimeograph paper.	L-120 (amend. 1 to Schedule III).		8-5-42		
<b>Phthalate plasticizers:</b> a. Effective Sept. 1, complete allocation control placed on phthalate plasticizers. To conserve, supply, and direct distribution.	M-203	PD-606; 607	8-1-42		
<b>Razors and razor blades:</b> a. Existing limitations of order extended in effect for period from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.	L-72 (amend. 2)		8-4-42		
<b>Rubber and balata and products and materials of which rubber or balata is a component:</b> a. WPB restricts use of rubber cements and adhesives in a specific list of articles. b. regrooving of tires without prior written approval prohibited. c. Prohibits use of tire friction scrap in all heels and soles, whether for civilian use, or for the Army or Navy. Limited amount permitted for Marine Corps use until Oct. 1. d. Changes wording of specifications governing manufacturing of feeding nipples to permit production of types necessary for feeding of lambs. e. Chlorinated rubber. Three changes made in order. Prohibits use in manufacturing of electrical insulation, permits use in manufacturing of core binder cement, and extends order indefinitely.	M-15-f. M-15-b (amend. 12). M-15-b-1 (amends 11).		7-31-42 8-3-42 8-5-42		
	M-15-b-1 (amend 12).		8-3-42		
	M-46 (amend. 2)		8-1-42	Until re- voked.	
	M-124 (amend. 5)		7-30-42		
	M-119 (amend. 1)		8-5-42		
<b>Shearlings and other wool skins:</b> a. Provides that shearlings (other than grade 4) may be processed and sold only to fill orders placed by Army Air Forces.	M-94 (as amend. 7-30-42).	PD-421	7-30-42		
<b>Shellac:</b> a. All shellac, except for certain specified uses, placed under complete allocation control.	M-106 (as amend. 7-31-42).	PD-617	7-31-42		
<b>Space heaters, domestic oil and gas burning:</b> a. WPB cuts off further production of domestic space heaters calling for use of fuel oil or gas, except for Government agencies.	L-173		8-5-42		
<b>Springs and mattresses, beds:</b> a. Production of mattresses ordered stopped on Sept. 1, and of studio couches, sofa beds, and lounges on Nov. 1, if containing any iron or steel.	L-49 (as amend. 8-4-42).	PD-500	8-4-42		
<b>Steel and iron conservation:</b> a. War Shipping Administration added to list of Government agencies exempted from restrictions of order M-126; New "Military Exemption List" issued.	M-126 (amend. 4) (as amend. 7-13-42).		8-3-42		
<b>Tea:</b> a. Increases in tea quotas beginning August, in 204 counties in 42 States.	M-111-d		7-30-42		
<b>Tin:</b> a. Production and use of wiping solder having tin content up to 38 percent may be continued until Sept. 1, for all purposes.	M-43-a (as amend. 6-5-42) (Amend. 1).		8-3-42		
<b>Tools, machine (production and delivery of):</b> a. Interpretation issued in regard to delivery date of tools as affected by Priority Regulation 12.	E-1-b (Int. 8)		7-30-42		

## Ethyl alcohol use adjusted

A decrease in the amount of ethyl alcohol that may be used in the manufacture of shoe polish and an increase in

the amount to be used for vinegar were made August 8 by the Director General for Operations.



## Men's work clothing simplified to save cloth, thread, buttons

Men's work clothing will have fewer pockets, fewer buttons and buckles, and no unnecessary yardage as a result of an order, L-181, issued August 8 by the WPB, effective August 15.

The order does not interfere with quality, freedom of action, or the utility of the garment.

The following work clothes are covered by the order: waistband overalls or dungarees, bib-overalls, overall jumpers or coats, one-piece work suits, work pants, and work shirts.

The work clothing unit of the textile, clothing and leather branch of WPB estimates that the order will result in an annual saving of: (a) approximately 21,000,000 yards of cloth; (b) 125,000,000 yards of thread; (c) approximately 150,000,000 buttons and 12,000,000 buckles; (d) 29 percent of the normal shipping space involved in the shipping of work shirts, since the order prohibits the shipping of work shirts in boxes.

The following restrictions apply to all of the types of garments covered by the order:

1. False or more than double stitching is prohibited.
2. Pockets or waistbands may not be made from drills, twills or jeans heavier than four yards to the pound for 39-inch width cloth, except for such materials already in inventory prior to August 15.
3. Pockets may not have more than a single thickness.

Additional restrictions, among others, limit the number of pockets and fasteners a garment may have, and the yardage to go into the garment. Provision is made for an abnormally large man who requires special size garments.

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## Uniform maker penalized for alleged violations

Following violation of War Production Board regulations, Rubin Pizer, of Malden, Mass., who does business as the Middlesex Naval Uniform Co., is denied all priority assistance in the acquisition of scarce materials for a period of 6 months, it was announced August 7 by the Director General for Operations.

Charged against Mr. Pizer in the order announced is the misuse of the preference rating assigned by Conservation Order M-73 to deliveries of cloth for the manufacture of officers' uniforms.

## MOTOR PARTS OUTPUT SPED

In a move to expedite production of replacement parts to keep the country's motorized equipment in good running order for the duration of the war, the WPB has ruled that producers may schedule production of replacement parts without regard to purchase orders or contracts placed with them for other material on ratings lower than A-1-a (Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L-158).

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## Importing of sheep shearlings restricted after August 17

Under General Imports Order M-63 and Supplementary Order M-63-b, the importing of sheep shearlings will be restricted after 12:01 A. M., August 17, 1942.

Applications for authorizations to import sheep shearlings will be received by the WPB after that date. Such applications should be filed on Form PD-222-c and a separate form should be filed for goods to be purchased in each country of origin.

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## Clothing industry to use up fabricated copper jewelry

The clothing manufacturing industry will be permitted to affix to clothing, copper and copper-plated insignia and costume jewelry already fabricated, the Director General for Operations announced August 7 in a revision of the copper conservation order, M-9-c.

Other changes in M-9-c made by Amendment No. 5 are:

A new list, A-2, is added to the order which stops the manufacture of household gas stoves if their valves contain more than ½ ounce copper base alloy and their controls 1½ ounces, effective August 7, and the manufacture of all lanterns and lantern parts out of copper on September 7.

Copper bushings, bearings, nuts, bolts, screws, washers and wire acquired before February 28, 1942, may be used to complete machinery not on List A or List A-1 of the order, if they constitute less than 5 percent of the total weight of the article.

Provisions of the order relating to disposition of frozen inventory are repealed and such inventories are made subject to the provisions of Regulation 13.

Changes in the provision relating to repairs of used articles also are made and certain changes are made in the definitions of articles on List A, largely to permit necessary uses of copper to conduct electricity.

## Farm machine parts makers get leeway in use of quotas

Producers of attachments and repair parts for farm equipment were authorized August 6 by the Director General for Operations to distribute materials between groups established under Limitation Order L-26, as Amended, provided they do not exceed their over-all production quotas.

Amendment No. 1 to the amended order will give producers flexibility in the distribution of materials so that if the demand for attachments and parts in any group exceeds the quota now established, materials may be shifted from other groups where the demand is less than the quota. However, the over-all quota must be maintained.

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## Shipping Administration added to list for iron, steel items

The War Shipping Administration, August 4, was added to the list of Government agencies for which iron and steel may be used to manufacture articles prohibited for civilians and all others by Order M-126.

Other agencies on the Military Exemption List of the order are the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission.

At the same time, the Director General for Operations issued, as an amendment to M-126, a revised Military Exemption List. Articles on this list may be manufactured without restriction under contracts with these war agencies.

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## Packers may use small cans for tomato pulp or puree

Amendment of Order M-81 (covering cans made of tin plate or terneplate) to permit the unlimited packing of tomato pulp or puree in small as well as large cans for the remainder of the season was announced August 6 by the Director General for Operations.

It was decided to return these products to their original status because canners had made extensive arrangements regarding machinery, cans, and labels to pack pulp and puree in the smaller cans.

Similar action was taken in the case of tomato sauce, with the exception of certain types of short cans which may still be produced only in limited quantities.



## More leather made available for new civilian shoes, repairs

More leather for civilian shoes is made available by an amendment to Conservation Order M-114, issued August 7 by the Director General for Operations.

Under the amendment, only goatskins that can be processed into more than 6¾ square feet of leather need be set aside for the Military Services. It has been found that skins of 7 square feet and larger are more desirable for military use.

The amount of raw goatskins, raw kidskins, and raw cabretta skins that may be put into process by any tanner is continued through October at 70 percent of the average monthly processing of skins in 1941.

Tanners are no longer required to hold goatskins, kidskins, or cabretta skins suitable for military requirements in hair until an actual military order is received. The August 7 amendment revokes this provision in the original order to prevent the diversion of military orders to other leathers.

More sole leather is also made available for the repair of civilian shoes by an amendment to Conservation Order M-80 announced August 6 by the Director General for Operations.

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## Prices adjusted on coal trucked to beehive ovens

Adjustment of the maximum price of bituminous coal shipped from Western Pennsylvania deep mines by truck to beehive coke ovens for conversion into metallurgical coke was announced August 8, by the OPA.

A special minimum price of \$2.00 per net ton f. o. b. the mine has been established by the Bituminous Coal Division for sales of all sizes of bituminous coals trucked from Western Pennsylvania mines to beehive ovens.

Because of the necessity of assuring a steady supply of bituminous coal to the more than 4,500 beehive coke ovens now operating in Western Pennsylvania, as well as the fact that present maximum prices for truck shipments to beehive ovens are below costs of production of many of the deep mines in this area, the OPA has adjusted the maximum price for these mines to conform to the price ceiling on bituminous for shipments by truck or wagon to other users.

This action was contained in Amendment No. 14 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 and becomes effective August 14.

# LEATHER

## 1 PAIR SHOES



## equals 1 PISTOL HOLSTER



V-83

Grant for OEM

MILITARY NEED of leather is depicted in this "FOTOFACT." Two-column mats may be had for reproduction. Please address requests to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-83

## Hairpin order extended

The manufacture of hairpins and bobbins may be continued to September 15 at the same rate as has been in effect since April 25, under Amendment No. 1 to Order L-104, issued August 8. That rate is 50 percent of the rate of production of hairpins and bobbins, respectively, in 1941.

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## Molybdenum use restricted

Molybdenum may be melted only after approval of melting schedules as provided in Order M-21-a or by specific authorization, the Director General for Operations ruled August 8 in a revision of Order M-110.

## U. S. agencies stock own coal against possible shortage

Federal Government departments in the Nation's capital are building a 125,000-ton coal storage pile in addition to their regular maximum storage capacity as an emergency reserve for protection against possible fuel supply interruptions next winter, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes said August 7.

### Ickes urges storage

"If sufficient storage of coal is built up this summer, there will be much less likelihood of coal shortages next winter to interfere with the war effort and cause possible suffering," Coordinator Ickes said.



## Another 100 plants swell total organized for war production drives to 1,100

War production drive headquarters announced August 4 the addition of another 100 plants in which labor-management committees had organized War Production Drives. This makes a total of 1,100 plants in which committees have been recognized. This number does not include any of the mines in the Pennsylvania anthracite area where unions and operators are cooperating this week with the War Production Board to organize drives to increase production in all mines.

### Bethlehem Steel lists 27 plants

The new list of the 100 plants includes 27 plants of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Inc., making that corporation one of the largest multiple-plant organizations to participate in the War Production Drive. Also in the new list of 100 is the Great Falls (Montana) Reduction Department at the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.,

making a total of three plants in the mining section of the corporation to participate in the drive. There are also 3 plants of the Bemis Brothers Bag Co., making a total of 12 of the war plants of this company to organize labor-management committees.

### Committees work within general plan

In the 1,100 plants in which War Production Drives have been organized, voluntary labor-management committees are working to increase American production within the pattern of the plan suggested by War Production Drive headquarters. This plan includes the recognition of individual merit by labor management committees and by the War Production Board itself, the establishment of machinery for putting workers' suggestions into operation, the organization of slogan contests, and the establishment of other means of increasing production.

## Critical metals in obsolete printing plates to be salvaged for war use

Critical metals now lying idle in obsolete printing plates will be channeled into war use by action August 5 of the Director General for Operations.

Order M-99 provides that, after October 1, owners of obsolete plates may not acquire any new metal for their own or anyone else's account. Printers and publishers who obtain new metal must certify on their purchase orders that they do not have in their possession any obsolete plates.

Purpose of the order, it was explained by the printing and publishing branch of the WPB, is to clean out existing stocks of old electros, cuts, stamping dies, zinc and aluminum litho plates and gravure cylinders. Stereotypes and standing type are not included in the order.

The order sets up these time limits for obsolescence:

Newspaper printing plates not used for 1 year; magazine and periodical printing plates not used for 1 year; book printing plates not used for 4 years; container printing plates not used for 4 years; and all other categories of printing plates not used for 2½ years.

Plates having an assured future use are excluded.

## 16 more men win awards for production suggestions

Sixteen more awards of individual production merit have been made by labor-management committees to men whose suggestions have speeded the war production lines, reports to War Production Drive Headquarters disclosed August 7.

The award of individual production merit is the first of three awards to individuals provided by the War Production Drive. It may be given by labor-management committees within each plant. The second and third awards are the citation of individual production merit.

The new winners of the award of individual production merit and the suggestions that won for them the honor follow:

*Joseph Weiss*, of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., for a suggestion involving the use of magnets for holding down stiffeners to ships' bulkheads, decks, etc., while tack welding. Weiss's suggestion saves 50 percent of the time required for the tack welding operation, which plays a great part in ship-building assembly work.

*Theodore Hamby*, of the same company, for a suggestion involving the use of adjustable dies for making pipe hangers in a hydraulic press. He designed a new type of die which will form six pipe hangers instead of one in one operation.

*Hugh Hughes* and *William Horsbach* of the same company, for joint experiments which led to new methods of reconditioning discarded drills.

*William Marshall*, of the same company, for constructing from scrap materials a machine to weave rope sword mats, which act as supports to lifeboats on destroyers. This machine enables four men to weave the amount of matting in one day that required 13 days to weave before.

*Julius A. Kemensky*, and *William Leath*, of the same company, for suggesting a holder of stanchions for use while welding them to decks, making possible an increase of production of stringer angles.

*Otto Schlager*, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Automatic Machines Co., for a suggestion revolutionizing the processing of parts that have graduations on them. The idea transforms the graduation of dials from a slow and tedious hand indexed milling operation to one that can be done on a lathe or an automatic with a knurl.

*J. G. Heiman* and *C. A. Westmoreland*, of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Airplane Division, St. Louis, for a suggestion that bins be placed on single dollies so that parts would accompany the assembly, thus eliminating excessive stock chasing. This suggestion is saving 360 man hours a week.

*H. I. Ruth*, of the same company, for suggesting an arrangement of racks which increased efficiency and speeded production.

*B. E. Stewart*, of the same company, for introducing masonite in the construction of gigs in connection with an Erco riveter.

*H. D. Odell*, of the International Business Machines Corporation, Endicott, N. Y., for suggesting tools which provided a better way of doing his job.

*G. W. Yoder*, of the same company, for a similar suggestion.

*G. M. Tiffany*, for a suggestion resulting in a considerable saving in needed material.

*H. R. Stewart*, of the same company, for a similar suggestion.



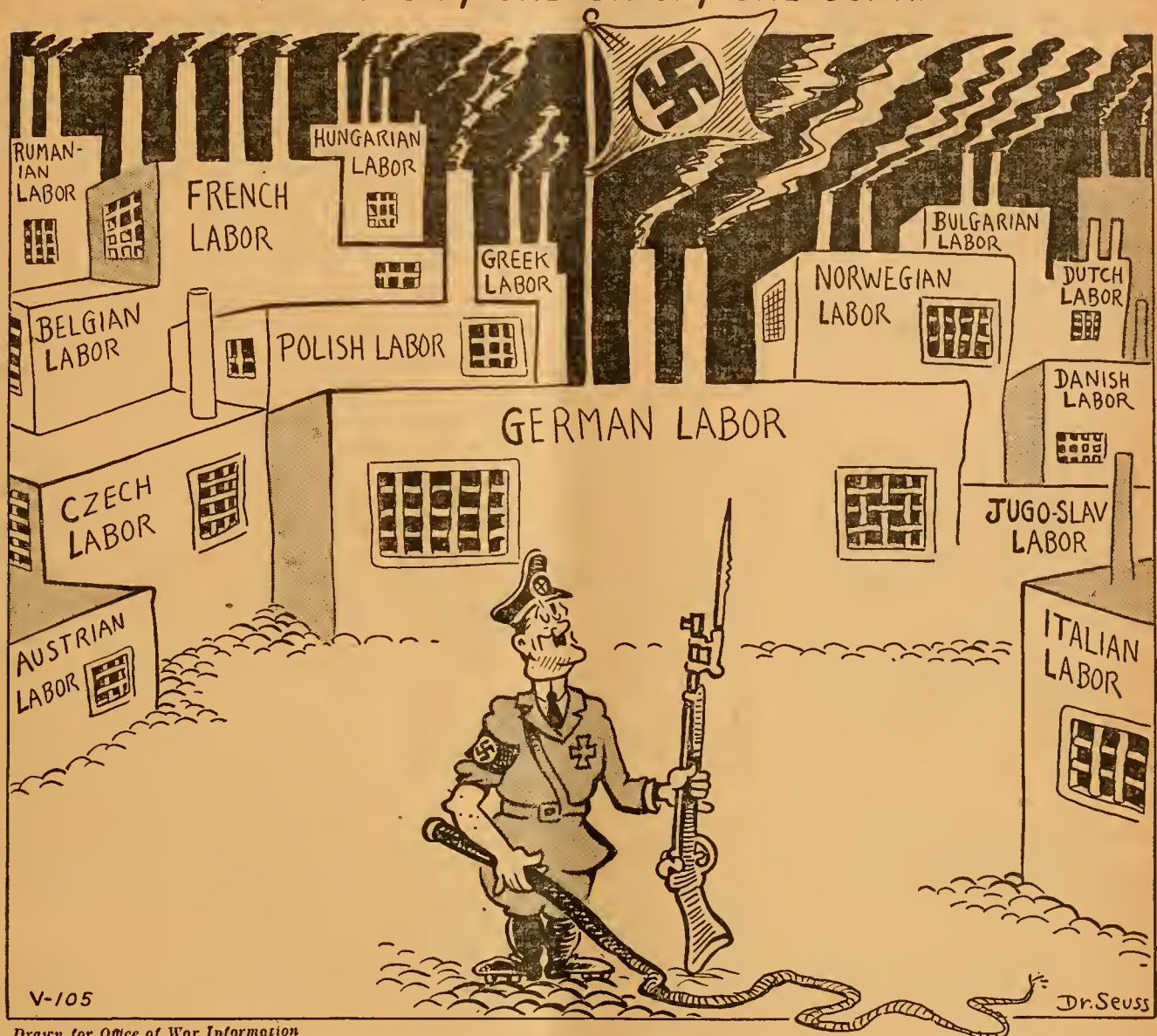
V-102

Drawn for Office of War Information

**KID SALVAGE**, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI, appears in **VICTORY** each week. Mats, in two-column size, are available for publication. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. When requesting individual mats, please refer to V number.



## ONE FACTORY, ONE UNION, ONE GUARD



Drawn for Office of War Information

### Scrapping of mine equipment under investigation

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, August 5, announced that he had instructed all field engineers of the Bureau of Mines to prevent, if possible, the scrapping of usable second-hand mining equipment in the current salvage drive.

Reports have reached his office, he said, that valuable and nonreplacable mining machinery in workable or repairable condition was being picked up and destroyed for scrap in the salvage drive.

This cartoon was drawn especially for VICTORY by Dr. Seuss. Engravings may be direct from this reproduction, or three-column mats will be furnished on application to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-105.

### Use of iron, steel curbed in making wood furniture

Production of wood upholstered furniture containing any iron or steel other than joining hardware has been prohibited by the WPB, effective on November 1. This restriction is embodied in Limitation Order L-135.

### Foundries entitled to copper deliveries must show proof

Copper Order M-9-b was amended by the Director General for Operations August 7 to require proof from foundries and ingot makers that they are entitled to receive delivery of refined copper, alloy ingots, or copper scrap.

The amendments provide that foundries and ingot makers authorized to receive deliveries of refined copper must surrender their allocation certificates to dealers at the time orders are placed. If an order is placed with a refiner, the refiner must endorse the certificate specifying the amount of refined copper he will deliver.



## DSC to buy all raw jute imports after September 1

The Defense Supplies Corporation will be sole purchasing agent for all raw jute imported into this country after September 1, under Conservation Order M-70 as amended, announced August 1.

Only such jute as is rejected by DSC, because of damage in shipment, may be sold by importers to processors for civilian use.

The amended order continues in effect the provision in Amendment No. 3, issued April 30, 1942, restricting the use of jute imported after that date to defense orders.

### Other changes

Other changes made by the amended order are:

1. No jute may be used for carpet yarn unless such yarn is to be used for orders for carpets placed by the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission requiring jute yarn.
2. Jute twine may be made without restriction to fill defense orders, orders placed by Government departments or agencies, and for agricultural purposes.
3. The manufacture of miscellaneous yarns to fill orders placed by the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission is now permitted.
4. Other civilian and defense uses permitted under the previous orders are continued.

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## Large pulp transportation saving predicted for August

The pulp and paper branch announced August 3 that as the result of a survey of a large segment of the pulp and paper industry, steps have been taken to bring about a transportation saving during August of an estimated 100,000 car-miles through elimination of cross-hauling of wood pulp.

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## Appliance company penalized on nickel violation charge

The International Appliance Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., is denied all priority assistance for a period of 2 months, by the terms of Suspension Order S-71 announced August 6 by the Director General for Operations. Charged against the company is the illegal use of critically needed nickel in plating electric broilers for nonessential purposes.

## ARMY TO ORDER WOOL CLOTH NOW

The Army will place orders in the near future for large quantities of wool cloth which will use the bulk of the domestic wool clip now available, it was announced jointly August 5 by the WPB and the War Department.

The program just worked out with the War Department means that domestic wool growers are assured of a fair price and a stable market for their wool.

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## Companies outside continental U. S. excused from PRP

Mandatory use of the production requirements plan by companies located outside continental United States which would otherwise be required to apply under PRP for the fourth quarter of 1942 has been rescinded until further notice by Amendment No. 1 to Exemption No. 1 of Priorities Regulation No. 11, announced August 6 by the Director General for Operations.

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## Government buying of manila cordage exempt from GMPR

In order to aid a Government war program calling for the purchase of an estimated 10,000,000 pounds of manila rope and cable held by approximately 6,000 wholesalers and 44,000 retailers throughout the country, the OPA August 4 exempted specified Government transactions in manila cordage from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

Under a plan approved by the WPB, The Metals Reserve Company—a Government agency—has been authorized to purchase stocks of cordage frozen by WPB's General Preference Order M-36.

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## CORRECTION

An OPA news release reprinted in VICTORY July 21 referred to Baldwin Bros., Erie, Pa., as "realtors." The word was repeated in the headline. *Realtor* is defined by the dictionary as "a real-estate broker who is an active member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards." According to the secretary of the Real Estate Board of Erie, Baldwin Bros. are not listed as members.

## Scientists propose new process for alumina production

Production of alumina, raw material from which aluminum is made, from low grade domestic bauxite and from clay, heretofore little used for aluminum metal, was recommended to the WPB August 3 by the advisory committee on metals and minerals of the National Academy of Sciences.

### Less bauxite will be needed

Use of a proposed new process by the alumina plants in the country will make it possible to include a substantial quantity of clay with the bauxite feed, so that less bauxite will be needed and the limited domestic reserves conserved.

The committee reported on the results of a year's study of possible new sources of alumina from clay, tailings, high-silica bauxite, alunite, kaolin clay and the like, made at the request of WPB.

Continuation and expansion of the current pilot plant operations around the country, such as those being operated by the Bureau of Mines and by Kalunite, Inc., in Utah, are urged.

Finally, the committee said, "because the best raw material for the production of aluminum is bauxite, it is suggested that the prospecting program for the discovery of new domestic deposits be prosecuted vigorously and that the known domestic deposits be appraised as to grade, tonnage and minability."

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FIFTEEN city jail inmates were loaned to the Tulsa (Okla.) salvage committee recently to sort scrap. No escapes.

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## 145,000 licensed workers told how to handle explosives

Rigid instructions regarding the storage, handling, and transportation of explosives by the more than 145,000 persons licensed under the Federal Explosives Act were issued August 5 by Secretary of the Interior Ickes for the twofold purpose of preventing sabotage through use of explosives, and preventing disasters involving explosives, particularly in coal and metal mines and quarries, on construction jobs, and on other projects participating in the war program.

Anyone violating the instructions may have his Federal license revoked, be refused a renewal of his license or may be prosecuted under the act and thus be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both fine and imprisonment.

## Nation-wide survey to be made of used construction machinery

A Nation-wide inventory of used construction machinery to make it available for war production was announced August 5 by the WPB.

The survey will be carried out by the used construction machinery section of the construction machinery branch. H. O. Penn is chief of the section.

### Will be kept up to date

A construction machinery specialist will be appointed for each of the WPB regional offices and will be in charge of the inventory in that region. Inventory cards will be mailed to each owner of such equipment for a complete listing. Information sought will be the kind, type, size, condition, manufacturer, serial number, model number, year manufactured, year purchased, type of power, attachments, estimated cost of repairs, sales price (as is) and other pertinent data for each piece of equipment owned.

A complete inventory of available equipment will be kept up to date at each regional office for the information of the Army, Navy, governmental agencies and private contractors engaged in war work.

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## Typewriter production to cease October 31, except few for war

Manufacture of typewriters will be stopped completely on October 31, except for a relatively small number to be produced for Government agencies by the Woodstock Typewriter Co., under the terms of an order, L-54-a as amended, issued August 4 by the Director General for Operations.

### Under complete allocation control

The sizes, kinds, and types of typewriters to be produced by the Woodstock Co. will be subject to orders which may be issued from time to time by the Director General for Operations in order to meet special needs of the armed services.

The amended order continues in effect complete allocation control over new typewriters, all of which are reserved for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. The major companies are assigned a quota of sets of parts for export which may be produced up to October 31 on the same percentage basis as their production of new nonportable typewriters.

## CHLORINATED RUBBER ORDER MODIFIED

Three changes in the chlorinated rubber order, M-46, were made August 1 by the Director General for Operations.

The first removes permission to use chlorinated rubber in the manufacture of electrical insulation. Substitutes are available.

The second permits the use of chlorinated rubber in the manufacture of core binder cement for use in casting equipment made for the Armed Services.

The third continues the order in effect until revoked. It had been due to expire on July 31.

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## WPB amends order governing agave fiber

General Preference Order M-84 governing agave fiber was amended August 6 as follows:

1. The uses for which agave fiber may be processed have been narrowed.
2. The total amount of agave fiber which may be processed into cordage is now limited. Previously there was no restriction on cordage.
3. Of the agave fibers, only bagasse waste may be used in manufacturing padding or stuffing, except that tow, waste and fiber less than 20 inches long may be used on orders for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration.
4. Processors manufacturing reinforced paper, tape and plastics may use any agave fibers except java sisalana and java cantala, up to 50 percent of the fiber content of their average monthly sales of such products for the 12 months ended June 30, 1942.
5. Agave tow, waste and fiber less than 20 inches in length may be used without restrictions by processors in the manufacture of wrapping twine, binder twine, cordage, reinforced paper, tape, and plastics.
6. No importer may sell or deliver more agave cordage in any month than his average monthly sales of manila and agave cordage during the period from January 1, 1939, to December 31, 1941. His monthly sale or delivery of wrapping twine, imported or domestic, is limited to not more than 40 percent of his average monthly sale or delivery of wrapping twine during the period from January 1, 1939, to December 31, 1941.

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## Industrial users allowed to stock chlorate chemicals

A provision that will permit stockpiling of chlorate chemicals by large industrial users was added to the chlorate chemicals order, M-171, August 1, by the Director General for Operations.

Under the new provision, present inventories may be frozen and month by month consumption met by allocation.

## Most Balsa wood stocks frozen for military use

Strict control on the sale and use of Balsa wood, a highly important material in the manufacture of buoyant lifesaving apparatus and military aircraft, was put into effect August 3 by the WPB.

A new order, M-177, freezes all consumer stocks of Balsa wood amounting to more than 100 board feet, and prohibits its use except for specific types of lifesaving, aircraft, and technical apparatus to be delivered to Government agencies or for Lend-Lease purposes.

Officials of the lumber and lumber products branch said that types of Balsa wood frozen by the order which do not meet military requirements will be released for civilian purposes.

Notwithstanding the terms of the order, any Balsa wood actually in transit August 3 may be delivered to its immediate destination and used without restriction.

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## WPB revokes 2 orders affecting elevator production, repairs

Because adequate priorities assistance is available under the Production Requirements Plan, Preference Rating Order P-72, as amended, and Preference Rating Order P-91, extending preference ratings for materials going into the production, repair and maintenance of elevators, escalators and dumbwaiters have been revoked.

The orders are no longer necessary inasmuch as the industry is operating under PRP.

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## Curb extended on production of safety razors, blades

Existing limitations on the production of safety razors and razor blades are continued in effect from August 1 to September 30 by Amendment No. 2 to General Limitation Order L-72, issued August 4 by the Director General for Operations.

The amendment provides for production of safety razors at 70 percent of each manufacturer's average rate of production in 1940, and of blades at 100 percent of the 1940 rate.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## 60-day ceiling on wholesale, retail lamb set at late July prices to bar sharp rise

Following are some of the details of the 60-day temporary ceiling placed on lamb at wholesale and retail sales levels, as announced by the OPA on August 1.

The action was taken to prevent a sudden, sharp advance in retail lamb prices, and completed OPA's price control over every major meat item other than poultry in the American diet.

Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 20 (Lamb Carcasses and Wholesale and Retail Cuts) sets the wholesale and retail ceiling at the highest price charged by each seller, to purchasers of the same class, during the period July 27 to 31, 1942.

### First move to control lamb prices

In the event that a merchandiser did not sell a particular cut during the base period, his ceiling will be that of his most closely competitive seller.

The lamb regulation follows the familiar pattern of the general maximum price regulation in requiring continuation of customary discounts and differentials.

This is the first move taken by OPA toward controlling lamb prices. Both lamb and mutton were excluded from the March ceiling provisions of the general maximum price regulation because at that time prices of these meats did not reflect to the raiser the highest of the four alternatives necessary as a prelude to establishment of ceilings on agricultural commodities under Section 3 of the Price Control Act.

Mr. Henderson emphasized that the new regulation is purely a temporary measure to prevent a dangerous situation from developing, while plans for a permanent ceiling are being perfected. It will terminate October 8.

### Exemptions from regulation

The regulation represents a departure from OPA's previous procedure in setting price ceilings on meats in that the control is imposed at the retail, as well as the wholesale, packer and slaughterer level.

Lamb price control is centered only on the slaughtered product. It does not cover the live animals. Furthermore, farmer sales of dressed lamb also are exempt from the regulation, providing

that such sales or deliveries, together with sales or deliveries of all other commodities grown and processed, do not top \$75 in any one calendar month. Sales of lamb by hotels, restaurants, cafes, or other similar establishments for consumption on the premises also will be excepted from provisions of the lamb regulation.

Deliveries may be made to the Army and Navy and to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation after the effective date of the regulation at prices fixed in a contract made before that date.

All persons not excepted from the regulation must preserve very complete records for OPA examination.

The regulation indicates that no seller shall change his allowance, discounts, or other price differentials normally prevailing during 1941 unless such change results in a lower price.

Furthermore, no seller shall require any purchaser—nor shall a purchaser be permitted—to pay a larger proportion of transportation costs incurred in the delivery or supply of any commodity or service than was required of buyers by the seller during the July 20 to 31, 1942, base period.

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## Temporary regulations on out-of-line prices extended

The life of two temporary regulations governing the procedure for adjustment of certain abnormal maximum prices has been extended from August 1 to September 1 in order to provide adequate time for drafting and issuing permanent procedural regulations:

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## United Grocery Co. granted relief on 158 commodities

Price Administrator Henderson granted relief to the United Grocery Co. of Irvington, New Jersey, on 158 commodities varying from anchovies to White Eagle Chips.

## Dealers violating price rules may have license revoked

Compliance with all applicable price regulations is required by licenses granted by the OPA to wholesalers and retailers selling commodities or services for which OPA has established ceilings, Price Administrator Henderson emphasized August 4.

Amendment No. 2 to the general maximum price regulation, issued August 4, makes this plain by expressly incorporating in the license granted to wholesalers and retailers the provisions of all maximum price regulations to which these sellers are subject.

### Applies to scrap dealers, too

Violation by a wholesaler or retailer of any maximum price regulation is thus made a violation of the provisions of his license and subjects him to proceedings for the suspension of his license, as provided in the Emergency Price Control Act.

At the same time, Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Order No. 5 (licensing scrap dealers) was issued, likewise making clear that compliance with all maximum price regulations listed in the order is a condition of the license granted to dealers in scrap, waste and salvage materials.

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## OPA warns fish packers not to expect price increases

Packers of frozen, pickled, smoked, salt, and canned fish—buying their halibut and salmon at exorbitantly high prices in mistaken anticipation of a 15 percent increase shortly in the OPA's ceiling on the processed article—are in for a rude disappointment, Price Administrator Leon Henderson warned August 4.

### Processed fish policy

OPA's policy on all processed fish is firmly represented by Mr. Henderson to be as follows:

1. There will be no increase in the present March 1942 ceilings on processed fish.

2. The ceiling on processed fish will continue for the length of the general maximum price regulation under which it is covered. It will not terminate within 60 days, as some trade rumors have suggested—possibly the wish being father to the thought.

3. Individual applications of fish processors for relief, on grounds that they have incurred losses through sales at the March ceilings because of higher raw material costs, will be rejected by OPA.

## Temporary ceilings set on barge coal shipments to East, Government to absorb rise

In two separate actions, Price Administrator Henderson issued August 1 a temporary schedule of maximum rates for barge shipments of coal to New York and New England, and simultaneously readjusted existing machinery so as to enable the Federal Government to absorb any resulting increase in shipping charges.

Both actions were designed to keep barge transportation operating at capacity and to prevent the higher cost of moving bituminous coal into New England under wartime conditions from breaching OPA price ceilings for the important industrial products produced in that area.

Recognizing higher transportation costs caused by war and submarine activity, Mr. Henderson ordered into effect a schedule of uniform maximum charges for East Coast barge movements beginning between August 3 and October 2. This schedule was recommended by ODT Director Eastman, for tentative use, subject to revision later.

### Government to meet increased costs

The schedule is contained in Amendment 4 to Supplementary Regulation 14 and, for the movements covered, takes the place of the general maximum price regulation, which otherwise would have placed a ceiling on barge charges at the highest levels of each transportation company last March.

By Amendment 2 to Compensatory Adjustment Regulation No. 1, Mr. Henderson at the same time rearranged the machinery provided in that regulation by which the Government meets increased transportation costs resulting from wartime dislocation of waterborne shipments of coal along the East Coast, so as to take account of the new barge rates and permit the absorptions to be based on such rates.

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## Carriers may ship under-carload lots for Army on maneuvers

The ODT August 3 issued a general permit ODT No. 1-2 effective immediately, allowing rail carriers to accept less-than-carload freight shipments for the armed forces on maneuvers without regard to the provisions of General Order ODT No. 1.

## LOADING CEILINGS POSTPONED

At the request of the War and Navy Departments, the OPA, August 1, extended until September 1 the date on which OPA ceilings apply to charges for stevedoring and car loading and unloading when performed under a contract with any war procurement agency.

The postponement, contained in Amendment 4 to Supplementary Regulation No. 11, will provide additional time for working out problems having a direct bearing on transportation of war materials.

Charges for stevedoring and car loading and unloading performed other than for a war procurement agency must conform, beginning August 1, with ceilings established by OPA price regulations at levels of last March. Where such services are performed by common carrier operating in their capacity as such, the limitations of the price regulations do not apply.

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## Gasoline prices reduced along eastern seaboard area

Maximum gasoline prices along the eastern seaboard were reduced 2½ cents a gallon August 5, Price Administrator Henderson has announced.

### Other products affected

Simultaneously, reductions of nine-tenths cent per gallon for kerosene, 1.1 cents a gallon on distillates and light heating oils, and 15 cents per barrel on residual fuel oils were made.

These reductions were made possible under an arrangement recently completed between the OPA, the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, whereby beginning August 1 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through the Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, was to absorb the abnormal transportation costs involved in moving petroleum products from the Gulf Coast and inland points to the Atlantic Seaboard.

The withdrawal of part of the price increases for sales of petroleum products on the eastern seaboard at retail levels is effected by Amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 137, Petroleum Products Sold at Retail and at other stages of distribution by amendment to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

## Buyer bound by petroleum prices set by predecessor in business

Buyers of a business involving petroleum or petroleum products must conform to the maximum prices established by the former owner, the OPA announced August 6.

In some instances, Revised Price Schedule No. 88, which governs the price of petroleum and such products as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, etc., provides that the individual's ceiling price for a product is the price at which he sold "a substantial quantity" in the sixty days prior to October 15, 1941. By the new ruling, contained in Amendment No. 28 to the regulation, maximum prices established by this method are also the maximum prices for buyers or transferees of the business.

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## Ceilings on petroleum products clarified

Relationship of prices charged for petroleum products under contract deliveries last fall to the maximum prices which may be charged by sellers to purchasers of the same general class under Revised Price Schedule No. 88 (Petroleum and Petroleum Products) was defined in an interpretation released August 3 by the OPA.

The regulation provides that the maximum price for petroleum products is the lowest price quoted in certain trade publications on October 1, 1941. However, when it is not possible to determine the ceiling price by this method, the regulation provides, in effect, that the maximum is the price charged by the individual seller on the last sale of a particular product during the 60 days prior to October 15, 1941.

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## Contracts for 26 wooden barges let to 3 Pacific Coast firms

Contracts for the construction of 26 wooden barges have been awarded to 3 shipbuilding companies on the Pacific Coast, the Maritime Commission announced August 1. The barges to be constructed are to be 274 feet long, will have a draft of 20 feet six inches, and a deadweight tonnage of 3,750 tons.



## Pricing formulas set for shaped wood products

A maximum price regulation for numerous wood products which are made by turning or shaping lumber to a pattern on a cutting machine—such as tool handles, wagon spokes and tent pins—was announced August 4, by Price Administrator Henderson.

In announcing the measure, titled Maximum Price Regulation No. 196 (Turned or Shaped Wood Products), the Price Administrator stated that it is difficult to price these goods under the general maximum price regulation since most are produced to nonstandard or special specifications. In addition, some products sold in March, the base pricing period of the general regulation, were produced under long-term contracts entered into long prior to the base period at a price out of line with the general March level.

### Products affected

The schedule, effective August 9, applies not only to unfinished and semi-finished products, but also to all turned or shaped wood products which are in themselves, finished products—clothespins, darning eggs, rough-turned bowling pin blocks, etc.

In addition, shaped or turned lumber products which are used in the assembly of a finished item are covered by the regulation, although the completed article is not. In other words, a paint brush handle is subject to the pricing formula of the regulation but the complete paint brush is excepted.

All sales and deliveries of shaped or turned lumber products covered by the measure with the exception of sales at retail—which remain governed by the general maximum price regulation—are placed under the regulation.

The formula for manufacturers is based on costs as of March 31, 1942, and the price-determining method used by the individual seller at that date.

The seller is not required to report the maximum price arrived at under the formula to the OPA. However, if the manufacturer subsequently computes a higher price for the product and the increase is not definitely assignable to a change in specifications or condition of delivery, a report must be filed.

If the manufacturer cannot arrive at a maximum price either under the formula or according to his March list price, the regulation provides that the producer determine a ceiling price and submit it to the OPA for approval or disapproval.

## MORE SPECIFIC CEILINGS SET ON LUMBER ITEMS

Dollars and cents maximum prices for additional "recurring special" grades and items of Appalachian hardwood lumber for particular mills were established August 3 in Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 146.

Ceiling prices for these recurring special grades and items were computed after the mills filed with the OPA information relating to sales of stock prior to October 15, 1941 according to the provisions of the price regulation.

The maximum prices for the special lumber products are for certain designated items produced at particular mills which are specifically named in the amendment. The maximum prices apply to such stock shipped from the named mill to the purchaser regardless of whether the seller is the mill operator or a wholesaler or distributor. The ceiling prices set for the recurring special grades and items apply only to sales of such stock when shipment originates at the mill.

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## 4 California counties withdrawn from lumber order provisions

The California counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Sonoma have been eliminated from the geographical area covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 26, Douglas Fir and Other West Coast Lumber, the OPA announced August 6.

This move, contained in Amendment No. 3 to the regulation, was found desirable as the conditions of production in these counties are different than in the sections where Douglas fir is the major item of production.

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## Cents-per-yard ceilings set on Army grade cotton drill

Cents-per-yard ceilings for an Army specification of 7½-ounce fully shrunk cotton drill were issued Aug. 3 by the OPA in cooperation with the Quartermaster Corps.

These heavy cotton textiles for the Army were brought back under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) through the specific maximums provided August 3 under Amendment No. 9.

## OPA limits base period for Army textiles, apparel ceilings

Price Administrator Henderson, August 3, made clear that transactions to which Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 applies are limited to those directly and immediately related to the present war procurement program of the Nation for textiles, apparel, and similar articles.

"Although excesses in this connection have not been prevalent," Mr. Henderson said, "extreme instances have come to the Price Administrator's attention, such as one in which the seller attempted to base his maximum price upon the price which he charged for such goods sold for military purposes more than 50 years ago."

In order to place an effective and reasonable restriction on certain increases in material and labor costs allowed by the regulation on contracts or subcontracts for textiles and apparel with Government war agencies, Amendment No. 5 to Regulation 157 now limits the base period for determining maximum prices to the interval between April 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, inclusive.

Amendment No. 5 also excludes from its scope secret or confidential contracts with a war procurement agency. The amendment became effective August 6.

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## Cents-per-pound ceilings set on "free" cotton linters

Cents-per-pound price ceilings which apply to sellers of the Nation's "free" supply of domestic cotton linters, representing about 75,000 bales of the 1941 crop not allocated to the chemical industry, were authorized August 1 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Maximum price regulation No. 190 (Free Cotton Linters) applies to approximately 20 percent of the 1941 crop which may be sold primarily to the mattress industry for stuffing purposes.

Maximum prices, which became effective August 5, are based on the highest price at which each grade of linters was sold by cottonseed oil mills during March 1942.

The present regulation applies only to the remainder of the 1941 domestic crop unallocated, since WPB has determined that after August 1, all new linters from the crop of 1942 will be allocated to the chemical industry.

## Canners' ceilings reduced on standard-quality tomatoes, peas sold to the trade

Price Administrator Henderson August 3 announced a program to facilitate the normal movement of standard-quality canned tomatoes and peas through distributive channels.

### To restore normal distribution

He stressed the fact that normal distributive channels for standard-quality canned tomatoes and peas will be restored without necessitating any increase in prices which the ultimate consumer must pay.

Standard-quality tomatoes and peas will be handled through a reduction in prices at the canner level for sales to the trade. The canner's ceiling, now based on Agriculture's support price, will be changed to a maximum price determined as in other canned vegetables under the adjustment formula in Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 (Canned Vegetables). This adjustment is expected to approximate 5 to 10 cents per dozen cans for peas and 2 to 4 cents per dozen for tomatoes.

### Other provisions

However, it is emphasized that even after the official OPA amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 has been issued, certified canners of peas and tomatoes *only* still may continue to sell to the Department of Agriculture at the higher 95-cents per dozen tomato and \$1.10 per dozen pea support prices.

The canner's ceiling adjustment on standard-quality tomatoes and peas will be affected by rescinding paragraph (e) Section 1341.22 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 (Canned Vegetables).

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## GMPR to prevail if conflicting with New York liquor law

Price Administrator Henderson announced that in cases where the recently enacted New York State law setting maximum wholesale discounts for liquor came into conflict with the discount provisions of the general maximum price regulation, the requirements of the general regulation must prevail.

Mr. Henderson's ruling will not itself affect the prices at which liquors and wines are sold to the public in New York but it will prevent increases which might have resulted from the New York law.

## CEILING REPORTING CHANGED FOR NEW LINES

Retailers and wholesalers who determine maximum prices under Section 3 (a) of the general maximum price regulation were given a modified form August 3 for reporting these ceilings to the OPA.

Section 3 (a) provides a formula for retailers and wholesalers in cases where neither the seller nor his competitors dealt during March in the article being priced.

Persons using this method must report the action to the nearest district or State OPA office for review. The form for this report appeared originally as Appendix A of the general regulation. The alterations are contained in Amendment No. 19 to the general regulation, effective August 6.

### Other provisions

The amendment also adds a requirement that chain stores authorized by the Retail Trade and Services Division of OPA to determine uniform ceiling prices pursuant to Section 3 (a) must report the prices thus established at the place designated in the order authorizing uniform pricing.

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## Retail prices raised on two brands of car tires

Maximum retail prices for two premium brands of passenger car tires made by United States Rubber Company have been increased to bring them into line with those established generally for competitive tires, the OPA announced August 3.

Under Amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 63, the ceilings for the "United States Royal Master" and the Fisk "Safti-Flight" will be the consumer list prices for those tires in effect on November 25, 1941.

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## Separate fee for paper cups banned unless charged in March

Merchants and others selling beverages in paper cups or paper containers were warned August 2 by the OPA to discontinue the recent practice of charging consumers a separate price for these cups if no charge was made for them during March.

## All sales of fat-bearing animal waste put under GMPR

All sales of fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste materials, with two exceptions, now will be covered by the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson ruled August 4 in Amendment No. 19 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, effective August 8, 1942. Sales of waste materials by the Army and Navy and sales of fallen animals will continue to be free from price control.

Previously, the "universal ceiling" covered sales of fats and oils animal waste materials to industrial consumers, such as renderers, but exempted sales of the same waste materials to independent collectors.

Coincident with the amendment, the Price Administrator issued an order denying in part a protest made by Darling & Co., Chicago renderers, where relief has been granted in part. The concern had asked for removal of the price ceiling on waste animal materials at the industrial consumer level without presenting any evidence to support its objection that regulation of fat-producing waste materials would discourage conservation of such materials and reclamation of fats and oils therefor.

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## Sheep intestines for sutures priced by general regulation

Packing houses selling second cut and stump end of sheep and lamb intestines in an unclean state which did not have established prices for this product in March 1942 must determine their maximum prices by the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, OPA pointed out August 5.

Due to the demand for surgical gut sutures, second cut and stump cuts—normally used by packers for processing into sausage casings—are now being sold in an unclean state for manufacture into sutures. In the past, only first cuts of the intestines have been used for this purpose.

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AJO, ARIZ., has given its sidewalks to the scrap rubber drive. The sidewalks were made of old rubber belting, 36 to 50 inches wide. Ajo collected more than 66,000 pounds of rubber.



# RATIONING . . .

## OPA working on universal ration book but only to speed action whenever needed

Rumors that OPA is going to ration certain specific commodities have arisen from that agency's plans to meet future emergencies with adequate ration machinery, Paul M. O'Leary, deputy administrator in charge of rationing, said August 7.

### Rumors unfounded

"Rumors thus started, are not true. A competent discharge of our duties requires that we be ready to meet any emergency as it arises. We launch new rationing programs when the War Production Board finds shortages existing in the supply of the commodity or article affected, and orders us to start rationing. We are the technicians. We're trying to be ready with the right machinery the minute it is needed.

"We are planning the rationing machinery for many commodities in which there is no present need for rationing," Mr. O'Leary. "In this respect, we're like the fire department. It gets its fire-fighting equipment ahead of time so when the alarm sounds, they don't have to go shopping for a fire engine in order to go to the fire."

### Advance planning in two directions

The present advance planning goes in two principal directions, Mr. O'Leary said.

"One is the working out of a universal rationing book, which, placed in the hands of every citizen of the country, could be used for the rationing of any commodity or article in which a shortage occurred.

"Such a book is being designed experimentally for the OPA now, and proof copies are being prepared at the Government Printing Office. If it can be made workable, we would have in our hands an instrument that would enable us to start a rationing program almost overnight, instead of having to take 6 to 10 weeks as in the past when we have had to let the emergencies wait while we got scores of millions of coupon books printed.

"In our present planning, this universal rationing book would contain pages of coupons of various numbers and various colors, so that any commodity or article could be put on a direct coupon ration

basis, or so that a whole group of commodities or articles could be lumped into a point-rationing system, so that, for instance three points would buy a handkerchief, and five points, a pair of socks. I use these particular items to illustrate because there is absolutely no thought of rationing them.

"The other important direction of our ration-planning is in organization and personnel.

"We have worked out a tentative organization structure so that new rationing programs can be undertaken with comparative ease and with great speed. This involves training the greatest possible number of our present staff in the rationing programs already under way so that they will be familiar with all problems involved. Thus they may be quickly shifted to a new rationing program." \* \* \*

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## OPA licenses drug and chemical distributors

All distributors selling chemicals or drugs covered by specific price regulations were licensed August 6 by the OPA through Supplementary Order No. 11.

Retailers are excluded from the licensing order, since they are already licensed under the general maximum price regulation. Manufacturers, except those who themselves redistribute or who operate at the distribution level through subsidiaries, affiliates, or branches are excluded. Laboratories operated by non-profit educational institutions also are excluded.

The order provides that every distributor licensed shall register with the OPA "at such time and in such manner as the Administration may hereafter by regulation prescribe, on forms which will be made available" by OPA. There is no registration requirement at the present time.

Supplementary Order No. 11 supersedes the licensing provisions of the general maximum price regulation, insofar as they apply to distributors of chemicals or drugs licensed by the supplementary order. The supplementary order issued August 6 became effective August 11.

## OPA and BLS study problems of distribution as factors in pricing of 98 foods

Distribution factors involved in the wholesale and retail merchandising of the Nation's 98 most important "cost of living" food commodities will be surveyed in a sample poll of grocer operations to be taken in 56 cities throughout the country, the OPA and the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced August 6 in a joint statement. The survey will include all food products that are most important to the housewife, such as meats, bread and dairy products.

### Poll designed to amplify OPA information

BLS special representatives, including both men and women, left Washington August 5, 1942, to conduct the poll. Their studies will embrace all types of wholesale and retail grocers. Results of the poll are designed primarily to amplify OPA's existing information on the price control problems relating to the distribution of food products and is no way concerned with compliance or enforced investigations. The surveys will cover costs, selling prices, gross margins, and total store dollar sales.

Wholesalers to be polled will include a cross-section from the following types: full-line credit and delivery; full line cash and carry; retail-owned cooperative wholesalers; voluntary chain wholesalers; and specialty wholesalers such as those carrying only coffee and tea, or possibly canned goods.

Retailers to be covered by the sample survey will include supermarkets with annual gross sales of more than \$250,000; chain stores and independent stores in three classifications—those with annual gross sales below \$20,000; those with gross sales of more than \$20,000 but less than \$50,000; and those with gross volume of over \$50,000 but less than \$250,000.

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A NAVY SUBMARINE requires as much lead in its storage batteries as goes into the batteries of 4,600 autos, and uses as much lead for ballast as is used in 3,600 autos—a total of about 450,000 pounds of lead.

## Government agencies exempt from car quota restrictions

To facilitate purchases of new cars needed by State and local government agencies for replacement of equipment worn beyond the point of efficiency and for additions to their fleets to perform the many new services that have developed as a part of the war effort, the OPA, August 5, announced two changes in its automobile rationing regulations.

One of the revisions exempts from quota restrictions all Federal, State or local government agency applications for cars, so that they no longer will have to compete with applications from individuals where the quota is not large enough to supply both.

### Certificate period extended

The other change made in the regulations extends the valid life of certificates granted to State and local government agencies, to 60 days from 30, to give the agencies time to clear the necessary arrangements for a purchase.

In making the changes in its regulations, OPA took into consideration the wish of many governmental agencies to fill their increasing needs now while the selection is broad enough so that they can get the cars best suited to their purposes. Moreover, governmental applicants, like all others, face rising costs in delaying purchases, because of the provision that a dealer is permitted to increase the price of a car each month by 1 percent of the list price, or \$15, whichever is lower.

All the changes are included in Amendment No. 11 to the New Passenger Automobile Rationing Regulations. The effective date of the amendment was August 8.

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## Traveling salesmen allowed only A and B rations

Gasoline rationing regulations cannot at this time be modified to give salesmen preferred mileage classification in view of the increasingly grave petroleum transportation shortage in the East, the OPA ruled August 2.

Emphasizing that OPA officials have considered problems of traveling salesmen for several months, and will continue to do so, Joel Dean, chief of the fuel rationing division, declared that there is not enough petroleum available in the eastern rationed area to permit salesmen more than a B ration book in addition to their A book. This increase.

## NEW CARS FOR SOME RESEARCH WORKERS

Persons needing new passenger automobiles for experimental purposes related to the war effort or who plan to rebuild them for purposes approved by the OPA have been added to the list of eligibles in the rationing regulations.

### For approved uses

These additions are made to provide particularly for the requirements of experimental laboratories that need new cars for use in testing synthetic rubber tires and various automobile body rebuilders who are working on plans to rebuild new passenger cars so that they will carry ten or more passengers.

Release of the few automobiles that will be needed for purposes of this kind will be handled by OPA headquarters in Washington, where applications should be filed.

The provisions are contained in Amendment No. 10 to the New Passenger Automobile Rationing Regulations which became effective August 7.

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## Seven New York counties register for gas rations

Registration for gasoline rations in the seven western New York counties, where rationing starts on August 22, was scheduled to begin on August 10, the OPA has announced.

On and after that date applications for supplemental rations, as well as for service and fleet rations were to be received at local War Price and Rationing Boards in that area.

The New York counties where rationing will be inaugurated on August 22 are: Monroe, Livingston, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, and Niagara.

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## OPA rejects plea of pleasure boat owners for more gasoline

Appeals by pleasure boat owners in East Coast waters for increased rations of gasoline on the grounds that their present meager fuel allowances virtually deny them the use of their vessels, were rejected August 6 by the fuel rationing division of the OPA.

## Some industrial users can get sugar by simplified method

A simplified system of issuing Sugar Purchase Certificates to industrial users who make numerous deliveries to certain exempt Government agencies was announced by the OPA in Amendment No. 7 to Rationing Order No. 3.

The OPA suggested to local boards that they accept statements of Certified Public Accountants not affiliated with the applicant's company in lieu of receipts. Receipts are, of course, still acceptable as evidence of delivery, and such receipts will be required of companies which do not make numerous deliveries to exempt agencies.

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## Landlords seeking adjustments must give tenants 24-hour notice

Operators of hotels and rooming houses filing petitions for adjustments in maximum rents are required to give notice to tenants within 24 hours of filing the petitions, under an amendment to Procedural Regulation No. 3 issued August 4, by Price Administrator Henderson.

The Amendment became effective August 4.

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## Sugar increases extended for industrial users, institutions

Previously announced increases in the sugar allotments of industrial and institutional users for the months of July and August will be extended to cover the allotment period of September and October, the OPA said August 3.

Authorization for the increases in both allotment periods was contained in Amendment No. 6 to Rationing Order No. 3, issued August 3.

Industrial users will be given a ten percent increase, which will raise their allotment to 80 percent of their sugar base for these four months, while institutional users will be granted a 25 percent increase, boosting their allotment to 75 percent of their base.

Sugar Purchase Certificates for the additional allotments will be granted the institutional or industrial user when he applies for his regular allotment for the September-October period. Local Boards were authorized to accept applications for this period any time after August 7.



# LABOR . . .

## General pay rise denied 2,750 New Jersey electrical workers, wage formula applied

On the basis of its wage stabilization formula, the National War Labor Board last week denied a general wage increase to 2,750 workers in the Bayonne and Perth Amboy, N. J. plants of the General Cable Co. and the Board's opinion stated that the formula would add "well under 1½ percent to the present national wage bill." The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, which represents the employees, had asked an increase of 10 cents an hour.

The vote of the Board was 7-2. The public and employer members and the AFL member participating in this case constituted the majority. The two CIO members dissented.

Dean Morse explained that the three main points in the Board's wage stabilization formula, enunciated in the "Little Steel" case, had been applied to this case, as follows:

### 1. Cost of living yardstick:

"The President's message of April 27, 1941," Dean Morse stated, "entrusted the National War Labor Board with the obligation and responsibility of stabilizing wages. The Board sought a stabilization standard which would put an end to the inflationary cycle of wage increases. Its analysis of the reliable wage figures of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that from 1937 to January 1, 1941, the national wage and price curves remained by and large on parallel levels. However, beginning in January 1941, the price curve shot upward, with the result that by May 1942 there had developed a spread of 15 percent difference between the cost of living as of January 1, 1941, and May 1942.

"During that period of time, workers in many American industries received wage increases equal to or in excess of the change in cost of living; others received wage increases which compensated them for a part of the increase in cost of living; whereas some few American workers in May 1942 found themselves receiving the same wages as of January 1, 1941. Hence, it became clear to the War Labor Board that the beginning of the wage-increase cycle could be fixed at the date of on or about January 1, 1941, and the terminal of the cycle, for wage stabilization purposes, could be fixed as of May 1942 . . .

"Under the terms of the formula any group of workers who seek a general wage increase before the Board such as the workers in the instant case, will not receive any wage increase at all if, between January 1, 1941, and May 1942 they were the recipients of wage increase amounting to 15 percent above their January 1, 1941, wage levels. It is this feature of the Board's stabilization standard which places a terminal on the race between wages and prices, thereby checking inflation as far as the effects of excess purchasing power caused by general wage increases are concerned."

In applying the cost of living yardstick to the wages in this case the Board found that the workers had received wage increases con-

siderably more than 15 percent from January 1, 1942, to May 1942. Therefore, the Board decided, they were entitled to no further increases.

### 2. Elimination of substandards:

In accordance with the President's message of April 27, the Board is required to "give consideration to . . . the elimination of substandards of living."

"The Board has made clear," Dean Morse's opinion stated, "that by substandard wages it means wages which do not permit of the maintenance of a standard of living of health and decency. The wages paid the employees

in this case do permit of such a standard of living."

Dean Morse pointed out that the existing minimum rates for male employees at the Bayonne plant are 78 cents an hour and 60 cents an hour for women, and 72 cents an hour for men and 54 cents an hour for women at the Perth Amboy plant. "Such rates of pay," he concluded, "do not entitle the union to an increase in pay under the principle of the War Labor Board's wage stabilization program . . ."

### 3. Elimination of inequalities:

In his message to Congress the President told the Board to "continue to give due consideration to inequalities". Applying that principle to the demands of the union in this case, Dean Morse quoted the following excerpt from the panel's unanimous report to the Board:

"The panel finds that the average weekly take-home pay of \$46.25 for male and \$30.72 for female employees at Bayonne, and \$48.86 and \$30.88 for Perth Amboy, compare favorably with comparable figures for other industries in the area and for other wire and cable concerns. No inequalities can be found to exist, nor has the union raised the question of possible inequalities within the plants themselves."

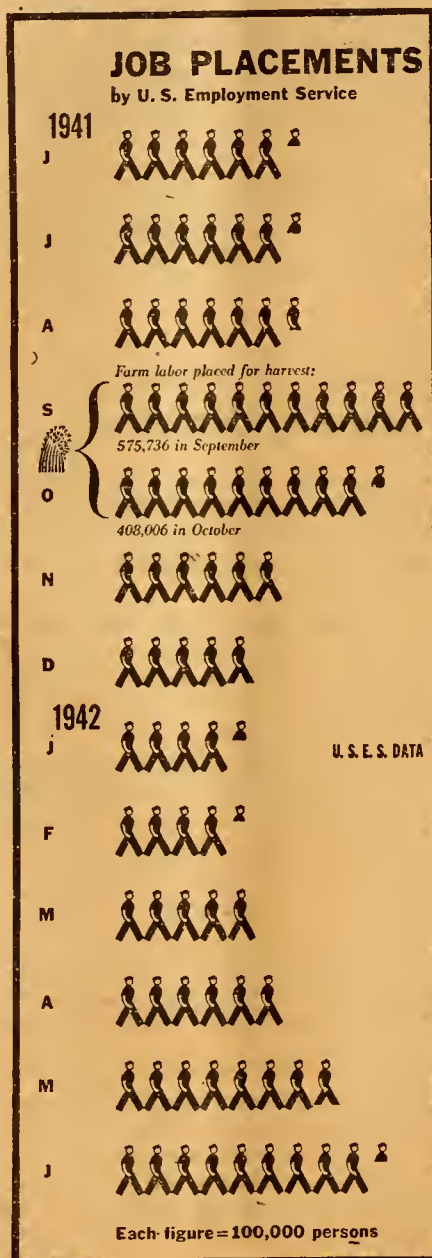
"The Board is satisfied," Dean Morse concluded, "that the panel's finding is a sound one on this point. Therefore, the Board denies a general wage increase to the employees involved in this case on each of the three major criteria of the wage stabilization formula laid down in the 'Little Steel' case . . ."

The majority of the Board voting for the decision consisted of Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman, Frank P. Graham, and Wayne L. Morse, representing the public; Roger D. Lapham, Cyrus Ching, and H. B. Horton, representing employers, and Robert J. Watt, representing labor. Those dissenting were Thomas Kennedy and Emil Rieve, representing labor.

The Board's decision accepted the unanimous recommendation of the panel in this case, which was composed of Vernon Jensen, F. A. Davis, and Fred Hewitt.

### Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.

The Board last week also ordered an increase of 2½ cents an hour in the wages of 550 employees of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., Detroit, Mich., in order to bring their wages up to the 15-percent increase in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1942. The Board also rejected the request of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, which represents the employees, for pay between June 1 and June 5 when the employees were on strike.





## Labor policy committee given broad powers in realigned Labor Production Division

A realignment of the functions and staff of WPB's Labor Production Division has been virtually completed, Division Director Wendell Lund reported August 5.

The major change since the former Labor Division was reorganized by Executive order into the Labor Production Division is the creation of a new "Labor Policy Committee," with wide authority over the Division's policy.

The Associate Directors of the Division, representing the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations respectively, sit with the Labor Policy Committee and assume responsibility for the development of programs and the direction of activities affecting the participation of their organizations in the war production effort.

### New functions and staff described

Mr. Lund made public a new description of the Division's functions, and the names of the staff, most of whom have been given new assignments.

The statement follows:

"The Labor Production Division supplanted the Labor Division April 18, 1942. The Division is responsible for those aspects of the War Production Board's program and policy which affect the interest and cooperation of labor in the war effort and its most effective participation in war production. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Division promotes improved relations between labor and management in the interests of maximum war production; helps establish and maintain relations between labor organizations and the various units of the War Production Board on all production matters affecting labor, and provides for the representation of labor in the activities of the War Production Board by securing representatives of organized labor to advise the various units of the Board on all such matters; analyzes and submits to the Chairman of the War Production Board and other authorities labor's suggestions for the conservation of industrial resources and the proposals of labor for increasing the production of war material and equipment, and in general serves as the agency through which labor is represented in the councils of the War Production Board."

In performing the above functions, the Division assists in the operations of joint labor-management committees in the War Production Drive, and promotes

through established collective bargaining processes, the stabilization of wages, hours, and working conditions in the construction and shipbuilding industries, and such other industries or areas as may be determined.

The Director of the Labor Production Division, in accordance with appointments made pursuant to Section 1 of Executive Order No. 9139, dated April 18, 1942, is a member of the War Manpower Commission.

### Reorganized staff

WENDELL LUND, DIRECTOR.

#### LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE:

American Federation of Labor—Frank Fen-ton, John P. Frey, George Masterton. Congress of Industrial Organizations—Clinton S. Golden, John Green, Walter P. Reuther.

Joseph D. Keenan, Associate Director. Philip J. Clowes, Associate Director. George W. Brooks, Executive Assistant. Louis K. Comstock, Chairman, Building Trades Stabilization Board of Review. Edward F. Prichard, Legal Adviser. Lt. Ralph Hetzel, Consultant on Manpower. Herbert Harris, Consultant on Industrial Health and Safety. W. Ellison Chalmers, Acting Chief, War Production Drive Branch. John W. Nickerson, Chief Management Consultant Service. Paul R. Porter, Chief, Stabilization Branch. Richard A. Lester, Chief, Industry Consultant Branch. J. Clayton Miller, Administrative Officer. Robert T. Amis, Coordinator of Field Operations.

## WAR EFFORT INDICES

### MANPOWER

National labor force, July.....	56,800,000
Unemployed, July.....	2,800,000
Nonagricultural workers, June....	41,415,000
Percent increase since June 1940..	**15
Farm employment, July 1, 1942....	12,009,000
Percent decrease since June 1940..	**1

### FINANCE

In millions of dollars

Authorized program June 1940-July 1942 .....	*214,542
Airplanes.....	45,500
Ordnance.....	45,053
Miscellaneous munitions.....	32,658
Naval ships.....	18,460
Industrial facilities.....	17,601
Posts, depots, etc.....	15,534
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	14,916
Merchant ships.....	8,494
Stockpile, food exports.....	4,851
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	10,063

Total expenditures, June 1940-July 1942 .....

1942 .....

June 1940-June 1942 .....

Authorized program .....

Contracts and other commitments.....

Expenditures .....

Sales of War Bonds—

Cumulative May 1941-July 1942..

July 1942 .....

PLANT EXPANSION

June 1940 to latest reporting date

Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,837 projects, June 30..

Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,686 projects, June 30..

\*Preliminary.

\*\*Adjusted for seasonal variations.

## U. S. arranges with government of Mexico to import seasonal farm workers

The Governments of the United States and Mexico have concluded an arrangement making possible temporary migration of Mexican farm workers into the United States to help meet the farm labor shortage, especially in the Southwest.

The arrangement with the Government of Mexico was made by the State Department at the request of the Department of Agriculture, the War Manpower Commission and other Interested United States Government agencies. They found that enrollment of men in the Armed Services, the movement of farm workers into industry and the Government's program to increase agricultural production to meet wartime needs, were causing a shortage of agricultural labor which could not be met by the recruiting of workers in the United States.

The arrangement provides guaranties for the Mexican workers as to wage rates, living conditions, and repatriation and guarantees for American farm workers

against reductions in prevailing rates of pay or their displacement by foreign labor.

Mexican workers will come into the United States only when domestic labor is not available to meet the demand. Each worker will enter only on written contract providing that he be paid the prevailing wage rate, with a minimum of 30 cents an hour, that he be employed at least three-quarters of the time he remains in the area, and that he will return to Mexico upon conclusion of the contract. His transportation from his home to United States employment centers and return will be paid and he will not be subject to compulsory military service in United States Armed Forces. The arrangement for temporary admission of these workers will be administered as part of a joint program of the Department of Agriculture and War Manpower Commission toward relieving the shortage of seasonal farm labor.



## President warns East Coast fuel oil users to face facts

President Roosevelt August 1 endorsed the campaign by Government and industry to acquaint East Coast householders with the seriousness of the fuel oil situation.

### Goal is conversion

The goal of the campaign is the conversion of oil burners to the use of coal or other substitute fuels wherever possible; and the institution of conservation measures in homes where conversion is impossible.

The program is being conducted by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, with the cooperation of WPB, the Solid Fuels Administration, and the oil, coal and heating industries.

The President's message was directed to Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes. It read:

I earnestly hope that every citizen will realize the serious uncertainties which cloud our prospects for petroleum supplies on the Atlantic seaboard next winter. Whatever action he may decide to take, every user of fuel and heating oil should face realistically the fact that there can be no guarantee that he will get enough oil to meet even his minimum needs.

### Ickes comments

Coordinator Ickes forwarded this message to all sellers of fuel and heating oils in the Eastern States in a letter which contained this statement:

"If, during January and February 1943, every truck, bus, taxicab, and passenger car in the Atlantic Seaboard States were taken off the highways, our pipeline, tank car, and barge facilities still could not meet your normal fuel and heating oil requirements."

## Ickes asks speed-up of oil tank car shipments to East

The following actions were taken August 3 by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes:

First. Telegrams were sent to representatives of the petroleum industry in the Middle West, South West, and Rocky Mountain States, and to the four principal tank car companies, calling upon them to make 5,000 additional tank cars available for service to the Atlantic seaboard.

Second. The eastern oil companies were notified that the Office of Petroleum Coordinator expects a substantial and immediate increase in overland shipments as the result of the agreement by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones to absorb the excess costs of these overland shipments, and also the extra cost of petroleum products purchased in the Middle West as compared with those bought on the Gulf Coast, which extra cost has not been previously absorbed through any agreement with the Government.

### Oil companies now using 62,000 tank cars

The oil companies are already using an estimated 62,000 tank cars—more than half of all the tank cars in petroleum service in the country—to bring oil from the producing areas to the East; and, only last week, achieved the record-breaking movement of 800,100 barrels daily. It has been believed until recently that this was very nearly as many cars as the railroads would be able to handle.

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## Pipe laying begun for Texas-Illinois oil line

Actual laying of pipe for the big 24-inch line from Texas to Illinois, which will help supply the East Coast's essential petroleum requirements next winter, was to get under way last week in the Southwest, it was announced August 3 by Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

Information to this effect was received in the Office of Petroleum Coordinator from B. E. Hull, vice president and general manager of War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., which is supervising the building of the emergency line for the Government. When completed in December, the line will deliver 300,000 barrels of East Texas crude oil each day in Illinois for transshipment eastward by railroad tank car, river barge, and pipe line.

## Jones announces plan to convert steel barges into river fleet of oil tankers

Secretary of Commerce Jones August 1 announced that Defense Plant Corporation, in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers, Office of Defense Transportation, Inland Waterways Corporation, and Smaller War Plants Corporation, has agreed to finance a conversion and construction program designed to provide additional barge facilities for the transportation of oil while maintaining and improving existing inland waterways transportation.

The plan calls for the conversion of existing steel dry-cargo barges into tank barges. Inland Waterways Corporation and privately owned carriers are expected to furnish the steel barges for conversion.

Inland Waterways Corporation, as agent for Defense Plant Corporation, will undertake the necessary construction work on the conversion of dry-cargo barges, the building of wooden dry-cargo barges to replace the steel barges converted, and the river towboats. The Chief of the Army Engineers, also as agent for Defense Plant Corporation, will build the tugboats and wooden tanker barges.

It is planned to utilize all available facilities, including those of the Corps of Engineers, for the conversion and construction programs. Privately owned ship and boat yards, as well as others equipped to convert steel barges to tankers, build wooden barges or towboats without delay, will be asked to submit proposals on the work contemplated.

Smaller War Plants Corporation has agreed to assist in locating and bringing into the program available shipyards and manufacturing plants in the Gulf Coast, Mississippi, and Great Lakes regions for the new construction.

### River fleet under ODT control

After the conversion is accomplished and the new construction completed, the Defense Plant Corporation will charter all such equipment to various water carriers as directed by the ODT. The rates and conditions of charter will be determined mutually between the ODT, Defense Plant Corporation, and carriers involved. The entire use of the river fleet of oil carriers covered by the program will be under the direct control of the ODT and the various units thereof will be allocated to the carriers, as determined by that agency.



## Schools must adopt new "yardstick" plan to get buses

A plan of the National Council of Chief State School Officers for conserving school buses will be the "yardstick" by which new vehicles will be allocated to school districts by the ODT.

Formally endorsed by ODT Director Eastman, the plan calls for reorganization of all school bus routes, where needed, to eliminate duplications, less-than-capacity loads, and unnecessary trips.

Applications for new equipment previously on file with the allocation section of ODT's motor transport division have been returned, and new applications must be channeled through the various state school heads, who will determine if the request is justified under the Council's program.

### 6-point "yardstick"

Specific recommendations which schools must adopt to meet the new "yardstick" requirements include:

1. Transportation should not be provided for pupils who have less than two miles to walk. Exceptions may be made for physically handicapped children, those who would be subjected to extreme danger or physical hardships because of unusual local conditions, and pupils who would be required to leave home at an unduly early hour and return after dark.

2. Transportation should not be provided for pupils who live in areas served by public carrier routes.

3. Use of school buses should be limited to carrying pupils to and from school or projects which are a necessary part of the school program. This would eliminate the use of buses for trips to such events as athletic and music contests.

4. Staggering of hours for opening and closing of schools in a given area so that buses could serve two or more schools on one trip. Thus a bus might carry pupils for an elementary school and also for a high school which would not be reached until later.

5. Permission for pupils to stand in buses where safety is not endangered.

6. Reduction of the number of stops to a minimum.

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## Midwest bus lines to coordinate services

Two special orders directing bus lines to coordinate operations as a conservation measure were issued August 5 by the ODT.

Special Order No. B-11 affects carriers operating between Chicago and Peoria, Ill., and St. Louis; Special Order No. B-12 involves carriers operating between Tulsa, Okla., and Dallas, Tex.

## APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of Guy Kelcey, of Westfield, N. J., as assistant director of the ODT local transport division, was one of the several additions to the personnel of the division announced August 3 by ODT Director Eastman.

Others whose appointments were announced are: Ernst Jacobson, of Chicago, analyst; John A. Renshaw, of Philadelphia, transportation engineer; William H. Ahearn, of New York, transportation engineer; Marc Haas, of New York, analyst; Charles W. Ricker, Jr., of Cleveland, equipment analyst.

Four additional appointments to the staff of the Office of Defense Transportation were announced August 6 by ODT Director Eastman.

James R. Sloane, of New York City, was made chief of the raw materials section in the division of storage. The new section is designed to cooperate with all Government agencies on matters concerning the storage of liquids and other raw materials.

Louis B. Beardslee, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., was named assistant chief of the real estate procurement section in the division of storage.

Charles M. Moore, of East Orange, N. J., was named deputy associate director in charge of the coordination of marine railway facilities in the division of railway transport with offices in New York City.

Ernest A. O'Donnell, of Las Vegas, Nev., was appointed supervisor of rail terminals at Los Angeles, Calif., on the field staff of the division of railway transport.

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## Smaller oil producers may be included in solid-train plan

With two-thirds of all oil products consigned to eastern destinations now moving in solid-train lots from the southwestern fields, the ODT is taking immediate steps to include shipments from smaller producers in the solid-train plan.

At a meeting scheduled to be held in Dallas, Tex., August 6, the ODT was to bring together representatives of the oil industry, the Association of American Railroads, and the interested railroads, and plans were to be worked out to enable the producers of small lots to concentrate their cars at designated terminals for inclusion in trains of 60 cars or more for a single eastern destination.

## Manpower shortages in trucking industry discussed

Ways and means of coping with growing manpower shortages in the trucking industry were discussed August 3 at a conference between representatives of the industry and Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT division of transport personnel.

Mr. Beyer recommended that labor-management committees be established throughout the industry, not merely to work out programs for preventive maintenance for trucks, as already urged by the ODT, but to discuss any problems growing out of the war where employee suggestions would be of use.

It was suggested at the conference that personnel requirements could be met to a considerable extent by training women as electrical repair workers, rate clerks, claim investigators, building clerks, accountants, stock clerks, and others.

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## Ceilings postponed on tank truck hauls

In order to help obtain additional truck facilities for transporting petroleum products, the OPA, August 1, extended from August 1 to September 1, the effective date for price ceilings on transportation by tank trucks other than common carriers.

The postponement was made at the request of ODT Director Eastman, who, to relieve pressure on railroads, has prohibited use of railroad tank cars on hauls of less than 100 miles without special permission.

The postponement is contained in Amendment 5 to Supplementary Regulation No. 11 under the general maximum price regulation.

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## Rules relaxed for trucks carrying exposed film

Trucks operated by common carriers in over-the-road transportation of exposed moving picture film were relieved August 1 from certain provisions of the ODT's General Order No. 3.

Under General Permit ODT No. 3-3, such trucks are not required to carry capacity loads, they need not register their trucks with joint information offices or check with other carriers before traveling empty or partially loaded, and they may operate over circuitous routes if necessary.



## LIGHT OF THE WORLD



V-106

Drawn for Office of War Information

Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Mats in two- and three-column size are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-106.

## Teachers needed in physics, mathematics, says McNutt

Pointing to serious shortages of physics and mathematics teachers, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chairman, August 3 urged present and prospective teachers to enroll in tuition-free, short-term teaching courses set up in 200 colleges and universities under the

war program of the U. S. Office of Education.

"Physics and mathematics are basic needs for effective use and designing of the highly technical implements of modern war," Mr. McNutt said.

Summer courses are being offered under the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education.

## Pacific Coast dimout shows how organized civilian groups can aid military—Landis

Commenting on the light control and dimout proclamation just issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt for the Pacific Coast area, OCD Director Landis August 5 issued the following statement:

"The proclamation issued today by General DeWitt extinguishing and controlling lighting in the critical areas along the Pacific Coast designates the Civilian Defense Board of the Ninth Civilian Defense Region as the primary agency to bring about the realization of this extensive plan.

"This action is illustrative of the manner in which organized civilian protection can be of service to the Army in advising and making effective measures which call for conformity of action by masses of people. Control of light in the critical areas of the Pacific Coast has been the subject of study by the Office of Civilian Defense for the Ninth Region for some months, assisted by military and naval authorities. Based upon these studies, regulations and plans for effecting the dimout for protection against enemy submarines and for restricting lighting generally in the critical interior zone to protect against any form of enemy attack were submitted to the Western Defense Command. The proclamation of the Commanding General followed today."

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## New training centers for nurses to be established in U. S.

Plans for using the current \$3,500,000 appropriation for nursing education, which is administered by the U. S. Public Health Service, were announced August 6 by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Mr. McNutt explained that, in addition to the expansion of present facilities for nursing education, new training centers will be established in strategic areas throughout the country in connection with colleges and universities, where centralized teaching programs can be developed.





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Drawn for Office of War Information



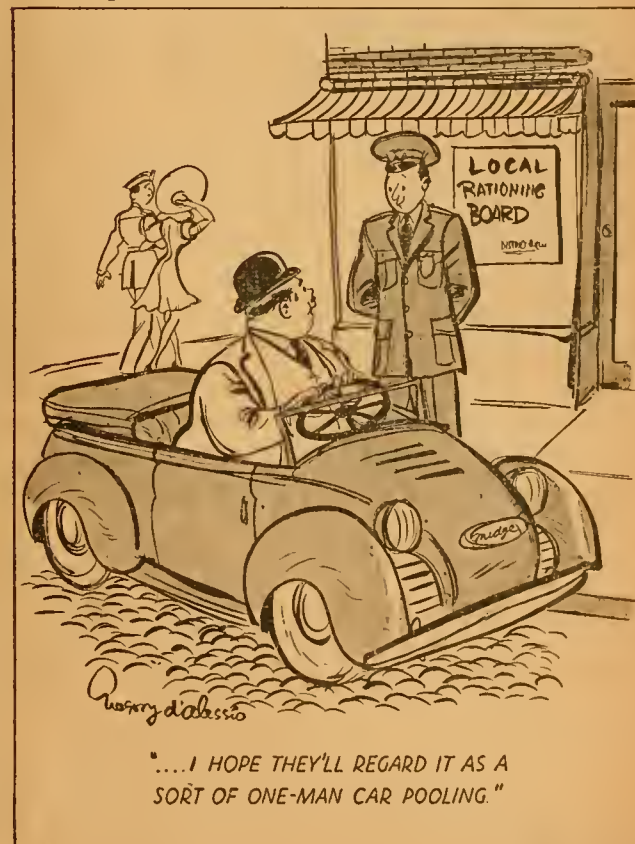
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# What we are fighting for ---- THE FOUR FREEDOMS



Freedom of Speech



Freedom of Religion



Freedom From Want



Freedom From Fear

Illustrations from the OWI pamphlet "The Four Freedoms"

## One year old:

### THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

*A year ago, August 14, 1941, President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill met aboard a battleship somewhere in the Atlantic and agreed to the charter which since has become the battle creed of the United Nations:*

**FIRST,** Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

**SECOND,** They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

**THIRD,** They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

**FOURTH,** They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

**FIFTH,** They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security;

**SIXTH,** After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

**SEVENTH,** Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

**EIGHTH,** They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

## Discussion of peace aims a powerful weapon, Davis says in releasing OWI booklet

Full discussion of United Nations' peace aims is a powerful weapon in the winning of the war, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said August 9 in releasing a pamphlet entitled "The Four Freedoms."

Issued during the anniversary week of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, the pamphlet clarifies the essential freedoms for which the United Nations fight.

(Copies of "The Four Freedoms" may be had by addressing the Office of War Information. Publishers can get mats of the illustration on this page from the Distribution Section, OWI, Washington, D. C.)

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## AND LIFE GOES ON . . .

Although metal toys may no longer be produced, the toys that are being manufactured out of wood, cardboard, and other less critical materials, will be brightly colored.

This is made possible through Amendment No. 2 to L-81, issued August 8, eliminating from the toy order the previous restrictions on the use of a large number of pigments, oils, and other materials used in paints and varnishes.

It was explained that the restrictions are no longer necessary, as sufficient supplies of pigment for the purpose are available.

• • •

IRA GOULD, 80-year-old Bone Gap (Ill.) farmer, celebrated his fifty-sixth wedding anniversary by collecting 2,380 pounds of scrap metal.

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 18, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 33

## PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION DOUBLES PRIVATE ACTIVITY

Total private and public construction activity for the first half of 1942 in the continental United States amounted to more than 6 billion dollars, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported August 10.

"Under the expanded war program public construction rose from approxi-

mately 2.4 billion dollars in the first 6 months of 1941 to 4 billion during the first half of 1942," she said.

"Military and naval construction increased 84 percent over the first half of 1941 and the construction of Federally

(Continued on page 6)

## President orders plant seized when workers defy WLB

President Roosevelt last week ordered Navy seizure of a New Jersey armament plant when the workers went on strike in defiance of the War Labor Board's wage stabilization policy. The Board also applied its policy last week to 32,000 employees of the Aluminum Co. of America, and to 61,000 textile workers, denying a wage increase to the former, and granting an increase of 7½ cents an hour to the latter.

### Reject appeals

Seizure of the Bayonne, N. J., plant of the General Cable Co. was ordered by the President 1 hour after the War Labor Board had reported to him that the 1,000 striking employees had rejected appeals from the Government and from union officials to end their 3-day wildcat strike.

The Board reported to the President that the only issue in dispute was the refusal of the workers to accept the Board's decision denying them any general wage increase on the basis of the Board's policy, since their increases had already matched the 15 percent rise in the cost of living between January 1941 and May 1942.

This marked the first wartime defiance of a Board decision by a group of workers. The only other defiance of the Board has been by an employer and was followed by Presidential seizure of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad several months ago.

The General Cable Co. employees voted

(Continued on page 6)

## CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

In continental U. S.  
expressed in dollar value

1941  
First half



PRIVATE

PUBLIC



1942  
First half



PRIVATE

PUBLIC



Each coin = \$400,000,000

DATA - U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Rabkin for OWI



## Review of the Week

Wartime life in America came into sharper focus last week during a lull in news of production. Henry J. Kaiser, ending his circuit of Government agencies, found himself holding an authorization to show on paper how he would build 500 flying boats in his shipyard if both the Navy and the War Production Board should approve; and wages, prices, and rationing replaced him on the Washington scene.

### U. S. seizes plant

The first strike against the War Labor Board's new wage standard (January, 1941, buying power) failed when Uncle Sam seized the plant of the General Cable Corporation at Bayonne, N. J. WLB had granted less than the workers demanded.

So much for the question of rising wages. The Office of Price Administration, at grips with other inflationary forces, found that the general ceiling if unadjusted might operate to keep some foods off the shelves of low-profit stores. These stores, selling old stocks in March, were caught with low prices which became low maximums when the ceiling was imposed at March level. Now OPA fears these stores will not be able to replace their stocks cheaply enough to sell under the ceiling. An "alternative" pricing method is being devised.

### Fuel ceilings adjusted

In the same week OPA gave milk dealers a chance to boost prices in four widely separated communities to assure maintenance of adequate supplies there; and adjusted ceilings to help distribution of firewood in the Northwest and coal in New England.

On the other side of the picture, OPA set maximum prices repairmen may charge for rubber heels, and filled in its green coffee regulation with dollars-and-cents ceilings on 200 or more grades.

The present sugar rationing is calculated to keep reserves in such a state that sugar can be dealt out at the same rate during the first six months of 1943, OPA revealed last week. Some sugar will keep coming. But we won't make any more bicycles, so OPA decided that nobody can have one except for an essential purpose.

Alleged wartime bootlegging of tires and steel as results of war conditions was attacked in indictments obtained by OPA.

The cost of war to the United States showed a sharp increase, with daily expenditures of \$184,400,000 in July as against \$158,600,000 in June. WPB announced that we ordered in the 2 years ended June 30, \$129,998,000,000 worth of war equipment, supplies, and services.

The launching of a Nation-wide program to convert existing oil refinery equipment from the making of peacetime products to the large scale manufacture of war products was announced August 17 by Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War Ralph K. Davies. Operating techniques have been discovered by which idle equipment could be adapted to the production of such war materials as 100-octane aviation gasoline, toluene for TNT, and raw materials for synthetic rubber.

Materials shortages, though less was said about them last week than in other recent weeks, were still reverberating. To save copper, WPB halted the last power projects still under construction which were not necessary to the war; restrictions on rubber were applied to war orders; and the Office of Civilian Defense disclosed that the plastic found as a substitute for rubber in stirrup pumps has now been taken over for military uses and production of the pumps may be delayed indefinitely.

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### FILIPINOS FIGHT JAP RULE

The Filipinos continue to resist at every step Japanese attempts to rule their islands, a study of Japanese broadcasts received by the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service shows.

On July 19 Japanese army forces made a systematic house-to-house search in northern districts of greater Manila. Firearms, printing machines and parts, special typewriters, radio transmitters, wireless communications and parts were confiscated. In announcing these raids, the Manila radio offered rewards for information leading to the seizure of such articles.

## Horton to head OPA information as deputy administrator

Price Administrator Henderson August 14 announced appointment of Robert W. Horton, chief of the Office of War Information's News Bureau, as Deputy Administrator in charge of the Office of Price Administration's information and educational programs. Mr. Horton will be on the new job by September 1 with Robert Ware Straus as his assistant.

### Smith to head News Bureau

Paul C. Smith, who joined the Office of War Information August 17 as assistant director of the Domestic Branch, will succeed Mr. Horton, as chief of the News Bureau, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Director of the Domestic Branch has announced.

Since December, Smith, a lieutenant commander, has served as press officer in the Navy Department at Washington. He was recently granted inactive status to join the Domestic Branch of OWI.

Lt. Commander Smith has been editor and general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle for the past 8 years.

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## Adult education expert named OWI adviser

Lyman Bryson, Chairman of the Adult Education Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, August 13 was appointed educational adviser in the Office of War Information, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Director Domestic Operations of OWI, has announced.

### To promote public information

Mr. Bryson will continue his work with the Columbia Broadcasting System, serving the OWI part time, without compensation. His immediate work will be to assist the domestic branch of the OWI in perfecting a better flow of war information to the public schools via radio and other channels. He will also assist in the establishment of an adult education branch of the OWI which will stimulate discussion of the war and the war aims of the United Nations among all organized groups in the country.

# VICTORY

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## On the Home Front

The pressure of war is felt increasingly on the home front. This pressure, this recoil from the shock of battle on distant fronts, takes many forms. It takes the form of growing shortages, it can be felt in curtailed transportation facilities, it touches every home—no individual, no section, escapes its force.

Because our desperate need is for materials and more materials, we must expect these pressures to grow greater in the months to come. Today, for the first time in this war, American warships and American troops and American planes are on the offensive. We have taken the offensive to knock the Japanese out of the Solomon Islands. Through the steaming jungles of this island chain, home of the head hunters, runs Japan's line of communication and in the Solomons Japan flanks Australia.

### Extremes of toil and sacrifice ahead

Offensives are costly—Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the United States fleet, said of the Solomons that “considerable losses, such as are inherent in any offensive operation, must be expected.” Offensives are costly, and yet we must go from offensive to offensive if we are to win; to win we must drive the Japs from the territory they have seized and boot the Nazis out of occupied Europe and the Near East. And so we must prepare to replace losses on a great scale.

The job of building and maintaining the military machine we must have to beat the Axis will involve such extremes of toil and sacrifice as will make today's minor deprivations seem nothing. No one of us will be let off either. For a time the Eastern seaboard seemed to stand alone in the face of a threatening fuel shortage. Now, however, a similar emergency exists on the west coast, in Washington and Oregon. The hardships of war may vary in their nature—and in extent from section to section—but hardships there will be and they must be met in a spirit of cheerful acceptance and cooperative effort.

### Every form of waste must go

In addition to increasing our output of raw materials—and unless we increase this output we shall lose the war—we must cut out every form of waste. One of our most dangerous scarcities is the scarcity of steel, a single medium tank contains about 26 tons of steel and such tanks are destroyed by hundreds in isolated actions on single sectors. Tanks

are knocked out of action by the hundreds and thousands and the metal in them does not return to the mills and furnaces in the form of scrap. That is why we are renewing our drive for metal salvage, why the War Production Board is canvassing 37,000 dairy plants throughout the country and has asked

### REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

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more than 2 million wholesale and retail merchants to search storerooms and shops for scrap metal.

No longer may we bask in the peacetime luxury of “the richest country in the world.” We have thrown everything we own into the war, and until the war is won we must live as though we were a poor people, a people with scant resources. Just now we're so short of rubber that WPB has ordered that rubber is not to be used in making cartridge clip boxes, gun grips, and a long list of other military products for our fighting men. And production soldiers of the factory front will be uniformed in work clothes of skimpier cut, work clothes with fewer pockets, buttons, and buckles.

The shortage of steel last week impelled WPB to order makers of wooden upholstered furniture to stop using iron or steel in springs and at the same time WPB asked the furniture industry to help relieve civilian shortages by making out of wood articles normally made of metal. But WPB warned that these lockers, ice boxes, wash tubs, lamps, pails, trailers, truck and bus bodies must be made of the lower grades of wood since first quality wood is reserved primarily for military purposes.

### Transportation problems acute

Our transportation problems grow, and these problems automatically shrink the civilian travel horizon, add to the difficulties which surround civilian shipping. Transportation, in a sense, is the key to victory—or rather, one of the many keys with which we must unlock many doors

before we win this war. Production, mass assembly-line production, is really a matter of distribution—a matter of getting material to processing plants, thence to fabricating factories, eventually to the point of final assembly, and ultimately to where it is needed on the fighting fronts. The only way in which we can depend on our transportation systems, local and long haul, to do their job is by cutting civilian demands on these systems to the barest possible minimum. And that is what we are doing.

### Fuel crisis threatens

The Office of Defense Transportation announced last week that by cutting out duplicate passenger train and bus schedules in the first half of 1942 the railways have gained 114 locomotives and 553 passenger cars to meet the needs of war traffic. The greatest civilian long-distance transportation problem is that which affects Eastern States facing next winter with a shortage of fuel, especially fuel oil. The railroads are moving great 60-car tank trains on limited schedules to the East but there is a point beyond which we may not count on the supplies so received. WPB has set aside 11,000 tons of scarce iron and steel for makers of grates and other equipment needed to change oil burners and furnaces so that they will burn coal. People in the East who have oil furnaces which can be changed over should do so at once—and they should buy their coal now, too, because there is a growing shortage of railway cars and it may not be possible to move the coal after cold weather sets in.

And now a similar fuel crisis threatens in the Pacific Northwest, where coal and wood grow scarce.

### OPA simplifies control of services

The Office of Price Administration last week simplified price control over 61 groups of industries and trades embracing thousands of industrial services.

OPA says that unless the shipping outlook in the Caribbean grows worse, sugar rationing will continue during the first 9 months of 1943 on a basis at least equal to the present . . . Here's another example of the way in which industries are converting to war work: New England chocolate factories are making radio detection equipment for the Army and Navy . . . The United States and Mexico have concluded an arrangement by which Mexican farm workers may enter the United States to help get in this year's bumper crops.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## Nation-wide program launched to convert oil refinery equipment to large-scale manufacture of war products

Launching of a Nation-wide program for the conversion of existing oil refinery equipment from the making of peacetime products to the large scale manufacture of war products was announced August 17 by Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War Ralph K. Davies.

### To adapt idle equipment

The program has been made possible as the result of comprehensive studies by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator and the oil industry, which resulted in the discovery of operating techniques by which idle or partially unused equipment could be adapted to the production of such war materials as 100-octane aviation gasoline, toluene for TNT, and raw materials for synthetic rubber.

In announcing the start of this undertaking, Mr. Davies stated (quoted in part):

Three highly important advantages will be gained by these conversions: First, we shall

be able to obtain—quickly—a very considerable increase in our production of materials necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. Second, we shall do it almost entirely with equipment which is already manufactured, thus reducing to a negligible degree the amount of new critical materials that will be required. Third, we shall make it possible for a considerable number of small operators to get into the war production program.

### Company must select process

In keeping with the well-established policy of this Office, we shall expect each participant in the program to make his own selection of the processes he proposes to use. We are prepared, within reasonable limits, to criticize plans which are submitted, and to offer suggestions for improvement; but the fundamental responsibility for the selection of a process must remain with the company submitting the proposal.

### Statement of procedure

In enunciating OPC policy on the program, Mr. Davies also made public the specifics of procedure, as prepared by Assistant Deputy Coordinator Bruce K. Brown under whose direction the pro-

gram is to go forward. Set up for the guidance of the industry, this statement of procedure by Mr. Brown follows:

1. For the purpose of this program, the word, "refinery" is used as applying equally well to natural gasoline plants, or to any other petroleum product manufacturing equipment which is available in the industry, and useful for the purpose intended.

2. In view of the great public interest in specific processes sponsored by various individuals and companies, we think it appropriate to state at this time, that as we envisage the program it will embody two main types of process:

(a) The revision of petroleum refinery equipment using existing cracking units as nuclei for the production of war products, and other existing refinery equipment as nuclei for the various purification steps involved, and

(b) The utilization of equipment available in the natural gas and gasoline industry for the production of war products and for the purification of such war products.

3. Catalytic processes for the production of butadiene from butane appear to us to be adaptable to the refinery conversion program and we anticipate receiving and approving proposals of this type as well as proposals involving the conversion of cracking units.

### OPC to advise

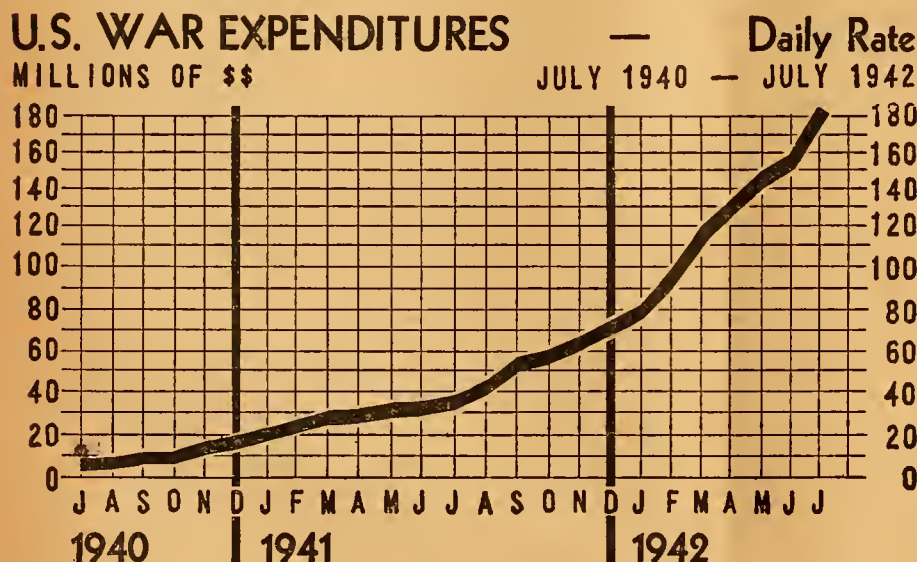
4. This Office is willing to give informal advice which may be of help in completing proposals and will be glad to receive advance information as to proposals in course of preparation. However, no decision can be reached by this Office as to any specific proposals until it is complete and no effort will be made to 'save a place' in the program for any refiner who is delayed, for any reason, in submitting a complete proposal.

5. Particular attention is called to the fact that the bottleneck in the refinery conversion program will probably be the availability of existing equipment to purify the products rather than the availability of equipment to make them. Strenuous technical effort is being expended to attempt to improve the situation with respect to purification of products including butadiene, benzene, and toluene. Proposals relative to the purification of products are just as important, perhaps more important at the present time, than are proposals to make such products, and refiners are invited particularly to look into the possibility of entering the program from the standpoint of the purification of products made by others.

6. Many of the larger refiners are already busy on plans for the production of war products. While they will be able to contribute to the present refinery conversion program and perhaps may be able to submit acceptable proposals very rapidly, OPC particularly desires to receive proposals from small refiners."

In recent weeks, a number of letters and reports have been circulated from this Office and the technical advisory committee of the Synthetic Rubber Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council relative to the production of components for the manufacture of 100-octane aviation gasoline and "quick" synthetic rubber. The urgent demand of these two final products and for toluene is such that complete coordination of the various programs could not have been

(Continued on page 5)



A SHARP INCREASE in the average daily rate of expenditures for war purposes by United States Government agencies was recorded in July. The average daily rate in July was \$184,400,000, compared with \$158,600,000 in June, a gain of 16.3 percent. Expenditures included disbursements by the Treasury and war expenditures by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

THE BULK of the increase appeared in the War Department figures, and was due partly to the necessity of waiting for fiscal 1943 appropriations to become available in July. June war expenditures showed an increase of only 6.3 percent over May.



## WAR ORDERS: 130 BILLION

War equipment, supplies, and services ordered by the Government in the first 2 years of intensive war effort cost \$129,998,000,000, WPB announced August 12.

During the first 12 months—July 1940 through June 1941—war contracts and commitments amounted to \$27,801,000,000; in the next 12 months, ended June 30, 1942, they amounted to \$102,197,000,000.

June 1942 contracts and commitments rose to \$12,098,000,000, an increase of \$2,367,000,000 over May. This was the highest monthly figure since March, when the volume of war contracting reached \$16,395,000,000. The peak month was February, this year, when \$20,932,000,000 of goods and services were reported ordered by the Government for the prosecution of the war.

### \$4,794,000,000 spent in July

Expenditures by the Treasury and Reconstruction Finance Corporation for war purposes in July amounted to \$4,794,000,000, an increase of \$671,000,000 over the previous month. In November 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor, war expenditures totaled \$1,541,000,000. Total war expenditures from June 1940 through July 1942 come to \$39,559,000,000.

Appropriations approved and pending at the end of July amounted to about \$223,000,000,000, the same figure as a month earlier. Actual appropriations, however, increased \$44,254,000,000 during last month to a total of \$214,542,000,000.

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## Bureau helps factories get \$61,263,329 loans in July

The Bureau of Finance reported August 11 that in July it assisted manufacturers engaged in war production in obtaining \$61,263,329 for working capital, additional facilities, and other purposes. In June the total was slightly more than \$62,000,000. The financing in July was among 353 companies, as compared with 397 cases in June.

### Public and private financing

Financing was secured from various public and private agencies, through the local banks, the Army, Navy, and the Maritime Commission.

## A contract if it doesn't "interfere":

## Kaiser told to prepare complete plans for making 500 flying boats in shipyard

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced August 11 that Henry J. Kaiser was given a letter authorizing him to prepare and submit engineering plans and complete data on the facilities and materials which would be used in the manufacture of 500 Martin "Mars" flying boats.

If these plans and data indicate to the satisfaction of the WPB and the Navy Department that the planes can be produced without interfering with the military program as laid down by the President, Mr. Nelson said it is expected that a contract for production of the planes will be negotiated.

Mr. Nelson also announced that he sent a second letter to Mr. Kaiser, calling on him to proceed with the design of a new-type 200-ton flying boat. To work on this problem with Mr. Kaiser, Mr. Nelson wrote, WPB is appointing a committee of experts from the aircraft industry. The letter asks Mr. Kaiser to submit a detailed proposal for the production of the 200-ton planes in a shipyard, together with estimates as to materials required, probable costs, and other production items. When submitted, this proposal will be considered by the War Production Board and the Navy Department.

## Conversion . . .

(Continued from page 4)

achieved at an earlier date without undesirable delay.

Unfortunately, it is not yet possible to establish a rigid order of precedence for butadiene and accompanying products, ethyl benzene, cumene, codimer and isobutylene (or di-isobutylene). On the other hand, there will not be conflicts in many cases. It is suggested that potential participants in the program apply the following generalizations when considering the application of the various processes to their situations.

A. Present production and presently planned increases in production of 100-octane aviation gasoline components should be maintained.

B. 100-octane aviation gasoline construction program, if any, should not be interfered with, but it is permissible and desirable to convert existing equipment to produce codimer, di-isobutylene or ethyl benzene until such time as the new aviation equipment is started.

C. Temporary operations for periods of as little as 6 months are desirable.

D. Existing catalytic polymerization plants now in operation and not at present allocated to cumene production should be converted to codimer operation as described in our letter of July 13, 1942.

E. Refiners not utilizing present production of isobutylene to make 100-octane aviation gasoline components should consider the installation of a cold acid extraction plant as described in our letter of July 9, 1942, subject to the limitations of items A to D above. Consideration should also be given in such cases to delivering the C<sub>4</sub> fraction or mixed C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>3</sub> fraction to a nearby refinery already operating a catpoly, cold acid or alkylation plant.

F. Existing shut-down thermal cracking units not presently planned for use in the butadiene program should be considered for conversion to the production of ethylbenzene

in accordance with the technical advisory committee's report dated July 27, 1942.

### Immediate action required

All of the processes in question are vital to the war effort, but *immediate action is required* if the maximum effect is to be achieved. This Office, therefore, urges all who can participate to respond promptly by sending proposals (four copies) to Director of Refining, Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War. It is our belief that satisfactory business arrangements can and will be worked out in the near future.

While all communications should be addressed to the Director of Refining, for the benefit of those individuals who are actively at work on these projects it may be stated that our Refining Division specialists are presently active in the following specific fields: Mr. D. W. Wilson, butadiene and accompanying products; Mr. R. B. Cragin, cumene; and Mr. E. B. McConnell, codimer, di-isobutylene, and ethyl benzene.

Proposals should describe the projects as completely as possible, including the completion date, daily production, effect on other refinery operations present and future, and a list of major pieces of equipment available at the point where the unit is to be located, those available second-hand from other sources, and those which must be obtained new. The latter must be minimized. At the same time the proposal is submitted, a regular priority application should be filed.



## Employment Service to check need for technical personnel by plant-to-plant canvass

Business establishments engaged in war production are going to be told within the next few weeks where and how they can obtain chemists, engineers, metallurgists and other professional and scientifically trained men, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission announced August 10. He said that representatives of the U. S. Employment Service had been instructed to find out how many employees of this type war production plants will require before the end of the year and during 1943.

### To draw upon professional roster

With this information in hand the Employment Service, Mr. McNutt explained, can draw upon the country's largest registration of technically trained persons, the National Roster of Scientific and Professional Personnel. This roster, to which are now being added the names of the scientifically and professionally trained persons who have registered for military service, has been placed under the direction of the War Manpower Commission.

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## CONSTRUCTION . . .

(Continued from page 1)

financed industrial facilities increased threefold over the same period.

"Shortages of critical materials and Conservation Order L-41, prohibiting the start of unauthorized construction after April 8, 1942, resulted in sharp curtailment of private construction. Total private construction during the first half of 1942 amounted to 2 billion dollars, a decrease of about 400 million dollars from the same period in 1941. First-quarter activity was almost as great in 1942 as in 1941, with the decrease of 400 million dollars occurring in the second quarter.

"Private nonresidential expenditures, including privately financed war plants, declined 41 percent in the first half of 1942 as compared with the same period in 1941. Nonfarm residential construction activity was 24 percent under the 1941 level. Expanding farm income during the first half of 1942 resulted in greater expenditures for farm residential and service buildings. In order to meet war and essential civilian requirements public utility construction was increased 17 percent over the level for the first half of 1941."



**LABOR DAY EMBLEM**—United labor has adopted this symbol as its theme for celebration of Labor Day, 1942. Labor has invited numerous agencies outside labor groups to take part, and all of them are being urged to use the symbol on letterheads and envelopes, circulars, booklets, pay envelopes, and advertisements.

**RELEASE DATE**—Emblem must not be used before August 30.

**PRINTING INSTRUCTIONS**—If printed in colors, emblem should be reproduced as follows: Top of shield and vertical lines on side are in blue and must match the standard blue of the field in the American flag. The bottom of the shield is in red and must match the standard red of the bars in the flag. All lettering is in blue on white background. Emblem may also be printed in black and white.

**MATS**—Emblem is reproduced in VICTORY ahead of time to give editors a chance to order 1- or 2-column mats. Address Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

## Buyers with greatest backlog of orders to get surplus tools

Preference Order E-1-b, controlling producers' monthly deliveries of each type of each size of machine tool, was amended August 13 by the WPB to provide for reallocation of tools after certain quotas have been filled.

### In proportion to quota

As originally issued the order provided that where one group of service purchasers failed to purchase its full quota, the unorderd balance should be scheduled for other service purchasers in accordance with their urgency standings. In some instances this arrangement has worked hardships on certain groups that have low percentage quotas and the amendment issued August 13 was designed to remedy this situation.

Under the amendment, where a producer has surplus tools because one class or group has failed to order its full quota, these tools should go to the group of service purchasers which has the greatest backlog of orders on the producer's books in proportion to the number of tools to which the group is entitled under its quota.

## Labor . . .

(Continued from page 1)

unanimously to return to work a few hours after Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen assumed charge of the plant for the Navy. Both international and local officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, which represents the employees, had tried in vain to get the men to call off the strike before the White House action.

### Aluminum workers denied raise

In the Aluminum case, the Aluminum Workers of America, the United Automobile Workers and the National Association of Die Casting Workers, all CIO, had asked for an increase of \$1 a day. The Board applied the wage stabilization policy which it had announced in deciding the Little Steel case and found that the workers had received average hourly rate increases sufficient to compensate for the 15 percent rise in the cost of living which had occurred between January 1, 1941, and May 1942. Therefore, the Board, by a vote of 8 to 4, the labor members dissenting, decided that the workers' peacetime standards had not been broken and that they were thus not entitled to any further general wage increase.

The Board granted the unions a maintenance of membership clause which provides that members of the union will have 15 days during which time they can resign if they do not want to be bound to remain members for the duration of the contract.

### Textile workers granted increase

In the textile case, the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, which represents the workers in 28 of the New England mills and all of the 11 Southern mills, had asked a 10 cent an hour increase in the North and a 20 cent an hour increase in the South in order to wipe out the North-South differential. The United Textile Workers of America, AFL, which represents 11 mills in the New Bedford, Mass., area and one in Waterville, Maine, asked a 10 cent increase. The Northern mills joined the unions in the request that the regional differential be eliminated. The Board voted down a proposal for its elimination.

The Board vote on the general wage increase in the textile case was unanimous. The public, employer and labor members agreed that the increase, which



was made retroactive to June 15, was needed to narrow inequalities between the wages of the workers involved in this case and the wages in other industries in the same areas. The wage rates of the companies involved in this case have lagged behind the wages of many other companies in the industry, which have recently granted voluntary wage increases, particularly in the South. One of the mills involved in this case found it necessary, while the case was pending decision, to grant an increase of 5 cents an hour in order to retain its employees, with the understanding that such increases would be credited against any increase ordered by the Board.

The average hourly earnings in the cotton textile industry in April 1942 were 51.5 cents an hour, compared with 81.9 cents for all manufacturing, a difference of 30.4 cents. The average weekly earnings in February of this year were \$24.46 in the North and \$19.82 in the South. A complete discussion of the factors involved in the decision will follow in the formal opinion of the Board to be released next week.

### General Motors Corporation

A mediation panel last week unanimously recommended to the Board that the wages of approximately 225,000 employees of the General Motors Corporation be increased 1½ cents an hour in order to bring their increases since January 1941 up to the 15 percent rise in the cost of living between then and May 1942, in accordance with the Board's stabilization policy.

The public and labor members of the panel recommended a further increase of 3½ cents an hour in order to offset in part the average differential of 6.7 cents an hour between General Motors and Ford. The employer member of the panel recommended that no increase be granted for the purpose of narrowing the differential.

The employer members of the Board last week told H. C. Dodge, president of the S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, Mass., that his refusal to obey a decision of the War Labor Board "is a refusal to obey the orders of the President of the United States, Commander in Chief in time of war."

Mr. Dodge had informed the Board that he would not comply with a Board decision of August 1 directing him to include a maintenance of membership and arbitration clause in the company's contract with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America,

## Tool and die industry in Detroit area asked to maintain wages pending review

The War Production Board, the National War Labor Board, and the War Manpower Commission in a joint statement August 12 asked all employees and all employers in the tool and die industry in the Detroit area to maintain the status quo on wages and employment, pending an early conference of labor and management representatives on methods of employment and submission to the War Labor Board of the question of wages in this area.

### Wage cases pending

The War Labor Board, following the successful conclusion of the Detroit conference, will make a final determination of the wage cases pending, which cover General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturing Association, and various locals of the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Any other tool and die employers or unions in the area desiring to present evidence on the wage issue will be allowed to do so. The WLB's wage determination was to

become effective not later than August 11, the Board said.

The WLB, in approving unanimous joint report of its panels proposing this action noted that it was acting under the provision of the Emergency Price Control Act directing Government agencies "to work towards a stabilization of . . . fair and equitable wages and cost of production."

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### Vaniman named chief, automotive branch

Appointment of R. L. Vaniman of Detroit as chief of the automotive branch, WPB, was announced August 15 by A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations.

Mr. Vaniman succeeds Ernest Kanzler, also of Detroit, who recently was appointed deputy chairman for program progress of the War Production Board.

CIO. The company employs 650 workers.

In a telegram to Mr. Dodge, the employer members of the Board said in part:

As members of this Board, representing industry, we will urge the Board and the President to take prompt and effective action to compel obedience of any order issued by this Board. We cannot believe the officers and directors of your company really intend to defy your own government and we urge and hope a prompt reconsideration of your present position.

### To open hearings on demands of nonferrous metal workers

The Board also last week announced that it would consider the wage and union shop demands of 20,000 nonferrous metal workers on an industry-wide basis.

The Board will open hearings in Washington August 19 on the demands of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, for the union shop and wage increases ranging from \$1 to \$1.55 a day for the workers it represents in 37 mines, mills, and smelters throughout the Nation.

The WLB acted in consultation with officials of the Manpower Commission, the Army Services of Supply, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Production Board, all of which have been working on the problems of increasing production of copper and other nonferrous metals.

### OPA investigates operations in steel "Black Market"

In a quick follow-up to Price Administrator Henderson's warning that dealers selling steel above ceiling prices would be swiftly prosecuted, OPA attorneys last week obtained a temporary restraining order against Willard P. Markle, steel warehouseman of Cleveland, Ohio, allegedly one of the operators from whom Higgins Industries, Inc., New Orleans shipbuilders, bought "black market" steel.

The order, granted by Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin, restrains Markle from buying and selling steel at rates higher than those established in Maximum Price Regulation 49.

According to the OPA complaint, Markle bought 80 tons of steel and sold it to Higgins Industries, Inc., at about \$20 a ton above ceiling prices, 68 percent in excess of legal prices.

The case follows close on the heels of testimony by Frank Higgins, son and associate of the shipbuilder, before a congressional committee that an abundance of steel can be obtained at premium prices on the black market.



## New procedures for applying high ratings announced, AA series changed, AA-2X added

New procedures for applying the high preference ratings assigned under the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 12 are provided by a complete revision of the regulation announced August 11 by the Director General for Operations.

### AA series adjusted

At the same time, Priorities Regulation No. 1 has been amended to change the order of ratings in the AA series. Hereafter, all AA-1 and AA-2 ratings are to be treated as the same; neither will take precedence over the other. A new rating, AA-2X, is created which will be lower than the AA-1 or AA-2 rating, higher than AA-3.

The purpose of this change is to raise all outstanding AA-2 ratings to the AA-1 level without rerating them individually, and to provide a new rating which will correspond hereafter to the AA-2 level. When provision for reratings was first made all outstanding AA ratings issued before that time were automatically changed to AA-2. The August 11 amendment has the effect of raising them to AA-1.

### Principal changes effected

The most important changes effected by Regulation No. 12 as amended are as follows:

1. Permission to extend reratings to obtain operating supplies up to 10 percent of the value of materials processed to fill a rerated order is now granted to all companies whose orders are rerated, subject to restrictions identical with those already imposed by Priorities Regulation No. 3.

2. Provisions for extending reratings to suppliers have been simplified. The new higher ratings may now be applied to outstanding purchase orders for material to fill the rerated order by telegram, letter, or by issuance of new purchase orders with the higher ratings, as well as by use of PD-4Y certificates.

3. Rerating directions in the PD-4X series may now be used by officials of the Armed Services not only to rerate orders which have been placed with prime contractors, but also on orders to subcontractors which have previously been rated by the Armed Services.

4. The provision regarding the effect of a rerating on a production schedule has been modified to eliminate the distinction between a "fixed production schedule" and a "production schedule." The regulation now provides simply that no company receiving a rerating is required to interrupt its production schedule for 40 days if such interruption would cause a substantial loss in production.

5. An entirely new procedure is provided for application of reratings by companies operating under the Production Requirements Plan. Chief feature of the new procedure is that a PRP unit (a company under PRP) may, not oftener than twice a month, revise the rating pattern of its outstanding purchase orders in accordance with reratings it has received.

This means that if a PRP unit which is filling a certain volume of A-1-a orders has 50 percent of these orders raised to AA-1, it may without further authorization raise to AA-1 the ratings on 50 percent of the purchase orders it has placed for materials to fill these rated orders.

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## WPB issues figures on Nation's road construction equipment

Figures showing the availability of mobile road construction equipment in the United States were released August 14 by the WPB Bureau of Governmental Requirements.

The figures, showing the road construction equipment owned by States, cities, counties, and towns are as follows:

Tractors, 16,693; motor graders, 16,773; pull type graders, 16,005; scrapers and carryalls, 4,958; maintainers, 3,250; angle and bulldozers, 1,382; snow plows, 25,347; and varying amounts of 27 other classes of equipment used in the construction and maintenance of roads.

State and local highway officials who desire to obtain the use of such equipment should write to the Bureau of Governmental Requirements, which seeks to put local governments in touch with other governmental units whose equipment may be lent or rented.

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## URGENCY STANDINGS EXPLAINED

The WPB August 10 advised machine tool producers that an urgency standing should not be used in connection with a Preference Rating Certificate PD-1A.

Urgency standings govern the sequence of deliveries of machine tools as between service purchasers of the same group within percentage quotas established pursuant to recommendations of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. General Preference Order E-1-b defines as service purchasers those whose preference rating certificates or whose endorsed purchase orders show that the preference rating was assigned by an original Preference Rating Certificate PD-3, PD-3A, or PD-4 or by Preference Rating Order P-19-h.

## Herington to promote labor aid in West Coast lumber drive

A program to develop further labor participation in the campaign to increase war production of logs and lumber in the Pacific Northwest was announced August 11 by Wendell Lund, Director, Labor Production Division, WPB, with the appointment of George Herington, Portland, Oreg., as his division's special representative for the Pacific Coast log and lumber industry.

Mr. Herington will work with Frederick H. Brundage, recently appointed by WPB Chairman Nelson as Pacific Coast Log and Lumber Administrator.

He will also work with the management-labor industry board for the West Coast set up by Donald Nelson, and with the AFL and CIO unions in the industry, on problems of effective utilization of labor, reduction in high labor turn-over rates, increase of efficiency and production, and the development of labor-management plant committees wherever practicable.

Special union representatives, one from the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, and the other from the Lumber and Sawmill Workers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL, will be appointed to work with Mr. Herington.

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## WPB bans critical material for condenser tubing, tube sheets

The use of less critical material in tubing and tube sheets for steam surface condensers used in land installations of power generating equipment is ordered in Schedule II to Limitation Order L-154 issued August 14.

The order prohibits the use of copper, copper base alloy, nickel, or tin in tube sheets. Hereafter tube sheets will be made of steel.

The order requires tubings for condensers to be made of Admiralty or Muntz metal, which are made from copper-zinc alloy.

It is estimated that the order will result in an annual saving of 50 tons of nickel, 164 tons of copper, and 9 tons of aluminum.

The order does not apply to condensers for use at sea.

The restrictions go into effect August 19.



## Well-spacing rules modified for Arkansas oil operators

An exception to well-spacing regulations, which will enable operators in the Smackover oil field in southern Arkansas to plug back wells to shallower producing horizons, was granted August 8 by the Director General for Operations, on recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War.

### Field-wide exception

Under the field-wide program of action now possible, the producing lives of many wells will be prolonged and the ultimate recovery of oil from the field substantially increased.

The authorization contained in Supplementary Order M-68-4, does away with the necessity for each operator applying individually for an exception to Conservation Order M-68 to permit the use of materials required for recompletion operations.

The application for a field-wide exception to M-68 was initiated by the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission. It is the first case on record in which a State agency has held a field-wide hearing, assembled evidence, and then prepared an application for exception in behalf of all the operators in a field. The Office of Petroleum Coordinator strongly favors such procedure wherever practicable.

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## Additional coverages available under open cargo policies

The War Shipping Administration August 13 announced the issuance of Supplement No. 2 of its General Order No. 6 setting forth certain additional coverages available under the open policies of cargo war risk insurance announced by the WSA effective August 1. These additional coverages include:

1. Coverage on goods exported to the territories and possessions of the United States.
2. Coverage on goods shipped between ports and places in the United States.
3. Coverage on goods sold by the assured prior to or during shipment.
4. Coverage on goods imported by an agent for account of third parties.

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## Giebel accepts new post

Henry Giebel, who has been chief of the nets and laces unit, has been promoted to chief of the equipage section of the textile, clothing and leather branch, it was announced August 12 by Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of that branch.

## CHLORINATED PARAFFIN UNDER COMPLETE ALLOCATION

Chlorinated paraffin, the entire supply of which is used by the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, August 10, was placed under complete allocation control by the Director General for Operations.

Consumers must file by the tenth of the month preceding the month in which they seek delivery requests for allocation on Form PD-619. Producers must schedule their deliveries monthly on Form PD-618, by the fifteenth of each month. Because of the time factor this month, consumers were given until August 20 to file requests for September delivery and producers until August 25 to file shipping schedules.

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## Class I research laboratories must file under PRP

Research laboratories which put into process \$5,000 worth of metals per quarter or more (class I producers) are required to file under the Production Requirements Plan, it was pointed out August 11 by Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations. The plan is voluntary for other producers.

Special instructions for the use of research, analytical, and testing laboratories in filling out Form PD-25A have been issued by the safety and technical equipment branch.

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## Curb on borax stocks lifted

Inventory restrictions on borax and boric acid were removed August 8 by the Director General for Operations to permit industrial stock piling of these materials. The action was taken by adding them to the materials list of Order M-161.

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## RAILROAD WATCHES

Under General Limitation Order L-175, issued August 7, a watch manufacturer may sell or deliver railroad standard watches only for the Army or for time service employees of railroads.

Schedule A to the order lists the makes, size, and models of watches affected by the order. However, the order is not limited to those listed in Schedule A. The makes mentioned are Waltham, Elgin, Hamilton, and Ball. The size is 16.

## Custodian tightens control over alien property

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, August 9 issued a general order designed to uncover alien interests in property held in this country under judicial supervision.

### To speed court action

At the same time, another general order was issued by the Custodian to expedite judicial and administrative proceedings involving persons resident in enemy countries or in enemy-occupied territory.

The Custodian's General Order No. 5 requires officers or persons acting under judicial supervision, such as executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, receivers, and similar officers to file with the Custodian a report of any property in which they have reasonable cause to believe that a designated enemy country or a designated national has an interest.

General Order No. 6 provides for acceptance by the Custodian of service of process or notice directed to any person within a designated enemy country or an enemy-occupied territory in connection with any court or administrative action or proceeding pending in the United States.

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## Parts materials for airline planes given higher rating

Preference rating for materials necessary for maintenance and repair of airline aircraft was raised August 12 by the WPB from A-1-j to A-1-a. Action was taken in Amendment No. 2 to Preference Rating Order P-47.

All aircraft production currently is assigned ratings of AA-1. Since airlines must necessarily acquire repair parts and maintenance material from manufacturers whose schedules are almost entirely in this category, it was necessary to raise the rating in order that reasonable deliveries be made. Without the increase, delays in deliveries might have caused aircraft to be grounded for lack of a comparatively minor amount of replacement materials.

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## Oil companies act promptly on request for tank cars

Within a week of the dispatch of telegrams to oil companies in unrationed areas, nearly 2,400 additional tank cars have moved into service in hauling oil to the East Coast, the office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes announced August 10.



## OPA begins Nation-wide inventory of second-hand machinery

An inventory of every piece of second-hand machinery in the United States held for sale has been begun by the OPA.

The primary purpose of the inventory is to provide OPA with basic information required in connection with administration of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, as amended, which establishes maximum prices for most machines and parts and machinery services, including second-hand machinery.

The inventory will assist OPA in its job of keeping machinery prices fair and reasonable.

In addition, the inventory has these purposes:

1. It will provide the OPA and WPB jointly with a complete and accurate census of idle machinery which owners and brokers desire to sell, together with the prices they ask for the machinery. As a compendium of machines awaiting sale, it will thus provide WPB with a stock list of second-hand machines available to qualified purchasers. OPA already has a list of available second-hand machine tools. The new compendium will provide a list of second-hand machines and parts other than machine tools.
2. It will locate obsolete machines containing thousands of tons of scrap iron and other waste materials which may be recovered by the salvage committee of the Conservation Division of the War Production Board, and after dismantling, added to the Nation's vital scrap metal piles.

### Estimated billion dollars' worth

OPA officials estimate there may be a billion dollars of idle second-hand machines catalogued before the inventory-taking is completed some 6 weeks or so hence.

Price Administrator Henderson revealed August 11 that there are now over 35,000 machines listed in the ever-expanding inventory classifications. The number of machines is expected to rise over 500,000.

### 96 percent saving on sewing machine

"Studies by the OPA show that a sewing machine used in making Army uniforms, for instance, can be fully reconditioned—made to operate as good as new—with the use of but 4 percent of the materials that would be required to build an identical new sewing machine. This is 96 percent saving in materials.

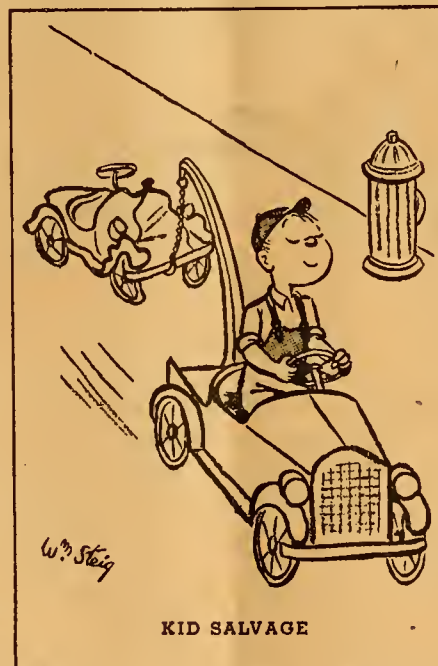
"Reconditioning varies with the machine, but for thousands of standard items, it can be accomplished with the use of only relatively negligible amounts of new materials.

"The WPB salvage committee will

have full access to OPA inventory files. Where practical, the salvage committees will arrange the purchase of scrap of obsolete units offered for sale, thus pouring new tonnages of scrap into war industry channels."

### Issues instructions to specialists

The OPA, Mr. Henderson disclosed, has sent instructions to all machinery price specialists in all its regional, State, and district offices to start distributing to all second-hand machinery dealers and industrial and business concerns copies of a new form (2:10:P1) upon which inventory reports are to be tabulated. Wages and Hours Division inspectors of the Department of Labor are to assist OPA field representatives in the circularization job.



KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI, appears in VICTORY each week. Mats, in two-column size, are available for publication. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. When requesting individual mats, please refer to V number.

## Seasonal seasoning

### Ceiling off for peppermint; not much sold in March

Sales and deliveries of volatile oils—the most important of which are peppermint and spearmint—by the growers of the plants from which these oils were distilled are exempted from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, OPA announced August 14.

Most growers did not make sales during March 1942, the base pricing period of the general regulation.

The exemption is contained in Amendment No. 21 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 and is effective as of May 11, 1942.

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## Passenger train revisions release 114 locomotives and 533 cars for war traffic

Voluntary revisions in passenger schedules, services, and equipment assignments during the first 6 months of 1942 by the principal passenger-carrying railroads, have resulted in the release of 114 locomotives and 533 passenger cars for the urgent needs of war traffic, ODT announced August 11.

The figures were contained in a report to the ODT from the Association of American Railroads which, at ODT's request, began the drive among AAR members to make all adjustments possible.

The locomotive and car savings effected by these schedule revisions are entirely apart from a further saving ODT hopes to accomplish through the survey now being conducted by the various State public service commissions. This survey was instituted with a view to eliminating duplicating service in local passenger train and bus schedules.

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## DISNEY DEER OFF TO WAR FRONT

Two iron deer owned by Walt Disney, the motion-picture producer, are on their way to the war front. Mr. Disney has agreed to make the deer available for salvage, to be turned into implements of war.

The two deer together weigh about a ton and, therefore, contain the scrap quota required to make one 75 mm. field piece or 10,000 incendiary bombs or a lot of other things needed for the war.



## WPA crews round up 100,000 tons of scrap metal

WPA employees, scouring back roads of the farm country and extracting abandoned rails from city streets, have turned up 100,000 tons of scrap metal for the production of war implements.

### Fuller utilization urged

Reporting on the collection, Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator and Acting Commissioner of Work Projects, urged greater utilization of the WPA organization by State and local salvage committees during their coming National Scrap Harvest. Only by such cooperation, he said, can the full force of WPA manpower be put to work on the gathering of salvage material in rural areas.

The report disclosed that since the drive for rural scrap began in April more than 54,000 tons of metal had been gathered through July by WPA crews cooperating with salvage officials and using WPA or local government trucks.

In addition, between last October and the end of June, 44,900 tons of steel rails were removed from city streets through WPA projects under agreement with city governments to ship the rails to points designated by the WPB.

### Specific requests necessary

The rural scrap has been collected under a Nation-wide WPA project sponsored by the Conservation Division of the War Production Board and operated in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and the State salvage offices of the WPB. The car rails have been removed in part through regular locally sponsored WPA street projects and to an increasing extent through the Nation-wide collection project.

"Each week the amount of scrap metal gathered by WPA crews has increased, even though the WPA rolls have been declining," General Fleming said. "The WPA is prepared to put more and more men to work in connection with the National Scrap Harvest, which will be conducted under the guidance of the War Production Board when the farmers have completed the agricultural harvest.

"The extent of our contribution to the country's scrap metal pile, however, depends on the willingness of States and communities to call in the WPA. Only when there are specific requests, through the State salvage offices of the WPB, can WPA send its workers and equipment into the country to ferret out scrap which otherwise is lost to war production."

# STEEL

The steel in a pair of old roller skates would make

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Army helmets



V-93

SKATING RINK to battlefield—This is one of a series of "FOTOFACTS." Two-column mats may be had for reproduction. Please address requests to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-93.

## WPB urges "clean sweep" of stored scrap

The Conservation Division August 12 published an appeal by S. J. Dunaway, chief, retail and wholesale trade section of WPB's service branch, asking wholesalers and retailers to make a clean sweep-up of critically needed scrap material accumulated in their storerooms and shops.

"There are nearly 2,000,000 retail distributors and over 100,000 wholesale distributors of all types, throughout the United States, and I am certain," said Mr. Dunaway, "that every one of them has a lot of old damaged merchandise.

Burlap bags, old rope, rags, and rubber hose, tires and other salvagable articles can be found on every distributor's premises. I am sure that if the merchant knew that the old stove lying broken up and useless on his scrap pile would make ten 4 in. shells, that the abandoned radiator will make seventeen .30 caliber rifles, and that the leaky wash pail will make three bayonets, he would collect every bit of salvagable scrap in his shop or storeroom and start it on its way to becoming valuable war material."



## Packers ordered to set aside entire output of six dried fruits for Army, Lend-Lease

The WPB August 10 froze the entire 1942 production and the carry-over from the 1941 crop in the hands of packers of dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, and grapes (raisins), to make them available for the armed forces and Lend-Lease shipment. The supply not purchased by the Government will be made available for civilians.

### Military demand heavy

With minor exceptions, the entire 1942 crop of Thompson Seedless grapes, Muscat grapes, and Sultana grapes also is ordered diverted into the production of raisins.

Estimated military and Lend-Lease requirements for some fruits equal or exceed indicated 1942 production. Requirements for other fruits are heavy. Therefore, it was felt necessary to set aside the entire production of the six dried fruits as a safeguard against any crop failures or increases in military or Lend-Lease requirements.

### To be held for 60 days

Under Order M-205, issued August 10, packers are required to set aside for Government purchase, and report to WPB their entire existing inventory of the six dried fruits. In addition, they must set aside and report any fresh fruits acquired for drying, and any new inventory acquired within one year.

If the fruit has not been purchased or allocated by WPB within 60 days, packers may sell it for civilian use, unless they are notified to continue to hold it. The 60-day period is computed from the time when the packer has reported to the WPB on Form PD-625 that the fruit is in his possession. Packers must submit a detailed report on production and stocks on Form PD-624 by September 1 and thereafter file semimonthly reports on Form PD-625.

Packers west of Mississippi River are requested to file their reports at the WPB Regional Office, 1355 Market Street, San Francisco, and those east of the Mississippi with the Administrator of Order M-205, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

### Must meet Government specifications

Insofar as feasible, releases for civilian sales will be adjusted to allow sales by all packers at substantially the same proportion of their output to total production.

Any dried fruit to be purchased by the Government must be processed, packed, and labeled according to Government specifications.

To obtain such authorization, a grower or a receiver must file an application on Form PD-626, and obtain certification from local representative of the Department of Agriculture on Form PD-627 that the grapes:

1. Cannot, because of quality or condition, be converted into raisins.
2. Are produced in areas where drying facilities are not available.
3. Are produced on vines which have been girdled. Girdling is removal of a narrow strip of bark around the bearing branch of the vine to assure sap movement to the fruit so that production is increased. This produces a high-quality grape for table use.
4. Are to be used for canning or preserving.

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## High ratings insure large installation of hydro power

More than a million kilowatts of hydro power will be added to the Nation's war supply by July 1944 at five Bureau of Reclamation multipurpose irrigation projects in the West, Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced August 11.

Higher priorities just granted by the War Production Board for Reclamation dams, powerhouses and generating equipment insure this large installation of war power, Secretary Ickes was advised by H. W. Bashore, Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The huge additions will bring the total operating capacity of Reclamation power plants in 12 States to 2½ million kilowatts. The potential annual output will be more than 20 billion kilowatt-hours.

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## Longer life for auto batteries

Longer-lasting automotive batteries were made possible August 8 by an amendment to Order M-112 permitting use of a higher content of antimony in the manufacture of grids.

This action increases the permitted antimony content of alloys for grids from 7½ percent by weight to 12 percent, provided only secondary antimonial lead is used. Limitation on the manufacture of automotive batteries has resulted in an increasing supply of secondary antimonial lead.

## Candy plants provide space and workers for war conversion

Chocolate factories will soon be making radio detection equipment for the Army and Navy.

The reduced cocoa supply is making available for war work plant space and workers formerly devoted to the manufacture of chocolate candy.

The conversion section of the WPB food branch is working with the Tobe Deutschmann Corporation of Canton, Mass., to convert part of the candy industry to war work.

### Girls skilled in use of hands

The Tobe Deutschmann Corporation has large contracts for capacitors or condensers used in radar equipment for the Army and Navy. The company needs additional capacity and has turned to chocolate plants to provide it. These plants are said to be ideal for the purpose because (a) the girls who make chocolates are skilled in the use of their hands, which is necessary in capacitor manufacture; (b) the plants are clean and air-conditioned, important in the manufacture of precision equipment.

While the machinery in a chocolate factory is not suited for war work, the necessary machinery has been obtained by WPB and Tobe Deutschmann for the manufacture of radar equipment.

One unit for the manufacture of radar equipment has been set up in the plant of the New England Confectionery Co. at Cambridge, Mass., and is expected to begin operations about August 23. Other units may be added, and the same program will then be extended to half a dozen or more major chocolate candy companies.

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## PENNIES DON'T COUNT IN ALASKA

Because pennies are not used as a medium of exchange in many Alaskan communities Price Administrator Henderson August 10 redefined "maximum price" as it applies to Alaska to mean the maximum price "adjusted to the nearest nickel."

He also added a "purchaser-of-the-same-class" provision to the formula for calculating Alaskan price ceilings.

Both changes are accomplished through Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 194. This regulation on July 30 established a cost-plus method of determining prices for Alaska. Amendment No. 1 was issued August 10, effective the same day.



## WPB allocates iron and steel to make grates, equipment for conversion of oil burners

Iron and steel necessary to facilitate the conversion of oil-burning furnaces to coal was allocated August 10 by the WPB to assure manufacture of grates and equipment for installation before winter.

This action helps clear the way for conversion. All a home owner or plant operator need do is to place his order for the necessary equipment with his local plumbing and heating contractor or dealer. No papers are required.

The requirements committee of WPB has set aside 11,009 tons of iron and steel for grate manufacturers during the third and fourth quarters of 1942. This includes 7,546 tons of grey iron, 2,978 tons of steel, and 485 tons of other material. Manufacture of grates and other equipment can begin immediately upon delivery of the raw materials to the foundries. Preference rating of AA-3, top civilian goods rating, has been assigned to the delivery of such materials.

In order to get iron and steel for grates a manufacturer should file form PD-25F, if he is operating under PRP, or form PD-1A if he is not. Ratings authorized by the requirements committee will be assigned to these application forms by the plumbing and heating branch.

Home owners and plant operators in 19 seaboard States and the District of Columbia were advised that Conservation Order L-41 is not a barrier to construction necessary to convert from oil burners. Order L-41 put rigid restriction on all nonessential construction. In a supplementary order—L-41-b—the WPB expressly ruled that such restriction does not apply to conversion installations begun before January 1, 1943, in the following States:

Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

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## Grimm heads industrial alcohols unit

Appointment of Richard H. Grimm, New York City, as chief of the industrial alcohols unit was announced August 10 by the chemicals branch, WPB.

## L-63 REISSUED AS ONE DOCUMENT

To make it simpler for distributors to operate under Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63, that order was reissued August 13 in a form which brings together in one document the various amendments and exemptions which have modified its terms since it first went into effect last April. No further changes were made.

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## Ratings for Houston water project suspended pending study

The WPB August 8 suspended priority ratings granted July 6 for the construction of a water supply project at Houston, Tex., pending investigation by WPB of the relative merits of the competing claims of two agencies seeking to build the same project.

The action was taken in a telegram from WPB to the San Jacinto River Conservation and reclamation District, a private group chartered by the State to construct the project, suspending the previously granted priority ratings and forbidding the use of critical materials pending final decision in the matter.

Last fall the city of Houston filed an application with the Federal Works Agency for a grant to build a water supply project to serve the Houston industrial section. On August 6 the mayor of Houston called on WPB at Washington and asked that construction of the project be held up until WPB had looked into the matter.

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## WPB checks for violations of iron and steel restrictions

A check into the operations of manufacturing users of iron and steel who are subject to General Conservation Order M-126 is being carried out by the WPB Compliance Branch, it was announced August 12. The conservation order prohibits the use of iron and steel in the production of more than 300 articles of common civilian use.

Using its own investigators, WPB is surveying several hundred firms in a program to determine the extent of compliance with the restrictions placed around these "back-bone" materials of the war effort.

## Tires can't be regrooved without prior written approval from WPB

Regrooving of tires without the prior written approval of the Director General for Operations has been prohibited by the WPB by Amendment No. 12 to Rubber Order M-15-b.

This action was recommended by the OPA in order to prevent the regrooving of tires on which the treads are worn smooth.

At the same time, the amendment prohibits the sale or purchase of scrap and reclaimed rubber except to or from the Rubber Reserve Company in order to tighten Government control on transactions on all types of rubber.

## Other changes

Other changes made by Amendment No. 12 are:

1. Prohibition on the destruction of certain rubber articles is changed to a complete ban on destruction of all rubber articles with certain specific exceptions.
2. Definitions covering scrap rubber are made more detailed to clarify the types which are covered by the order, and to emphasize that repairable tires and other products still usable for their original purposes are not considered scrap rubber.
3. The definition of "war order" is changed to make it clear that purchase orders by Post Exchanges, Ship's Stores, and similar organizations are not classified as "war orders."

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## WPB commercial car inventory progressing "satisfactorily"

Reports reaching WPB's automotive branch show that the countrywide inventory of new commercial motor vehicles is progressing satisfactorily, R. L. Vanlman, acting chief of the automotive branch, said August 12.

WPB expects, as a result of this inventory, to be able to regulate the flow of new commercial motor vehicles more strictly in accordance with wartime demands. A preliminary Form PD-570, must be filled in by all persons affected by the inventory. This form is available at all WPB regional offices and at the offices of the New Commercial Motor Vehicle Inventory Unit, 200 Varick Street, New York City.

After receiving the preliminary form, the inventory unit will mail the Inventory Detail Card, PD-571, to all persons reporting. It is estimated that more than 30,000 dealers and other persons are affected by the inventory order.



## Rubber curtailed in two lists of products to fill war orders

Use of various types of rubber in the manufacture of products being delivered on war orders was curtailed August 10 by the WPB.

### Supersedes previous listing

An amendment (No. 13) to Order M-15-b-1 sets up two lists of products being made for war orders. Products on the first list may not be made with any crude rubber or latex. The other list bars the use of crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, or scrap rubber.

The two lists replace a previous listing of products which applied to Army orders only, and which barred the use of crude rubber and latex only. The new regulations became effective August 17.

Included on the first list (products for which crude rubber and latex are not to be used, but for which scrap and reclaimed are permitted) are the following:

Plicfilm, sponge cushioning, weatherstripping (except airplane), gym and basketball shoes, labels, friction tape, erasers, and water hose.

Included on the second list (products for which all types of rubber are prohibited) are the following:

Ash trays, athletic equipment, chevrons, desk sets, footbath trays, gear shift knobs, gun grips, hospital sheeting, carlidge clip boxes, mats and matting (except listed types), pedal rubbers, picture screens, canvas water bags, serving trays, steering wheels, telephone bases, tractor and implement tires, type-writer keys, wainscoting, zipper tape, and wrestling mat covers.

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## Paper mill wire weavers told how to file PD-25A

Pulp and paper mill wire weavers were given additional instructions August 8 on how to file PD-25A applications for materials for paper machine wires under the production requirements plan.

The instructions, issued by the pulp and paper machinery section, are based on the wire cloth plan developed by the section over a period of several months.

It was pointed out that applicants in the United States and Canada are not required to break down wire containing copper into different sizes. All the wire can be grouped into one figure. However, in addition to total quantity of wire, the amount of copper contained in the wire must be shown with maximum approximations of tin and zinc.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From August 6  
\*Through August 12

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agave fiber: a. Uses for which agave fiber may be processed have been narrowed.	M-84 (as amend. 8-5-42).		8-5-42		
Air transportation facilities: a. Material entering into maintenance and repair of: 1. Preference ratings for materials necessary for maintenance and repair of airline aircraft raised from A-1-j to A-1-a.	P-47 (amend. 2)		8-12-42		A-1-a.
Alcohol: a. Ethyl alcohol and related compounds: 1. Decreases amount of ethyl alcohol that may be used in manufacture of shoe polish and increases the amount to be used for vinegar.	M-30 (as amend. 8-8-42).		8-8-42		
Antimony: a. Permits use of a higher content of antimony in the manufacture of grids for automotive batteries.	M-112 (as amend. 7-11-42—amend. 1).		8-8-42		
Cans made of tinplate or terneplate: a. Permits unlimited packing of tomato pulp or puree in small as well as large cans for remainder of the season.	M-81 (as amend. 6-27-42—amend. 2).		8-6-42		
Chemicals: a. Soluble nitrocellulose—to conserve supply and direct distribution: 1. Placed under complete allocation control—deliveries under 232 pounds to one person per month not restricted.	M-196	PD-609; 610	8-6-42		
Chlorinated paraffin: a. The entire supply of which is used by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, placed under complete allocation control.	M-189	PD-618; 610	8-10-42		
Construction lumber: a. Extended additional 15 days to Aug. 27.	L-121 (as amend. 7-10-42—amend. 2).		8-8-42		
Copper: a. Clothing manufacturing industry permitted to affix to clothing copper and copper-plated insignia and costume jewelry already fabricated. b. Amended to require proof from foundries and ingot makers that they are entitled to receive delivery of copper, alloy ingots, or copper scrap.	M-9-c (as amend. 5-7-42—amend. 5). M-9-b (as amend. 8-3-42—amend. 1).		8-7-42 8-7-42		
Dried fruit: a. Freezes entire 1942 production and carry-over from the 1941 crop in the hands of packers of dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, and grapes (raisins), to make them available for the armed forces and Lend-Lease. Supply not purchased by the Government will be made available for civilians. b. Raisin variety grapes: 1. Any person who purchases or accepts delivery of more than 100 pounds of raisin-variety grapes must use such grapes only in production of raisins.	M-205 M-205-a	PD-624; 625 PD-626; 627	8-10-42 8-10-42		
Farm machinery: a. Producers authorized to distribute material between groups established under L-26 as amended, provided they do not exceed their over-all production quotas.	L-26 (as amend. 7-14-42—amend. 1).		8-6-42		
Furniture—Wood upholstered: a. Production of wood upholstered furniture containing any iron or steel other than joining hardware prohibited, effective Nov. 1.	L-135		8-8-42		
General inventory order: a. Inventory restrictions on borax and boric acid removed to permit industrial stockpiling of these materials.	M-161 (amend. 5).		8-8-42		
Goatskins, kidskins, and cabrettas: a. To relieve tanners of excess inventory of 6-foot skins more leather is made available for civilian shoes.	M-114 (as amend. 8-7-42).		8-7-42		
Industrial and commercial refrigeration—air conditioning machinery and equipment: a. Corrects two errors in schedule of specifications for self-contained drinking water coolers.	L-126 (amend. 1 to schedule 1).		8-7-42		
Leather—sole: a. More sole leather made available for civilian use. b. Fixes August quota of manufacturers' mends to be set aside by tanners at 15 percent.	M-80 (as amend. 8-5-42). M-80-a		8-5-42 8-5-42		
Machine tools—production and delivery: a. Machine tool producers advised that an urgency standing should not be used in connection with a Preference Rating Certificate PD-1A, because the holder of such a certificate cannot, by the definition, be a service purchaser.	E-1-b (Int. 4)		8-10-42		

## Wood substitutes urged for many metal products

The wood furniture industry can help in alleviating shortages of many civilian products normally made of metal by using its facilities to make such articles out of wood, W. A. Adams, Chief of the WPB furniture branch said August 13.

### Save best woods for war

At the same time, Mr. Adams cautioned that high quality lumbers must be used primarily for military purposes, and that the wood furniture industry, therefore, should use the lowest grades that will yield cuttings of suitable quality and sizes.

Mr. Adams listed the following as examples of products that must be made of materials other than metal if adequate quantities are to be available for essential civilian and industrial purposes:

Lockers, shelving, ice boxes, wash tubs, shipping containers, pails for home and civilian defense use, stirrup pumps for incendiary bomb protection, factory conveyors and track, lamps, trailers, and truck and bus bodies.

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## Steel mills can use AA-3 for repair, operating supplies

Ratings of AA-3 may be applied for maintenance, operating or repair supplies for iron and steel mills, the Director General for Operations announced August 10, in an amendment to Order P-68.

This rating applies to operating supplies consisting of iron or steel in any form appearing on Materials List No. 1, revised, of Form PD-25A. A-1-a ratings may be applied to nonferrous metals appearing on the list, or to fabricated metal parts. A-1-c ratings are granted for all other operating material.

In case of actual breakdown of a steel mill, whatever rating is necessary to obtain the needed parts may be assigned by the Director General.

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## Construction lumber freeze order extended to August 27

The construction lumber freeze order (L-121) has been extended an additional 15 days to August 27, it was announced August 8 by the Director General for Operations. The order previously had been extended to August 12.

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Men's work clothing: a. Men's work clothing will have fewer pockets, fewer buttons and buckles, and no unnecessary yardage.	L-181		8-8-42		
Metal hairpins and metal bobbins: a. The manufacture of hairpins and bobbins may be continued to Sept. 15 at the same rate as has been in effect since Apr. 25.	L-104 (amend. 1).		8-8-42		
Mines: a. Ratings as high as are necessary to get parts or materials for certain types of mines in case of breakdowns will be granted in emergencies.	P-56 (as amend. 3-2-42-amend. 3).		8-8-42		As assigned.
Molybdenum: a. Molybdenum may be melted only after approval of melting schedules as provided in M-21-a or by specific authorization.	M-110 (amend. 1).		8-8-42	Unrevised.	
Paper—standardization and simplification of: a. Additional technical limitation added to chemical wood pulp tablet paper order.	L-120 (amend. 1 to Sch. IV).		8-7-42		
b. Additional technical limitation added to white wove envelope paper order.	L-120 (amend. 1 to Sch. V).		8-7-42		
Petroleum material conservation: a. An exception to well-spacing regulations, which will enable operators in the Smackover oil field in southern Arkansas to plug back wells to shallower producing horizons.	M-68-4.		8-8-42		
Printing and publishing: a. Critical metals now lying idle in obsolete printing plates will be channeled into war use; owners of obsolete plates may not acquire any new metal. Printers and publishers who obtain new metal must certify on their purchase orders that they do not have in their possession any obsolete plates.	M-99.		8-5-42		
Railroad equipment: a. Production and delivery of railroad-type industrial cars, which are required for intraplant transportation in war industries, placed under strict control.	L-97-b.		8-8-42		
Railroad standard watches: a. Allocation control established by WPB for railroad standard watches. Hereafter railroad watches may be sold by manufacturers only to fill orders for Army or for time service employees of railroads.	L-175.		8-7-42		
Rubber: a. regrooving of tires without the prior written approval of the Director General for Operations has been prohibited.	M-15-b (amend. 12).		8-5-42		
b. Use of various types of rubber in the manufacture of products being delivered on war orders curtailed.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 13).		8-10-42		
Soluble dried blood and blood-adhesives: a. Soluble dried blood and blood-adhesives placed under complete allocation control.	M-192.	PD-600; 601.	8-7-42		
Steel and iron—production, maintenance, repair, and supplies: a. Ratings of AA-3 may be applied for maintenance, operating, or repair supplies for iron and steel mills.	P-68 (amend. 4).		8-10-42		AA-3.
Tannic acid: a. Nutgalls and tannic acid U. S. P.: 1. Placed under complete control in order to limit its use to essential purposes.	M-204.	PD-623.	8-8-42		
Toys and games: a. Eliminates from the toy order the previous restrictions on the use of a large number of pigments, oils, and other materials used in paints and varnishes.	L-81 (amend. 2).		8-8-42		
Turbo-blowers: a. Strict WPB control over distribution of turbo-blowers placed to conserve supply and direct distribution.	L-163.	PD-616; 616A; 616B	8-7-42		

### PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. 11 (amend. 3).....	Provides for an extended interim procedure for applicants under the Production Requirements Plan who have not received their PRP certificates.	8-5-42
Prior. Reg. 11 (amend. 1 to exemption 1).	Mandatory use of PRP by companies located outside continental United States which would otherwise be required to apply under PRP for fourth quarter of 1942 has been rescinded.	8-5-42
Prior. Reg. 12 (as amended 8-10-42).....	New procedures for applying the high preference ratings assigned under the terms of Pr. Reg. 12 are provided by a complete revision of the regulation.	8-10-42

(Continued on page 16)



## WPB halts power construction on all projects except those approved for war

Because of the increasing need for conservation of critical materials, the WPB has halted further construction of electric power and light projects which had been permitted under prior authorization with respect to projects 40 percent complete on December 5, 1941.

The WPB action, taken through issuance of Amendment No. 3 to Preference Rating Order P-46, does not affect the construction of important war projects which have been or may be specifically authorized by WPB.

The new amendment removes from P-46 the authority to all utilities to complete construction projects 40 percent complete on December 5, and provides that there may be no additions or expansions to electric systems except as specifically authorized by the Director General for Operations of the WPB.

The immediate effect of Amendment No. 3 is to stop all construction in the electric light and power field based upon

the status of completion as of December 5. Existing priority regulations of WPB already prevent construction on other projects, except those necessary for the war program or for essential civilian requirements, and the present action eliminates the remaining groups on which construction was still possible.

The new amendment applies alike to both public and private utilities.

With respect to electric cooperatives financed by the Rural Electrification Administration, Administrator Harry Slattery issued instructions to REA borrowers on July 20, 1942, to stop construction on the few remaining projects that were 40 percent complete on December 5 and had not yet been completed.

The WPB action was taken at the request of the Secretary of War and in the light of critical material shortages, especially of copper and steel, which are affecting important parts of the war production program.

## Could mine more copper but for labor shortage, producers tell WPB

Domestic copper production could have been some 5,000 tons higher in July if sufficient labor had been available at the mines, representatives of primary copper producers reported to the WPB August 13.

Members of the copper industry advisory committee told Harry O. King, chief, copper branch, that Selective Service had taken as high as 20 percent of the labor force in some mines; that shipyards, aircraft plants, and military construction projects were offering wages with which copper mines could not compete, and that until recently productive efforts per miner had lagged. The latter situation, they said, had improved sharply with the realization by the miners of the importance of their work in the war effort.

### Essential miners to be deferred

Maj. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, who participated in the meeting, told the members of the committee it was the intention of Selective Service to defer all individuals engaged in copper mining, who are found by local boards to be essential to copper production.

Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations, War Manpower Commission, urged mine operators to take greater advantage of the facilities of the United States Employment Service and offered hope that copper miners could be recruited from parts of the country where there are idle miners or men with mining experience.

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## Alexander to work on critical lumber shortage

Recognizing the existence of a critical shortage of lumber supplies, A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations, August 13 appointed a Special Assistant for Lumber.

Ben Alexander, the appointee, will coordinate the activities of the WPB lumber and lumber products branch, the Labor Production Division, the Office of Civilian Supply, and the Conservation Division insofar as they relate to lumber.

He will also work closely with the Armed Services, the Maritime Commission, the War Manpower Commission, the OPA, and other Government agencies to assure that the essential requirements for lumber are fulfilled.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From August 6  
\*Through August 12

(Continued from page 15)

### SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
International Appliance Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.	S-71...	Illegal use of nickel in plating electric broilers for non-essential purposes, after having been specifically advised by WPB that such use was prohibited by L-65.	Denied all priority assistance for 2 months, and no allocation of material shall be made to it during that time.	8-4-42	10-6-42
Pan-American Engineering Co., Berkeley, Calif.	S-72...	Production during April and May of class B burners, as defined by L-74, in excess of its permitted quota and the manufacture of an additional number of such units after June 1.	Prohibited from the manufacture of any residential or commercial oil burners during the coming 3 months.	8-3-42	11-9-42
Rubin Pizer, doing business as Middlesex Uniform Co., Malden, Mass.	S-73...	Charged with misuse of preference rating assigned by M-73 to deliveries of cloth for manufacture of officers' uniforms.	Denied all priority assistance in acquisition of scarce material for 6 months.	8-5-42	2-7-42
The Alabama Flour Mills, Decatur, Ala., branch of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Nebr.	S-75...	Violated M-54 by using more than 100,000 pounds of molasses in excess of its established quota during the second quarter of this year.	Denied the right to receive or consume any molasses during the remainder of 1942.	8-11-42	12-31-42

## PUBLISHERS PLAN TO USE OWN ZINC SCRAP

A procedure by which the publishing industry can live off its own scrap in the use of zinc has been agreed upon between the WPB and representatives of the publishing industry, A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations, announced August 14.

A recent WPB order limited the indus-

try to the use of 50 percent of the amount of zinc they used in the corresponding quarters of 1941.

The new procedure involves segregation of zinc plates after publication and remelting them for reuse by the industry. Details will be announced as soon as they are completed.

## Iron and steel scrap prices aligned with WPB allocation

A number of changes in the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 4 on iron and steel scrap—designed to coordinate the operation of the schedule with the allocation of scrap by the WPB—were announced August 8 by OPA.

The changes are incorporated in Amendment No. 7 to Revised Price Schedule No. 4, and became effective August 14.

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## Lead oxide, varnishes freed for making printing ink

Orange mineral (lead oxide) may be used as a pigment in printing ink without restriction, the Director General for Operations announced August 13.

Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-53 also permits the unrestricted use of varnishes containing glycerol phthalate resins and phenolic resins in making gloss ink, nonscratch ink, or gloss overprint varnish if such varnishes were manufactured prior to March 30, 1942, for use in printing ink.

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## Oil companies authorized to act jointly to speed war production

The office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes August 14 authorized seven companies, in or affiliated with the petroleum industry, to negotiate cross-license and licensing agreements so that the entire oil industry may have available certain efficient methods for producing aviation gasoline, toluene, and other war products with a minimum use of critical materials.

Oil refinery operators were authorized also to exchange technical information upon the specific recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, in order to speed production of important war products.

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## APPOINTMENTS

Two appointments in the ODT Division of Rates were announced August 11 by ODT Director Eastman.

John C. Howard, of New York, has been made assistant director of the division. Harry Wilson, of Hackensack, N. J., has been appointed assistant to the director.

## New industry advisory committees

The WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### COLLAPSIBLE TUBE MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Curtis W. Barnes, containers branch.

#### Members:

A. W. Pauli, Jr., Wheeling Stamping Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; H. A. Larson, New England Collapsible Tube Co., New London, Conn.; H. S. Darlington, A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa.; R. S. Westgate, Globe Collapsible Tube Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Werner R. Rentschler, Jr., Art Tube Co., Inc., Irvington, N. J.; Frederic Remington, Peerless Tube Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Charles R. Kleinbeck, Atlantic Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.

### HAULING SCRAPER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—M. B. Garber, acting chief of the excavating and grading section, of the construction machinery branch.

#### Members:

W. M. Bager, vice president, Bucyrus Erie Co., So. Milwaukee, Wis.; D. M. Burgess, general manager, R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., Peoria, Ill.; R. S. Bertsch, secretary, Slusser McLean, Sidney, Ohio; H. N. Graves, vice president, La Plante Choate, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. B. Haile, vice president, Gar Wood, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; Jos. Heil, vice president, The Heil Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Gusman, president, Woolridge Co., Sunnyvale, Calif.

### LUMBER RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

Government presiding officer—Arthur Upson, chief of the lumber and lumber products branch.

#### Members:

Adolph Korper, Capital City Lumber Co., 1400 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.; E. Bruce Hill, E. M. Hill Lumber Co., 2801 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ben L. Johnston, Madison Lumber Co., 721 South Claiborne Ave., New Orleans, La.; Thornton Estes, Estes Lumber Co., 1631 Vanderbilt Road, Birmingham, Ala.; S. Lamar Forrest, Forrest Lumber Co., Lamesa, Tex.; Carl Blackstock, Blackstock Lumber Co., 545 Elliott Avenue, West Seattle, Wash.; W. W. Anderson, Anderson Lumber Co., Ogden, Utah; John Alexander, Jr., Alexander Lumber Co., Aurora, Ill.; Frank M. Ewing, Frank M. Ewing, Inc., 4511 Rhode Island Ave., Brentwood, Md.

### PROTECTIVE SHOES

Government presiding officer—H. C. Mesch, of the safety and technical equipment branch.

#### Members:

Arthur A. Williams, president, Goodwill Shoe Co., Holliston, Mass.; G. E. Bergman, production manager, Reece Wooden Sole Shoe Co., Columbus, Nebr.; C. M. Mense, president, Lehigh Safety Shoe Co., Allentown, Pa.; J. H. Gimblett, general manager, Hy-Test Division, International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Little, vice president, Servus Rubber Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. V. Rowe, manager industrial division, Brown Shoe Co., 1604 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

### RADIO RECEIVER VACUUM TUBES

Government presiding officer—Frank H. McIntosh, chief, radio section.

#### Members:

M. F. Balcolm, vice president, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Emporium, Pa.; Henry C. Bonfig, vice president, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J.; Roy Burlew, president, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Raymond E. Carlson, vice president, Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., Newark, N. J.; L. H. Coffin, president, Hytron Corporation, Salem, Mass.; Lawrence K. Marshall, president, Raytheon Production Corporation, Newton, Mass.

### RADIO TRANSMITTER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Frank H. McIntosh, chief of the radio section.

#### Members:

W. J. Barkley, Collins Radio Co., New York, N. Y.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.; Sosthenes Behn, President, International Telegraph & Telephone Co., East Newark, N. J.; Walter Evans, Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Fred M. Link, president, Link Radio Corporation, New York City; A. Lloyd, manager, Hammerlund Co., New York City; Chas. M. Srebroff, president, Radio Engineering Labs, Long Island City, N. Y.; M. H. Willis, Spokane Radio Co., Spokane, Wash.; H. N. Willets, Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.; C. E. Wilson, president, General Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

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## Druggists urged to return excess stocks of quinine

The WPB Health Supplies Branch August 17 called attention to the fact that all stocks of quinine and totaquine, no matter how small, have been subject to the restrictions of Conservation Order M-131 since June 19.

Druggists having stocks of quinine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, and quinidine in excess of their requirements for the permitted uses are urged to return the drugs to their source of supply.

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## Mines assured of parts in case of breakdowns

Ratings as high as are necessary to get parts or materials for certain types of mines in case of breakdowns will be granted in emergencies, the Director General for Operations announced August 10.

The action was taken in Amendment No. 3 to Order P-56 which also grants higher ratings to mines for repair, maintenance, and operating parts in other than emergency cases.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## OPA revising food pricing to avert vacant shelves in low-profit stores

Food-pricing methods are undergoing a general revision to prevent some items from disappearing from the shelves of low-profit distributors, the Office of Price Administration revealed August 12. Many wholesalers and retailers were caught with low prices in March on stocks bought months earlier, and when ceilings were imposed on those stores at March levels they could not replace the stocks at post-March costs without risk of loss.

The action was disclosed in the following statement by Price Administrator Henderson:

An alternative pricing method, which will avert any threat of disturbance to the country's food distribution system, will be given to wholesalers and retailers of food products, probably by mid-September.

Advance disclosure of this step is necessary to permit wholesale and retail food distributors to contract at once with food processors for their coming year's merchandise.

### Many caught with low prices

OPA's use of March as its "ceiling price month" caught food distributors with many selling prices based on costs of inventories bought months earlier. Replacement costs had risen in the meanwhile for many items. Hence, these distributors could not restock, except at the risk of cash loss. This "squeeze," if not relieved, would have forced low-priced distributors—both wholesale and retail—to drop important lines of food products, with the result that the food would have moved to the consumer through distributors with relatively high ceilings. The consuming public, under these circumstances, would have found only supplies of high margin goods on store shelves and counters.

The proposed general adjustment method will supplant the previous method of handling cases needing relief on an individual basis.

No increase in distributors' prices—either at wholesale or retail—can be made until the new amendment to the general maximum price regulation becomes effective. Wholesalers or retailers doing so will be in direct violation of the general maximum price regulation and, thus, will be prosecuted for such viola-

tions to the full extent permitted by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

### Details by mid-September

Necessary adjustments already announced by OPA, such as for canned fruits, however, may be made as provided in the particular regulation.

OPA quarters hope to announce complete details of the projected new amendment by mid-September. Two field studies, now under way, will play a large part in determining the exact extent of the squeeze on every branch of food distribution. Results of these studies—which are expected by early September—will determine the exact mechanism of the pricing formula to be used.

Relief to be provided will be sufficient to permit both wholesalers and retailers to contract for the various packs as they are available for market. In view of this announcement, OPA feels certain that previous trade reluctance to make forward commitments will disappear.

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## Certain U. S. Army tinned meats exempt from GMPR until 1943

United States Army Rations 1, 2, and 3 and certain other canned beef items are excepted from the general maximum price regulation until January 1, 1943, the OPA announced August 13.

The exception is made in Amendment No. 5 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4 under the general maximum price regulation, effective August 14.

Rations 1, 2, and 3—which are the meat components of United States Army Field Ration C—are deferred from general maximum price regulation control because Field Ration C itself already has been treated similarly.

In addition to Rations 1, 2, and 3, the other items excepted from the general maximum price regulation until January 1, 1943, by the new amendment are: corned beef hash (5½-pound can), meat and vegetable stew (30-ounce can), meat and vegetable hash (6-pound 12-ounce can), and chili con carne (6-pound 8-ounce can).

## Sellers of fluid milk in four different areas permitted to use alternative ceilings

Sellers of fluid milk at wholesale and retail in four widely separated markets August 12 were granted alternative price ceilings by the OPA in order to aid in the maintenance of adequate milk supplies for fluid consumption in these areas.

### To restore normal market relations

Points affected by the action are Goodland, Kans.; Front Royal, Va.; Selma, Ala.; and Ogden, Utah. The amendment by which these areas were allowed the alternative price ceiling also formalizes the recent consent of the OPA for a similar adjustment of retail milk prices in metropolitan New York.

Sellers in the markets named are permitted through the new amendment to use as their legal ceiling on fluid milk sales either the highest price which they charged in March or the new alternative ceiling, whichever is higher. Prior to this action, prices prevailing in these areas have been below those of certain related marketing areas with the result that the supply normally available for distribution has been threatened due to more attractive alternative outlets.

The OPA feels that the increases which have been granted will not serve to increase the general level of fluid milk prices and therefore will not have inflationary tendencies inasmuch as the effect of this action will be to restore the normal price relationship between the markets affected and certain other related or adjacent markets.

The alternative price ceilings for these four points are provided in Amendment No. 6 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 under the general maximum price regulation, effective August 12.

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## Knitters allowed yarn for infants' wear

Knitters will be given priority assistance in obtaining additional quantities of all-wool worsted spun yarn for manufacture into carriage robes and garments for infants up to 3 years of age, it was announced August 14 by the WPB wool section.



## OPA reverts to former "support" price on canned tomatoes, peas sold to trade

All canners of standard quality No. 2 size tomatoes and peas now may continue to charge the trade the Department of Agriculture's support prices of 95 cents per dozen on tomatoes and \$1.10 per dozen on peas, should such prices be higher than their ceilings for these products as computed by the formula method under Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 (Canned Vegetables), OPA ruled August 12.

### Reverts to original position

By this announcement, OPA reverts to its original position as regards standard quality canned tomatoes and peas. This action will not interfere with normal trade operations, since Amendment No. 5 to the canned vegetable regulation—revoking this pricing privilege to all save certified canners—would not have become effective until August 15, 1942.

When the canned vegetable regulation was framed originally, the provision on standard quality canned tomatoes and peas was inserted because it was recognized that in many cases canners' ceilings under the OPA formula would turn out less than Agriculture's support prices on these products, announced previously on December 19, 1941.

On August 3 last, however, OPA indicated that by forthcoming action—evenually Amendment No. 5 to the canned vegetable regulation—standard quality canned tomatoes and peas sold to the trade must be moved under the same formula as other canned vegetables. OPA indicated that this would be necessary, even should the change in pricing method result in a downward revision of the canner's ceilings.

However, it was explained at that time that *certified canners*—namely those purchasing the raw products at Agriculture's support prices and certified by State War Agricultural Boards—still could continue to sell their standard quality canned tomatoes and peas to the Department at its higher support prices.

OPA's aim to facilitate the movement of these two products through normal distributive channels would have accomplished its point through the amendment. However, further detailed consideration of the problem reveals that such action would prejudice the interests of the uncertified canner of standard quality tomatoes and peas, as compared with those of the certified canner.

## Price control over service industries revamped to cover consumers at all levels

Revision of Federal price controls over service industries and trades—ranging from domestic laundering to stevedoring—was announced August 14 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### 61 major groups set up

In revising the recently issued Consumer Service Regulation (No. 165), the Administrator set up 61 major groups of services, embracing most of those important to the cost of living, to which the regulation is specifically applicable. The new Regulation No. 165 drops the word "Consumer" from its title and becomes simply "Services." Coverage is extended to include wholesale services and commercial and industrial consumers as well as ultimate consumers.

The new regulation becomes effective August 19.

### Printing and building services omitted

Simultaneously, Mr. Henderson added 25 services that have little relation to the cost of living to the list of those exempt from all price regulation for the time being.

Mr. Henderson also disclosed that work is proceeding on maximum price regulations covering certain forms of printing and services connected with the repair, construction, and maintenance of buildings. Hence printing and building services are omitted from the new service regulation, but such of these operations as are under price control remain covered by the general maximum price regulation until special regulations applicable to them are issued.

### At all levels

Essentially, the revamped service regulation covers between 80 and 90 percent of the services previously included under the consumer service regulation. But while the consumer service regulation applied only to ultimate consumers other than commercial and industrial consumers, the new regulation applies to all the specified services, at whatever level the work is performed.

The few services previously under the consumer service regulation and not listed in the new regulation automatically revert to the controls of the general maximum price regulation unless specifically exempted or covered by a specific maximum price regulation.

The basic principle of establishing ceiling prices at the highest levels of last

March remains unchanged, but the mechanism has been simplified. In addition, the setting of ceilings by the use of the rate or "price method" employed by the seller in March has been extended, while the use of the price of a "comparable service" as a means of fixing a maximum price has been eliminated.

### Among services covered

Among the more common services covered by the new regulation at all levels—retail, industrial, and commercial—are:

The repair and rental of automobiles, buses, tractors, trailers, small or portable electrical appliances, bicycles, business machinery, store and kitchen equipment, and the developing and printing of photographs.

### Consumer services covered include:

Shoe repairing, dry cleaning, hat blocking and cleaning; repairs to hosiery, mothproofing; rental of food lockers; fur storage; picture framing; repairs to sewing machines, washing machines and radics; and the sharpening of tools, knives and lawnmowers.

Services covered by the regulation and of particular interest to farmers are:

Repair of farm machinery; commission selling; grinding, mixing, bagging, fumigating and sampling of grain done on a custom basis; baling of hops; processing of vegetables or fruit nuts; and the cleaning, mixing and bagging of seed.

### Industrial services covered include:

Stevedoring, customhouse brokers' services; freight consolidating, car loading and unloading, rental of transportation equipment, and servicing of merchandise for shipment, except when performed by common carriers; milling or drying of lumber by custom mills or dryers; steam cleaning and sand-blasting of buildings; and lubrication, maintenance and rental of aircraft.

### Other features

Other features of the new regulation:

1. Provisions parallel to those in the general maximum price regulation are incorporated for adjustment of hardship cases.

2. Developmental contracts, secret contracts and emergency purchases—when made for War Procurement Agencies—are exempt from price ceilings, as in the general regulation.

3. The regulation covers not only the services listed but any commodities sold in connection with the sale of these services.

4. But the sale of a commodity in connection with a service which is exempt from the general maximum price regulation and from the service regulation is subject to the general regulation whenever a separate sale of the commodity would be subject to the general regulation and whenever a separate charge was made for the commodity during March.

5. A provision similar to that in the general maximum price regulation requiring service establishments to keep up-to-date the list of services and ceiling prices filed with the local War Price and Rationing Boards has been added.



## Landlords may ask rent adjustment if improvement puts property in higher range

Factors constituting a "major capital improvement," one ground on which landlords may petition for increases in rents, are clarified further in a statement issued August 12 by the OPA.

Maximum rent regulations when issued for a defense-rental area cut rents back to what they were on the maximum rent date with certain exceptions, one of which is when a landlord has made a substantial change in the housing accommodations by a "major capital improvement" since the maximum rent date.

When the improvement has been made before the regulation goes into effect in an area, the maximum rent is the first rent after the improvement subject to review by the Area Rent Director. When the improvement is made after the regulation goes into effect, the landlord is not entitled to an automatic increase in the rent; however, he may petition the Area Rent Director for an upward adjustment of the maximum rent.

### Must increase rental value

The statement issued August 12 places a "major capital improvement" in one of three categories:

1. Structural addition.—A structural addition is a clear addition to the housing accommodations, such as the construction of an additional room or a new porch or the installation of plumbing, heating or electricity where such facilities did not previously exist.

2. Structural betterment.—A structural betterment is a qualitative improvement, even though such an improvement is in part a replacement. Within this group would be the modernization of an existing bathroom, the installation of a modern heating plant replacing an antiquated system, a change in the interior partitions such as would improve the layout, and all changes of similar character.

3. Complete rehabilitation.—A complete rehabilitation is a general modernization and reconstruction such as would make the property attractive in a different rental range. Even though the individual items involved would, if considered separately, be normal repair, replacement and maintenance, if, in the aggregate, there is a substantial change in the character of the housing accommodations, there would be grounds for adjustment.

Even though a major capital improvement is made, it does not necessarily follow that an adjustment in the maximum rent is justified. Unless the improvement has resulted in an increase in the rental value of the housing accommodations, no adjustments should be granted.

The standards set out above are general standards to be applied to the facts of a particular case. Where the rent director is called upon to make a decision as to whether a particular change constitutes a major capital improvement, his

decision will be on the facts of that case guided by these general standards.

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## Persons buying coal for home use exempt from reporting rule

Persons who purchase bituminous coal not in the course of trade or business, but for the home consumption, are not required to keep records of such transactions, the OPA announced August 11.

The reporting provisions contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 were modified by Amendment No. 16 to this effect, effective August 17.

The amendment also exempts persons subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 from the provision of the general maximum price regulation (paragraph (b) Section 1499.13) which required that persons selling cost-of-living commodities must file certain data with the appropriate War Price and Rationing Board of the OPA.

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## Users of midwestern coals urged to stock immediately

Users of midwestern coals August 10 were advised by Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes to increase shipments immediately wherever possible as a wartime measure to protect themselves against growing uncertainties as to the ability of midwestern mines and carriers to meet peak fuel demands this fall and winter.

The Solid Fuels Office reported to the Coordinator that a review of the midwestern coal situation reveals a pressing necessity for consumers to act without delay in ordering every ton of coal possible for protective storage.

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## Local coal price raised to prevent shortage

In order to prevent a serious shortage of domestic fuel in Painesdale, Mich., an isolated copper mining community, Price Administrator Henderson on August 12 issued an order, allowing the Copper Range Co. at that city to charge prices not more than 30 cents per net ton in excess of ceiling prices.

## Owners of fuel oil burners found slow to convert

Necessity for prompt conversion of East Coast oil fired facilities from fuel oil to coal, wherever possible, was emphasized August 9 by Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes as he made public an oil industry report indicating that less than one-half percent of the 1,400,000 oil fired installations in the northern half of the Atlantic seaboard had been converted since January 1, 1942.

Less than 4 percent of the owners had taken any steps to convert, the Coordinator revealed.

### 50 percent originally coal burners

About 50 percent of the present oil-burning furnaces were originally coal burners, the report states. Only 13 percent of the owners interviewed had given any consideration to changing to coal and, of this group, 64 percent "had only thought it over."

The report is based upon a survey completed in June for the statistical subcommittee of the petroleum industry's General Committee for the East Coast States. Interviewed were 2,019 oil burner owners in four geographical areas—New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

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## Prices on lake slack coal hauls raised to rail levels

Adjustment of the maximum prices for run-of-mine and slack coal shipped by the Great Lakes from western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio (Districts 2, 3, 4, and 6) to conform with the ceilings previously established for all-rail shipments of these coals was announced August 10 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Establishment of maximum prices for run-of-mine and slack coal—a bituminous coal used mainly for industrial purposes—at the somewhat higher all-rail level is necessary, Mr. Henderson stated, because war conditions had led to tonnage which normally would move to markets served by Great Lakes vessels being diverted to markets served by railroads.

The changes in the price schedule for the coal involved were contained in Amendment No. 15 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 (Bituminous Coal Delivered from Mine or Preparation Plant), effective August 15, 1942.



## OPA sets ceilings on rubber heels used in shoe repairs; new Victory heel included

Maximum prices that shoe repairmen may charge for rubber heels, attached to the shoe, are set in a new regulation announced August 11 by the OPA.

All grades of rubber heels, toplifts, and heel bases used in shoe repairs—lines formerly manufactured as well as the new Victory heels made according to WPB rubber-saving specifications—are covered by the order which sets the maximums to be charged by manufacturers, jobbers, and shoe repairmen.

The maximum prices for men's attached half heels range between 55 cents and 40 cents a pair, depending on grade, and women's cuban heels between 40 and 30 cents. Ceilings for women's toplifts run from 30 cents down to 20 cents, depending on the type used in making the repair, with an additional 10-cent charge permitted if repairs to the heel base are made.

The maximum applied prices for men's full heels range from 65 cents for corded heels down to 45 cents for the "special competitive grade."

### New Victory heels

The new Victory heels and lifts produced after this regulation goes into effect are to be marked according to grade, so that the buyer can tell readily whether the price asked for the grade used is a proper one. There are four grades in the Victory line, V-1, V-2, V-3, and V-4, with quality determined by wear tests.

### Sample list of ceilings

A sample list of maximum attached prices for some of the heels most frequently used in shoe repairs follows:

Men's Half Heels:	Maximum price
Super grade or V-1.....	\$0.55
Standard grade or V-2.....	.50
Competitive grade or V-3.....	.45
Special competitive grade or V-4.....	.40
Woman's Cuban heels (scrap or flat)	
and junior wedges:	
Super and standard grades or V-1 and V-2.....	.40
Competitive grade or V-3.....	.35
Special competitive grade or V-4.....	.30
Women's toplifts:	
Thin scoops, 3-nail.....	1.30
Thin scoops, 1-nail.....	1.25
All others, strips, blocks, etc.....	1.20

<sup>1</sup> If repairs are made to the heel base for women's toplifts, a service charge of 10 cents per pair may be added.

The price ceilings, established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 200, which becomes effective September 1, 1942, are applicable only in the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

## "PERSON" DEFINED FOR UNIFORM USAGE

In the interests of uniformity and simplicity, the OPA, August 12, adopted a common legal definition of the term "person" to apply generally in OPA price regulations issued up to now.

The definition, following that of the Emergency Price Control Act, the general maximum price regulation, and recent price regulations, reads:

The term "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

Supplementary Order No. 12 extends this definition to more than 60 price regulations and schedules, all but one of which were issued prior to the emergency price control act.

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## Some contracts for Army field jackets exempt from price rules

Price Administrator Henderson August 14 removed specified war contracts in army field jackets entered into prior to July 27, 1942, from the scope of all price regulations for reasons of military expediency.

At the same time, however, the Administrator made clear that contracts entered into after July 27 for these garments—used as windbreakers and for other army utility wear in the field—remain under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 (Sales and Fabrication of Textiles, Apparel and Related Articles for Military Purposes).

Action under Amendment No. 6 to Regulation 157 was taken at the request of the Army Quartermaster General so that there will be no interference with the war effort insofar as the procurement of these jackets for the armed services is concerned. The amendment takes effect August 19.

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## CRITICAL HOUSING AREAS

The WPB has added eight new areas to the Defense Housing Critical Area List.

They are:

Jacksonville, Fla.; Lockport, Ill.; Piqua, Ohio; Troy, Ohio; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Algoma, Wis.; West Bend, Wis.; and Waterloo, Iowa (for rehabilitation and conversion purposes only).

## Resellers of cotton bale ties authorized to base ceilings on August 1, 1941, prices

Jobbers, warehouses, cotton ginner, and all other resellers of cotton bale ties were authorized by the OPA August 8 to use their prices charged on August 1, 1941, as their maximum prices in current business.

Resales of cotton ties are subject to the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 49, which covers iron and steel products, and that schedule requires resellers of iron and steel products generally to use their April 16, 1941, prices as their maximum prices.

### Bulk of business in July and August

However, because the bulk of the business in cotton ties, used to bind cotton in bales, is in July and August, few resellers of the ties had anything but inventory prices for them on April 16 of last year. Acting under a provision in the schedule for adjusting such situations, OPA August 8 gave resellers authority to use the August 1, 1941, date as a basis for determining maximum prices.

Sellers of second-hand and riveted cotton ties are, at the same time, authorized to use the same method of computing prices as used August 1, 1941, instead of April 16, 1941, provided the resulting price does not exceed the price of new ties.

"All sellers of cotton ties must file with the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C., their prices in effect as of August 1, 1941, and if they are sellers of second-hand or riveted ties, they are to file their method of computing their prices on that date," said OPA Administrator Henderson.

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## Puerto Rico makes own cement, aids war effort

War measures in Puerto Rico have been greatly assisted by cement produced by the Puerto Rico Cement Corporation, established by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said August 13.

"Reports of the corporation to the PRRA show that during the past year most of the plant's output has been delivered to the Federal Government for use in the construction of defense highways and other war projects," Secretary Ickes said.



## Prices cut on brass, bronze ingots, completing series of actions in copper field

Ceiling action which reduces the weighted average selling price of brass and bronze alloy ingots about 1.20 cents per pound below the March 1942 level was announced August 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

This is accomplished through a new maximum price regulation—No. 202—which was to go into effect August 19.

Maximum prices for the most important grades of brass and bronze ingots in carload lots established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 202, together with the maximums provided by the general maximum price regulation and actual market prices prior to issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 202, are as follows:

Ingot identification No.	Commercial designation	Cents per pound		
		M. P. R. No. 202 maximum price	G. M. P. R. price	Market price prior to M. P. R. No. 202
115	85-5-5-5	12.25	13.00	13.00
215	88-10-2	16.50	17.50	17.00
225	Navy "G"	16.75	18.25	17.75
245	Navy "M"	14.75	16.00	15.25
305	80-10-10	14.25	15.50	15.50
405	Yellow	10.00	11.00	11.00
415	Aluminum bronze	15.75	17.25	16.50
420	60-65,000 manganese bronze	12.75	14.00	13.25
500	Silicon bronze	15.50	various	various

The foregoing prices include transportation costs to any destination within the continental United States, not exceeding 25 cents per hundredweight. Actual transportation costs in excess of those so included may be charged to, and paid by, the buyer.

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## Differentials on large-sized cans give processors relief

Because many canned vegetable processors previously had to request information concerning competitors' prices in order to arrive at their own ceiling prices on certain canned vegetables in the 80-ounce No. 10 size can, Price Administrator Henderson August 8 established equitable differentials for these large-sized cans over the more generally used 16-ounce No. 2 size container.

This action was taken by amendment No. 4, to Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 (Canned Vegetables), effective August 14.

## STEEL PLATE SHIPMENTS FOR JULY

More than 75 percent of July's record steel plate shipments went to fill Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission orders, Reese H. Taylor, chief, iron and steel branch, announced August 10. The remainder was used for export and essential nonmilitary requirements, such as transportation, plant facilities, machinery, etc.

July plate shipments were 1,124,118 tons compared to 1,050,962 in June. Strip mills shipped 550,537 tons in July as against 489,704 in June.

Production of shapes and pilings was slightly ahead of the June total. July shipments were 481,814 tons as compared to 481,182 in June.

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## Sworn statement not needed with every invoice, says Henderson

Certification that prices charged conform to OPA regulations need not be accompanied by a sworn statement for every invoice, Price Administrator Henderson said August 11.

To a manufacturer who reported that some customers asked that every invoice carry a sworn statement to the effect that prices charged in the invoice fully conform with OPA regulations, the OPA advised:

"It will be satisfactory to this Office if an appropriate statement is imprinted on invoices and in addition a separate statement is supplied to the buyer by the seller, sworn to by a responsible company official, to the effect that the prices set forth on all invoices being issued or to be issued will not exceed applicable maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration."

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## Special ceilings set on import resales in Virgin Islands

To meet the problems created by war shipping hazards and high transportation costs, Price Administrator Henderson August 11 announced a special price ceiling covering sales in the Virgin Islands of all price-controlled commodities imported into that United States possession.

The August 11 regulation (No. 201) is virtually the same as that recently issued for goods imported into Alaska.

## Preliminary report on need for Nation-wide inventory control nears completion

The wholesale and retail inventory policy committee of the Office of Civilian Supply has completed its consultations with representative wholesalers and retailers and has begun drafting a report on whether countrywide inventory control is necessary, Chairman Eaton V. W. Read announced August 10.

The report, based on a thorough examination of all phases of the wholesale and retail inventory problem, will be submitted within 10 days, Mr. Reed said, to Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director of the Office of Civilian Supply.

During the past 3 weeks, the committee has conducted personal interviews with 220 merchants—wholesale and retail large and small—representing businesses in 24 States in all parts of the country. Hundreds of letters have been received and studied.

"The committee feels that it has obtained invaluable data on the important question of inventory control," Mr. Read said. "During the course of our personal interviews, we encountered a wide variety of opinion as to the necessity for regulation."

A number of plans for inventory control were volunteered by wholesalers and retailers, and these will be given careful consideration, Mr. Read said.

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## Steel plant granted price adjustment on Lend-Lease order

Granite City Steel Company, of Granite City, Ill., has been granted permission to charge the maximum Chicago basing point price, f. o. b. Granite City, on 5,500 gross tons of plain carbon steel slabs for Lend-Lease shipment allocated by the WPB for third quarter delivery to Eastern Seaboard points, the OPA announced August 12.

Authorization is contained in Order No. 17 under Revised Price Schedule No. 6 on iron and steel products, effective August 13.

Order No. 17 permits Granite City Steel to pass on to the buyer \$1.40 or \$1.45 of freight per gross ton, depending on Seaboard delivery point, which otherwise it would have to absorb itself if it used the emergency Chicago basing point without making shipments f. o. b. Granite City.



## Coffee roasters asked to void old contracts with importers

Price Administrator Henderson August 10 asked coffee roasters, holding old contracts at lower than the OPA's maximum prices, to void these contracts with coffee importers voluntarily and make payment at the higher permissible ceiling levels.

### To avert hardship

The Administrator declared that such a step was necessary to alleviate severe losses which otherwise would be entailed by importers on all old contracts through no fault of their own during the adjustment period when the coffee industry has its increased freight and insurance charges absorbed by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At the same time the Administrator lauded the CCC action in absorbing coffee roasters' added costs since December 7 last on war risk and marine insurance, ocean freight surcharge rates and 75 percent of the inland freight costs due to steamer deviations to southern ports.

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## Business sold, records incomplete, OPA sets ceilings

OPA August 10 established specific maximum prices for a manufacturer who recently purchased a business and was unable to compute the maximum prices for its products because of the death of the former owner shortly after the business changed hands.

Felix Varese purchased the Strong Rug Company, New York, on Feb. 1, 1942, from Henry C. Roth. Roth died several days later and left no records showing the prices for which he sold "Strong-Tex" chenille rugs on October 13, 1941, which were the maximum prices established under provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 57 (Wool Floor Coverings).

The action—Order No. 12 under Revised Price Schedule No. 57—sets forth specific prices at which Varese's company may sell its 9' x 12' size Strong-Tex rugs to distributors and dealers. Prices for the other sizes are based on those set forth in the order and these price differentials between sizes are in line with the differentials in effect on February 2, 1942. The maximum prices are also in line with competitive rugs.

The order also permits the manufacturer to quote a delivered price, by adding 30 cents to the f. o. b. mill price, to purchasers in the New York metropolitan area.

## DISCRIMINATION CHARGES DROPPED

Findings of discrimination in employment against minority groups in violation of Executive Order 8802 previously issued by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice of the War Manpower Commission against two war manufacturing firms have been vacated by the Committee, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, announced August 8.

The Carl L. Norden Co. of New York City, cited for discrimination against Negroes, and the Titeflex Metal Hose Co. of Newark, New Jersey, cited for discrimination against Jews were the firms involved in the Committee's actions.

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## Specific ceilings set on nickel anodes for plating purposes

Maximum prices at which any seller, other than a seller at wholesale or retail, may sell new or partly used nickel anodes for nickel plating purposes if he is unable to determine a maximum price under § 1499.2 of the general maximum price regulation, were announced August 12, by the OPA.

The maximum prices are 46 cents per pound (weight without hooks), f. o. b. seller's place of business for new nickel anodes, and 43 cents per pound for partly used anodes.

These prices were established in Order No. 56 under § 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, and became effective August 13.

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## CEILINGS ON SPECIAL GAGES

Special gages manufactured pursuant to the customer's drawings have been placed on a March 1942 base date by Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, as amended, on Machines and Parts, and Machinery Services, the OPA announced August 13.

The amendment, which becomes effective on August 19, 1942, means that the maximum prices of such gages will be based on March 31, 1942, prices or on the price determining methods, labor rates, machine hour rates and, in general, material prices in effect on March 31, 1942.

## Prices raised on beehive oven coke to avert shortage

In order to avert a threatened shortage of beehive oven coke produced in Pennsylvania, Price Administrator Henderson has ordered an upward revision on prices that certain high-cost producers may charge.

The revision was made in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 77. It raises the price for marginal producers from \$6 per ton f. o. b. Connellsville, Pa., to \$6.50 per ton.

In order to qualify for the increase according to the amendment, operations must involve hand-drawn ovens, and the total coal supply for such hand-drawn ovens must necessarily be trucked from the mine to the ovens.

Another section of the order establishes a ceiling on commissions for the sale of beehive oven furnace coke produced in Pennsylvania. A maximum charge of 25 cents per ton for commissions for brokerage fees was adjudged to be fair and reasonable.

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## Aircraft fir ceilings raised for two grades

Price increases on two grades of aircraft fir, vitally needed in the war effort, have been authorized by Price Administrator Henderson upon the request of the Lend-Lease Administration and the British Purchasing Commission.

At the same time Henderson established a maximum price for a new Y grade of aircraft fir, specifications for which had been drawn up by the Procurement Division, United States Treasury.

These actions were taken in Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 26 (Douglas Fir and Other West Coast Lumber). The ceiling price of Firace grade is increased from \$130 per 1,000 feet board coverage to \$145. The price of grade AS is increased from \$100 to \$115, and a ceiling of \$90 is set for the new grade Y.

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## P-98 reissued pending new order

Preference Rating Order P-98, under which the oil industry obtains materials, has been reissued without change and will remain in effect until September 15. The action was taken August 13 by the WPB upon the recommendation of the office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.



## Ceilings adjusted on asphaltic products produced in West

New maximum prices for paving asphalt, cut-back asphalt, and road oils at refineries in California and for ocean terminals in Washington and Oregon were issued August 14 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The new schedule is contained in Amendment No. 29 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, Petroleum and Petroleum Products, and becomes effective August 20.

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## Cents-per-pound ceilings set for 200 grades of green coffee

Specific maximum prices for approximately 200 grades and types of green coffee were established by Price Administrator Henderson August 13 in an extension of Revised Price Schedule No. 50—Green Coffee—designed to facilitate operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation special coffee agreement and to eliminate confusion in the trade over customary differentials which prevailed prior to December 8, 1941.

By Amendment 3, effective August 12, the Price Administrator filled in cents-per-pound ceiling prices for best grades and types of green coffee, based on the maximum prices set forth in the revised price schedule of December 27, 1941.

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## Two packers given price relief on dressed hogs

An Atlanta, Ga., packer—which sold only “soft,” peanut-fed dressed hogs, not generally quoted on major livestock markets during the base period of Maximum Price Regulation No. 148 (Dressed Hogs and Wholesale Pork Cuts)—and a Reno, Nev., packer, whose smokehouse repairs during the base period also hampered its operations, were granted relief August 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

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## Speed coal deliveries by flexible orders, Ickes advises

Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes August 8 advised consumers that they can help to speed up anthracite deliveries by accepting suitable alternative sizes of the coal, instead of rigidly specifying particular sizes that are less available and waiting until these can be supplied.

## Grid heroes, 1942

### Team to kick Japs for goal, harvests peanuts to aid war

A labor battalion—American style—has been created by the football team of the high school at Fitzgerald, Ga.

The 30 members of the squad—every one on the squad except 3 hurt in an automobile accident 10 days ago—started this week a new training program. At the same time, they are helping in their home Ben Hill County the war effort of the Nation.

They are “shaking peanuts.”

On three blistering Georgia fields they are taking the places of older men now in uniform, harvesting the “goobers” whose oil replaces that from palm trees in lands seized by the Japanese. Only 1 of the 30 is a farm boy and had done similar work before.

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## Norman, Okla., designated defense-rental area

Price Administrator Henderson August 13 designated Norman, Okla., a defense-rental area, making a total of nine areas in that State, and increasing to 396 the defense-rental areas thus far designated.

The Norman Defense-Rental Area comprises Cleveland and McClain Counties with a 1940 population of 46,933. The Price Administrator recommended that rents in this area be cut back and stabilized as of March 1 of this year.

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## MOHAIR RELEASED FOR CIVILIAN USE

Mohair is released completely from the restrictions of the Wool Conservation Order, M-73 as amended, in Amendment No. 1 issued August 14.

“We are releasing mohair from the restrictions of M-73 to encourage manufacturers to use a larger quantity of mohair in civilian fabrics, since its military use has not developed as rapidly as anticipated,” said Kenneth Marriner, chief of the WPB wool section.

Mr. Marriner added that the release of mohair should not be interpreted as an indication that WPB will ease restrictions on civilian use of new wool.

## Rates set on truck hauls from Pennsylvania mines to ovens

Specific maximum rates for trucks hauling coal from mines to beehive coke ovens in Fayette, Greene, and Westmoreland Counties, Pa., were established by the OPA August 10 on a mileage basis.

Contained in Amendment No. 5 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective August 10, the rates apply to 500 motor carriers, largely owner-operated, and replace ceilings established by the general maximum price regulation at the highest levels last March of each operator, working then on a commission basis.

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## Iowa county shifted to new rental area

Clinton County, Iowa, has been taken out of the Quad Cities, Illinois Defense-Rental Area and transferred to the Savanna, Illinois, Defense-Rental Area, now called the Savanna-Clinton Defense-Rental Area, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 12.

The change was made by Amendment No. 4 to Designation and Rent Declaration No. 25.

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## WPB lifts special restrictions based on big tea inventories

Special restrictions have been removed from the sale or delivery of tea by wholesalers, jobbers, or any other wholesale receivers, who, on March 27, had large inventories. The action was taken in Amendment No. 2 to Conservation Order M-111 as Amended, issued August 13 by the Director General for Operations.

In addition, the maximum amount of tea which wholesale receivers may maintain is changed to a practicable minimum working inventory. In the original order it was a 30-day supply.

Quota regulations, which restrict the maximum monthly amount of tea that a packer may deliver and the amount a receiver may accept, are unchanged.

In recent months, most of the excess inventories have been used up or substantially reduced.

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THE AVERAGE oil-heated home uses about 45 barrels of fuel oil each year, while a single large East Coast steel plant requires up to 2½ million barrels annually.

# AGRICULTURE . . .

(Information furnished through Office of Agricultural War Relations,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture)

## Farm production makes new records, but wartime requirements mount

Evidence accumulates of new high records of agricultural production this year, but food requirements also continue to mount for military, Lend-Lease, and civilian use, the Department of Agriculture reports in a round-up of the agricultural situation.

Total output of food is expected to be 9 percent larger than in 1941, and 25 percent larger than the average for 1935-39. Total requirements are up by at least equivalent amounts, and in some cases will draw upon reserves, if civilian consumption is to be maintained at the high level of 1941.

### Biggest increase in fats and oils

Biggest increase in production is in fats and oils, to help make up for reduced imports and increased exports. But total disappearance will be much larger than in 1941 if civilian consumption is to be maintained after meeting requirements for Lend-Lease and military uses.

A similar situation applies to feed grains for the production of meats, milk, and eggs during the coming year. Production of feed grains promises to be larger this year than last, but there are many more animals on farms and ranches, and a heavy draft must be made upon reserve feed in the ever-normal granary.

### Record summer demand for meats

As for meats, there is a seasonal decline in the supply at present, and the biggest summer demand on record. Total supplies will be bigger this fall and winter than last, but there will be heavy Government buying for Lend-Lease and military needs.

Looking into 1943, the Department said numbers of livestock on farms and ranches at the beginning of the year will be the largest on record. This stock will include milk cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry.

Milk production continues to set new high records for this time of year. Earlier this year big supplies of evaporated milk and cheese were accumulated. The emphasis is on butter and dry skim milk for the last half of the year. By reason of more cows, the out-

put of milk and dairy products should be larger in 1943 than in 1942.

### Record pack of processed vegetables

Vegetable growers put in a bigger acreage this year, and yields have been even better. Plenty of fresh vegetables are in the picture for this summer and fall, and the biggest pack of processed vegetables ever turned out in this country. A large part of the commercial pack is earmarked for military use, but the home pack in American kitchens will set a new high.

### Cereals and eggs abundant

Cereals—the bread grains—are abundant. The Nation has a 2 years' supply of wheat, and indications are this might become a 3 years' supply. The rice crop this year will be the largest on record.

Production of poultry and eggs also stand high in total volume, enough for all requirements—civilian, Lend-Lease, military. Total production of fruits is expected to be about as large as in 1941 when some high records were made. As in the case of vegetables, the big quantities of small fruits are being canned in American homes.

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## BANCROFT NAMED CHIEF OF COTTON SECTION

Thomas Bancroft, Old Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., who has been chief of the carded fabrics unit of the WPB cotton section, has been appointed chief of the cotton section, it was announced August 14 by Frank Walton, deputy chief of the textile, clothing, and leather branch.

Mr. Bancroft succeeds T. H. McKinney, who has just been made assistant to Mr. Walton.

The carded fabrics unit has been divided into two units. George Ward, Forest Hills, N. Y., who has been consultant on colored goods, has been made chief of the new carded colored goods unit. J. M. Withrow, East Orange, N. J., who has been the grey goods consultant, has been named chief of the new carded grey goods unit.

## Neighborhood leaders keep farm families informed of wartime developments

To carry urgent information on wartime problems and programs to farm families cut off from educational meetings by lack of time and transportation, the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges are placing new emphasis on a system of education of long standing—a system of voluntary local leaders.

### Information passed on quickly

State reports show that about 800,000 wartime leaders—one man and one woman for every 10 to 15 families—already have undertaken this war work. These leaders carry information quickly to their neighbors by telephone calls, neighborly visits, small walk-in meetings, and over-the-fence discussions. Through county agricultural and home demonstration agents, neighborhood leaders regularly receive information on wartime developments to be transmitted in their communities.

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## Farm machinery makers given price adjustment formula

Makers of farm tractors and other farm equipment have been given a formula for calculating maximum prices of models in which there have been changes in design or construction since March 31, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 6.

The formula is to be used, too, in revising maximum prices on future models as structural changes warrant. It permits the adjustment of differences in manufacturing costs attributable to changes in design, materials or manufacturing methods, and at the same time simplifies price revision procedure for the manufacturer.

The formula applied to the present change-over from rubber tires to steel is expected to bring about reductions in the prices of most tractors and farm implements.

The formula is contained in Order No. 51 under section 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, and became effective August 7, 1942.



# RATIONING . . .

## Fewer persons eligible for new bicycles, curb tightened to meet reduced supply

A drastic reduction in the list of persons eligible to buy new bicycles will be put into effect August 15 in a move to fit the bicycle rationing program to a sharply decreased supply, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced August 11.

The new regulations are designed to direct the limited supply of new adult bicycles into essential transportation uses. To this end, eligibility has been cut to the pattern of the restrictive lists used in tire and automobile rationing, although the resulting bicycle eligibility list is somewhat broader than either.

Moreover, even those on the shortened list will not be able to get bicycles for use in lieu of motor vehicles if they have adequate tires and, in the rationed area, have a gasoline ration to perform the same services.

### Eligibles

In its new list, OPA has defined the essential occupations that will make a person eligible for a bicycle certificate.

Summarized, the new list includes:

Licensed physicians, surgeons, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, midwives, farm veterinarians, public health nurses, druggists, embalmers, and medical laboratory workers, and Red Cross or social workers caring for the sick or promoting hygienic conditions; ministers and religious practitioners; United States mail carriers; fire-fighters, and public police officers.

Federal, State, local and foreign government employees engaged in duties directly connected with protecting public health and safety or prosecution of the war effort; persons performing construction, maintenance, and repair services or services of special nature at agricultural, extractive or industrial establishments; executives, technicians, engineers, and workers directly or indirectly connected with the war effort.

Persons engaged principally in delivering goods and materials essential directly or indirectly to public welfare or the war effort, such as foods, drugs and medical supplies, radiograms, cables, telegrams, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, general hardware and commercial laundry; farm workers, commercial fishermen, seamen or marine workers; members of the armed forces of the United States or of State military forces.

Persons participating in organized activities essential to the public health, safety or war effort, including activities of the Army, Navy, American Red Cross, Office of Civilian Defense, Civil Air Patrol, Forest Fire Fighters Service, Selective Service System and United Service Organization; school teachers and officials; traveling salesmen selling farm, extractive or industrial equipment, food or medical supplies whose distribution is essential to the war effort.

The "proof of need" requirements are more restrictive than heretofore, and need for a bicycle must be shown for four days each week, instead of three as was originally provided.

The changes are brought about by Amendment No. 2, effective August 15, to Revised Ration Order No. 7.

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## Gasoline rationing extended to 7 western New York counties

Seven western New York counties were brought into the gasoline rationed area officially August 11 by an amendment (No. 6) to the OPA gasoline rationing regulations.

The counties where rationing was to become effective on August 22 are Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming. The amendment provided for a registration period beginning August 13 for applying for basic and supplemental rations. Gasoline retailers in the seven counties, defined in the amendment as Limitation Area "A," were to register with local War Price and Rationing Boards on August 22 and 24.

The WPB supplement to Directive 1-H which authorized OPA to ration gasoline has been changed by Amendment No. 3 to the Supplement to bring these New York counties into the scope of the authority.

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## Motorists warned to get gas ration stickers on cars

Motorists were warned August 14 to get their gasoline ration stickers on their cars immediately.

First step in an OPA drive to get stickers on autos will be a request from Joel Dean, OPA Fuel Rationing Director, to oil companies asking them to remind gasoline retailers that they are required to sell gasoline only to car owners displaying ration stickers.

## Military eligible for new cars under certain conditions

Members of armed forces of the United States are eligible to purchase new passenger automobiles upon proof that a car is needed for transportation between residence and post of duty or on official military business where no military vehicle is available, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 14.

This is the purpose of Amendment No. 12 to the New Passenger Automobile Rationing Regulations, effective August 17.

Specific eligibility for military personnel was granted in both cases upon recommendations of the War and Navy Departments.

In establishing eligibility for a new car, a member of the armed services must present to his local War Price and Rationing Board a statement from his commanding officer showing:

1. No other practicable means of transportation are available.
2. The automobile is to be used for necessary transportation between residence and post of duty or on official military business.
3. No quarters can be provided for the applicant at his post of duty or where his work is to be performed, or that the applicant's duties require frequent travel.
4. The commanding officer will take all reasonable steps to insure that the applicant carries as many passengers as practicable at all times, and that the vehicle will be used exclusively for the purposes for which application is made, except for a minimum incidental use for necessary personal purposes other than pleasure driving.

In addition, the same requirements that apply to civilian applicants must be met before the local board will grant a purchase certificate.

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## Pool to reimburse eastern fuel dealers for losses

At the suggestion of Price Administrator Henderson, the oil industry has worked out a plan whereby wholesale distributors and retail dealers in gasoline and fuel oils along the Eastern Seaboard, initially supplied by members of the oil transportation pool, will be reimbursed for losses sustained because of the reductions in the prices of these products ordered into effect on August 5 by the OPA.

The reimbursement plan is embodied in an amendment to the oil transportation pool agreement drafted at the suggestion of Administrator Henderson.



## OPA sets sugar allowance basis for new businesses

A uniform means of providing allowable sugar inventories for persons who have opened up new retail or wholesale businesses since rationing went into effect on April 28 was announced August 17 by the OPA Food Rationing Division.

A new retailer will be given an initial allowable inventory of 1 pound of sugar for each \$1 of gross sales he estimates will be made during the first week of his operation. His estimated gross sales should include all commodities—meats, groceries, fruits, vegetables, etc.

The allowable inventory of a new wholesaler will be the customary minimum shipping unit in which sugar is delivered to wholesalers in his territory, plus the amount of sugar the wholesaler estimates he will sell during the first 2 calendar weeks of his operation.

Local War Price and Rationing Boards were advised by OPA to make certain that persons making application for new wholesale or retail sugar allowances are actually opening businesses.

Within 10 days after the completion of the first 2 full months of operations, the new retailer or wholesaler must mail or deliver in person a written report to his local board.

In the case of a retailer, the report would show his average weekly sales, and in the case of the wholesaler, his actual sale of sugar for 2-week periods.

If the report of the retailer or wholesaler shows that his allowable inventory is too large in relation to business actually done, the local board will reduce the size of the allowable inventory by requesting the retailer or wholesaler to turn in stamps or certificates for cancellation. If the originally estimated inventory is too small, it may be increased by issuance of certificates.

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## WESTERN FIRMS TO MEET MICHIGAN SUGAR NEEDS

Seven western sugar processors, August 8, were authorized by the OPA to make sugar deliveries in the lower peninsula of Michigan in order to meet demands expected as a result of increased rationing allotments.

Stocks of sugar in the hands of Michigan sugar-beet processors have been declining rapidly in recent weeks and are not adequate to meet demand until new crop production begins in late September or October, the OPA said.

Excess transportation costs incurred in shipments from the West will be paid by the Defense Supplies Corporation in accordance with existing arrangements.

At the same time, western sugar firms were instructed to cease making deliveries in western New York, western Maryland, western Virginia, and West Virginia. Exceptions are made in the case of deliveries out of stocks already in this area or in fulfillment of previous contracts.

## 1942 sugar rations calculated to leave stocks for same allotments in 1943

The Government's sugar rationing program is operating on a basis that will make possible the maintenance of allotments to consumers through the first 9 months of 1943 at least equal to those at the beginning of rationing, providing the shipping outlook in the Caribbean does not take a radical turn for the worse, the Office of Price Administration announced August 13.

The analysis of the United States sugar supply, compiled under direction of Harold B. Rowe, chief of the food rationing division, included estimates that to maintain the minimum ration through the first 9 months of 1943 will require the distribution of 4,173,000 tons of sugar, but that an additional 830,000 tons will have to be kept in the Nation's sugar larder to insure an adequate supply in all sections of the country.

While the shipping outlook is a highly uncertain factor, Rowe's report said, it appears unlikely that receipts from Caribbean sources of supply will exceed a rate equal to the quotas established by the Interdepartmental Shipping Priorities Committee for the period of June 1 to December 31 of this year, which totaled 1,742,000 from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and other sources.

This rate of import would provide 2,240,000 tons during the first 9 months of 1943, Mr. Rowe said, with other anticipated supplies listed as:

From Hawaii, 600,000 tons.

From the United States beet sugar crop in early 1943, 200,000 tons.

These receipts aggregate 3,040,000 tons, and since the total needed for the 9 months' distribution is 5 million tons, we must go into the new year with at least 1,960,000 tons of sugar on hand.

"It must be recognized," the report said, "that this inventory would be adequate only in the event receipts during the first 9 months of 1943 equaled the full rate of the present shipping quota. Since this rate of receipts is not certain, a further reserve is desirable."

Accordingly, it has been concluded, Mr. Rowe said, that a year-end stock of 2,300,000 tons would represent a reasonable compromise between actual danger of shortage in the country, and an excessive use of warehouse space now so sorely needed for our war production program.

The ration allowances for the remainder of this year, Mr. Rowe revealed, are being gaged to provide for this necessary stock on hand for January 1. He pointed out that if the shipping situation turns out to be better than we now have the right to expect, or if distribution is less than expected, any excess supply of sugar can then be distributed as a bonus, or extra allowance to consumers.

## Eastman orders maximum car loading to conserve facilities

To bring about a more efficient utilization of railroad freight cars and locomotives, ODT Director Eastman, August 15, issued a general order requiring the maximum loading of cars carrying civilian freight.

The order (General Order No. 18), effective September 15, prohibits railroads from accepting for shipment, with certain exceptions, any freight cars which are not loaded either to their marked load limit or to their full visible capacity.

Tank cars, flat cars, and cars containing less-than-carload freight are excluded from the order's provisions.

The order was drawn up in collaboration with representatives of the National Industrial Traffic League and the regional shippers' advisory boards, and reflects suggestions and criticisms made by these groups and individual shippers.

## Textile mill denied exemption from GMPR

A Brooklyn, N. Y., company engaged in reconditioning and salvaging textile fibers and cloths was refused exemption from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation August 14, by the OPA.

The company had sought exception on the grounds that it was engaged in reconditioning and selling textile materials in direct connection with adjustment of losses from insurance companies, transportation companies or agents of the United States Government.

Lorraine Fibre Mills, Inc., 430 Bond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was not granted an exception because the company's application indicated to OPA that it is not "principally and primarily" engaged in the activities required to support its request.



# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Denied plastic for hose, OCD explores substitutes to speed production of pumps

Army and Navy demands for the total production of the plastic, polyvinyl-butyl, may result in an indefinite delay in the production of stirrup pumps, OCD Director Landis announced August 13, in accordance with his policy of keeping the public informed as to the status of the procurement of protective equipment.

### Military need supply

When OCD found in May that rubber hose could not be used, polyvinyl-butyl hose was developed by several companies as a substitute at the request of OCD. The military authorities have now requisitioned the entire supply because of its usefulness in many forms of waterproof garments and containers.

"Every possible source is being explored to develop another satisfactory stirrup pump hose," Director Landis said. "The military uses of the plastic were discovered only recently. In fact, bids on 2,258,000 pumps and 22,580,000 feet of hose had been opened and the Defense Supplies Corporation was ready to let contracts when we were informed, August 4, that the priority for hose previously assured us had been denied. If the Army and Navy require this material for military purposes, then obviously it is up to civilians to step aside."

### Materials still available for pumps

Materials are still available to manufacture the 2,258,000 pumps without hose, as agreed upon by the OCD and the War Production Board. If a suitable hose is developed, the contracts for the pumps will be promptly awarded.

The plastic material denied OCD for hose will now be used by the Army and Navy for a variety of purposes, including raincoats, water bags, pontoon boats, flotation bladders, and food bags. It is particularly desirable as a rubber substitute because it can be vulcanized.

Production of pump-tank extinguishers, portable 4-gallon containers with pumps enclosed, is not presently affected by shortages. Material previously was released by WPB to manufacture 2,258,000 of these, 4 of which are to be distributed to each city block in target areas. They will be Government property in the custody of authorized civilian defense workers. The stirrup pumps,

which would double the number of manual fire-fighting units, were designed for distribution or sale, under Government regulation, to private citizens in target areas.

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## Equipment once tagged "scrap" now producing alloy steel

Equipment which was tagged "scrap" and scattered over three cities and two States a year ago is a major producer of alloy steel today.

That "scrap" is now a monument to American industrial initiative in the form of a modern, efficient alloy steel plant of the American Rolling Mill Company at Middletown, Ohio. The "homespun" unit was dedicated at Middletown July 29 by H. Leroy Whitney, chief of specifications section, War Production Board, representing the Government and Calvin Verity, executive Vice President and General manager of Armco.

Cost of the plant is believed to represent the lowest capital investment per net ton of output of any alloy steel plant built during the emergency.

Early in 1942 Armco learned that the Naval Ordnance Plant at South Charleston, West Virginia, which had been idle since World War I, was being revamped and three electric furnaces were to be scrapped. The steel company obtained permission from the Navy Department to purchase and dismantle the furnaces. In Cincinnati, Armco located a used building, equipped with two overhead cranes. An old charging machine was purchased and rebuilt.

The only new equipment in Armco's alloy plant consists of electric transformers.

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## Shafter named to WPB transportation committee

Appointment of A. F. Shafter as acting chairman of the WPB transportation committee was announced August 14 by Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations.

## OCD to aid Coast Guard in recruiting men for beach patrol and look-out duty

After conferences with United States Coast Guard officials, OCD Director James M. Landis August 14 requested OCD regional directors to cooperate fully in an intensive campaign to recruit full-time personnel in the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve for beach patrol and coastal look-out duty. This is the first time OCD has participated in recruitment for the armed services.

"In the light of recent developments," Director Landis said, "the extreme importance of an adequate coastal patrol on the shores of our country must be evident to everyone."

Calling upon each OCD regional office to establish contact with the appropriate District Coast Guard Officer, Director Landis added that he had "given assurance that our regional offices would put the Coast Guard in touch with local defense councils in appropriate areas so that cooperation in this recruitment campaign can be further facilitated."

### General policy

Rear Admiral L. T. Chalker, Acting Commandant of the Coast Guard, outlined the campaign in a message to his District Officers, saying:

... Men in certain age groups who are in good physical condition and whose services are not allocated to industry, are required in combat forces of the United States. There are other military duties which may be performed by men who have minor physical defects or who are not within the age limits prescribed.

Men in this category if assigned to beach patrol will release personnel who meet all age and physical requirements for assignment to duty afloat, and at the same time will leave available for induction into the military services men who are qualified in all respects for first line combat duty.

Recruitment activities for beach patrol are not contemplated at present in the Inland Naval District (9th) with offices in Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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## APPOINTMENT

T. H. McKinney, chief of the cotton section of the WPB textile, clothing and leather branch, has been appointed special assistant to Frank Walton, deputy chief of the branch.

## States will be mobilized to soften impact of war on lives of children

Mobilization of strong leadership in every State to promote measures for better wartime protection of children will be sought by the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime, Leonard W. Mayo, Chairman of the Commission, announced August 12.

### Children's charter sets goal

According to Mr. Mayo, representatives of the Commission, of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, Federal agencies and other co-operating groups are working out methods for carrying out the provisions of "A Children's Charter in Wartime," which was adopted in March.

This charter urged upon all citizens their responsibility to:

(1) Guard children from injury in danger zones; (2) protect children from neglect, exploitation, and undue strain in defense areas; (3) strengthen the home life of children whose parents are mobilized for war or war production; (4) conserve, equip, and free children of every race and creed to take their part in democracy.

### Concerted action necessary

Among the issues affecting children that loom large in the States, Mr. Mayo and Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, listed day care for children whose mothers are employed in wartime industry; extension of maternal and child-health services in defense areas; provision of adequate care at time of childbirth for the wives of men in the armed forces; organization and extension of social services to cope with youthful delinquency and waywardness; full school opportunity for children and proper supervision and guidance of youth employment both in wartime industry and in agriculture.

"The task of coping successfully with gigantic wartime social changes affecting the lives of children can be accomplished only by concerted action of organizations and individuals able to give leadership throughout the Nation," Miss Lenroot declared.

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THERE'S WOOL in a 80-mm. gun mount—as much as goes into a woman's skirt.

# HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

## Nation-wide nutrition program will be launched to save manpower, speed output

An attack on the problem of reducing the 24,000,000 man-hours lost monthly on the production front will be launched through a national industrial nutrition program, Paul V. McNutt, Administrator, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and chairman of War Manpower Commission, announced August 10.

### On three fronts

Aimed at conservation of manpower as well as increased production, the industrial nutrition program will move forward on three fronts—industry, homes, and communities.

"At least 80,000,000 working days can be saved this year if war workers keep fit. That means 14,000 more bombers, 10 dreadnaughts, 33,000 tanks to help us win the war," declared Mr. McNutt in emphasizing the importance of the industrial nutrition program.

The U. S. Public Health Service will cooperate with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in carrying forward the national industrial nutrition program.

### Advisory service organized

An industrial nutrition advisory service has been organized under the direction of Dr. W. H. Sebrell and M. L. Wilson, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. This service will provide practical recommendations to both Government-owned plants and private industries to meet specific industrial nutrition problems which may affect production by increasing absences and accidents.

Dr. Robert S. Goodhart of New York City, who recently received his appointment in the U. S. Public Health Service, will direct the nutrition advisory service to industry, assisted by Dr. Mark Graubard and Ernestine Perry.

### War job for American women

"One of the most vital points of attack in the three point national industrial nutrition program will be on the home front where workers' lunches are packed," says Mr. McNutt. "Over 8,000,000 lunches are packed for war workers every day. A big war job for American women is to see that these lunches contain the right food prepared to provide strength and

health protection for America's Soldiers of Production."

On the third front, the community, there are committees in 48 States and the District of Columbia, the 2,500 county committees and community nutrition committees already functioning throughout the country.

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## Physically handicapped find work in war industries

One-armed men are being utilized as welders in the production of munitions, one-legged men as drill-press operators, deformed persons as sheet-metal workers, midgets as aircraft riveters, and deaf mutes as machinists—all with credit to themselves and benefit to their country in time of war.

These are only a few of the results achieved by the University of Southern California and the Southern California Social Service Council for the Hard of Hearing under the direction of Dr. B. V. Morkovin, head of the University's Psychology Clinic, in their 7-year-old program to rehabilitate, train, and place the physically handicapped for jobs in industry.

### 1,579 placed since Pearl Harbor

Dr. Morkovin's Special Service Department has placed 1,579 "handicaps" in productive jobs since Pearl Harbor and an estimated 50 percent of them have gone into essential war industries, it was announced at a "workshop" on "Conservation of Human Resources in Wartime" held recently in Los Angeles.

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## Data requests will be held to minimum, says Lubin

In an address before the Society for the Advancement of Management, Joseph I. Lubin, Chairman of the WPB Committee for the Review of Data Requests from Industry, August 13 stated that effective steps have been taken to eliminate "bootleg" or unauthorized data requests, including those sent out by telegraph.



## Let railroads decide car type, Eastman asks shippers

The Nation's supply of gondola cars and flat cars for Army and industrial freight has become so acute that ODT Director Eastman, August 10, appealed to all shippers to permit railroads to determine where practicable the type of car to supply on shippers' orders for loadings.

### Acute shortage in open-top cars

The situation in the supply of all open-top cars has become critical, and shippers' advisory boards in various regions are urging that orders for open-top freight equipment be so placed that box cars, where available, may be substituted provided the commodity to be shipped can be satisfactorily handled in a box car.

Gondola cars are particularly in demand for the shipment of steel, iron ore, and other industrial commodities. It was pointed out, while flat cars are being largely utilized by the Army for the movement of tanks, big guns, and other war equipment. These factors, together with the demand of coal producers for hopper cars, are increasingly taxing the ability of the railroads to supply open-top cars.

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## Minimum prices set on steam coal shipments to West Coast

To insure sufficient supplies of industrial fuel in California and Nevada during the war effort, an order has been issued by E. Boykin Hartley, Acting Director of the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior, establishing minimum prices on shipments of certain types of steam coal from New Mexico and Arizona to that area.

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## Railroads agree to move frozen produce to interior points

To provide additional storage facilities in coastal areas for military purposes, the transcontinental railroads have agreed to broaden their storage-in-transit privileges to include frozen fruits and vegetables originating on the Pacific coast, the ODT announced August 13.

The new arrangements will permit frozen fruits and vegetables to be forwarded for storage to interior points in the Western, Southern, and Eastern territories.

## CASUAL RIDER GETS ON LAST

The principle that any curtailment in transit service, caused by the necessity to save tires and equipment, should be made at the expense of the casual rider—the shopper, visitor, or pleasure seeker—rather than inconvenience the worker, was embodied August 12 in recommendations of the Washington Regional Committee of Defense Transportation Administrators.

The conclusions are the first to be submitted by a regional defense transportation committee anywhere in the United States, and affect service between Arlington, Va., and the national capital.

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## Disque sent to Seattle to help avert fuel crisis

Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes announced August 13 that he had sent Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, Assistant Director, Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, to Seattle, Wash., to take appropriate steps in an effort to avert a threatening coal and wood emergency in Washington and Oregon. He said that General Disque has full power to act for the Solid Fuels Office in dealing with the situation.

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## Port advisory committee named for Southern California area

The ODT August 8 announced the formation of a Los Angeles coastwise and intercoastal carriers' advisory committee, with subcommittees at Long Beach and San Diego, Calif.

Acting in an advisory capacity to Ernst R. Holzborn, director of the ODT's division of coastwise and intercoastal transport, the committee will deal with port and shipping problems in the Southern California area.

C. F. Fennema, vice president and general manager of the Wilmington Transportation, has been named chairman of the general committee.

Chairman of the Long Beach subcommittee will be Charles Bland, traffic manager of the Long Beach Harbor Department.

The San Diego subcommittee will consist of O. J. Hall, chairman, manager of the Star & Crescent Boat Co., and Joseph Brennan, who will represent the San Diego Harbor Department.

## Emergency rates set to speed coal hauls to East

Two emergency freight rate revisions designed to facilitate the movement of coal by rail and water to New England points were announced August 13 by the ODT.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Virginian Railway and their connections have, at the request of ODT's division of rates, published a new rate on West Virginia coal from the Pocahontas and New River Districts to Philadelphia for transshipment outside the capes. This rate is \$3.87 per gross ton, with related rates from other coal-producing fields.

The new rate is a reduction of 39 cents under the track delivery rate of Philadelphia. The rates are scheduled to expire September 5, at which time the Canal is expected to be reopened.

At the same time the Virginian Railway has placed into effect, on authority granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a rate of \$4.14 per gross ton on coal moving for transshipment by water to the Edgewater Coal Pier of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, and to the Hoboken Pier of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western via Roanoke.

This rate, which is to expire on October 10, was established at ODT's request, to make available for movement to New England coal from Virginian Railway mines on the same basis of rates as those applicable via the Norfolk & Western, and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

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## Repair and service trucks permitted to make call-backs

A general permit allowing repair and service trucks to make call-backs was issued August 12 by the ODT.

The permit, the thirteenth issued under General Order ODT No. 17, applies only to trucks "engaged exclusively in the transportation of repair or service men and their supplies or equipment."

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## Rail oil shipments to East set new record

With more than 67,000 tank cars now in the east coast service, rail shipments of oil to the seaboard reached the new record rate of 809,430 barrels daily during the week ended August 8, it was announced August 14 by Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes.



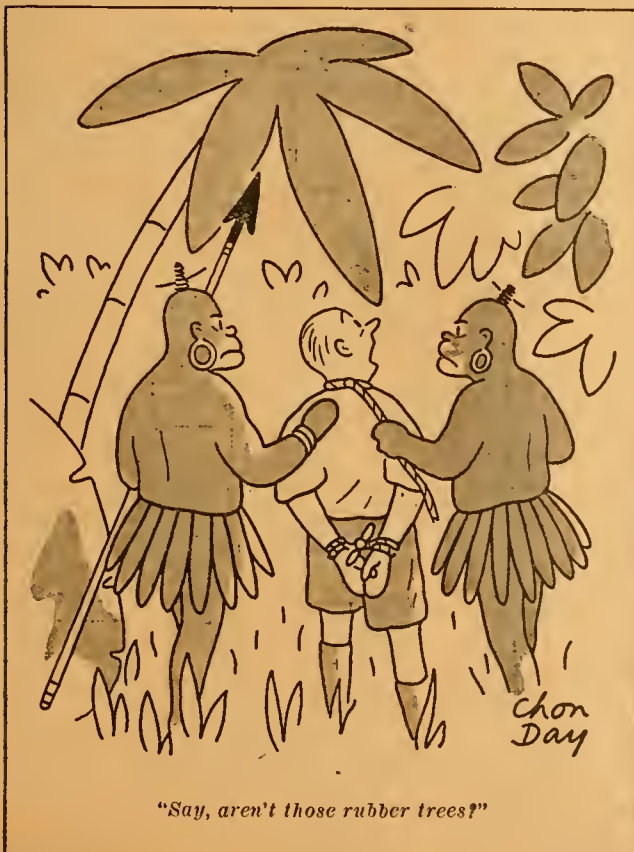
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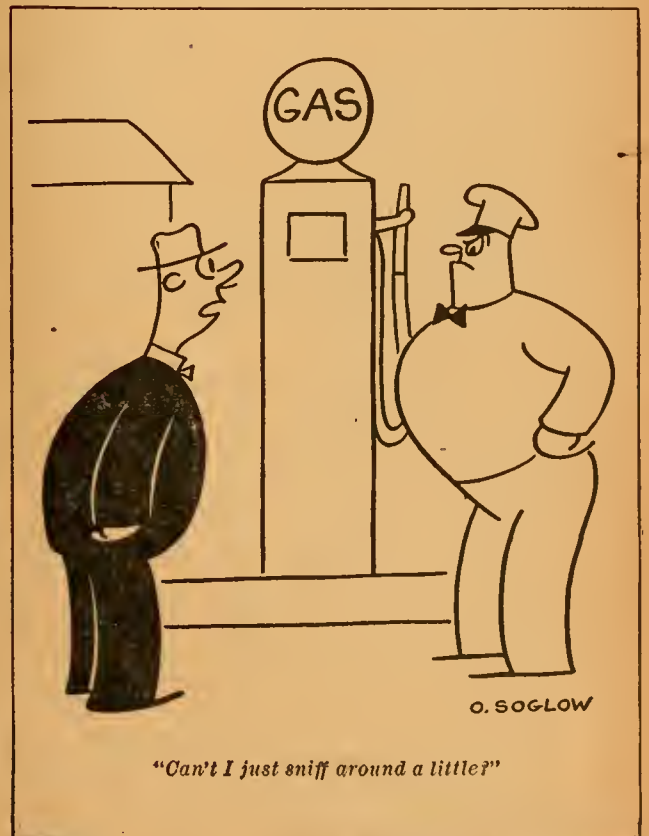
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## U. S. resumes two-way trade with French North Africa

The Office of War Information August 15 issued the following statement:

It is announced in Washington that the exchange of goods with French North Africa, under the terms of the Economic Accord, has been resumed. Two French ships sailed from the United States on August 9 to Casablanca. They were the *Ile de Noirmoutiers* and the *Ile d'Usessant*. The former carried a mixed cargo of brown sugar, copper sulphate, cotton cloth and cotton thread, condensed milk, tea, leaf tobacco, etc. The latter carried 5,000 tons of coal and 1,200 tons of kerosene for lighting and heating. These are supplies of which French North Africa is in great need and which, under present

conditions can only be supplied by the United States. They are nonmilitary, consumer goods destined for the use of the local population. American consular agents stationed in Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia supervise their distribution and see to it that they are not exported to any other country.

On August 11 two other ships sailed from Casablanca for the United States. They were the *Ile de Re* and the *Aldebaran*. The trade between French North Africa and the United States is a two-way affair. The *Ile de Re* and *Aldebaran*, for instance, are bringing a mixed cargo of cork, tartar, olive oil, and other North African products.

## Pennsylvania site declared unsuitable for forging plant

The WPB aluminum and magnesium branch and the plant site board, announced August 14 that foundation borings on the Harding site near Pittston, Pa., which has been under consideration for an aluminum forging plant had shown the location unsuitable for the purpose.

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## 84 hard coal mines augment war production drive efforts

Newly organized labor-management committees in 84 Pennsylvania hard coal mines and collieries increased to 1,200 the number of plants in which War Production Drives are in progress, War Production Drive headquarters announced August 10.

In cooperation with the United Mine Workers of America and Anthracite Industries, Inc., War Production Drive headquarters has listed War Production Drive committees in the Pennsylvania anthracite field.

The shortage of fuel oil in the East, coupled with the need to heat more factories and more Army barracks this winter, has created a demand for more hard coal. Both labor and management spokesmen have declared that War Production Drives in the mines and collieries will bring about increased production needed.

In the newest 100 committees to be announced August 10, the name of the first Ford company appears, that of the Lincoln Motor Co., Detroit.

## SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK ON WAR PRODUCTION READY

Publication of a speakers' handbook on war production was announced August 11 by the WPB. Title of the handbook is "WAR FACTS."

The handbook provides factual and authoritative data on all phases of the production effort, and is designed to answer questions on the production program frequently asked by speakers, research workers, and writers.

The book is broken down into two parts. One section includes three separate statements covering the over-all production effort and a description of the priorities machinery.

Following this section is a series of 16 shorter statements on war production and conservation.

A skeleton radio script on production, timed to run for 10 minutes, is included for adaptation in local broadcasts.

Copies of "WAR FACTS" are available from the Bureau of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.

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## CARROLL TO DIRECT OWI LONDON OFFICE

The Office of War Information August 13 announced the appointment of Wallace Carroll as director of its London office. Mr. Carroll will have charge of all informational activities in England and the relaying of U. S. information through British facilities to the Continent of Europe.

## CENSORSHIP IN A DEMOCRACY

"In a democracy, the public is entitled to essential information. It is entitled to know about the tough realities of this war, and it must not be subjected to such a blackout of news as now pervades totalitarian countries. In its approach to this problem the Government has followed consistently the democratic belief that American news columns and American broadcasting can remain the freest in the world and still keep vital information from the enemy."

—Byron Price, Director of Censorship.

★ ★ ★

## WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER		Percent change from July 1941
July 1942:	Number	
Labor force.....	56,800,000	+ 0.4
Unemployed.....	2,800,000	- 50.9
Employed:	*54,000,000	+ 6.1
Nonagricultural.....	*42,300,000	+ 6.2
Agricultural.....	*11,700,000	+ 9.3

FINANCE		In millions of dollars
Authorized program June 1940-July 1942.....		**214,540
Airplanes.....		45,500
Ordnance.....		45,053
Miscellaneous munitions.....		32,658
Naval ships.....		18,460
Industrial facilities.....		17,601
Posts, depots, etc.....		15,534
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....		14,916
Merchant ships.....		8,494
Stockpile, food exports.....		4,851
Housing.....		1,392
Miscellaneous.....		**10,081

Total expenditures, June 1940-July 1942.....	*39,550
--	---------

June 1940-1942	
Authorized program.....	***170,288
Contracts and other commitments.....	**129,998
Expenditures.....	***34,765
Sales of War Bonds—	
Cumulative May 1941-July 1942.....	7,558
July 1942.....	901

## PLANT EXPANSION

June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,887 projects, June 30.....	13,524
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,688 projects, June 30.....	2,986

EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING		Percent increase from June 1941
All manufacturing industries—		
June:		
Average weekly earnings..	\$37.99	19.2
Average hours worked per week.....	42.6	3.1
Average hourly earnings..	84.0¢	13.8
Cost of living (1935-39=100):	Index	
May 1942.....	116.0	10.9
June 1942.....	116.4	11.3

\* New series.

\*\* Preliminary revised.

\*\*\* Preliminary.

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 25, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 34

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Total expenditures, June 1940-August 15, 1942..... \*\*42,067

June 1940-June 1942

Authorized program.....	**170,288
Contracts and other commitments.....	**129,998
Expenditures.....	**34,765
Sales of War Bonds—	
Cumulative May 1941-August 15, 1942.....	7,924
August 1-14, 1942.....	366

### PLANT EXPANSION

June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,887 projects, June 30.....	13,524
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,686 projects, June 30.....	2,996

### EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

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Cost of living (1935-39=100):	Index
May 1942.....	116.0 12.7
July 1942.....	116.9 11.0
* New series starting August 18.	
** Preliminary.	

## Nelson says output of America's fighting equipment 3½ times greater than pre-Pearl Harbor; production uneven

Munitions production increased 16 percent last month, continuing recent months' expansion in the output of planes, guns, tanks, ships, and other war equipment, WPB Chairman Nelson announced August 22 in his Second War Production Report.

Although progress was uneven, and efforts are being directed toward bringing about balance between production items, the WPB Index of Munitions Production advanced in July to 350 (preliminary)—3½ times as great as in November 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor, upon which the index is based. The June index (revised) was 303.

### Output falls short

But July output was 7 percent short of the production forecasts made on the first of the month. It was, nevertheless, an improvement over June performance, indicating that progress is being made in working up toward scheduled objectives.

In brief, the score of war production for July (measured by the index) was as follows:

Aircraft Production: Up to 11 percent over June
Ordnance Production: Up 26 percent over June.
Naval Ship Production: Up 22 percent over June.
Merchant Ship Tonnage: Up 6 percent over June.

### Must balance program

"The big job ahead of us right now," said Mr. Nelson, "is to bring our program into balance and make sure that we use our materials and facilities as

wisely as possible. This is one of the principal tasks on which the WPB is engaged. We must make sure that we produce promptly those most important fighting weapons the services must have; but, in addition, we must speed up the slow items and slow down some of the fast ones so that the unbalance which now marks part of the program is brought into adjustment.

"This means that we must redouble our efforts, particularly on the low spots, if we are to make our goals by the year's end, and the recent realignment of WPB, plus the further development of scheduling and use of the Production Requirement Plan—now our basic device for controlling industrial operations—are all designed to help us do this job.

"The War Department, Navy Department, and Maritime Commission thus far have scheduled production semi-independently. This has resulted in some scheduling ahead of over-all productive capacity. Forecasts of production have been increased several times. Now, since it will be a difficult task to meet all schedules, it is more than ever necessary to reconcile our needs with our resources, necessitating the adjustment of schedules, reducing some, and, perhaps, increasing others.

### Shutdowns only sporadic

"Continuing month-to-month increases in munitions production, despite difficulties in the supply of some raw materials and semifinished products, re-

(Continued on page 2)



## Nelson . . .

(Continued from page 1)

flects the determination of the American people to overcome all obstacles. Available statistics show that plant shut-downs and stoppages so far are only sporadic, not general. Any inference that the war effort as a whole is slowing down is unwarranted, although difficulties in maintaining such large monthly increases will become greater as we approach maximum output. This will mean increased planning, increased effort, and firm use of the production controls and materials controls that have been developed.

"Study of the results reveals that production is uneven in relation to schedules. In some cases July production outstripped the forecasts; in others the forecasts were not approached. Even within certain categories, such as ordnance, we find unequal progress as between various types of equipment. Particularly is it important to keep the production of finished weapons and their component parts in step.

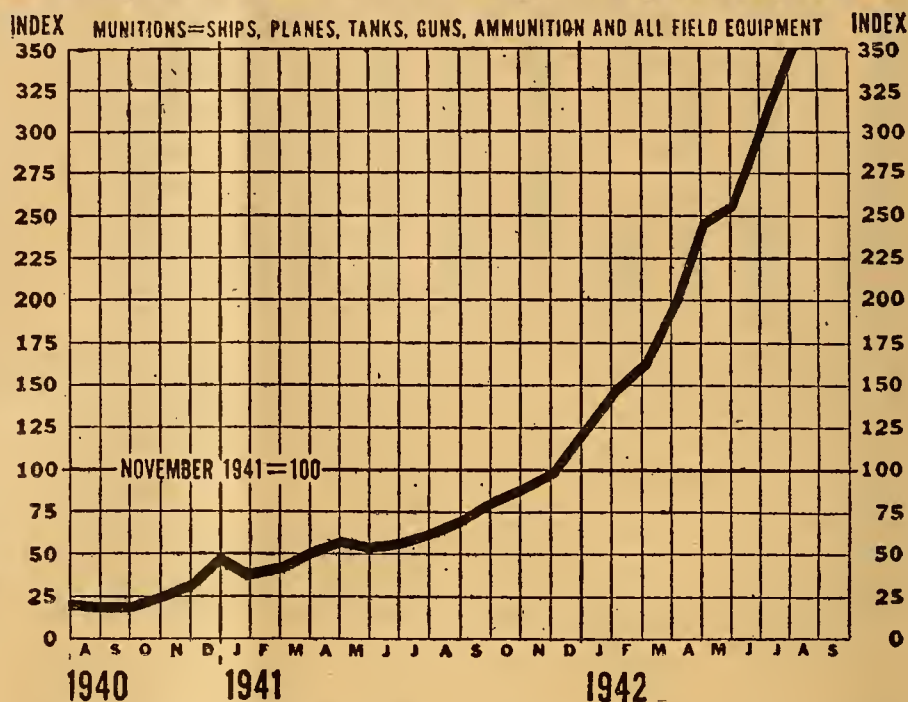
"Analysis of these factors suggests that the war production effort has entered a new phase—one in which more careful balancing of requirements will become increasingly important. For a long-range solution, there must be a close, effective control of the flow of materials and a comprehensive system of production control, to make certain that the right materials get to the right places at the right time.

### No reduction of major program

"This does not involve a reduction of our major programs. It will mean that while we expand the production of raw materials, we shall have to limit the production of some items which are easy to make. At the same time, we shall have to exercise care that production of vital weapons needed right now continues to increase.

"This problem will become less serious as production of basic materials increases. Substantial expansion programs are being pushed in such vital materials as steel, rubber, aluminum, magnesium and copper. The situation will be eased also by increased attention to salvage, to controlling the flow of materials and by tighter scheduling of military items."

## MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX



Item by item, the July picture of war production follows:

### AIRCRAFT

Aircraft production increased in July, 11 percent over June output. Although combat plane production rose 6 percent, it was not up to expectations. For the next few months, aircraft production is not expected to reach the production planned earlier in the year, due in part to the difficulty of balancing so vast a program. Vigorous efforts are being made to improve this condition, and production in the later part of the year is expected to show a marked increase.

### ORDNANCE

Over-all ordnance production in July increased 26 percent over June output, and was very close to schedules.

Production of medium tanks (measured numerically) was 35 percent greater than in the previous month and considerably ahead of schedules.

Light tanks showed a somewhat smaller percentage of gain—15 percent—but also were ahead of schedules.

The production of antiaircraft guns leaped upward, one class of guns showing

a gain of 64 percent in production, while output of another class shot upward 50 percent—both of them exceeding schedules by a wide margin.

The production of ammunition and explosives also was in excess of goals set at the beginning of the month, with exceptions in a few classifications.

The record on heavy artillery was mixed, some classes of these weapons showing much better gains than others. Some types expected to come into production during the month failed to do so.

### MERCHANT SHIPS

The Maritime Commission reported the delivery during July of 71 merchant vessels weighing 791,667 deadweight tons, compared with 67 vessels of 747,900 deadweight tons in June—an increase of almost 6 percent, and nearly on schedule for the month.

### NAVAL VESSELS

A gain of about 22 percent in construction of naval vessels was made in July—over-all production being nearly one-fourth greater than in June.

Deliveries of major combat vessels were

(Continued on page 9)

# VICTORY

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## On the Home Front

Our troops and ships and planes are taking the offensive these days on many battle fronts. They are attacking the enemy wherever he is to be found, afloat, ashore, and aloft. American soldiers raced up the beach at Dieppe last week, last week our bombers were over the Egyptian desert, our planes were blasting the Japanese in China, our marines were fanning out from beachheads in the Solomons.

Overseas, on the fighting fronts, the order is "attack," overseas we are carrying the war to our enemies. But what of the battle at home?

At home we are engaged in battle on four vital sectors. We are fighting against inflation—fighting, that is, to keep down the cost of living and the cost of the weapons of war; we are fighting a shortage of materials for war; we are fighting the action of production; and we are fighting to make the most effective use of our manpower.

### On the defensive against inflation

In only one of these battles, the *battle of production*, have we achieved a successful offensive, although even in this sector we must gain more ground, and rapidly.

In the *battle against inflation* we definitely are on the defensive, are fighting, in the words of Price Administrator Henderson, "a delaying action." Statistics show that since the general maximum price regulation went into effect last May prices of controlled commodities have gone down. Costs of uncontrolled commodities, however, have risen greatly. This year our incomes will reach a total of 113 billions, while our production of goods and services for civilian use will total no more than 75 billions. Take out 29 billions from income for taxes and savings and you have 84 billions left to compete for only 75 billions in consumer goods.

It's obvious that we shall have to launch a new offensive, and it is probable that this offensive will mean price control for farm products as yet uncontrolled. There can be no unnecessary increase in wages paid workers, and profits of corporations must be cut deeply.

The *battle to overcome material shortages* is another battle which must enlist the strength and the determination of everyone at home. This battle has not been going too well—here, too, we have

been fighting a delaying action. The sector of materials adjoins the sector of production, and communiques from the production front show how our advances in that area have been hindered by reverses on the field of materials. We have reached the point where we cannot use rubber to make gun grips, and last week the War Production Board re-

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stricted military uses of aluminum to "combat end-products for field combat use."

Four factors determine the course of battle on the materials front. One is our ability to develop new sources of raw materials; a second is our ability to find substitutes for scarce materials; a third—here the materials front is linked to the manpower front as both are linked to the front of production—is our ability to keep mines and forests at their full output; and the fourth—and most important—of these factors is our ability to do a job of salvage.

### "Scrap rallies" in order

You may be tired of hearing about salvage, and yet we cannot close our ears to the need for salvage; we cannot stop hunting scrap without risking defeat. WPA workers, beating the back roads of the farm country and digging old rails from city streets, have turned up 100,000 tons of scrap metal. Scrap rubber—454,155 tons of it—is moving to reclaiming plants at the rate of 4,000 tons a day. Washington, D. C., has set a pattern for "scrap rallies" to be held throughout the country. WPB's Conservation Division announces plans for a "Junior Salvage Corps" of school children to conduct a Nation-wide scrap canvass in October. And the American Legion is discussing with local governments a proposal that howitzers of 1918 be scrapped to make the guns of 1943.

All these enterprises will help but they are not enough. Only if each one of us

does his part will we have enough—barely enough.

### A labor paradox

In the *manpower section* we have been fighting hard and we have been making some advances, too—although not yet the great advances we must make for victory. We have made gains in overcoming prejudice against workers because of race or religion; we have accomplished increased employment of the handicapped. But the War Manpower Commission says that out of 160 important labor market areas surveyed in July, 35 had shortages of male labor—2 more than in June.

Just as a military development may affect a front thousands of miles away, so gains or reverses on separate sectors of the home front have their effect on all the other fronts. The shortage of raw materials, for instance, has resulted in lay-offs in some war production plants, thus producing the apparent paradox of labor scarcities in some communities, side by side with temporary unemployment elsewhere.

### Few try to dodge regulations

At this moment when our troops are fighting on world fronts and all of us are caught up in united effort we cannot tolerate sly attempts to dodge the restrictions and the deprivations most of us accept cheerfully. The people who try to dodge rationing regulations, who try to beat price and rent control, who think it smart to get illegally materials reserved for the armed forces—such persons are saboteurs as surely as though they had been landed on our coast from a Nazi sub. Fortunately they are few. Sugar rationing, according to OPA, has produced only 12 court actions so far. . . . Next month a lot of feet are going to be stepped on, a lot of arms are going to ache. The Office of Defense Transportation says that by the middle of September, when schools open, the country's local transportation systems will be carrying the heaviest load in their history. . . . During the last war the mail-order price for a pair of overalls rose from 82 cents to \$2.95. Last week OPA took steps to make sure that work clothes, this time, remain at reasonable levels.

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NAILS ARE LITTLE things but 4-H Club members in Greensburg, Ky., recently salvaged 3,125 pounds of them from the ruins of a burned tobacco warehouse to help keep the steel mills going.



## Over-all earnings are starting point in renegotiating war contracts; boards preserve profit motive; policies outlined

Policies and procedures to be followed in the over-all renegotiation of war contracts for the purpose of lowering costs were outlined August 19 in a statement by the price adjustment boards of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, which follows in part:

The Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission have separate Price Adjustment Boards functioning in Washington. These Boards work together in assigning war contracting companies to that agency for which the company does most of its war work. The assigned company renegotiates before only one Price Adjustment unit, and settlements thus reached will be made on behalf of all agencies concerned.

The fundamental policies governing the renegotiation of contracts are:

1. Excessive and unreasonable profits should be eliminated or recaptured.
2. Reasonable profits should be allowed to encourage an uninterrupted, efficient, and maximum production of war goods on a low cost basis.

### To recognize abnormal risks

However, no fixed, arbitrary formula for determining a reasonable profit is contemplated. The situation of no two companies is exactly alike. Due consideration is given, among other things, to relative efficiency (quality of production, rate of delivery or turnover, inventive contribution, economy in usage of materials, efficiency in lowering costs), risks (such as increases in labor and material costs, inexperience with new types of production, complexity of manufacturing technique, and delays attributable to unavailability of materials), financial record of the company, extent of conversion to war purposes, performance in the war effort, etc.

A company's over-all profit before taxes on its war business and not the renegotiation of individual contracts provides the primary approach for arriving at voluntary agreements in a spirit of cooperation. The agreement to accept a lowered operating profit may then be translated into the underlying contracts. Profits are to be computed before Federal taxes, since it is not the function of the Price Adjustment Boards to vary profit margins so as to shift or circumvent the tax burdens imposed

by Congress. The agreements on reduced profits usually cover fiscal periods, and so require estimates on the unfulfilled portions of the contracts. However, it is the policy to allow original agreements to stand unless the actual figures with respect to such factors as cost, volume of production, or nature of product prove to be materially at variance with the estimates upon which the settlements are based. In the final review, if it is shown that increased profits have resulted from extra effort by the contractor to reduce costs or increase production, consideration will be given to this factor.

### Army Board decentralizing operations

The Navy and Maritime Boards handle all their cases in Washington. The Army Board, however, is decentralizing its operations as much as possible. Price Adjustment Sections will function in the field procurement offices, as well as in Washington, in behalf of the Supply Services and the Matériel Command of the Army Air Forces. This should relieve much congestion and obviate the need for many company executives to travel to Washington for renegotiations.

This decentralization leaves the War Department Board, which is responsible to the Under Secretary of War, concerned primarily with governing policy and procedure of its underlying Price Adjustment Sections, whose recommendations and findings it will review. It will assign companies for renegotiation proceedings.

The War Department Board will conduct renegotiation with any company whenever because of the size of the company, the dollar volume of the contracts involved, the number of contracting services interested, new questions presented or for any other reason it appears that renegotiation by the Price Adjustment Sections of the Supply Services or the Matériel Command of the Air Forces is impracticable.

The work of these Price Adjustment Boards, in treating the over-all problem, will not obviate the duty of the contracting officers (unrelated to the Boards) to continue to survey the specific contracts in their care. The Boards desire to encourage contractors to adjust prices for future deliveries under individual con-

## WPB calls unions' conclave to tackle problem of raw materials shortage

A 2-day conference of officials of 18 AFL and CIO unions in metal-fabricating industries called August 19 by Wendell Lund, Director of WPB's Labor Production Division, was scheduled to meet in Washington August 24, to discuss raw material shortages and means to deal with them.

Lund called the meeting on request of his Division's six-man Labor Policy Committee, made up of AFL and CIO leaders.

President Green of the AFL, President Murray of the CIO, and the president of each international union directly affected, together with one associate, were among those invited. Eleven AFL and seven CIO unions were included. Other national officers of the AFL and CIO also were invited.

### Many-sided problem

"The purpose of the conference," Mr. Lund said in his letter to Presidents Green and Murray, "is to examine the problems faced by the unions and by the Nation as a result of material shortages, and to canvass the means by which such shortages can be reduced and their impact eased."

The following points were to be considered:

1. The amount of metal scrap available;
2. The existence of large or excess inventories of raw or semifabricated materials;
3. The effects of material shortages in terms of unemployment and curtailed operations.
4. Any other specific data on losses in war production as a result of metal shortages.

tracts, wherever there would otherwise result an excessive over-all profit margin for the company. This may avoid the need of further over-all readjustments by the Price Adjustment unit.

The renegotiation program has been necessitated, not by any desire of American industry to reap undue profits out of the war, but by the lack of foreknowledge, when contracts were let, of what the costs of a new war product would be under conditions as they prevail today. The program is, therefore, a tribute to the ability of American industry to reduce unit cost to unforeseen levels through mass production, production efficiency, and progressive technology.



## Are we fighting for freedom or profit? Henderson asks; labor and corporate earnings must be checked, he says

Before a mass meeting of war workers in Norfolk, Va., August 20, Price Administrator Henderson said Americans are "now fighting a delaying action" against inflation.

Urging additional price controls, Mr. Henderson said:

"Since the institution of the general maximum price regulation in May our cost of living has continued to advance. Without price regulation, admittedly, that cost would have been greater. Our figures show that prices on commodities that are controlled have gone down. That is an achievement. It is, however, merely a ledger achievement. Balanced against the rise on costs not controlled, you can see that, despite the gain, the cost of living has *continued* to rise. Now mark this—it has risen at *the same rate as has prevailed over the past 12 months*. There is but one conclusion. We must once again resume the offensive. We must resume it against those commodities which are not under control."

### Farm income up 75 percent

Outlining the various skyrocketing income factors which he said are conducive to inflation, Mr. Henderson stated:

"In 1942 farm income in America, it is estimated, will reach 15.1 billions of dollars! That compared with 8.7 billions, including Government cash payments in 1939, represents an increase of nearly 75 percent! I do not mean to suggest that some of this increase has not been fair, much of it justifiable. I say to you in all seriousness, however, that if we are to win this fight against inflation, increases of that sort in the income of any one group must not continue! He must be prepared to enlist in the offensive which I am proposing.

### Earnings overbalance living costs

Wages and salaries paid out to American wage earners during 1942 will total an estimated 75 billions of dollars! That, compared with 43.7 billions in 1939, also represents an increase of over 70 percent!

At the same time the cost of living has not even begun to catch up. On weekly earnings in money, the total gain for the American worker since August 1939 has been 30 percent. In real weekly

wages—that is, in the things which his money will actually buy—that increase has been 11 percent. Once more, I do not mean to suggest that some of this increase has not been fair, much of it justifiable. My point is not to belabor increases that have already been made or to attack increases that are equitable.

I say to you once again in all seriousness, however, that if we are to win this fight against inflation, increases of that sort in the income of any one group must not continue! Can we afford to fight a war for the profit of any one group?

### Corporate profits quadrupled

Does that mean that the farmer and the wage-earning group alone must accept these sacrifices? By no means. Corporations—big and small—must also accept the necessity for reduced incomes both for their stockholders and for their officers.

Corporate profits before taxes this year will be nearly four times what they were in 1939. It is imperative, if we are to win this fight against inflation, that these profits be cut—deeply and drastically. The program proposed by the Treasury is designed to work toward that end. I cannot exaggerate my belief that it is of the utmost importance that that program go through. Again I ask, are we fighting for freedom and victory, or for profit?

### Decidedly top-heavy

In the year 1942, our incomes of all individuals will reach the staggering total of 113 billions. That means that the vast majority of American wage and salary workers will have had more money in their pay envelopes than at any time in our history—more purchasing power than they have enjoyed even in the most dizzy of boom years. At the same time our national production of goods and services for civilians will amount to no more than 75 billions. I must emphasize that the physical volume of consumers' goods is declining at the rate of 1½ percent a month. Taxes and savings will amount to about 29 billions. That leaves approximately 84 billions of dollars.

What will be the result? In round terms there will be 84 billions of dollars fighting to purchase 75 billions in goods—85 billions in pay checks and greenbacks

competing one with another to buy food clothes, toys, books, movies—in short, all the hundreds and hundreds of items that make up our yearly bill of purchases.

### Prices will kick through ceilings

That means that the pressure will grow against our price ceilings. It means first and foremost, that *unless* we step in and put a stop to further increases those ceilings will crack and our battle for stability will be lost. It means that the cost of living will begin to skyrocket, that demands will outrace supplies and prices will finally outrace incomes in a dizzy, upward spiral that can only end—and *will* end—in economic chaos.

It is perfectly true that price regulations *forbid* the grocer, the baker, the candlestick maker, and most of the rest of our manufacturers and distributors to charge *more* for what they have to sell than the highest price in March. As consumers, too, we are forbidden to pay more for the things we buy.

To forbid a thing does not prevent it. We Americans, remembering the Prohibition Amendment, do not need to be reminded of that simple, human fact. Unless we develop the *will* to make price control work, it won't work.

### The will to win

For the worker, for the farmer, for businessmen as a group, I have already suggested how to express that will. For the worker, for the farmer, for the businessman—yes, for every one of 130,000,000 Americans—that *will* can express itself in another way in the offensive I am proposing.

We must have widespread, wholehearted, and complete compliance with price regulation, with rent controls.

I suggest that as your individual part in this offensive you as consumers patronize *only* those merchants who have posted their prices, that you refuse to patronize those who, through design, are palpably evading regulations.

More than that, I suggest that you yourselves refuse to hoard, refuse to join in an orgy of free spending, refuse to be wasteful. By so doing you will be contributing not only to conservation of materials but to the relief of pressure against our price ceilings.

Does this seem little? Perhaps it does. But think of it this way. Battles themselves are not won by individuals but by the united effort of the many.

I should like to believe—I do believe—that we have reached that point at which our offensive should and must be launched. I should like to believe—I do believe—that you, too, share that conviction and that faith.



# MANPOWER . . .

## Expanding need for labor has not changed, says McNutt, despite current lay-offs

Current lay-offs in war production plants because of raw materials shortages and allied difficulties have not changed the over-all manpower problem. In answer to numerous inquiries, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, stated August 20 that the present situation of developing labor stringency remains essentially unaltered.

### Opposed to shifting

Mr. McNutt declared:

Any workers who are now being laid off, will be needed at their old jobs or in new war jobs as soon as production problems responsible have been worked out. In no sense can they be considered an addition to the total available labor force. Any large-scale shifting of such workers to other areas of demand would only serve to confuse still further the already difficult labor recruitment and allocation problem.

Our expanding production requirements have not changed, nor has our expanding need for labor. The present situation only increases the necessity for greater production and for the fullest and most careful utilization of the workers we have. It is more important now than ever before to stop labor pirating and hoarding, and to make certain that every individual who is capable of doing a job is given a chance to work whether he is white or black, male or female, native or foreign born, physically perfect or handicapped.

Emphasizing the growing seriousness of the labor supply situation, Mr. McNutt stated that out of 160 important labor market areas surveyed in July by the U. S. Employment Service, 35 had current shortages of male labor—2 more than in June. The shortages were principally in the aircraft and shipbuilding centers.

In 81 additional areas, shortages of male labor were expected on the basis of known production requirements. There were 14 more such areas than in June.

The remaining 44 areas, Mr. McNutt said, had an adequate supply of male labor to meet present and future needs.

He explained, however, that many of these are not highly industrialized and, therefore, do not possess large reserves of skilled workers.

Mr. McNutt stated that the paradox of labor scarcity in many communities, side by side with unemployment in others, has for months been one of the most serious difficulties confronting the Manpower Commission.

"Maldistribution of our manpower resources can have even more serious consequences than maldistribution of raw materials. Effective utilization of the national manpower requires that additional war work should be directed towards areas with adequate labor supply and away from areas where labor shortages exist or impend. To increase contracts and labor demand in shortage areas will inevitably result in excessive migration, aggravated housing problems, increased pressure on overcrowded transportation and other community facilities. The result may well be inability to meet delivery dates."



JOE. He sees the doctor and keeps in trim. This is one of a series of 9 3/4" by 12 1/2" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. One- and two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-127.

## Five-point program to keep miners producing

War Manpower Commissioner McNutt August 21 issued an urgent appeal to workers in mines, mills, and smelters producing copper, lead, zinc, and a half dozen other critical metals to stay on their jobs. At the same time, the Commissioner announced a five-point program of Government action to improve the employment conditions of miners and halt the serious drain of these essential workers to other war activities.

Stating that "the mines are where American war production starts," Mr. McNutt said "too many miners have left to take other jobs."

### Higher wages studied

The five-point program intended to make wages of miners more nearly comparable with those in other war industries calls for concerted action by a number of Federal agencies and by mine operators as follows:

1. The War Labor Board which is now considering the problem of increased wages for mine workers, has made arrangements for early and combined action on the large number of nonferrous mine cases now before it and for retroactive payments of any wage increases which may result.
2. The Selective Service System is advising its local boards to consider occupational deferments for mine workers.
3. Mine operators are being urged to utilize the training facilities of the War Manpower Commission and the recruitment facilities of the U. S. Employment Service to increase their labor force.
4. Tire Rationing Boards have been asked to give special consideration to transportation required by mine workers between their homes and jobs.
5. Steps are being taken to prevent contractors from pirating metal miners for jobs in war plants.

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## West Coast group signs contract to handle Lend-Lease shipments

Further consolidating freight forwarding activities at major ports throughout the United States, the War Shipping Administration August 15 announced that it had executed a contract with the Oregon Foreign Forwarders, Inc., for the handling of all Lend-Lease shipments through the port of Portland, and the Columbia River ports such as Vancouver, Wash., Astoria, Oreg., and others.

The contract is the second of its kind to be signed on the Pacific coast.



## Steps taken to retain essential mine workers on job

The appointment of a committee to confer with War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt and Major General Hershey, Director, Selective Service System, in an effort to stop further loss of men from critical occupations in the coal mining industry to other war industries and the armed forces was announced August 18 by Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes.

The step was recommended by the Solid Fuels Advisor War Council in the face of manpower losses that are seriously threatening the ability of the Nation's coal mines to supply the amount of fuel required for war industry and necessary civilian uses, Coordinator Ickes said.

The committee members named by the Coordinator were:

O. L. Alexander, president, Pocahontas Fuel Co., New York, N. Y.; Charles O'Neill, Barnes & Tucker Co., New York, N. Y.; H. T. DeBardeleben, president, DeBardeleben Coal Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas H. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D. C.; and Thomas J. Thomas (ex-officio), associate director, Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, Washington, D. C. All except Mr. Thomas are members of the Solid Fuels Advisory War Council.

Coal producers report that a large number of the men who are leaving the mines are experienced, key workmen, such as mine locomotive and machine operators, mechanics, and electricians, who are difficult and often impossible to replace.

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## Oregon shipyard honored by third production award

The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation at Portland, Oreg., has been given its third merit award for outstanding ship production, the Maritime Commission announced August 19.

On April 18 the Portland yard was awarded the first of the Commission's "M" pennants. The award was made for the most outstanding accomplishment during the first quarter of 1942 in the production of Liberty Ships. In July the yard was honored for the second time with the award of a gold star for having delivered into service 1 ship from each of its 11 ways in an average of less than 105 days from keel laying. The August award, consisting of another gold star, is for maintaining that production record. The stars are added to the pennant.

## Distinguished technicians to select first list of workers for production awards

War Production Drive Headquarters, August 17, announced the appointment of a Technical Committee for Individual Awards. The committee, composed of distinguished engineers and technicians, will select the first list of workers in war plants to be honored by the Government for contributing valuable suggestions for increasing production.

The members of the committee are:

John L. Savage, Chief Designing Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo.; Dr. J. L. Bray, Purdue University, Ind.; Whiting Williams, Cleveland, Ohio; Paul H. Stanley, Willow Grove, Pa.; Charles B. Francis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry C. Atkins, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Joseph Rockoff, Dayton, Ohio; William Plumer Hill, Sparrows Point, Md.; and Dr. Robert F. Blanks, Chief of Testing Laboratories, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver.

The committee was to meet in Washington August 20 and 21 to review approximately 100 of the best of more than 5,000 suggestions which workers have submitted to the labor-management committees in their plants.

### How the committee works

The suggestion system of the War Production Drive works in this pattern:

Labor-management committees in the more than 1,200 plants in the drive are urged to set up systems to receive suggestions for producing more war material, for producing it faster, or for producing it better. Labor-management committees are authorized to grant the Award of Individual Production Merit to

those workers who submit suggestions that materially advance the war effort. They are also authorized to submit to War Production Drive Headquarters those suggestions which have been proven in their plants and which they think would be useful in other plants.

The 100 that have been submitted to War Production Headquarters are those that the technical committee will consider this week. They will be tested and studied in detail. Those workers whose suggestions are of exceptional merit will receive the Certificate of Individual Merit and those whose suggestions are outstanding in that they will speed the production of arms on an industry-wide basis will receive the Citation of Individual Merit.

### Workers' suggestions a "secret weapon"

The Citation carries with it a small gold-plated silver eagle grasping an artillery shell in its talons. The emblem bears the word "Citation" and the WPB initials.

Suggestions are being "ploughed back" into industry through labor-management committees and technical publications.

Workers' suggestions have done so much to speed production in American plants that they have been termed by some the "secret weapon" with which free labor is fighting the war.

## Shipyard and 9 plants voted production merit awards for outstanding performance

One shipyard and nine manufacturing plants, located in the East and Midwest, have been designated by the Board of Awards of the Maritime Commission to receive the "M" Burgee-Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag, and Merit Badges for outstanding production performance, the Commission announced August 17.

The award of the "M" pennant carries permission to fly the insignia for a tenure of 6 months. At the end of that time the production performance of the recipient is again reviewed by the Board of Awards. The awards announced constitute the Board's designations for the month of August.

Those named to receive the awards are:

The North Carolina Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C.; Koppers Co., Baltimore, Md.; Combustion Engineering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. plant; Babcock & Wilcox, Barberton, Ohio; Globe American Corporation, Kokomo, Ind.; Hopeman Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; National Malleable Steel Casting Co., Sharon, Pa.; Kerotest Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Filer & Stowell Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; and American Holst & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.

In addition to the award of the "M" pennant to the plant, each worker engaged in Maritime Commission work will be given a Labor Merit badge. This later award is the Commission's recognition of workers for meritorious production effort.



# LABOR . . .

## President orders seizure of Massachusetts plant; Bayonne, N. J., plant returned to private management

President Roosevelt last week ordered the War Department to take over and operate the South Boston, Mass., plant of the S. A. Woods Co. because of a persistent refusal to accept an order of the Board for maintenance of membership and arbitration clauses. This action was followed by a return to private management of the General Cable Co.'s Bayonne, N. J., plant which had been seized to stop a wildcat strike against a Board order denying the workers a general wage increase.

On the afternoon of August 18, the Board unanimously told the President that the defiance of the S. A. Woods Co. "is bound to lead to a serious labor situation at the plant unless steps are taken to put the Board's decision into effect." The following morning the President signed an executive order directing the Secretary of War to operate the plant and "to carry out the . . . purposes of the Directive Order of the War Labor Board."

### Company sharply criticized

Robert T. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, issued a statement saying:

"This failure on the part of the company has created a serious threat to the production of the vital war material which it manufactures.

"In addition, this refusal has jeopardized the continued efficient functioning of the mediation and arbitration machinery of the government which representatives of industry and labor have promised to utilize as a substitute for strikes and lockouts.

The company is engaged in making munitions. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, which represents the 650 employees, had withheld a strike in order to give the Board an opportunity to enforce its order.

### Workers pledge compliance

The General Cable Co. plant was returned to private management August 20 on the recommendation of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox after the plant had been under government operation for less than a week. Secretary Knox reported that the workers had unani-

mously adopted a resolution urging restoration of the plant to the company and pledging compliance with the War

Labor Board's order and uninterrupted production for the duration of the war.

### Aluminum workers denied wage increase

The Board last week explained in a formal opinion that it had denied a general wage increase to 32,000 workers in 9 plants of the Aluminum Co. of America because those workers, on a company-

(Continued on page 9)

## SECOND FRONT



Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Mats in two- and three-column size are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-114.



## Nelson . . .

(Continued from page 2)

ahead of those in June and considerably ahead of forecasts. Marked progress over June production of minor naval vessels was reported, although output was materially behind expectations.

### PRODUCTION DRIVE

The war production drive with some 1,250 joint labor-management committees working in plants employing nearly 3,000,000 men and women, has made steady progress. Launched last spring the drive, through the cooperation at the plant level, has broken many little bottlenecks, solved many worker transportation problems, and performed service through emphasizing to men in the factories the importance to the war of their jobs and their work.

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## Labor . . .

(Continued from page 8)

wide basis, had received an average increase in straight time hourly earnings of 15.8% between January 1, 1941 and May 1942, and the cost of living had risen only 15% during that period.

The Aluminum Workers of America, CIO, which represents the workers in most of these plants, voted last week at a special meeting in Pittsburgh to reject the WLB decision and to refer back to the local unions the question of whether there should be a strike.

In writing the opinion for the majority, Dr. Frank P. Graham said that the two foundations on which the Board stands in playing its part in the battle against rising living costs are, first, the national agreement between labor and management last December, and, second, the President's message to Congress of April 27 in which he announced his seven-point program.

"Under the tripartite national agreement," Dr. Graham said, "the responsibility of the War Labor Board for settling wage disputes is democratic and clear. In the President's message announcing the seven-point stabilization program, the responsibility of the National War Labor Board for wage stabilization is explicit and direct.

### Reckless leadership

"It is particularly unfortunate that many people seem to be unaware of the democratic implications, moral obligations, and total war values of the national

## America's free labor urged to continue production in vital plants on Labor Day

Pointing out that "the battle of production is not yet won," Chairman Donald M. Nelson today called on American labor to arrange its annual Labor Day observance this year in such a way that there may be continuous operation of all industries, plants and mines in which a shut-down would be injurious to the war effort.

### Special significance this year

In Letters to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Nelson recognized the special significance of Labor Day and remarked that there are many plants in which it will be possible to rearrange war production schedules in such a way that Labor Day may be celebrated as a holiday. He added:

"Wherever this is possible, I am confident that our national unity and the morale of labor will be stimulated if workers take one day to review the contribution they have made to the war effort, to discuss the stake that free labor has in the world-wide conflict in which

we are engaged, and to make plans for intensifying their efforts toward increased output."

### Shop celebrations planned

Local representatives of the Armed Services, Mr. Nelson said, will be prepared to tell management and labor in various localities specifically which plants and mines should have continuous operation through the holiday. In such places, he suggested, brief celebrations should be planned within the shops. In all other cases, he said, he believed that observance of the holiday would be desirable.

Earlier in the year, Mr. Nelson had called on labor to give a full day's production in all war plants on New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Independence Day. The letters to Mr. Green and Mr. Murray were written after a number of labor leaders and local unions had written to Mr. Nelson asking whether Labor Day parades, picnics and other holiday observance should be cancelled this year.

agreement between labor, management, and the public banning strikes and lock-



"A FREE Labor Day—what's that?"

Cartoon drawn especially for VICTORY by artist HOWARD FRECK. Two- and three-column mats may be had for reproduction on request in Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-126.

outs. I am not referring here to the comparatively small number of workers who have shamefully, by outlaw and jurisdictional strikes, broken labor's solemn pledge, or to the comparatively few labor leaders who have not the stomach for leadership in a critical time. The record of both the leaders and the rank and file of labor has been, for the most part, characterized by patriotic devotion and unparalleled production. I am referring to those who, whether in public or private life, call for the scrapping of the democratic process, who, unwittingly reckless of their country's cause and crisis, would throw away the main victories of the democratic tripartite participation of labor, management, and the public (1) in the vital stabilization of union-management relations with all its disruptive potentialities, and (2) in the basic stabilization of wages with all its explosive power. Both are based on the national agreement for the tripartite democratic participation of labor, management, and the public in the processes and decisions concerning union security and wage stabilization. Regardless of personnel, this national agreement must be preserved."



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Rents in 38 more defense-rental areas will be rolled back on September 1

Residential rents in 38 more defense-rental areas will be cut back and brought under Federal regulation on September 1, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced August 18.

### Scattered throughout 21 States

This order, the fourth issued by the OPA to reduce rents in its fight against inflation, will establish Federal control of rents in one-third of the Nation.

Over 6½ million persons live in the areas to be brought under control September 1.

The 38 new areas, all with a March 1, 1942, freeze date, are scattered throughout 21 States, and include such cities as New Orleans, Kansas City, Tampa, Fla., Des Moines, Iowa, Essex County in the Boston, Mass., area, Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa., Chattanooga, Tenn., Jackson, Mich., and Utica-Rome, New York.

### Ordnance plant areas

This September 1 action might be termed a move against high rents in areas containing ordnance plants. Nearly one-half of the areas are locations of this type of war production activity. Ordnance plant areas are those which see a tremendous in-migration of construction workers once ground is broken for a plant. These workers, their task completed, make way for the operating personnel of the plant, and a second in-migration of thousands takes place.

In the main, ordnance plants are located in isolated sections of the country. Small, nearby towns receive the sudden impact of the in-migration of workers; all housing facilities are snapped up, and rents start soaring.

Control of rents in the 38 new areas will be effectuated by issuance of two maximum rent regulations, one for hotels and rooming houses, the other for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses.

The 38 defense-rental areas to be affected are:

Dothan-Ozark, Ala.; El Dorado, Ark.; San Bernadino, Calif.; Panama City, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.  
Dixon, Ill.; Quad Cities, Ill.-Iowa; Rantoul, Ill.; Savannah-Clinton, Ill.-Iowa; Clinton-Newport, Ind.-Ill.; Columbus, Ind.; Evansville-Henderson, Ind.-Ky.; Des Moines, Iowa; Baxter Springs, Kans.; New Orleans, La.; Hagerstown, Md.; Eastern, Mass.; Worcester,

Mass.; Jackson, Mich.; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.

Pipe, Mo.-Ill.; Elmira, N. Y.; Utica-Rome, N. Y.; Marion, Ohio; Tulsa, Okla.; Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.; Meadville-Titusville, Pa.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

Clarkville, Tenn.-Ky.; Paris, Tenn.; Dumas-Sunray, Tex.; Point Pleasant-Gallipolis, W. Va.-Ohio; Madison, Wis.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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## Detroit landlords allowed time to present further evidence

Request made by a group of Detroit landlords for an opportunity to present further evidence in support of their protest against the Maximum Rent Regulation for Housing Accommodations other than Hotels and Rooming Houses for the Detroit, Mich., Defense-Rental Area has been granted, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 16.

### To support protest

An order issued by the Price Administrator grants 30 days from August 14 for the presentation of further evidence. The Detroit protest was filed with the Secretary of the OPA on July 27.

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## TERMS FOR COFFEE IMPORTS

Terms under which coffee may be procured and imported into the United States from foreign countries under contracts entered into subsequent to July 2, were announced jointly August 18, by the BEW, the OPA, the WPB, and the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture.

The plan provides that the importer shall become the agent of the CCC to purchase and import for its account specified quantities of green coffee from foreign countries. Generally, the plan provides that importers will repurchase coffee, upon arrival in the United States, from the CCC at a price which does not include increases since December 8, 1941, for ocean freight, marine and war-risk insurance, and certain other items of special expense. As a result, the CCC will absorb these increased wartime costs.

## Rice ceilings cut at milling level to relieve squeeze on wholesalers, retailers

Price Administrator Henderson August 19 reduced milled rice maximum prices on all varieties and classes an average of 9.7 percent from the ceiling levels set in the original Maximum Price Regulation No. 150 (Milled Rice).

### No change in consumer's price

This reduction, which will relieve the squeeze on wholesalers and retailers of milled rice, is effected through issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 150, as amended, effective August 19. The move will not mean any change in price to the ultimate consumer.

### Other provisions

Other changes in the regulation as amended include the following:

(1) A formula is set for determining the new maximum prices.

(2) Maximum prices also are set for second head milled rice.

(3) A guarantee provision in the regulation requires every seller of milled rice to furnish the buyer with an invoice guaranteeing certain items.

(4) The new maximum prices specified apply to any quantity of sales at the milling level, save sales in 3-pound packages or less and retail sales by millers.

(5) The amended regulation also provides increases in maximum prices where the rice is packed in certain small packages.

(6) Imperial, Calif., is named as a new base point for pricing.

(7) The regulation has been amended to cover sales by persons having rice milled on a toll basis.

(8) The period for which sales records on milled rice must be kept has been changed to two years from the one year previously required.

(9) Several changes have been made in definitions to clear up possible ambiguities.

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## Prices cut on hide glue stock

In order to eliminate the threat of a price squeeze for hide glue manufacturers, Price Administrator Henderson August 15 ordered a reduction in the maximum prices of numerous grades of hide glue stock.

The action was contained in Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 68 (Hide Glue Stock) and adjusts the price which manufacturers pay for hide glue stock to conform with the lower grease prices.



## Self-executing formula covers sales of fabricated structural steel shapes, plates, and bars

A formula for determining maximum prices for fabricated structural steel shapes, plates, and bars and the service of fabricating these products when such prices cannot be established under section 2 of the general maximum price regulation was announced August 19 by the OPA.

The formula is contained in Order No. 61 under section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, and became effective August 20.

It directs that when a seller cannot determine his maximum prices for sales of fabricated structural steel shapes, plates and bars (or for the service of fabricating these items) under section 2 of the general regulation, he shall calculate his ceiling price by using the same methods he would have used in March 1942.

### To speed deliveries

In calculating such a price the seller is required to employ the same cost factors (wage rates, prices of materials, and overhead) which were then in effect, and the same mark-up or margin over the March costs he would have then included on an identical sale.

Order No. 61 provides that sellers may use this method for determining maximum prices without waiting to secure authorization from OPA. The self-executing pricing formula provided by Order No. 61 will speed deliveries of shapes, plates, and bars for the war program.

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## Rulings on colorfastness would protect consumer, says Keezer

The Federal Trade Commission's proposal to control textile labeling according to degree and kind of colorfastness was welcomed August 18 by Dexter M. Keezer, OPA deputy administrator, as "an important advance in the battle we are waging to keep down wartime living costs."

In a letter to the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Keezer declared:

As you know, hidden price increases are among the most dangerous inflation threats we face today. And hidden price increases are achieved most often in the form of lower quality, sometimes disguised by improper labeling. A label which misrepresents the quality of a product takes as much out of the consumer's pocketbook as a price tag showing a figure higher than the ceiling price.

## BOY SCOUTS RING 20 MILLION DOORBELLS

The Boy Scouts of America received high praise August 18 from Price Administrator Henderson and OCD Director Landis for distributing price control information to 25,000,000 homes throughout the Nation.

"What You Should Know About Price Control" is the title of a leaflet which a million and a half Boy Scouts are delivering from door to door in every community of the United States. They have already completed 80 percent of the job, distributing to approximately 20,000,000 urban and rural homes in the past few weeks.

Ten thousand Scout leaders in 10,000 different communities are charged with this responsibility.

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## Top prices adjusted on wood waste sold to Ford plant

Adjustment of the maximum price for veneer mill wood waste when sold to the Ford Motor Co. for use as a raw material at its Iron Mountain, Mich., wood distillation plant was announced August 15 by the OPA.

This adjustment, which exempts veneer mill wastes used for this purpose from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation until November 1, was contained in Amendment No. 22 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, effective August 14, 1942.

Up to the present this particular plant, which produces important war chemicals such as wood alcohol, methyl acetone, and acetic acid, has used wood waste, along with chemical logs and bolts—small logs from 3 to 18 feet long and 3 inches and up in diameter—as raw materials. The logs are exempted from the general regulation and, as a result, the company has been able to pay a high enough price to obtain enough logs to operate at full capacity.

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## Mint dealers granted relief

Two midwestern dealers in peppermint and spearmint oils—important ingredients in the manufacture of confections and dentifrices—were authorized August 21 by the OPA to adjust their maximum prices under the general maximum price regulation in line with those of their competitors and to enable them to carry out their contracts with the farmers.

## Pricing methods adjusted on imported wool, other yarns

Several changes in methods for pricing imported wool yarns, British Wool Control wools, woolen "sales" yarns, and yarns spun from blends of wool and mohair were announced August 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Amendment No. 7 to Revised Price Schedule No. 58, as amended, became effective August 22. It accomplishes the following:

1. Imported wool yarns are exempted from the operation of the schedule and thus automatically placed under the general maximum price regulation.

2. Maximum prices for British Wool Control "pulled" wools which are pulled from the pelts of the sheep abroad are determined by the same method as British Wool Control shorn wools.

3. Ceilings for Australian, New Zealand, South American, and other British Wool Control shorn wools which have been carbonized, neutralized, and dusted in the United States are determined by adding 5 cents to the applicable maximum prices previously supplied by the schedule.

4. A premium may be added to the applicable maximum price for woolen "sales" yarns when sold in a scoured state. This premium is an amount equal to the loss due to shrinkage of the yarn as well as the costs of scouring and packing. "Sales" yarns are those sold directly by mills to fabric manufacturers.

5. A definite formula is provided for the pricing of blends of wool and mohair on the basis of the difference between the actual cost of the mohair top used and the maximum price for the wool top for which it is substituted.

6. A number of purely formal changes correct internal references to subparagraph numbers.

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## Rayon knit goods must be priced under GMPR, Henderson warns

Manufacturers, converters, and jobbers of rayon knit goods were reminded August 21 by Price Administrator Henderson that sales of these products come under the scope of the general maximum price regulation and that pricing methods of the general regulation for these fabrics must be observed.

Reports reaching the OPA indicate that in some instances producers and sellers of such products as circular knit, trico knit, milanese and brushed rayon cloths are failing to price these goods by the proper methods.

Styling and the production of so-called "novelty" cloths in order to obtain prices far in excess of their value seem to be the chief means adopted by some interests for evading the general maximum price regulation, OPA is advised.



## Dried fruit ceilings to be lifted at packer level to speed output for military

The OPA will issue a new price regulation shortly, lifting the March 1942 price ceilings on five important dried fruits and raisins at the packer level some 15 percent, it was announced August 19. Prospective action on dried fruits first was indicated by OPA on July 1 last.

This OPA move—allowing processors specified margins over the support buying prices to growers, set previously by the United States Department of Agriculture—is expected to provide another link in the coordinated program to encourage maximum production and distribution of dried prunes, pears, peaches, apricots and figs, as well as raisins.

### Military to get major share

The major portion of the dried fruit and raisin pack—a 500,000 ton output last year with a \$75,000,000 sales value—will be taken this season by the military forces and Lend Lease.

Under the recent War Production Board Order M-205, freezing all 1941 and 1942 stocks of dried fruits and raisins, sales to the domestic trade may be made only after the military and Lend-Lease requirements—which are on a tonnage basis—have been filled.

On the basis of present Federal buying ideas and pack size, it appears that little if any of the dried pear crop will find its

way back into civilian channels this season. The Government also will absorb most of the dried peaches and apricots; a lesser although still major share of the dried prune output and a still smaller but principal portion of the raisin pack.

### Other adjustments pending

Following the policy set in canned fruits, as well as in frozen fruits, vegetables, and berries, OPA in the near future will issue another regulation permitting wholesale and retail distributors of dried fruits and raisins to adjust their prices to the ultimate consumer in relation to the new packer prices.

In order to take care of the possibility of sales to the Government and private trade, OPA has established specific ceiling prices for both at the packer level. These apply to both the 1941 and 1942 packs, with differentials for other grades, varieties, and container sizes as they prevailed in the fall of 1941.

An early announcement is planned for a regulation on dried apple prices, which are not covered in the projected order.

Domestic whole dates are considered as fresh fruit by OPA and not subject to regulation as dried fruits. An early announcement is expected as to the status of date products processed from domestic dates.

## Retail chains may continue uniform central policy in determining maximum prices

Retail chain stores operating under a central purchasing and pricing policy were authorized by Price Administrator Henderson August 18 to continue this policy—after obtaining OPA approval—in the determination of maximum charges for any article or service covered by OPA regulations.

### Must get OPA permission

Earlier this provision had been incorporated in the general maximum price regulation. Extension to services and to commodities covered by any other OPA price regulation is contained in Supplementary Order No. 13, effective August 17.

The order permits a retail chain—consisting of two or more stores—having an established practice of selling commodities or services at uniform or substantially uniform prices to apply to the OPA Retail Trade and Services Division, Washington, for permission to determine and use uniform maximum prices. If the request is granted, it will be accompanied by instructions as to the exact methods to be followed.

### In two types of cases

"This provision will enable chain stores to continue a uniform-price merchandising policy," Mr. Henderson said. "In so doing it will centralize responsibility for compliance with OPA ceilings and thus simplify enforcement. However, it will not be used to grant relief for hardship, since ample provision for this already exists."

Primarily the order will be used in two types of cases:

(1) To permit a retail chain to continue central pricing for new products not carried during the base period, and (2) to average out occasional differences in prices where some outlets in a chain deviated from the established uniform price and were frozen upon a limited number of items at slightly nonuniform price ceilings.

OPA regulations make each individual outlet a seller with its own set of ceiling prices. Without Supplementary Order No. 13 each outlet selling goods or services not handled during the base period would have to determine its ceiling independently, in some instances by reference to prices charged by competitors. In time this practice would bring a substantial number of price variations among members of a chain selling identical goods or services normally priced uniformly, which variations would cause substantial confusion both in compliance with and enforcement of price ceilings.

## New pricing formula gives relief to packers of frozen food

Price Administrator Henderson August 18, 1942, announced complete details of the official formula by which frozen food packers will pass on increases in their raw material and other costs of the 1942 pack of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables over those of 1941.

### At packer level only

On July 9 last, the OPA issued preliminary indications of its contemplated action to be taken in order to relieve the squeeze on frozen food packers, as well as wholesalers and retailers. The formal action, taken August 18 in regulation No. 207, at the packer level only, does not represent a departure from these early indications. Relief of the same specific "dollars-and-cents" increase given the packer will be provided

shortly in a similar price regulation covering wholesalers and retailers.

The new pricing formula for packers of frozen fruits and berries, products which closely parallel canned fruit and berries, will be as follows:

(1) Take the weighted average price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory charged by the packer for such kind, grade and container size during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack. This figure is to be revised upward to reflect no more than 7 months' storage in the case of quick-frozen fruits, berries and vegetables and no more than 30 days' storage in the case of cold-packed fruits, berries and vegetables; plus

(2) 12 percent of such revised weighted average price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory. This 12 percent figure takes care of such increases as direct and indirect labor, packing material, freight and cold storage to the extent mentioned above; plus

(3) The actual increase per dozen or other unit in the cost of the agricultural raw commodity delivered in the factory in 1942 over cost of the same raw commodity delivered at the factory for the 1941 pack.



## Prices stabilized for important Vitamin A oils, concentrates

Price Administrator Henderson August 15 stabilized prices of the natural oils and concentrates from which Vitamin A is obtained at levels substantially lower than those prevailing during the speculative flurry of late 1941.

This was accomplished by establishing an independent price regulation for vitamin A-bearing oils—titled *Maximum Price Regulation No. 203, Vitamin A Natural Oils and Concentrates*. The measure applies to all persons who sell the oils or concentrates, and removes these products from the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils). The regulation became effective August 20.

### Second vitamin action

This regulation marks the second specific price action by the OPA in the vitamin field, the first having set maximum prices for vitamin C, ascorbic acid, vital to the development of sound bony structure. Sales of the other vitamins are subject to the general maximum price regulation.

The regulation applies only to the oils and concentrates and does not cover capsules, tablets, and the numerous finished products containing vitamin A.

Prices for vitamin A products sold at retail have not yet been subjected to separate maximum price regulations, but such regulations may be issued to cover them if further studies show they are not adequately controlled by the general regulation, the Administrator stated.

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## Schmid to head steel liaison group

Martin H. Schmid, manager of the Alloys Division of Republic Steel Corporation, Massillon, Ohio, has been elected chairman of the armament steels and alloys advisory committee, OPA, it was announced August 21.

The Committee, made up of 10 steel executives, is one of the industry advisory groups created under the Price Control Act of 1942 to discuss any questions or problems which may arise in connection with price control regulations. While purely advisory, it serves as a liaison body between the alloy steel industry and OPA. Through it OPA may receive any suggestions the industry may wish to make regarding maximum prices and pricing procedure.

## ALUMINUM SCHEDULE BROADENED

Broadening of Revised Price Schedule No. 2 to cover all secondary aluminum ingot and practically all grades of aluminum scrap was announced August 14 by Price Administrator Henderson.

It became effective August 20, 1942.

In the coverage of aluminum scrap, the amended schedule effects the following changes and additions:

1. It establishes maximum prices for segregated solid aluminum scrap other than 2S. (The 2S grade—purest of aluminum scrap—already was covered by the schedule before its issuance in amended form.)
2. It establishes maximum prices for aluminum drosses, skimmings, grindings, sweepings, sawings, and spatters.
3. It effects a reduction of 1 cent per pound in maximum prices for all grades of obsolete scrap except pure cable.

### Secondary aluminum ingot

In the coverage of secondary aluminum ingot, the amended schedule does the following:

1. It establishes methods for determining maximum prices for all grades of secondary aluminum ingot not previously covered. (The schedule covered five common alloys before its issuance in amended form.)
2. Maximum prices for secondary aluminum ingot, which formerly were f. o. b. point of shipment, are now established on a modified "carload freight allowed" basis.

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## Lazo to head Office of Exports

Appointment of Hector Lazo as assistant director, in charge of the Office of Exports, was announced August 20 by the Board of Economic Warfare, succeeding Col. Royal B. Lord. Change in the assistant directorship for exports was made necessary by decision of the Army to recall its officers for other assignments.

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## HANG YOUR CLOTHES ON A HICKORY LIMB

Because the manufacture of wire coat hangers has been stopped to conserve steel, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 20 that dry cleaners and laundries may require a reasonable deposit—of from one to five cents—to insure the return of such hangers used in delivering finished garments. An exception occurs when a customer furnishes his own hanger.

This statement was made in an interpretation of Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended (Services), which places a ceiling on dry cleaning, laundering, and similar services.

## Food suppliers may raise prices to cover glass containers' cost

Simplified methods for manufacturers and distributors to determine their ceiling prices on food products which during March were packed in tin containers and are now being packed in other types of containers, were established August 15 by the OPA.

The new order applies *only* when the containers vary by no more than 20 percent in contents and contain the same kind and quality of food as that packed in a tin can delivered by the same manufacturer last March, and only when the food products also are covered by the general maximum price regulation.

Primarily meeting conditions raised by the substitution of slightly more expensive glass jars for tin cans, the OPA action allows manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors to add to their March ceiling prices the actual difference between the costs of the containers. Where a less expensive container is used, the saving must be passed along to the consumer.

In preparing the new pricing formula, OPA officials recognized that manufacturers forced to find substitutes for strategic war materials have little control over the cost of substitute containers. If required to absorb the full increase, manufacturers might have to curtail or discontinue production of lower-priced items.

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## Import regulations on cocoa beans clarified

Cocoa beans acquired under purchase contracts made in foreign countries on and after 12:01 a. m., July 2, may be imported into the United States subject to specific authorizations by the WPB, under General Imports Order M-63, it was announced jointly August 17 by the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture.

This statement follows an earlier announcement on July 27, describing provisions affecting the importation of cocoa beans acquired by importers under unshipped contracts in force at 12:01 a. m., July 2, and cocoa beans which were acquired under purchase contracts made on or after June 19, and which were in transit to a point within the continental United States before 12:01 a. m., July 2.



## OPA rolls back prices on work clothing, materials; WPB sets preference rating

Recognizing that the cost and availability of work clothing—including overalls, overall jackets, dungarees, work shirts, pants, breeches, and one-piece work suits—represent a significant item to working families, Price Administrator Henderson August 21 issued three regulations for these goods, to become effective August 26, while the WPB August 22 issued Order M-207 authorizing the issuance of schedules allocating looms or yardages, assigning preference ratings, fixing quotas, regulating inventories, and otherwise controlling cotton textiles used in the manufacture of work apparel.

To relieve pressure at the retail level which might have forced an increase in the prices that workmen pay for their jumpers, overalls, work shirts, and other staple work clothing, Price Administrator Henderson issued a special regulation rolling back prices on these garments at the wholesale and manufacturing levels.

### Cloth price cut too

At the same time by amendments to two textile regulations, he reduced the "squeeze" on manufacturers' margins by lowering the ceiling prices on cotton cloths going into these garments by from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 cent per yard.

Mr. Henderson declared:

It is vital that men's work clothing should be, as far as possible, ample in supply and low in price. The experience of the last war, when the mail order catalogue price for a typical overall rose from 82 cents to \$2.98 between 1914 and 1920, must not be repeated.

A reduction in manufacturers' and wholesalers' selling prices of work clothing through formulas provided in Maximum Price Regulation No. 208 (Staple Work Clothing) is expected to result in a saving of over \$6,500,000 for all classes of retailers handling these garments worn by the great bulk of American workers in industry and agriculture. The regulation applies only to men's and boys' garments made of all-cotton fabrics and nonseasonal in character.

### Shirting material included

The simultaneous move reducing the maximum prices of denims, drills, jeans, shirting materials, and other specified cloth going into work garments is effected through Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 35 (Carded Grey and Colored Yarn Cotton Goods) and Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods).

Two schedules issued concurrently with order M-207 list fabrics which are suitable for the manufacture of work clothes, and assign a preference rating of A-2 to orders placed for such fabrics to be used in the manufacture of work garments.

The order provides that materials obtained under the schedules must be used only as follows: (a) for the manufacture of the work garments listed in the schedules; (b) for sale to any person on order bearing a rating of A-2 or better; (c) to fill certified orders for such material to be used in filling orders for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.

### Other provisions

The A-2 rating may be assigned not only by the work clothing manufacturers but also by the manufacturer of waistbands or trouser curtains for use in work clothing, and by converters who bleach, finish, or process fabrics to be sold to work clothing manufacturers.

Schedule I lists the fabrics to which A-2 ratings may be assigned for the manufacture of men's work clothing.

Schedule II lists the fabrics to which an A-2 rating may be assigned for the manufacture of work gloves.

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## Order equipment now, converters warned

Home owners and plant operators should make immediate arrangements to obtain the grates and stokers needed to convert fuel-oil burners, and at the same time, arrange to purchase the necessary amounts of coal, the WPB plumbing and heating branch said August 17.

The branch pointed out that the action of WPB in setting aside 11,000 tons of material needed for conversion will have served its purpose only if manufacturers receive the orders on which to base their application for allocations of materials.

Industrial plants desiring to obtain stokers for conversion purposes should file an application for a preference rating with the plumbing and heating branch.

Manufacturers of these types of equipment should make applications for materials to the plumbing and heating branch on form PD-25-f, if they are under the Production Requirements Plan, or on form PD-1a if they are not.

## Top prices set on repairs, storage, parking, other automotive services

A list of automotive services for which prices are controlled and an outline of four main things which suppliers of these services must do to comply with price regulation was released August 19 by the service trades branch of the OPA.

### At all levels

Included in services controlled by Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended, effective August 19, are:

Repair, maintenance, storage, parking, rental, washing, painting, towing, and other servicing performed in connection with automotive vehicles;

Repairs to tires and tubes (except recapping and retreading, which are covered by Revised Price Schedule No. 66);

Repair and rental of parts and accessories, such as radios, heaters, etc.

Prices of all commodities such as parts and accessories, when sold in connection with the sale of a service.

The amended regulation covers the maximum price of these services at all levels, retail, industrial, and commercial.

### How to comply

Four main things that automotive service shops of all kinds must do to comply with the new service price regulation are

1. Charge no more than you did in March, or charge no more than you would have charged in March for services offered but not sold.

2. Keep all records showing prices charged during March.

3. Prepare for filing in accordance with the regulation a list of your March prices, and keep it up to date.

4. Give sales slips and receipts as required by the regulation.

Details of the requirements are given fully in the Service Price Regulation.

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## OPA clarifies specific terms of lumber regulation

The OPA made clear that the maximum prices for No. 2 construction boards contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 97 (Southern Hardwood Lumber) includes surfacing two, three, or four sides and that no addition to the specific ceiling price may be made for any surfacing or any other machining.

Clarification of this point, which has caused some misunderstanding, was contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 97, effective August 26.



## Prices cut on basic chemicals used in making smokeless powder

A substantial reduction in the price of certain basic chemicals used in the manufacture of important military and civilian products was ordered August 20 by Price Administrator Henderson.

This action was effected by the issuance of two new price regulations—Maximum Price Regulation No. 37 (Butyl Alcohol and Esters Thereof) and Maximum Price Regulation No. 36 (Acetone). These measures supersede and modify Revised Price Schedules Nos. 36 and 37, and are effective September 3, 1942.

### Many uses

The products covered by the regulations include normal butyl alcohol produced by both fermentation and syntheses, and synthetic and fermentation acetone and butyl acetate. These chemicals are essential in the production of a wide variety of products including smokeless powder, cordite, enamels, and plastics. In addition, they are used in the production of other and equally important chemicals.

### Specific adjustments

The measures contain the following adjustments in the price of these chemicals:

1. The maximum price for fermentation acetone is reduced from 15.8 to 8½ cents per pound in Maximum Price Regulation No. 36.
2. Maximum Price Regulation No. 37 reduces the maximum price for normal fermentation butyl alcohol from 15.8 to 12½ cents per pound. It also establishes a price for normal fermentation butyl acetate one cent per pound higher than for normal fermentation butyl alcohol: e. g. 13½ cents per pound, tank cars delivered.
3. Separate maximum prices for synthetic and fermentation acetone and for normal synthetic and normal fermentation butyl alcohol are established.

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## Prices set for shoe lining fabrics and Government rejects

The first cents-per-yard prices to be established for textile piece goods under Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods) were announced August 21 by Price Administrator Henderson for two limited groups of goods—shoe lining fabrics and "Government rejects" of certain finished piece goods made according to military specifications.

## LOWER FARES FOR TIN CANS

Old tin cans are destined for a more vital role in reclamation of critically needed tin and in the development of a good grade of scrap steel as a result of an announcement by the Office of Defense Transportation August 21 of a freight rate reduction on scrap for detinning purposes only.

At the request of ODT's division of rates, the western and southwestern railroads, co-operating with Central Freight Association lines, reduced the rates to 22.5 percent of the first-class interterritorial rates, subject to a minimum carload weight of 30,000 pounds, from points in the west and southwest to Pittsburgh, Pa.

ODT's proposals for the rate reduction were filed at the request of the Salvage and Surplus Property Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, and the WPB and are subject to a maximum rate of 75 cents per hundred pounds from any point of origin in the areas concerned, to Pittsburgh.

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## OPA issues correction to men's tailored clothing regulation

Three clarifying changes to the men's and boys' tailored clothing regulation, Maximum Price Regulation No. 177, were announced by the OPA August 15 through a correction to that order.

Section 1389.105 (a) (1) as issued provided that no maximum price for "made to measure" and "tailored to the trade" suits, separate coats, pants, or vests should exceed the highest price at which the seller during January or February 1942 "first offered" a garment of the same classification, plus a stated percentage mark-up. The section is corrected to refer to the highest price at which the seller "offered" a garment at any time during the stated months.

Section 1389.116 (d), Sales Slips and Receipts, requiring the giving of a receipt to a purchaser "on and after 1942," is changed to read "on and after July 11, 1942."

Section 1389.119 (a) (3), Definitions, states that "booking" means accepting orders (other than at retail) for delivery immediately or at any later time. The words "(other than at retail)" are now deleted since the term is used in the regulation to refer to orders taken in the "tailored to the trade" and "made to measure" business as well as orders taken in the ready-made business.

The corrections became effective July 11, the original effective date of the regulation.

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## AGAVE FIBER

Agave fiber processors are given until August 31 to file with the WPB application for permission to process more fiber than their quota in order to fill Army and Navy orders, under Amendment No. 1 to M-84 as amended. Previously the deadline for filing such applications was August 19.

## Sellers under GMPR told how to establish certain ceilings

A more direct method for sellers subject to the general maximum price regulation to establish ceiling prices for classes of purchasers with which they did not deal in March was established August 20 by the OPA.

At the same time OPA broadened the conditions under which a seller may put in effect price increases announced during or prior to March 1942 in cases where the seller did not make deliveries during March to all classes of purchasers at the higher prices.

As amended, the regulation permits a seller who, during or prior to March, increased prices to all classes of purchasers of a commodity or service to make the increased prices his ceilings for each class of purchaser as long as he made delivery during March at the higher prices to any one of his classes of purchasers.

However, if, after the general price increase, the seller delivered to a class of purchaser only at a lower price, the lower price is the maximum price unless the delivery was made under a contract.

The changes are contained in Amendment No. 23 to the general maximum price regulation and are of application primarily to manufacturers and wholesalers in maintaining their March price structure.

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## Cosmetics industry given more time to file data

Price Administrator Henderson announced August 20 that the date when questionnaires recently sent to various concerns in the cosmetic industry must be filed with the OPA has been extended to September 15.

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## New pricing formulas for idle, frozen materials

Formulas designed to simplify the pricing of idle or frozen materials sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13, thus further facilitating the flow of such materials into war uses, were announced August 15 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The formulas are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which became effective August 20, Idle or Frozen Materials Sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13.



# RATIONING . . .

## Tire quotas to be cut remainder 1942; Boards urged to interpret needs strictly

Warning that tire quotas will have to be cut in September from the August level, the Office of Price Administration August 21 called upon the local War Price and Rationing Boards for the "strictest possible interpretation" of a recent amendment to the tire rationing regulations restricting truck eligibility to vehicles essential to the war effort or public health and safety.

A letter to the boards explains that the War Production Board, which allocates rubber for military, civilian, and other uses has notified OPA that allotments for tires must follow a downward trend for the remaining months of 1942 in order to stay within the amount of rubber earmarked for the purpose.

### Luxury tires barred

Although the reduced allocation follows a seasonal pattern of prior years when truck tire use tapered in the fall and winter months, it comes at a time when war production and kindred activities are keeping many heavy vehicles at work night and day. It was to provide

tires for these and other essential trucks that OPA late in July made a change in its rationing regulations which will result in denying tires to an estimated 200,000 vehicles carrying alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, candies, furs, and other luxury goods.

During the past 5 months when quotas have been increased monthly to take care of additional requirements during the hot months, some local boards have followed a practice of carrying over unfilled applications from one month in anticipation of a larger quota in the next. With the trend now scheduled for reversal, however, OPA urges in its letter that each application be considered in light of each month's quota.

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THE SPARTANBURG (Ind.) Cemetery Association recently scrapped an old brass-jacketed cannon, originally acquired to decorate a soldiers and sailors monument. It weighed 995 pounds.

## Civilian car sales further restricted

Acting to halt outflow of a dwindling inventory of 1942 model Ford, Chevrolet, and Plymouth four-door, hard-topped sedans until Army and Navy requirements are filled, the OPA August 18 issued an order freezing until October 31 all sizes to civilians of cars of that description that have been driven less than 1,000 miles.

### Government pool short

The freeze was made necessary because there are not enough cars of that kind now in the Government pool, which was created to meet military and essential civilian needs, to satisfy the anticipated needs of the armed services. Army and Navy requirements of the four-door models are estimated at around 28,000, and there are only 12,562 in the Government pool. The estimated nonpool supply of 18,500 brings the total available to about 31,000.

Sales of other makes and models are not affected by the order and may con-

tinue under the rationing regulations, as before.

Purchases of smaller numbers of two-door sedans and coupes also are contemplated by the Army and Navy, but as there is no immediate prospect of exhausted supplies of these models, no action is necessary to stop their sale to civilian users.

### Exceptions

It specifically excludes those that had gone more than 1,000 miles before the effective date of the order, but cars that may be driven beyond the mileage limit between now and October 31 are not released thereby. Cars already in the hands of consumers are not affected by the freeze unless they are held for resale or other transfer. However, the order does forbid delivery of any cars of the designated makes and models to consumers even though actual sale may have been made before the freeze date.

## ODT assumes control of certain vessels to move oil Eastward

To increase the flow of oil to the eastern seaboard, the ODT August 17 assumed wartime emergency control over all domestic waterway craft capable of transporting liquid cargo in bulk.

### Permits required

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, issued an order establishing a permit system designed to give ODT direction of the movement of petroleum and petroleum products in Great Lakes, inland waterway, coastwise, and intercoastal shipping.

The order (General Order ODT No. 19), which becomes effective September 10, gives ODT authority to direct any vessel coming under the order's provisions to be moved to such points as ODT may specify and to load, unload, or transport cargo to such points as ODT may require.

The order provides that watercraft designed or converted for the transportation of liquid cargo in bulk may be operated only when authorized by ODT through special or general permits.

At the same time Mr. Eastman issued a suspension order (Suspension Order ODT No. 19-1), which eliminates from the general order's permit restrictions all craft carrying petroleum and petroleum products in a general northerly and easterly direction.

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## Sugar stamp No. 8 good for 5 pounds over 10-week period

Consumers may purchase 5 pounds of sugar upon the surrender of Stamp No. 8 in War Ration Books during the 10-week period beginning August 23 and ending October 31, the OPA announced August 15.

In announcing this action, the OPA said it would enable individual consumers to make their sugar purchases in larger units and also facilitate the disposal of 5-, 10-, and 25-pound packages.

The value of Stamp No. 8 is fixed in Amendment No. 8 to Rationing Order No. 3. Stamps Nos. 6 and 7 each were usable for the purchase of 2 pounds of sugar until midnight of August 22.

## Committee named to determine eastern oil rationing policy

WPB Chairman Nelson August 21 announced the appointment of a committee of three to determine, first, whether or not the use of fuel oil should be curtailed in the East Coast area during the 1942-43 heating season and, second, what method of rationing should be used if a decision to curtail is made.

### Recommended by WPB

The committee, which has full power to act, was named in accordance with a recommendation made by the WPB at its August 18 meeting.

Members of the committee are Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Mr. Nelson said that he would sit with the committee in its meetings.

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## Oil producing States get September quota

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, August 21 announced that a production rate for September of 4,066,500 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids had been certified to the various petroleum-producing States.

Except for California, no marked changes from the August rates were recommended. As a result of the continually increasing military demands in the Pacific area, it has been found necessary to increase California to almost 800,000 barrels daily.

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## Governors of Eastern States urge oil-burner conversion

Fighting the threat of serious fuel and heating oil shortages throughout the East this winter, Governors of States in the affected area have joined the drive to stimulate conversions of home oil-burners from the use of oil to the use of coal. Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War Ralph K. Davies announced August 21 the receipt of letters, pledging gubernatorial cooperation.

## Perfecting "blue print" for rationing:

## Eastern users warned to prepare now for fuel-oil shortage this winter

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator for War, and Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, agreed August 16 that every user of oil heat in the Eastern area should take immediate steps to prepare for a shortage in fuel oil this winter.

Messrs. Ickes and Henderson have also clarified the position of their agencies with respect to the fuel-oil situation. The Office of the Petroleum Coordinator, on the one hand, is engaged in intensive efforts to bring all the oil possible into the Eastern area in the hope of relieving the shortage sufficiently to avert the need for consumer rationing.

The Office of Price Administration, on the other hand, is perfecting a "blue-print" for a fuel-oil rationing plan in the event that such a step should be deemed necessary. The decision on whether or not rationing is necessary rests ultimately with the War Production Board.

### Precautions urged

The Petroleum Coordinator and the Price Administrator agreed that regardless of what measures are taken by the Government, the following steps are essential if persons who rely on oil for heat are to avoid being uncomfortable this winter:

1. Oil-burning equipment in the Eastern area should be converted to coal wherever possible.

2. Oil-heating units which cannot be converted should be cleaned, adjusted, and repaired, if necessary, in order to get maximum fuel utilization.

### Insulation measures

3. Whether oil or coal is used, steps should be taken to insulate homes against cold and thus cut fuel consumption. Insulation measures which are recommended are as follows:

Attic floors should be insulated with mineral wool or similar material.

Where possible, the outside walls of private homes should also be insulated.

Windows and doors should be weather-stripped and caulked to cut out drafts.

Storm windows and storm doors should be used to prevent the escape of heat through glass.

Any one of these measures may reduce heat loss and cut fuel consumption by as much as 10 or 15 percent. All four measures may result in savings up to 30 percent.

A new ruling of the Federal Reserve Board removes restrictions on credit payments for installing insulation, weather-stripping, and storm doors and windows.

## Oil pipe line extension, interim plan authorized to aid Atlantic Seaboard

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War August 22 announced its approval of plans for extension of the Plantation Pipe Line from Greensboro, N. C., to near Richmond, Va., in a move designed to make 30,000 barrels of oil products available daily at that point for movement to important eastern consuming centers, and on the same day approved an interim plan for the emergency movement of 15,000 barrels of essential oil products to the Atlantic Seaboard.

Arrangements for the extension of the Plantation line are being worked out in more complete detail in New York this week by the pipe line managing subcommittee representing the petroleum industry.

It has been agreed, Mr. Davies said, that the extension should be undertaken as a Government project.

Most of the refined products moved to Richmond via the extension would be transshipped by barge to such points as Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Trenton. The remainder would be consumed locally in the Richmond area.

Meantime, work is already well under way on two related projects designed to increase the capacity of the Plantation line to Greensboro from 60,000 to 90,000 barrels daily, thus making available at Greensboro the 30,000 barrels that would be piped on to near Richmond.

### Interim plan

The interim plan authorizes the temporary use of Great Lakes tanker or barge transportation between Toledo and Cleveland in order to accomplish the

*Continued on page 25)*



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## Fifth provisional report on relative scarcity of certain materials

The WPB August 21 issued the fifth provisional report on relative scarcity of certain materials. It was prepared by the conservation and substitution branch of the Conservation Division. The fourth report was published July 6.

Materials are again listed in 3 groups, ranked on the availability of existing supplies:

*Group I*—Materials of which the supplies are inadequate for war and most essential uses.

*Group II*—Materials of which there are sufficient supplies for many essential needs.

*Group III*—Materials of which the supplies are adequate for all appropriate types of present demand, including use as substitutes.

"There is always the possibility of a quick change in the status of an item," said Harvey A. Anderson, chief of the conservation and substitution branch. "The change may be due to a sudden demand for the materials, to modifications of Government regulations, or to variations in the labor, manufacturing, or transportation factors that affect the supply. For this reason the grouping in our report indicates merely the current availability of material within broadly defined categories."

Civilian industry, however essential the material may be to it, is or has been denied the use of items in Group I, and must accordingly use substitutes. All steel and zinc are now placed in this group, as well as many grades of lumber. Scrap materials, such as iron and steel and rubber scrap, fall in this "insufficient for essential needs" category.

Silver retains its position in Group II, for the metal is commercially scarce, though large stocks exist in this country.

The items listed in Group III are largely the mass products of coal mines, oil fields, quarries, forests and fields, with few metals or chemicals included. These items should be our first source of substitute materials. Here transportation difficulties, resulting in an unequal distribution of the material, in some instances confuse the situation.

### GROUP I

The available supply of the following materials is inadequate for war and essential civilian uses and, in many cases, for war purposes alone. The secondary and scrap metals are classified with the corresponding primary metal; in any given case the highest grades are the most critical and the secondary grades less critical.

### METALS

Alloy iron, \*aluminum, aluminum pigments, \*brass, \*bronze, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, \*copper, iridium, lithium, \*magnesium, \*molybdenum, \*nickel and nickel alloys, rhodium, steel (see below), \*tantalum, \*tin, \*tungsten, \*tungsten carbide, \*vanadium, wrought iron, zinc.

Supply status of certain steel products: Very critical—\*alloy and shell steel, \*steel plates, \*structural steel and piling, \*seamless tubing 4" and under, \*wire rope, \*tinplate, \*stainless steel; Critical—sheets and strip, wire products, black and terne plate, rails and reinforcing steel, semifinished steel and forgings, tool steel bars, pipe.

### CHEMICALS

\*Acrylonitrile, alcohol, lauryl, aluminum trihydrate and derivatives, ammonia and derivatives, ammonium cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, anthraquinone derivatives, arsenic trioxide, benzol and derivatives, bleaching powder, \*butadiene, butyl alcohol, calcium cyanamide, and derivatives.

Calcium hypochlorite, chlorosulphonic acid, cobalt chemicals, copper chemicals, \*cresols, diphenylamine, glycerol, iron oxide (yellow hydrated), lithium chemicals, mannitol, naphthalene and derivatives, naphthenic acids and derivatives, nitric acid, pentarythritol, perchloric acid, \*phenol and derivatives, phosphates:—\*tricresyl, triphenyl.

Phthalic anhydride and derivatives, silica gel, sodium nitrate, sorbitol, sulphur chlorides, \*totoal and derivatives, urea, zonic oxide (French).

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Agar, alumina (for metal), asbestos (long fiber), balsa wood, bauxite, low silica, burlap, carbon black (furnace), \*copra, corundum, cotton:—chemical pulp, duck, \*linters, raw, long staple.

Lumber—All structural grades; No. 1 and 2: So. Pine, Doug. Fir, West. Hemlock, Sitka Spruce. No. 2 and 3: White Pines and Pond Pine. F. A. S., Sel. and No. 1: Hardwoods except Gums.

Methyl methacrylate sheets, mica (block), condenser film, quartz crystals, quinine, rayon (high tenacity), rotenone, rubber—\*chlorinated, \*crude, \*latex, reclaimed, \*synthetic. Shearlings, \*shellacs.

Diamond Dlea (fine sizes), down, feathers (goose & duck up to 4'), gasoline (aviation), graphite (crucible grade).

Hemp—Agave fiber, henequen, \*Manila fiber, cordage, seed, signal.

Jute, kapok, kyanite, nylon.

Oils—Cashew nut shell, \*coconut, oiticica, palm kernel, rapeseed, sperm, \*tung.

Phenol-formaldehyde, pig or hog bristles (3'—), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, pyrethrum, silk—\*raw, \*oils and waste, \*gar-netted, reclaimed.

Spodumene, talc (steatite), teak, \*tung oil.

### GROUP II

Materials that are essential to the war industries but the supplies of which are not as limited as those in Group I. When considering the use of an item in Group II as a substitute for an item in Group I, the relative quantity available should be considered. When replacing large tonnage with smaller tonnage items, as for example copper with

\*Most critical.

silver, the supply of the smaller item will be soon exhausted.

### METALS

Antimony, beryllium-copper, bismuth, calcium, calcium-silicon, columbium, ferrosilicon, ferrotitanium, iron—gray cast, malleable, pig.

Mercury, platinum, ruthenium, silicomanganese, silicon and alloys, silver, spiegeleisen, zirconium and alloys.

### CHEMICALS

Acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, alcohol (amyl, ethyl, methyl), acrylic acid and acrylates, alkyl resins, aluminum chemicals, aniline and derivatives, atebine (for quinine), bromine.

Butyl acetates, chlorates and perchlorates, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents and waxes, chlorine, chromium chemicals, citric acid, ethers, formaldehyde, glycol, iodine, isopropanol, ketones.

Lactic acid and lactates, maleic acid and anhydrid, manganese chloride, molybdenum chemicals, nickel chemicals, phosphorus, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentoxide, potassium permanganate, strontium salts, xylol.

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Albumin, blood, alpha cellulose (wood pulp), aluminum oxide abrasives, cadmium pigments, cellophane, cellulose nitrate (acetate and other derivatives), chrome pigments, cohune nuts and kernels, coke (petroleum), cork, cottonseed (SXP), cryolite, diamonds (industrial), ester gum, flax, glues (animal and vegetable), hair (horse-tail and mane), halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants.

Hides, leather, lumber—select Grades Co., pines and West Coast, No. 1 and select West. Pine Assn.

Magnesite, mercury pigments, methyl methacrylate powder, molasses, natural gas, natural resins (except rosin), oils—babassu, castor, fish liver, fish, linseed, neatsfoot, palm, pine.

Paraffin, rayon filament (staple fiber), refractories (domestic) — andalusite, dumortierite, kyanite, sillimanite.

Rutile, silicon carbide abrasives, tanning materials, tetraethyl lead, urea-formaldehyde, vinyl plastics and resins, vinylidene chloride plastic, vitamin "A" products, vulcanized fiber, wool.

### GROUP III

Materials that are available in significant quantities as substitutes for scarcer materials, and materials that are available in large amounts unless restrictions are imposed by labor, manufacturing, or transportation difficulties.

### METALS

Ferroboron, ferromanganese, gold, indium, lead, osmium, palladium, sodium.

### CHEMICALS

Aluminum sulphate (comm.), barium carbonate, borax and borax acid, camphor, caustic soda, chromic acid for plating, muriatic acid, nicotine sulphate, soda ash, sodium silicates, sodium silicofluoride, sodium sulphide.

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Asbestos (short fiber), asphalt, bauxite (low grade), bentonite, brick, carbon black (exc. I), casein, cement (Portland), ceramics, charcoal, clay (common), ilmenite, lead pigments, lignin—extender for plastics, linoleum paste.

Lime, lithopone, lumber and millwork—

(Continued on page 23)



## Dairy repair ratings only for primary processing

Preference ratings for repair, maintenance, operating, and replacement materials are available only for the primary processing phases of manufacturing butter, cheese, ice cream, or other dairy products under Preference Rating Order P-118. This was made clear by Interpretation No. 1 of the order issued August 17 by the Director General for Operations.

These preference ratings are not available for secondary operations such as delivery of the processed product from the processing plant, or reprocessing or packaging dairy products.

Furthermore, the interpretation points out that the preference ratings under P-118 may not be used to purchase automotive replacement parts.

The line of demarcation between primary processing and secondary processing is at the point at which milk, cream, or dairy products have been made ready for delivery from a processor's original processing plant.

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## CCC authorized to handle bumper peanut, other seed crops

Allocation and other authority of the WPB has been delegated to Commodity Credit Corporation in respect to vegetable oil seeds and oil seed products, WPB Chairman Nelson announced August 18. Directive No. 7 was issued to make this effective.

Purpose of the action is to give to a single Government agency necessary authority to handle problems arising out of this year's bumper crop of cotton seed, flaxseed, peanuts, and soybeans.

Acting at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, farmers this year have grown the largest crops in history of these important sources of vegetable oils, designed to replace the oils formerly imported from the Orient, and to fill Lend-Lease needs.

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## ICC to check on freight rates for wool, mohair

Investigation of wool and mohair freight rates has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, it was announced August 15.

## ALUMINUM CONTROL MODIFIED

To provide adequate supplies of aluminum for implements of war, the Director General for Operations has issued Supplementary Order M-1-i, revoking Orders M-1-e and M-1-f, and consolidating their provisions, with changes, in a combination conservation and use-control order. By restricting some less essential military uses, the order will insure adequate supplies for combat items.

In consolidating the two previous orders, the August 19 order makes several important changes in aluminum control. The principal changes are:

1. Aluminum for the armed forces is limited to "implements of war." The order defines these as "... combat end-products for field or combat use..." Further, aluminum may be used here only to the extent and in the grade required by the latest issue of specifications of the purchasing agency. The earlier order permitted use of any aluminum specified in Army and Navy orders. A 90-day exception for the services to meet this restriction is granted in the new order.

### Procedure for requesting allocation

2. "Low-grade" aluminum, which is the only aluminum permitted for certain purposes, is defined as aluminum containing more than 4 percent copper and either iron or zinc in excess of 1 percent.

3. Procedure for applying for allocations of aluminum are formalized under the order. All requests for allocation of "eligible" items, as listed in the order, are to be made on Form PD-26. Requests for allocation of aluminum for purposes not "eligible" are to be made directly to the Aluminum and Magnesium Branch, WPB, by the manufacturer who wishes to use the aluminum. If approved, the order may be accepted by the fabricator of aluminum.

4. Use of aluminum in alloys, other than zinc alloys, is limited to a maximum of 15 percent in any one alloy, and a maximum average of 12 percent of aluminum in any one month. The former order did not limit aluminum content of specific alloys.

5. Aluminum for carbometer wire is added to the list of eligible uses. This wire is used for testing in steel manufacture.

6. Aluminum for essential chemical plant equipment may now be allocated only if the purchaser submits proof of his need for aluminum to WPB.

7. Procedure for obtaining aluminum for plant maintenance and repair, where no substitute is practicable, is clarified.

8. Core boxes and core dryers are added to the list of uses eligible for low-grade aluminum.

9. Another important change is the addition of certain portable electric tools to the list of uses eligible to receive low-grade aluminum. This provision was inserted because experience proved that some portable tools would cease to be portable if they had to be made entirely of heavier metals. Frequent appeals were made under the old order, and the change will permit, with careful restrictions, the necessary use of aluminum in these essential tools.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA., held a "scrap-out" recently, with air-raid wardens supervising a drive which netted 279 tons of metal and rubber.

## WPB interprets order affecting buying of office machinery

An official interpretation which formalizes a practice developed by the WPB's services branch in its administration of the office machinery order (L-54-c), was announced August 19.

The interpretation makes it clear that deliveries to "cost-plus-fixed-fee" contractors working on Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission orders must be authorized in one of two ways, depending upon the use to which the machinery will be put:

When an order is placed by a "cost-plus" contractor for office machinery to be installed by him for use by one of the three services (on a ship, for example), authorization to deliver must be secured by the manufacturer or distributor on Form PD-423.

If, however, the contractor wishes to purchase office machinery for his own use in the performance of his contract his purchase order must be accompanied by a preference rating on Form PD-1A.

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## Mohair subject to same curb as wool in boys', men's clothes

The recent amendment to Wool Conservation Order M-73 removing mohair from the restrictions of that order, in no way affects operations under the Men's and Boys' Clothing Order, M-73-a, it was said August 18 by E. H. Scull, of WPB's clothing section. M-73-a is an entirely separate order from M-73 and has not been amended.

The restrictions of M-73-a apply to any use of wool cloth, which means clothing containing any new reprocessed or reused wool.

Under the terms of the Wool Products Labeling Act, which applies to M-73-a, mohair is regarded as wool. Therefore, the restrictions on the use of wool in M-73-a apply to mohair, Mr. Scull said.

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## Exemption extended on finer grades of wool

Wools finer than grade 44s will continue to be exempted from the General Imports Order M-63, under an extension of M-63-b just issued by the Director General of Operations. The extension continues until midnight September 30.

Because the bulk of the finer grades of wool is suitable for use by the Army and Navy, the WPB textile branch took the position that importation of such grades of wool should be left unrestricted.



## Steel probe reveals no direct "black market" evidence

The Compliance Branch of the WPB August 17 reported on its probe into possible "black market" steel warehouse operations which was started when Frank Higgins of Higgins Industries, Inc., indicated that his firm had been able to buy steel products on a black market. The report draws two conclusions:

### To check possible quota violations

1. No evidence was developed to show directly that steel products had been shipped to the Higgins company in violation of WPB orders;
2. However, there is evidence to indicate that some steel warehouses, in addition to the 22 penalized last spring in other cases, may have violated WPB quota regulations.

As a result of the latter indication, the Compliance Branch is intensifying its current warehouse survey to ascertain all the facts. If any additional violations are uncovered, punitive action will be initiated against the violators.

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## Less iron and steel allowed for some household items

The use of iron and steel in the manufacture of kitchen utensils and household articles was further reduced in Amendment No. 6 to Limitation Order L-30 issued August 15.

During the period from August 1 to September 30 iron and steel needed in the manufacture of cooking utensils may be used at 70 percent of the rate of use during the 12 months ending June 30, 1941. This is a reduction from the previously permitted use of the iron and steel at a 90 percent rate.

During the same 2-month period iron and steel may be used in a second group of articles, consisting mainly of kitchenware and essential household articles, at a 50-percent rate. Previously the rate permitted for this group was 70 percent.

The amendment supplements Amendment No. 5 which extended previous restrictions during the first half of August.

The August 15 amendment does not affect a third group of household articles whose production was stopped June 30.

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## DYE ORDER DEFERRED

Cotton and rayon finishers were advised August 17 at a meeting of the industry advisory committee that a proposed WPB order affecting printed and discharge patterns as well as plain shades will not be issued for the present.

# PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From August 13  
\*Through August 25

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agave fiber:					
a. Processors given until Aug. 31 to file application for permission to process more fiber than their quota to fill Army and Navy orders.	M-84 (as amend. 8-5-42)—(amend. 1).		8-19-42		
Aluminum:					
a. Aluminum for armed forces limited to "implements of war." Revokes orders M-1-e, and M-1-f, and consolidates their provisions, with changes, in a combination conservation and use-control order.	M-1-i	PD-26; 97; 500; 40A.	8-18-42		
b. Revocation of Supplementary Order M-1-e.	M-1-e (revoked)		8-18-42		
c. Revocation of Supplementary Order M-1-f.	M-1-f (revoked)		8-18-42		
Dairy products (repair, maintenance, and operation of plants processing or producing):					
a. States that preference ratings assigned are only for primary processing phases.	P-118 (Int. 1)		8-17-42		
Film:					
a. All motion picture film in hands of manufacturers frozen. Application must be made to WPB to acquire unexposed 35 millimeter film, except armed services.	L-178		8-20-42		
Imports of strategic materials:					
a. Wools finer than Grade 44s continue to be exempted from imports order by extension of order to Sept. 30, 1942.	M-63-b (Ext. 1)		8-15-42	9-30-42	
b. Effective Aug. 21, number of changes in listings of articles on lists I, II, and III affecting oils, wool, fabrics, and kaolin.	M-63 (as amend. 6-2-42)—(amend. 8).		8-18-42		
Industrial power trucks:					
a. List of approved standard models of industrial power trucks which manufacturers are permitted to produce issued.	L-112-a		8-14-42		
Kitchen, household, and other miscellaneous articles:					
a. Use of iron and steel in manufacturing of kitchen utensils and household articles further reduced.	L-80 (amend. 6)		8-15-42		
Office machinery:					
a. Makes it clear that deliveries to "cost-plus-fixed-fee" contractors must be authorized in 1 or 2 days depending upon use to which machinery will be put.	L-54-c (int. 1)	PD-423; PD-1-a.	8-18-42		
Petroleum, (production, transportation, refining and marketing (of):					
a. Petroleum producers permitted to use preference rating assigned under P-98 in securing material for maintenance and repair of liquefied gas equipment.	L-86 (amend. 1)	PD-897	8-15-42		
b. Reissuance of Preference Rating Order P-98, extended and amended.	P-98 (extended and amended).		8-13-42	9-15-42	
Pilchard:					
a. Effective Sept. 1, contracts or agreements between fishing vessel operators and cannery of pilchards (sardines) which limit amount of pilchard that may be caught are prohibited.	M-206		8-18-42		
Plastics (thermoplastics):					
a. Changes order to limitation order and extends date for scheduling until Oct. 1.	M-154 (amend. 2)		8-14-42		
b. Restricts use of polyvinyl butyral, rubber substitute, to war orders, except by authorization.	M-154-a		8-14-42		
c. Provides that methyl methacrylate sheet scrap cannot be disposed of except to reprocess into sheeting.	M-154-b		8-14-42		
Plumbing and heating simplification.					
a. Permission to manufacture certain types of pipe fittings permitted.	L-42 (amend. 3 to Sch. II).		8-15-42		
Power, steam, and water auxiliary equipment:					
a. Effective Aug. 19 prohibits use of copper, copper base alloy, nickel, or tin in tube sheets.	L-154 (Schedule II)		8-14-42		
Printing ink:					
a. Orange mineral (lead oxide) permitted to be used in printing ink without restriction. Permits unrestricted use of varnishes containing glycerol phthalate resins and phenolic resins in making of inks.	M-53 (as amend. 6-29-42) (amend. 1.)		8-13-42		
Rubber and balata and products and material of which rubber or balata is a component:					
a. Specifications for manufacture of rubber-covered rolls set which required use of less rubber.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 15).		8-15-42		
Suppliers' inventory order:					
a. Reissued to combine order and amendmets No. changes made.	L-63 (as amend. 8-13-42).		8-13-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Dating
Tea: a. Special restrictions removed from sale or delivery of tea by wholesalers, and jobbers who, on Mar. 27, had large inventories.	M-111 (amend. 2)		8-13-42		
Tools, machine (production and delivery of): a. Amended to provide for reallocation of tools after certain quotas have been filled.	E-1-b (amend. 1)		8-13-42		
Tungsten: a. Ores or concentrates may be delivered by any producer, dealer, or processor to dealers or processors for purpose of being concentrated or beneficiated, without WPB authorization.	M-29 (as amend. 6-30-42) (amend. 1).		8-18-42		
Utilities: Maintenance, repair and supplies: a. Removes from P-46 authority to all utilities to complete construction projects 40 percent complete on Dec. 5, and provides no additions or expansions to electric systems except as authorized.	P-46 (amend. 3)		7-30-42		
Wood pulp: a. Removes shipments of less than 5 tons of wood pulp in any calendar month from restrictions on deliveries imposed by M-93.	M-93 (amend. 2)		8-17-42		
Wool: a. Mohair released completely from restrictions of Wool Conservation Order M-73, and permits its unrestricted civilian use.	M-73 (as amend. for period 8/3/42 to 1/31/43) (amend. 1).		8-14-42		

## SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Exp. date
Duart Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Calif.	S-74...	Violation of aluminum orders M-1-e and M-1-f by incorporating material into 490 permanent-wave machines.	Prohibited from disposal of an equivalent number of machines containing aluminum now in possession of the company.	8-18-42	Until revoked.
Kronke Co., Oakland, Calif.	S-77...	Charged with making unauthorized deliveries of 10,000 yards of duck and used this material in manufacturing of awning strips in violation of M-91.	For period of 3 months company prohibited from accepting, delivering or manufacturing any article of cotton duck. Allocation and priority assistance withdrawn.	8-18-42	11-23-42.
Addressograph Sales Agency, San Francisco, Calif.	S-78...	Charged with violation of order M-126, in use of steel in manufacturing of 150,000 metal identification tags for city of San Francisco.	Prohibited from delivering to city of San Francisco or any other person any tags stamped out under its agreement with manufacturing company.	8-18-42	Until revoked.
California Cotton Mills Co., Oakland, Calif.	S-79...	Charged with diversion of 15,000 yards of cotton duck in manufacturing of canvas door strips without authorization from WPB in violation of order M-91.	For period of 2 months prohibited from cutting, processing, or delivering any cotton duck.	8-18-42	10-23-42.
Capitol Co., San Francisco, Calif.	S-84...	Charged with deliberate violation of order L-41, by beginning construction work on two buildings on Apr. 20, 11 days after stop order went into effect on April 9.	Prohibited from continuing construction, and specifically provided that no application to resume operations shall be granted.	8-18-42	Until revoked.
Elmer H. Farosworth, Brockton, Mass.	S-83...	Charged with violation of order L-70, by accepting more than his monthly quota of gasoline at two stations.	Prohibited from receiving any motor fuel at any service station which he may own, from Aug. 20 to Dec. 20, 1942.	8-18-42	12-20-42.

## Limits lifted on sardine catch

Contracts or agreements between fishing vessel operators and cannery or other processors of pilchards (sardines) which limit the amount of pilchard that may be caught are prohibited, beginning September 1, under Conservation Order M-206 issued August 18 by the WPB. "Limits" provisions in contracts or agreements previously entered into become ineffective beginning September 1.

The purpose of the order is to assure maximum utilization of the part of the fishing fleet not taken over by the Navy.

About 95 percent of the pilchard catch is landed at California ports, and 5 percent at Oregon and Washington ports.

During the 1941-42 season (August 1 to February 28) about 315 vessels were employed in pilchard fishing. Their catch was approximately 613,000 tons.

Motion picture film frozen;  
movie output held to '41 amount

All motion picture film in the hands of manufacturers was frozen August 20 by the War Production Board.

Since 11:59 that night, motion picture producers and all other users of 35 millimeter film have been required to apply to the War Production Board for authority to acquire unexposed 35 millimeter film.

## To meet military needs

Harold Hopper, Chief of the WPB motion picture and photographic section, said that the effect of the order (L-178) will be to limit movies to the amount of film they used last year. Government agencies will be able to obtain film upon approval by Lowell Mellett, Chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures in the Office of War Information.

The main purpose of the order is to enable the Armed Services to obtain all of the film they need.

He said no film will be available for commercial advertising pictures.

"Factual and morale films being made by various Government departments, when approved by Lowell Mellett, will be given sufficient film to properly handle the subjects," Mr. Hopper added. Mr. Mellett is Chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures in the Office of War Information.

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Delivery rules relaxed on  
tungsten ores to speed flow

Tungsten ores or concentrates may be delivered by any producer, dealer, or processor to dealers or processors for the purpose of being concentrated or beneficiated, without specific authorization by WPB, the Director General for Operations announced August 18 with the issuance of Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-29, as amended June 30, 1942.

## May hold stocks 120 days

The August 17 amendment also extends to 120 days the period during which dealers may hold stocks of tungsten ores and concentrates acquired under the terms of this order. The purpose of this provision is to prevent accumulation of idle inventories of the critical metal.

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THERE'S ENOUGH metal in a broken-down farm tractor to make 38.30 calibre machine guns.



## Fats and oils importers receive sales regulations

Procedure to be followed by importers on and after August 18, 1942, in submitting offers to sell fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials to the Commodity Credit Corporation for importation under provisions of WPB general order M-63 was announced jointly by the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Offers will be considered only if they are submitted to the Director of Foreign Purchases, Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by 4 p. m., Eastern War Time, on designated days of the week (see below). Importers or United States representatives of foreign firms must make offers via telegram or letter only, and must include the date of validity of the offer. Offers telegraphed will be subject to receipt of a letter of confirmation postmarked not later than midnight of the date of the offer.

The announcement stated that offers will be considered in force for acceptance or rejection until noon of the day following the date for which the offer was submitted for consideration. Free of all commissions and brokerage to the CCC, offers will be made (1) f. o. b. ship, point of shipment; or (2) cost and freight; or (3) cost, insurance, and freight (c. i. f.). All offers made to the Director of Foreign Purchases will be recorded, and all purchases will be made from the recorded list.

The schedule of commodities and consideration days on which offers must be received by 4 p. m., E. W. T., is given below.

The following 12 commodities will be considered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays:

Babassu kernels, babassu oil, castor beans, castor oil, palm nuts and kernels, palm oil, palm kernel oil, rapeseed oil, peanut oil, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, sunflowerseed oil.

The balance of commodities will be considered on the following days:

*Monday*—Cashew nut shell oil, coconut oil, corn oil, tallow, copra, glycerin, cohune nuts, neat's-foot oil.

*Wednesday*—Cashew nut shell oil, coconut oil, corn oil, tallow, copra, glycerin, sperm oil, seal oil.

*Friday*—Cohune nuts, neat's-foot oil, muru muru kernels, tucum nuts, curicury nuts.

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THE TIN in 60 tooth-paste tubes is just about the amount of tin needed to solder electrical connections on one army training plane.

## PACKAGE REVISIONS UNDER FITZHUGH

Appointment of W. W. Fitzhugh as assistant chief of the containers branch in charge of package revision was announced August 19 by Douglas Kirk, chief of the branch.

Mr. Fitzhugh will be responsible for the change of consumer packages to forms requiring less critical materials. Centralized handling of this problem is necessitated by the several orders now in effect, which either eliminate or curtail the use of tin, steel, rubber, glass, and other materials in scores of consumer containers.

All applications for preference ratings for new machinery installations or for the development of existing installations relating to package revision will be reviewed by Mr. Fitzhugh's staff.

Franklin R. Kelley, of Philadelphia, former consultant in the folding and set-up box section, becomes acting chief.

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## Cobalt restricted for use in ground coat frit

Cobalt used for ground coat frit is limited, in any one quarter, to 35 percent of the amount used in the first 6 months of 1941, by the terms of Amendment No. 2 to Conservation Order M-39-b, issued August 21 by the Director General for Operations.

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## Hart to administer PRP plan

Appointment of Raymond Hart, New York City, as administrator of the Production Requirements Plan on the staff of A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations, was announced August 18.

Mr. Hart will be in charge of PRP operations within the industrial and commodity branches of WPB and will maintain liaison between the branches and the office of the Deputy Director General for Priorities Control.

Eric L. Kohler, Willamette, Ill., former member of the staff of Phillip D. Reed in the Division of Industry Operations, has resigned from the WPB, Mr. Henderson announced. Mr. Kohler had been tentatively named to the post now held by Mr. Hart but resigned before actually serving.

## Chemicals, some other materials exempt from PRP restrictions

Companies operating under the PRP are given permission to purchase a number of commodities in greater quantities than authorized on the PRP certificates by Exemption No. 2 to Priorities Regulation No. 11, issued August 20 by the Director General for Operations.

The exemption provides that a PRP unit is free to accept delivery of any material not included on Materials List No. 1 of the fourth quarter PD-25A application form, or of any material exempted from inventory restrictions by General Inventory Order M-161, even though such acceptance is in excess of the amount authorized on the company's PRP certificate.

Materials chiefly affected by the exemption are chemicals, which were omitted from the materials list of the fourth quarter PD-25A form. Among other materials exempted from PRP restrictions because they are listed in General Inventory Order M-161 are certain materials used in the manufacture of refractory brick, waste paper, bulk salt, borax, caustic soda, and soda ash. The exemption will also apply to such other materials as may be added to M-161 from time to time.

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## Imports of oils, wool, fabrics, kaolin affected by new listings

A number of changes in listings of articles on Lists I, II, and III of General Imports Order M-63 were made August 18 by the Director General for Operations to take effect August 21.

The materials affected are oils, wool, fabrics, and kaolin.

Articles on List I of the order are those in great demand for war use. Imports or contracts to import cannot be made without specific authorization by the Director General, although existing contracts are allowed to stand. Imports of these articles must be sold to governmental agencies unless special permission is given otherwise.

Articles on List II are less critical. Imports may be made under existing contracts, or with special authorization. Existing orders govern use of these articles after they are imported.

Specific permission must be obtained for each importation of articles on List III.



## Program will reclaim solvents for war and civilian use

A program for reclamation of millions of gallons of war-essential chemical solvents and oils was announced August 18 by the Conservation Division of the WPB.

It is estimated that over one billion pounds of solvents are now recovered annually. Close to double this amount could be recovered if cooperation of all producers were obtained.

"Our conferences with business firms engaged in the reclamation and recovery of commercial solvents indicate that we can increase from 50 percent to 75 percent the amount of solvent reclamation currently accomplished," said Mr. Perlman.

### Reclaiming plants listed

Steps to speed up the reclamation program have already been taken and the Industrial Salvage Section has acquainted all users of solvents with the urgency of putting an end to waste in their plants. In order to make the fullest possible use of existing reclaiming facilities, a list of reclaiming plants in the country has been compiled and published for the first time. At the same time, a broad educational campaign on the need for reclaiming and recovering solvents has been under way.

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## ...Scarce materials...

(Continued from page 18)

low common grades, soft and hard woods, all grades gums.

Rosin and derivatives (exc. seter gum), salt, silica sand, soybeans (protein), starch (domestic), stone—granite, limestone, marble, slate, soapstone.

Coal and coke, coal tar pitch, concrete (plain), corn stalks, cotton (raw, to 1 3/8"), diatomite, emery, feldspar, felt (hair), fiberboard, flint, gilsonite, glass, gypsum and products hair—cattle, calf and goat.

Mica (exc. black), mineral wool, oils—cottonseed, peanut, soybean, sunflower seed.

Paper, paperboard, petroleum products—crude oil, gasoline (exc. aviation), lubrication oil. Plywood (unrestricted binder), pottery, straw, sulphur, tile, titanium pigments, tripoli, turpentine, vermiculite, wallboard, wood products—sawdust, wood fiber, wood flour, wood pulp (exc. II). Zinc oxide (Am. process).

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Materials (not all in Group III) on which the Inventory Restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 have been released

Andalusite (domestic), ball clay, bentonite, borax, boric acid, caustic soda, coal and coke, diatomaceous earth, dumortierite (domestic), feldspar, ilmenite, kaolin, kyanite (domestic), phosphate rock, pinite, potter's flint, pyrophyllite.

Salt, sillimanite (domestic), soapstone, soda ash, spodumene, stoneware clay, sulphur, talc (exc. steatite), titanium oxide, waste paper, wood and pulp.

## ZINC IN ONE TOY LOCOMOTIVE EQUALS the amount of zinc in ONE PARACHUTE FLARE



V-103

TOYLAND CONVERTS to war. This is one of a series of "FOTOFACTS." Two-column mats may be had for reproduction on request to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V number.

## 200 cars daily toting citizens' rubber offerings to reclaiming plants

Scrap rubber collected in the President's recent whirlwind drive is now being moved to central receiving depots, and to rubber reclaiming plants at the rate of 200 cars every 24 hours, Herbert L. Gutterson, Chief, general salvage section, WPB Conservation Division, stated August 18.

"This movement," said Mr. Gutterson, "represents a shipment of 4,000 tons daily. The scrap rubber piles still seen in some places will be moved as soon as transportation facilities permit and the plants can process them. Meanwhile, each pile, where it lies, is held in trust

for the Government as part of our national Stockpile for Victory.

"The President's whirlwind scrap rubber campaign (June 15 to July 10) brought into local filling stations 454,155 tons, according to the report of the Petroleum Industry's War Council. Never before has so large a stock pile been accumulated in such a short period of time."

Conservation Division officials are urging everybody to get in every scrap of unused rubber that can be found in their houses, farms, barns, shops, and mills, and add it to the Victory Stockpile for 1943.



## Power expansion projects vital for war assigned higher priorities

The War Production Board announced August 22 the issuance of a series of orders to effect a readjustment of the power expansion program.

### Some projects halted

The orders involve extensive revision of existing priority ratings on public and private power projects throughout the country. All utility projects which are regarded as urgently necessary in the war program have been assigned higher priorities in order to assure their completion on schedule.

In the case of the remaining projects, action has been taken so that they will not compete with immediate military requirements for critical materials and equipment, particularly equipment needed for the Navy and merchant ship programs, and copper and steel. This has meant the halting of some projects and continuance of another group only to the extent possible on low ratings.

The decisions are the result of a comprehensive review of the electric utility construction program in the light of the power supply and requirements situation.

In the program of projects to be assured completion, 5,500,000 kilowatts of new capacity are provided for the remainder of 1942, 1943, and to a limited extent, early in 1944. Of this amount, 3,400,000 kilowatts is private and 2,100,000 kilowatts public.

Work on projects totaling 2,200,000 kilowatts, scheduled for operation in 1943 and 1944, is being stopped. Of this amount, 355,000 kilowatts represents capacity on which priorities are being suspended subject to reinstatement in the future should changing power requirements dictate such action.

In addition, projects totaling 1,890,000 kilowatts, scheduled for installation in 1943, 1944, and 1945 and authorized by the Congress as part of the program for Federal generating projects, are being reduced to low ratings, or are being held to their present low rated or nonrated status. Work on the low rated projects is permitted to continue but only to the extent that it does not compete for critical materials and equipment needed for direct war uses.

## Conservation Division urges standard equipment for power, oil, and synthetic rubber plants

The WPB has appealed to all contractors in the fields of power-plant construction and oil refinery and synthetic rubber plant construction to use, insofar as possible, only equipment of standard design.

Howard Coonley, chief of the simplifications branch of the Conservation Division, in letters to 36 designers and constructors of power plants, oil refineries, and synthetic rubber plants, pointed out that almost all materials used in this construction are on the critical list. "The war effort may compel the Government to prohibit the production of 'specials,'" he said, unless voluntary cooperation does the job.

Mr. Coonley said every one of the contractors to whom the appeal was made has expressed his intention to do his best to comply with the request.

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## Ickes offers up 172 million acres of public lands on victory altar

Public lands totaling 172,500,000 acres and their nonmineral resources, previously unavailable, may now be utilized in the war program in accordance with regulations which Secretary of Interior Ickes signed August 21.

### Authorizing legislation

Recent legislation authorized the Secretary to lease or sell lands in the public domain "for use in connection with the manufacture of arms, ammunitions, and implements of war, or the production of equipment, supplies and materials, or machinery usable in such manufacture." The regulations which he signed set the lease-sale program in motion.

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## BONNEVILLE POWER HITS NEW PEAK

Bonneville Administration power deliveries reached an all-time high of 678,000 kilowatts last week.

The peak was reached by drawing 50,000 kilowatts above the 626,000 kilowatts for which the nine generators at Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams were designed to operate.

## U. S. seizes German, Italian, Japanese properties, including Alabama nursery

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, August 18 announced seizure by his office of the following properties of foreign nationals:

The beneficial interest of Fritz von Opel in a contract with Amerlagene, Inc., a previously seized von Opel property. The contract provided for assignment of certain assets to Amerlagene by a New York private bank acting as agent for Overseas Finance Corporation, Ltd., of Switzerland, Fritz von Opel's personal holding company. The assets were valued at \$430,000.

The stock holdings of two German nationals in Cork Foundation Co., Inc., and Korfund Co., Inc., companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of vibration-absorbing units. Nearly all of the present production of these companies is devoted to defense work, going into ships and airplanes.

All of the outstanding stock of Midland Investment Co., Chicago, a personal holding company with assets valued at

about \$102,000, wholly owned by Mrs. L. Zuleikha von Vietinghoff of Berlin, Germany.

### Including Japanese nurseries

Johann Maria Farina, Inc., of New York, a company that licenses manufacture of toiletries under its trade marks.

A trust created under the will of Henry Elias, probated in 1888. The estate amounts to about \$200,000 and all beneficiaries are residents of Germany.

The holdings of Leonardo Cerini, an Italian, in R. A. C. E., Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, a company engaged in the design and manufacture of chemical equipment.

The Kiyono Nurseries, Semmes, Ala., owned by nationals of Japan.

German holdings of the stock of G. Bruning Tobacco Extract Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va., a firm that has specialized since 1904 in a tobacco extract used as a flavoring in the manufacture of chewing tobacco.



## Price schedule revised for petroleum and products

Several modifications of the maximum price schedule for petroleum and petroleum products designed to encourage the maintenance of central storage facilities and to simplify certain methods of determining maximum prices for crude petroleum were announced August 21 by the OPA.

The changes were in the form of an amendment (No. 30) to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, Petroleum and Petroleum Products, effective August 26, 1942.

## Pipe line

(Continued from page 17)

earliest possible utilization of pipe-line facilities now being rearranged, expanded, and extended in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. It is to remain in effect pending completion of a new 100-mile pipe line across Ohio, which will eliminate need for the lake movement to Cleveland.

Preliminary surveys and other engineering details of the Fostoria-to-Akron trans-Ohio line are now being developed. When completed, the line will link the pipe-line systems of the Shell Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Ohio with the Sun-Susquehanna system at Akron to make possible the delivery, entirely by pipe line, of 15,000 barrels of products daily to Susquehanna's eastern terminus at Newark, N. J.

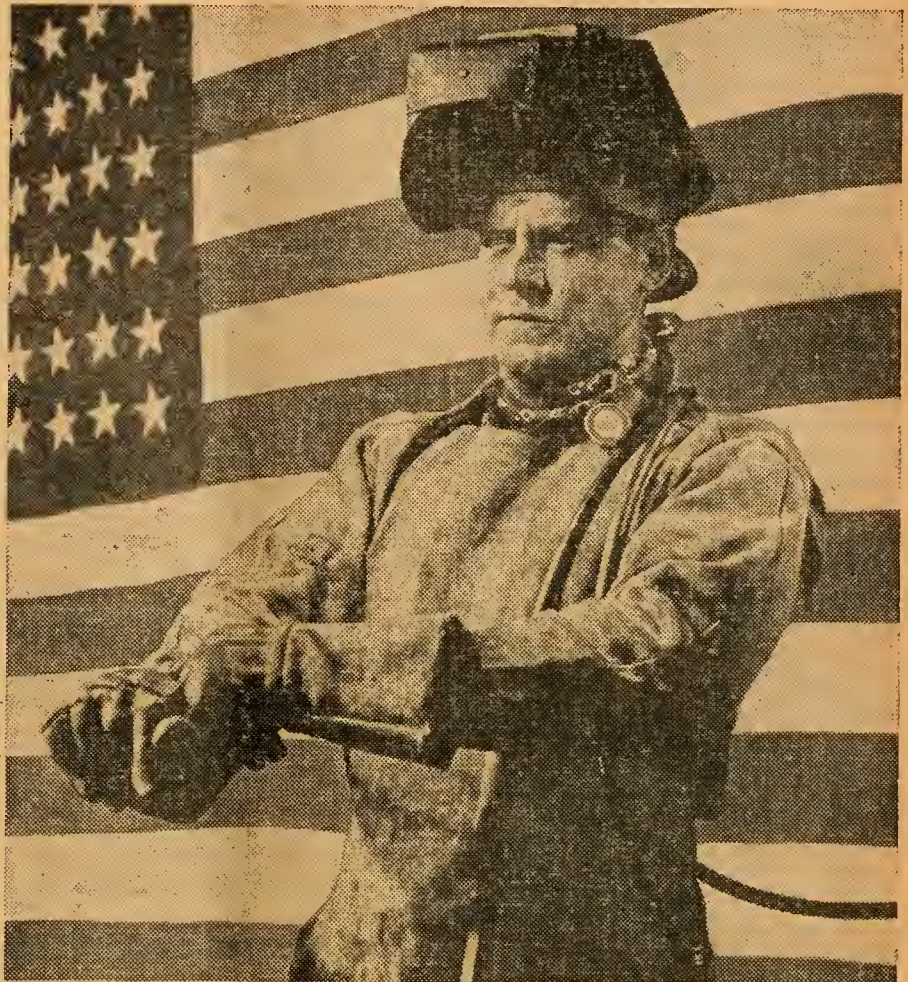
### Texas-Illinois pipe line

At the same time, Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies released a progress report on the construction of the new 550-mile pipe line from Texas to Illinois, and on various of the pipe-line reversal and relocation projects now under way as part of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator's comprehensive program to step up the flow of oil to the East Coast.

The report on the Texas-Illinois line showed four contractors on the job and making satisfactory headway; a fifth contractor about to get going; and work already started on the Red River and Little Missouri River crossings.

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A NEW YORK WOMAN, Mrs. Joseph Paterno, donated the \$3,000 iron gate to her estate to the scrap campaign. It weighed 10 tons.



# FREE LABOR WILL WIN

ACE PHOTOGRAPHER Anton Bruehl photographed shipyard worker William Shoop to make this WPB poster. Two-column mats are available on request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-115.

## Rent director named

Daniel B. Gage has been appointed rent director for the Portland-Vancouver defense-rental area, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 17.

The area, in which a ceiling is placed on rents at levels of March 1, includes Clark County in the State of Washington, and Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties in Oregon.

## Rail-hauled oil increases

The flow of oil by rail from the southwestern fields to the Eastern Seaboard in solid train lots of from 50 to 60 cars per train increased during the past week to include more than 75 percent of the 4,000 tank cars loaded daily for eastern consumption, the Office of Defense Transportation announced August 21.



# AGRICULTURE . . .

(Information furnished through Office of Agricultural War Relations,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture)

## Farmers ready to lead battle against inflation, Secretary Wickard tells Nation

Farmers, as one of the Nation's great economic groups, are ready to take the lead in the battle against inflation as they have taken the lead in the battle of production, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the Nation in a radio address August 19.

"On the home front," he said, "a self-sacrificing America must wage two great battles—the battle for production and the battle against inflation."

The Secretary expressed the belief that it would be wise to repeal the 110 percent parity provision for farm produce under the Price Control Act.

"I think I know particularly well how the great majority of American farmers feel," he stated. "Farmers want action now to win the battle against inflation. They favor controls clear across the board. But action is being held up behind a log-jam of unwillingness of each of the great economic groups to accept controls unless at the same time controls are placed on the others. Farmers are ready to lead in breaking the log-jam."

### "Now the situation is different"

On the question of 110-percent parity, Mr. Wickard said:

"Now let me say right here that I have changed my own thinking on this question. I have changed because conditions have changed. A year ago when I testified before a House committee in support of the price control bill I approved the 110-percent limitation. At that time many prices were far below parity. It seemed to me that they could never average parity unless there was an opportunity for some of them to be slightly above parity at least part of the time. Now the situation is different. Farm prices have reached parity on the average. We are in war. Every day makes it clearer that we must put everything we've got into winning the war. Also every day makes it clear that we must take drastic steps to check inflation.

"Today the 110-percent provision is being pointed to by other groups to prove that farmers are asking for more than their fair share. It is being used as an argument to slow down economic controls in other fields. Under the present

circumstances I believe it would be wise to repeal this provision.

### Subsidies for some

"It is my earnest hope that the prices of each farm commodity can be held at the level which will make completely effective the price-control part of the President's wartime economic program. I am not forgetting that production is all-important, and that we may need to increase returns to farmers on some products in order to get production of vital war commodities. In instances where changes within the framework of price controls cannot accomplish this, I think it is in the national interest to give farmers increased returns through subsidies rather than through increased prices which may endanger the price-control structure."

## Meats for armed forces bring special prices

Costs of certain special services, and actual transportation costs, may be added to the maximum prices for sales of beef and veal carcasses and wholesale cuts to the armed forces and to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, under Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 169, issued August 22 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### To encourage sales

The amendment permits sellers in these transactions to:

1. Add actual cost of freezing and special packaging when these services are performed according to specifications for overseas shipment.
2. Add the actual transportation charges in car route sales, to the f. o. b. shipping point prices.

The amendment, OPA said, removes factors which tend to discourage sellers from doing business with the armed forces and the FSOC.

## Rationing, meatless days forecast by AMA chief to assure fair distribution

"The current shortage of meat is only a forerunner of things to come—and the sooner that is realized the better," Roy F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administrator, warned in an address before the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, at Chicago, August 17.

### Shortage for civilian consumers

During the year that began July 1 there will be "a shortage of 3 billion pounds of meat in relation to the quantity of meat civilian consumers would buy at ceiling prices," Mr. Hendrickson said. He explained that "we need some system—perhaps rationing, meatless days, a combination of the two, or something else to assure equitable distribution of what will be a short supply of meat."

"Until livestock marketings pick up in the fall, the Department of Agriculture has put into effect two programs aimed at relieving the current pinch," Mr. Hendrickson advised. "First, purchases for our allies have been reduced tempo-

rarily to make more meat available for domestic consumption. Second, prices paid for the meats still being purchased for shipment abroad are below the OPA ceilings specified for AMA purchases."

### Stop-gap plan for packers

The AMA chief advised also that the Department of Agriculture is "formulating plans whereby packers facing the necessity of suspending operations may continue to operate by entering into a processing contract on foods purchased for our allies. This plan is necessary as a stop-gap measure if several small packers are to continue in business until the large volume of hogs begins to be marketed this fall, when our processing capacity will begin to be heavily taxed."

Discussing the current meat situation further, he said:

"The bumper livestock crop of 1942, when translated into terms of meat, is expected to total 21.7 billion pounds. That figure compares with an average

(Continued on page 27)

## British, U. S. Combined Food Board announces plans, secretariat

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and the Honorable R. H. Brand, Head of the British Food Mission, the members of the Combined Food Board of the United States and the United Kingdom, August 21 announced the establishment of headquarters and a secretariat for the Board and outlined the work to be undertaken immediately and the initial organization for handling the work.

The Board will investigate and make plans regarding food problems in which the two governments have a common interest, including supply, production, transportation and allocation, throughout the world, of foods as well as equipment and nonfood materials related to food production, and farm materials from which foods are made, and will make recommendations to the two governments in respect of these questions.

The secretariat of the Board will have its offices in the South Building of the Department of Agriculture. The principal officers of the secretariat will be:

*Joint Executive Officers:* For the United States, Leslie A. Wheeler, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA; for the United Kingdom, Maurice I. Hutton of the British Food Mission.

*Deputy Executive Officers:* For the United States, Robert B. Schwenger, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA; for the United Kingdom, Eric Roll, of the British Food Mission.

Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, and E. Twentyman, Senior Member of the British Food Mission, will act as advisers to Secretary Wickard and Mr. Brand, respectively.

## Hendrickson . . .

(Continued from page 26)

of 16.3 billion pounds for the 5 years from 1932 to 1936 inclusive, and with an average of 17.8 billion pounds for the 5 years from 1937 to 1941 inclusive. Production in 1941 reached the high total of 20 billion pounds."

### Temporary relief in late October

Explaining that the over-all reason for meat shortage is the keen wartime demand for meat arising from our armed forces, our allies, and from civilians, he pointed out that the combined total of requirements for the armed forces and for our allies during the year that began July 1 is equivalent to about 35 percent of our federally inspected meat production or about 25 percent of total meat production.

## Area meat rationing advocated; civilian rationing if necessary

The Foods Requirements Committee of the WPB through its chairman, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, issued the following résumé of its meeting August 18 on the problem of meat supplies:

Arrangements were made for the determination of the total requirements to be filled with United States meat during the coming months, including those of the United States military forces, the United Nations, and the American civilian population. Estimates of these needs will be provided by the responsible agencies of the United States Government and by the Combined Food Board of the United States and the United Kingdom.

### Packers to share alike

After reviewing the current supply situation, and the preliminary reports on the future requirements and supplies, the Committee recommended that the military agencies, the Lend Lease Administration, and the WPB collaborate in developing a program for allocation of Government procurements as equitably as possible among Federally-inspected

packing establishments in the United States.

### Meat for all tables

The OPA representatives reported that work has been in process for some weeks to remove inequities as between regions in meat price ceilings. To provide assurance that inequalities in distribution to civilians will be remedied, the Committee recommended that the WPB develop a program for allocation of meat supplies in the different regions of the country.

OPA representatives reported that for some time that agency had been developing procedures for rationing meats and other commodities among civilians if the supply situation required such action. The Committee asked the OPA to proceed as rapidly as possible with the formulation of such procedures for consumer rationing of meat, to be applied in the future only in case the allocation of Government meat purchases among packers, and the adjustment of price ceilings combined with regional allocation of meat should not solve the problems of equitable distribution throughout the country.

## Danger stalks into kitchen as certain uncontrolled food prices inch upward

A dangerous pattern is being drawn by the continued advance in food prices over which OPA has no control, Price Administrator Henderson declared August 21.

Terming the June 15-July 15 cost-of-living figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics a warning "that should be read carefully by every housewife," the Price Administrator said that uncontrolled food prices are counteracting the stability that OPA has achieved in prices of controlled foods, clothing, and rents.

According to the BLS cost-of-living figures, uncontrolled food prices rose 2.5 percent between June 15 and July 15 on top of a 4.8 percent advance in the previous month. In sharp contrast, food prices under OPA controls rose only three-tenths of 1 percent in the June 15-July 15 period and declined 1 percent in the previous month.

In the same period prices of all unregulated goods and services advanced 1.6 percent, while prices of controlled

items showed a nominal increase of one-tenth of 1 percent, largely as result of higher prices allowed for gasoline and fuel oil in the East. Most of this latter increase later was rescinded by OPA.

"The price increases in uncontrolled foods are drawing a dangerous pattern," Mr. Henderson stated. "If the June 15-July 15 rate of increase—2.5 percent—were projected over a year, and this is anything but a fanciful projection, we would be paying an average 30 percent more for many important foodstuffs 12 months hence. Inflation would have a large foot in the kitchen, even if OPA continued to succeed in holding the line of prices it has set for the things it is empowered to control."

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THE 680 PEOPLE of Block Island, 12 miles off the Rhode Island coast, collected 35½ pounds of rubber scrap for every man, woman, and child on the island.



## New industry advisory committees

The WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### ANTI-SKID CHAIN INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—R. L. Vaniman, automotive branch.

#### Members:

J. B. Bambenek, president, Peerless Chain Co., Front and Walnut Sts., Winona, Minn.; Frank Bond, vice president, McKay Co., 1005 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. S. Brisbin, vice president, Columbus-McKinnon Chain Corporation, Tonawanda, N. Y.; George J. Campbell, Jr., president, International Chain & Manufacturing Co., York, Pa.; W. D. Kirkpatrick, vice president, American Chain Division, American Chain & Cable Co., 929 Connecticut Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.; V. J. Rumppler, Hodell Chain Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Henry St. Pierre, president, St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Frank St., Worcester, Mass.

### ASBESTOS TEXTILES INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Fred W. Gardner, chief, cork-asbestos branch.

#### Members:

C. H. Carlough, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C.; George S. Fahel, Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Robert D. Fox, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa.; G. W. Marshall, Jr., Raybestos-Manhattan, Manheim, Pa.; F. J. Wakem, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, N. Y.; George L. Abbott, The Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y.

### CARBON BRUSH INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John Gammell, chief, electric motors and controls section.

#### Members:

Smith Bolton, United States Graphite Co., Saginaw, Mich.; H. S. Conrad, Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Mary's, Pa.; E. F. Fuller, Graphite Metallizing Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. H. Hardman, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. A. Lapham, Morganite Brush Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; D. H. Miller, Speer Carbon Co., St. Mary's, Pa.; H. R. Parttridge, The Carbone Corporation, Boonton, N. J.; H. H. Wikle, Superior Carbon Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Williford, National Carbon Co., New York, N. Y.

### HEARING AID MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Francis M. Shields, chief of the health supplies branch.

#### Members:

Dean Babbitt, president, Sonotone Corporation, Elmsford, N. Y.; L. H. Collins, engineer, Penn-Clif Service Co., 1802 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.; Denison B. Hull, president, Ontarion, Inc., 448 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; Allen Jones, president, Telex Products Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. C. McMullen, Western Electric Co., 120 Broadway, New York City; E. J. Myers, president, E. A. Myers & Sons, 306 Beverly Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stanley Osserman, chairman of board, Dictograph Sales Corporation, 580 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; W. D. Penn, chief engineer, Vacolite Co., 3003 N. Henderson St., Dallas, Tex.; James Roberts, general manager, C. L. Hoff-

mann Corporation, 436 Blvd. of the Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### LUMBER WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Arthur Upson, chief of lumber and lumber products branch.

#### Members:

Robert B. Cowles, secretary, Carlos Ruggles Lumber Co., 1562 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; J. Arthur Currey, president, J. C. Turner Lumber Co., Irvington, N. Y.; H. A. Crane, 500 North Exeter St., Baltimore, Md.; William H. Schuette, president, Wm. Schuette Co., 239, Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry G. Brabston, Jr., Henry G. Brabston & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Samuel Richey, Richey, Halsted & Quick, 432 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter E. Morgan, Morgan Lumber Sales Co., 8 East Long St., Columbus Ohio; P. J. McHugh, vice president, Edward Hines Lumber Co., 77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Curtis T. Vaughan, president, George C. Vaughan & Son, Gibbs Building, San Antonio, Tex.; William Dallin, Lewis & Dallin, Inc., Portland, Ore.

### MEAT PACKING WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. C. Codling, meat products section of the food branch.

#### Members:

George A. Eastwood, president, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of board, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Rath, president, The Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; Jay C. Hormel, president, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; G. L. Childress, general manager, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex.; R. G. Thomas, vice president, Lima Packing Co., Lima, Ohio; H. J. Madden, vice president, East Tennessee Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; T. Henry Foster, president, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Walter Seiler, manager, Karl Seiler & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Mady, president, Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Wm. F. Schludenberg, president, Wm. Schludenberg-T. J. Kurlde Co., Baltimore, Md.; August Miller, president, Chas. Miller & Co., North Bergen, N. J.; Albert T. Luer, secretary and treasurer, The Luer Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank Weiland, secretary and treasurer, Weiland Packing Co., Phoenixville, Pa.

### ORGANIC PLASTICS AND RESINS MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Arthur E. Petersen, chief of the organic plastics and resins section, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

John C. Brooks, Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.; H. Krehbiel, Catalin Corporation, New York, N. Y.; I. F. Laucks, I. F. Laucks, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; S. Nixon, Nixon Nitration Works, Nixon, N. J.; E. E. Novotny, Durite Plastics, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. E. Palmer, Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.; A. E. Pitcher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; S. W. Putnam, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; P. C. Reilly, Jr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.; James L. Rodgers, Jr., Plaskon Co., Inc., Toledo, Ohio; L. M. Rossi, Bakelite Corporation, New York, N. Y.; George Simon, American Plastics Corporation, New York, N. Y.

### SPICE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—R. Barclay Scull, chief, imported foods and deserts section of the food branch.

#### Members:

Arthur G. Dunn, Arthur G. Dunn Co., New York, N. Y.; K. Schussler, Otto Gerdau Co., New York, N. Y.; J. B. Bond, Wixon Spice Co., Chicago, Ill.; Emil Frank, Frank Tea & Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. W. Jones, McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; J. Max Weyer, Van Loan & Co., New York, N. Y.; R. H. Cardwell, C. W. Antrims & Son, Richmond, Va.; Wm. G. Volkman, A. Shilling & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; V. H. Fischer, Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, N. Y.; William M. Shields, David G. Evans Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### WIREBOUND BOX INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Eldo F. Tomiska, chief, fibre and wood container section, containers branch.

#### Members:

J. B. Adkins, Adkins Manufacturing Co., Gainesville, Fla.; J. C. Brill, Chicago Mill and Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.; Taylor L. Gaugh, California Barrel Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.; D. R. Gooding, Wisconsin Box Co., Wausau, Wis.; J. A. McGill, Cummert-Graham Co., Paris, Tex.; R. F. Miles, Rathborne Hair & Ridgway Co., Chicago, Ill.; John R. Miller, T. R. Miller Mill Co., Brewton, Ala.; L. F. Powell, David M. Lea & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.; C. Claude Watkins, General Box Co., Louisville, Ky.

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## RAILROAD TONNAGE DROPS IN JUNE

Still holding near the 9-ton mark as the average load of less-than-carload freight per car, the Nation's major railroads showed a 1.5 percent seasonal decline in merchandise tonnage handled during June, the ODT announced August 18.

All roads reporting, both large and small, under the terms of General Order ODT No. 1, showed 422,553 cars loaded in merchandise service for an over-all average of 8.1 tons per car. Class I roads loaded 412,221 cars for an average of 8.9 tons per car.

Twenty-six Class I railroads failed to attain the 6-ton June minimum as compared with 24 which failed to reach it in May. This was due not to noncompliance with the order, but to various factors covered in the order's exceptions such as operation of cars serving points not reached by other carriers, use of non-interchangeable equipment, the handling of explosives, etc.

The 3-mile Milstead Railroad, Milstead, Ga., continued to top all roads with an average load of 19.3 tons per car, a new record high. The May mark set by the Milstead Railroad was 17.2 tons per car.



# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Lt. Gen. Somervell orders war plants to consult OCD on medical facilities

The Office of Civilian Defense August 20 advised its regional medical officers that Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief, Services of Supply, has ordered all plants owned by the War Department as well as civilian plants engaged in production of war material, to plan with local chiefs of the Civilian Defense Emergency Medical Service for the use of available emergency medical facilities.

General Somervell also ordered that plant protection inspectors make sure that plans have been formulated for this cooperation.

### Navy approves plans

The Navy also is sending out, with its official approval, OCD recommendations regarding coordinated plans by industrial plants to use the protection facilities of the OCD Emergency Medical Service in time of emergency. A memorandum issued by OCD to its region representatives, although dealing especially with Emergency Medical Service for war industry plants, outlines plans for all factories.

### Everyone to work together

Industrial plants are expected to provide medical services and first aid equipment within the plant, the memorandum points out, but in the event of enemy action, plant physicians, nurses and first aid detachments may be unable to care for all the seriously injured.

It is considered essential, therefore, that protection of personnel in the plant be coordinated with the local Emergency Medical Service, the OCD advised, so that plant facilities may be supplemented by those of the OCD organization in case of need.

### Available aid for plants

Assistance which may be extended by the Emergency Medical Service to industrial plants includes: (1) services of ambulances and Emergency Medical Field Units when needed; (2) available beds at one or more hospitals to which the severe casualties may be transported, and (3) establishment of a casualty station within a short distance of the plant.

In addition to the facilities of the Emergency Medical Service itself, coordination of the industrial plant's medical

program with that of the Citizen's Defense Corps assures the planned assistance of other civilian defense units which work with the medical service. These include rescue squads, stretcher teams, decontamination squads and the emergency food and housing unit.

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## "WHAT CAN I DO?" PAMPHLET TELLS ALL

To help people of all ages and occupations get in the war effort more than "ankle deep," the Office of Civilian Defense August 29 released "*What Can I Do: The Citizen's Handbook for War.*"

This is the first official compilation of the various opportunities for volunteer war work.

Copies may be obtained from State and local defense councils, or from the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington.

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THE SHROUDS of a single army parachute contain as much nylon as 3 dozen pair of stockings, or more than a year's supply for the average woman.

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## Government to recruit personnel for plane-cargo service

The newly created Air Transport Manpower Committee, in cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation, August 21 tackled the job of providing trained men and women to handle the rapidly expanding plane-cargo service.

At a conference called August 20 by Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT's division of transport personnel, and a member of the War Manpower Commission, the Committee discussed steps to be taken immediately toward the training of future personnel under auspices of the United States Government. It is believed women comprise one of the greatest potential reservoirs for the required personnel, especially for ground work.

## Technical committees will turn scientific X-ray on America's civilian defense facilities

To provide Nation-wide technical advice and research on civilian protection problems, OCD Director Landis August 21 requested the formation of regional, State, and local committees representing the technical and scientific professions.

Three "urgent missions" were assigned to these technical assistants:

1. Organization and training in each city of a suitable number of technical intelligence units.
2. Check as to the adequacy and suitability of air-raid shelters, as now selected and designated.
3. Check as to the adequacy of provision for break-down service in the most essential public utilities, especially water supply, electric power, and communications.

"Experience abroad has shown the necessity for immediate trained technical observation in case of air raid or other general damage instigated by enemy action," Director Landis said in outlining the work of local technical intelligence units. These reports would cover, for example, the immediate effect of various kinds of bombs, not only on persons but on structures.

"Only in this way," the Director added, "can the effects of bombs be ascertained and protection afforded against them in passive defense, new types of bombs and their characteristics be discovered, and the best and most economical measures of civilian protection against them devised."

The various national technical and professional societies—which, in addition to Government agencies and such bodies as the National Research Council, have assisted the OCD in Washington—have offered the services of their offices and members in developing technical committees for Civilian Defense throughout the Nation, Director Landis said.

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THE WATERBURY (Conn.) Rotary Club collects scrap, sells it, uses the money to buy shaving kits for army selectees.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## Strap hanging fast becoming a patriotic necessity, Eastman says

The Nation's local transport systems face the heaviest load in their history by mid-September, the ODT warned August 15.

### All-time peak ahead

Already, the streetcars and buses throughout the country are carrying loads averaging about 40 percent greater than a year ago, due largely to curtailment in the use of private automobiles and the increasing demands of war workers. The opening of schools will throw a sudden, additional burden on the transit industry next month, when an all-time passenger peak is anticipated.

As a result, declared Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the ODT, "strap hanging, stepping back in the car, walking a little farther to the bus stop, and other minor inconveniences are fast becoming patriotic necessities."

### "Back to the rails"

The data submitted by the transit operators was in response to the ODT's request for specific information on what

conservation steps had been taken. By far the biggest saving in mileage, as indicated in the reports, was attained by sending commuters "back to the rails."

In recent years bus travel has shown a steady growth as railway traffic fell off, but now the reversal of that flow is one of ODT's objectives. By diverting passengers from buses to streetcars, the operators estimate they will save some 183,000,000 tire-miles a year. In Portland, Oreg., for instance, a rail line which had been out of use was restored to service at a saving of seven buses and more than a million tire-miles.

The savings in vehicles represented a wide range of ingenuity on the part of the operators. In Chicago, for example, 10 snow plows were converted into buses. In Houston, Tex., the use of employees as "street loaders," to assist in filling cars rapidly during peak hours, saved enough time to eliminate the necessity of eight coaches.

Other cities drastically overhauled their repair-shop practices in an effort to "keep 'em rolling."

## ODT moves to prevent freight congestion at ports

To facilitate the movement of export traffic through the ports by preventing the accumulation of freight at the ports, ODT Director Eastman, August 18 announced that the railroads have agreed to place in effect storage-in-transit privileges on carload export freight at points intermediate to the ports.

The arrangement covers all commercial carload freight other than bulk traffic. Tariff provisions for the movement of freight under the agreement became by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission effective on 1 day's notice.

The new arrangements will permit flexibility by use of storage facilities strategically located within short running time to the principal Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports and will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of export traffic to the ports to meet vessels in which cargo space has been allocated.

## Special committee to plan for needs in air transport manpower

Appointment of a special committee to aid in developing plans for meeting increasing personnel requirements in air transport was announced August 17 by the ODT.

### Headed by Gorrell

The new committee, to be known as the Air Transport Manpower Committee, was set up at the request of Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT's division of transport personnel and a member of War Manpower Commission.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, is chairman of the new committee. Other members are Samuel J. Solomon, president of Northeast Airlines and director of the air transport industry's training program, and Robert M. McCraith, director of personnel relations for the Air Transport Association.

## OLD GREY MARE MAY PULL SIGHTSEERS

The ODT took some more rubber out of rubbernecking August 21 by abolishing for-hire sightseeing service by any motor vehicle using rubber tires.

The amendment issued August 21 extended the ban in Odt's General Order No. 10, to "any rubber-tired vehicle propelled or drawn by mechanical power, for hire or under hire," which would be used primarily to transport passengers to see places or objects of general or special interest.

Already, in Boston, the ODT reported horse-drawn carriage units between 50 and 75 years old have been resurrected so that visitors may continue to visit that city's historic places.

The effective date of the amendment (Amendment No. 2 to General Order ODT No. 10) is September 10.

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## Holzborn put in charge of all waterway transportation

In a move designed to bring about better coordination and a more efficient use of domestic waterway facilities, ODT Director Eastman named Ernst Holzborn, who has been director of the division of coastwise and intercoastal transport, as assistant director of ODT in charge of all waterway transportation.

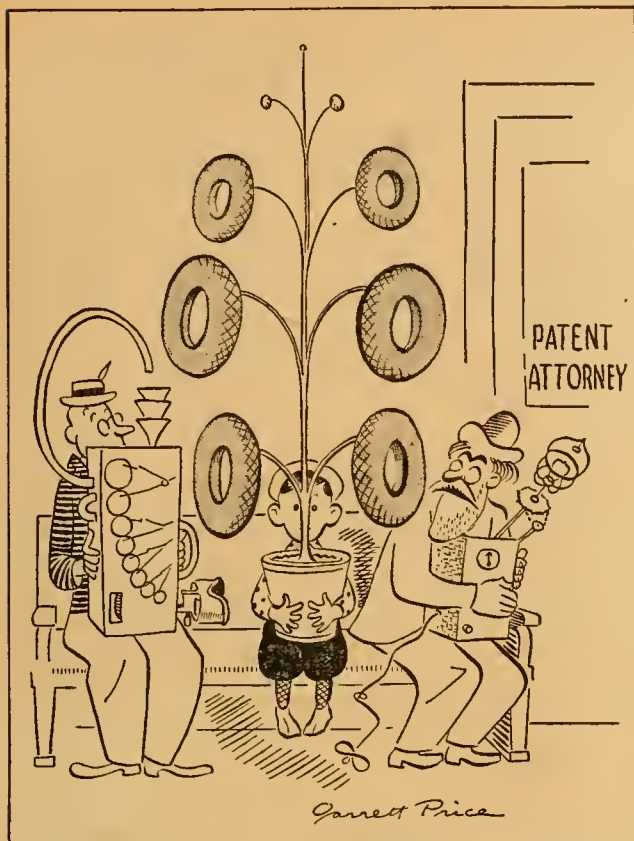
By the creation of this office Mr. Eastman brought under Mr. Holzborn's direction ODT's Inland Waterways, Great Lakes Carriers, and Coastwise and Intercoastal Transport Divisions.

### Other appointments

At the same time Charles F. Kellers, who has been serving as associate director to Mr. Holzborn, was named director of the coastwise and intercoastal transport division.

Glenn E. Taylor, who has been assistant director of the inland waterways division, was made deputy assistant director of ODT to aid Mr. Holzborn in the administration of the new office.

A. T. Wood, of Cleveland, continues as director of the Great Lakes carriers division, and Edward Clemens, of St. Louis, continues as director of the inland waterways division.



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Drawn for Office of War Information



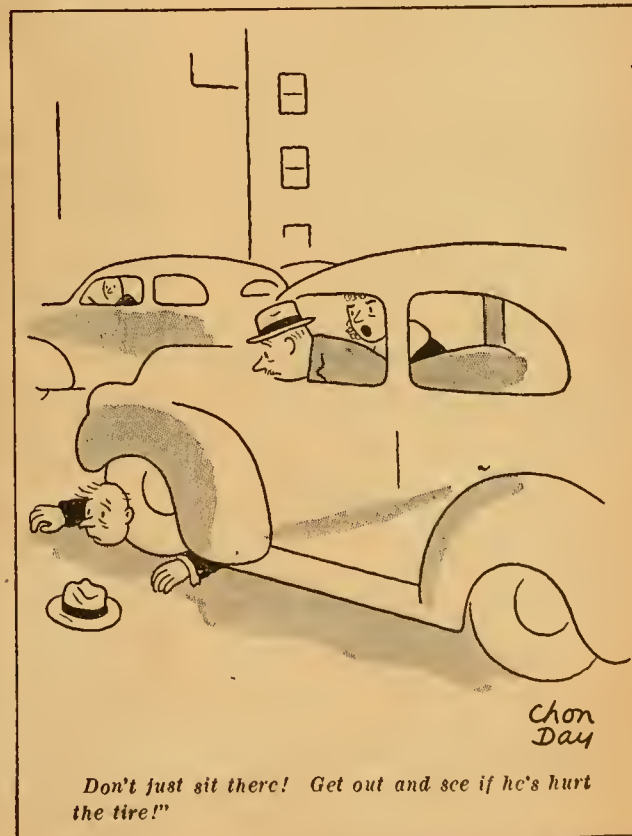
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**"Get out—we've got work to do"**

## **"Old gent and myself" request production pennant—receive same**

Two men, of the combined age of 139 years, who comprise an entire war production plant at Bay City, Mich., have won the recognition and flag they sought via the White House.

Mr. Jake Sparling, 60 years old, who, with his assistant, Percy Fogelsonger, 79 years old, runs this tiny unit of America's giant production machinery, wrote to President Roosevelt:

In the last 18 months we have turned out approximately 18,000 flanges. We work on an average of 15 hours per day 7 days per week. There is only 2 men in the shop. I am 60 years old and my assistant is 79 years old he handles all flanges from 12 inches down and I take them from 14 inches up to 30 inches. We feel owing to our age, and the amount of work we are doing we are entitled to a pennant. I am enclosing 2 snap shots of the old gent and myself, and a truckload of the finished product that we got out from Friday night until Monday morning. Some of the casting weigh 365 pounds. We are very glad that we are able to help in this defense work. And it gives us money to buy bonds and stamps.

The President referred the letter to WPB Chairman Nelson who ordered that the "old gent and myself" be sent a large American flag poster. In addition, Mr. Nelson authorized that the two-man plant head the list of 1,300 other War Plants enrolled in the War Production Drive, some of which have over 60,000 employees in multiple buildings covering miles.

A representative of War Production Drive Headquarters who visited Sparling's shed in Bay City, Mich., reported labor-management relations there ideal.

"When we need money," Mr. Sparling said, "I go over to the pipe company that buys our flanges and get what we have coming. We take out what we need for grub and living expenses and buy bonds with what's left. What good would money do for men like us anyway if we don't win? Now get out of the way—we've got work to do."

## **Rail hauling of auto gas banned in 20 States**

Hauling of automotive gasoline by rail was banned August 21 in 20 States of the Middle West and Southwest by a directive from the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

This action releases an estimated 5,000 to 7,000 additional tank cars for oil movement to the east coast.

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THE NAZIS have warned German civilians not to smuggle letters into parcels sent soldiers at the front "containing detrimental utterances against high officials."

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## **Movies must pinch materials**

Operators of motion-picture theaters and legitimate theaters have been urged by WPB officials to conserve all possible materials because it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet their requirements.

At a meeting of the motion picture and speaking stage theaters industry advisory committee, however, it was recognized by WPB spokesmen that an important morale factor is involved in efforts to continue theaters in operation.

## **SCHOOL BOYS, GIRLS WILL SCOUR NATION FOR SCRAP**

The Conservation Division August 18 announced plans for organizing a junior salvage corps to begin operations October 5. Over 30,000,000 boys and girls of school age are eligible for admission to the corps, which will conduct a Nationwide, house-to-house canvass.

The young volunteers will scout out and bring in, or report to their superiors, the whereabouts of every ounce of scrap materials needed to help produce arms and equipment for America's fighting forces.

Plans for the program have been reviewed by J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, who endorsed the program and presented it to school officials throughout the country.

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## **Fitzgerald named director WPB information division**

Chairman Donald M. Nelson August 19 announced the appointment of Stephen E. Fitzgerald as Director of the Division of Information of the WPB.

## **U. S. WORKING CREED**

"We can no longer take breezily and casually the fact of war. Daily and hourly it has been growing grimmer and more deadly, and it will continue to do so. We dare not think that, of course, victory is ours; but we must think that nothing else than victory dare be ours. To think boldly is to act boldly, and to act boldly is to make each effort count in this war with spiritual death."

—James M. Landis, Director,  
Office Civilian Defense.

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## **Armada of small pleasure boats now active in war service**

Many hundred small vessels of all types ranging from small pleasure craft to fishing trawlers and oceangoing tugs, have been requisitioned by the War Shipping Administration since the start of the war for either the Coast Guard or the Navy, the WSA announced August 21.

These small craft, used primarily for patrol boats and in some instances, submarine chasers, are playing an important part in the Nation's war effort, and many of them already in service have achieved creditable war records.

### **Many on charter basis**

For the most part, the small boats, which are 1,000 gross tons or less, are requisitioned for title or charter by the Shipping Administration. While many are donated by patriotic owners, requisition for title or charter is considered the most feasible method of acquisition, since under other circumstances the Government would be responsible for the restoration of the boats after the emergency is over.

Prices paid for the boats range anywhere from \$750 for small pleasure launches to as high as \$300,000 for the large steel trawlers, the latter being considered the most easily converted to any type of patrol work necessary. Many of the craft are obtained on a charter basis for as long a time as they may be useful in the war effort.

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THE NICKEL that used to go into a dozen silver-plated table forks is enough to supply the nickel required for making 675 magnesium incendiary bombs.



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# VICTORY

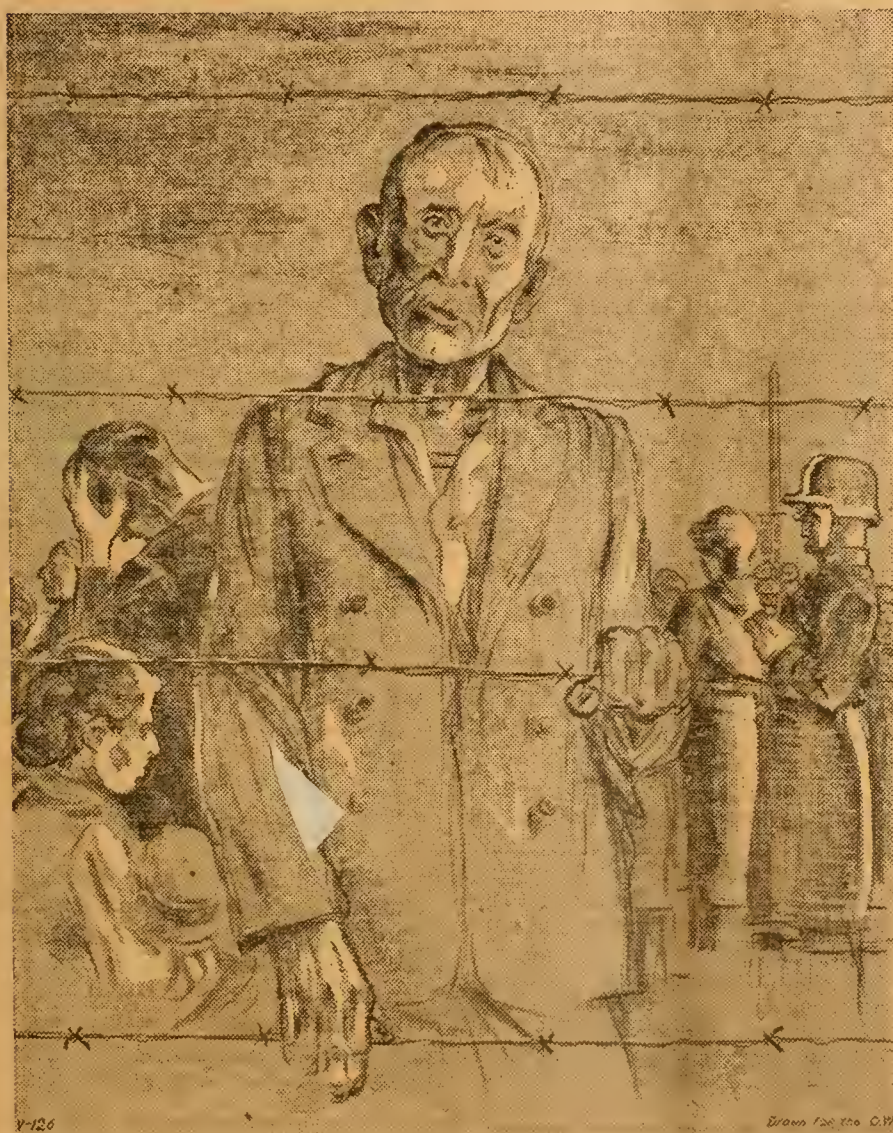


OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## Freedom is theme as unions observe wartime Labor Day

Labor Day observances this year of more than ordinary scope and significance are scheduled for September 7.

Organized labor has selected a slogan "Free Labor Will Win," as the keynote of its observance of the day during war-time, and the Government through the War Production Board and the Office of War Information, has given its assistance to the labor unions in developing celebrations which will emphasize ways and means of winning the war.

The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the railway brotherhoods have worked with an interdepartment committee set up by WPB, with membership from the labor organizations, the armed services and the war agencies. Special radio programs, meetings, posters and publications have been developed through this committee, and added material provided for the many celebrations sponsored locally by labor all over the country.

Agencies represented on the interdepartment committee include besides the CIO and AFL, the OWI, the WPB, the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, the Treasury Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

### Labor freedom emphasized

"The labor movement, and labor's freedom to organize and improve social and economic conditions, are high among the things we are fighting to preserve,"

(Continued on page 4)

**"A FREE Labor Day—what's that?"**



## OPA announces plans for price ceiling on live hogs; cattle may be next

The OPA announced last week plans were being made to place a price ceiling on live hogs. Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith, who held meetings August 25 and the day before with representatives of livestock producers, also indicated that similar action in the near future was contemplated with reference to cattle prices.

### To be worked out with producers

During the meetings Mr. Galbraith told the delegation that preparation of the ceilings would be worked out in conjunction with representative groups of producers to be called in by the OPA and on completion would be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his concurrence. The Deputy Administrator also outlined steps which are being taken to resolve problems which have arisen under the present wholesale meat price regulations. Forthcoming ceiling revisions will eliminate inequalities between regions and between different classes of buyers.

### Steps to enforce grading

He stated that vigorous steps are being taken to enforce the grading provisions of the beef regulation. These provisions are designed to insure that the spread between the lower and higher grades of beef will approximate the relationships prevailing during the base period in March. Recently it has been charged that so-called up-grading by packers has had the effect of narrowing the difference between the higher and lower grades of beef and thus narrowing the advantage of the producer of heavier or higher quality stock.

Mr. Galbraith took occasion to assure the beef cattle producers that the OPA will take no steps which will have the effect of discouraging normal feeding and marketing of livestock. "While feeders must exercise normal caution and avoid paying high prices for feeders," he stated, "the working out of ceilings will be undertaken in close consultation with producers and with a full and complete recognition of the market relationships that are involved. Wherever possible advance announcements of impending action will be made so that producers can make nec-

essary adjustments. Producers may depend that anything in the nature of surprise action will be avoided. The strong demand for beef cattle that is in prospect means that the market will be more rather than less stable as compared with other years. Feeders who buy carefully may look forward to the coming year with confidence."

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## Food committee considers rationing meat by regions

The Food Requirements Committee last week continued its study of meat requirements of U. S. military forces, our allies, and the United States civilian population. The tentative conclusion was reached that approximately one-fourth of the total United States meat supply will be required for military and Lend-Lease use.

The committee also considered what steps would be necessary to guarantee Army, Navy and Lend-Lease their requirements and to distribute the civilian supply equitably by regions and among individuals. The committee's recommendations for action along these lines will be announced as soon as they are completed.

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## Purchase of dehydrated meats marks beginning of program

The Department of Agriculture has announced its first purchase of dehydrated beef for United Nations' fighting men and other wartime needs. An 80,000-pound purchase is included in the July report on purchases by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for the allied nations and other requirements. Total purchase of all foodstuffs amounted to \$137,900,000 during the month; more than \$1,540,000,000 since the start of the program last year.

Department officials said the beef purchase marks the beginning of a meat dehydration program designed to increase capacity to 60,000,000 pounds annually by the end of October.

## President sees meatless days for Americans

Americans may be asked to observe one meatless day a week in order to save shipping needed to transport weapons of war to the fighting fronts, President Roosevelt told his press conference August 28. The President estimated that such a program would free 30 or 40 ships for hauling war necessities to the theaters of operations if meat for the United Nations could be shipped direct from the United States instead of from such distant places as South America, Australia and New Zealand. He conceded that this would mean less meat for civilians in the United States, since it would constitute a drain on our domestic meat supply, but said this could be overcome by asking our people to do without meat in their diets one day each week.

The President said the Government is studying the plan but did not indicate when such a program may be initiated.

### To outline program

The President told the conference he probably will send an explanatory message to Congress on Labor Day, outlining his new anti-inflation program, following it with a radio address to the Nation that evening. He revealed that wage stabilization provisions incorporated in the program would be flexible and no attempt will be made to freeze wages and salaries at a fixed level. The President said he favored stabilization of the ratio between food prices and the cost of living.

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## Agreement with Brazil assures U. S. needed vegetable oils

Provisions of purchase agreements recently concluded between Brazil and the United States for two vegetable oil-producing crops, castor beans and babassu kernels, were announced August 28.

Additional stocks of vitally needed vegetable oils are assured the United States under the agreements.

# VICTORY

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## On the Home Front

Last week's big news, of course, was of action in the Solomons. It was really big news, too. We do not know the full story, as yet, but what we do know is enormously significant. In the Solomons the Japs were trying to *regain lost ground* and not, as in the past, to extend their conquests.

The Japanese sent a large naval force to the waters off these islands which flank Australia, and this force was pounded so successfully by our ships and planes that thirteen enemy vessels, including two aircraft carriers and a battleship, were damaged. Ashore, our troops still held their positions.

The Japs fared badly last week in China, too, where the indestructible Chinese, aided by American airmen, continued to gain along the strategic Nanching-Hanchow railroad.

### Allies assume offensive

In Egypt, where more Americans have arrived to reinforce the British, Nazi General Rommel's stalled army was kept busy by ground and air attack. In Russia, the Nazis continued their Caucasus advance, but on the front before Moscow Soviet forces themselves launched an offensive.

These are the important things, the spearheads of action and—what is more encouraging—offensive action. Nor are they far off things, either. There are no far off things these days when every village has a stake in what is going on at the ends of the earth.

### "The fight at home"

These battles at the ends of the earth are linked closely to the fight at home, were we not fighting here at home there could be no offensive action anywhere at all. All the elements which make up wartime America—the struggle for raw materials, the fight for more and better production, the deprivations of today and the greater deprivations of tomorrow—all these elements contribute to and make possible the gains we must make overseas.

We must be on guard all the time lest we lose ground on one or another sector of the home front and thus let down our fighting men. Last week the point of greatest danger on the home front seemed to be in the sector of prices. We have built some road blocks and tank traps against the fantastic but powerful machine which the experts call inflation

and which fights for our enemies. In the wake of inflation marches a fifth column of phony dollars. Inflation destroys all our normal values, and so increases the cost of living and the cost of fighting a war that it might of itself accomplish a nation's defeat.

The road blocks and the traps we have built to halt the advance of inflation take the form of maximum prices which may

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be charged for the things we must have. Overalls and towels, blankets and cotton goods, storm doors and sashes, fire and snow shovels, room heaters, saw handles, toys, games, winter gloves, wool sweaters, ear muffs, and heavy shoes—these and hundreds of other articles will cost no more than they did last March. But there are wide gaps in our protective lines, farm prices and wage scales and corporate profits are such gaps and through these gaps inflation rolls steadily closer. Our surplus buying power still is mounting, while the amount of goods available to match that buying power shrinks steadily. If living costs are not to rise as in previous wars, farmers will have to take less, workers will have to give up the idea of unnecessary wage increases, and business profits must be cut.

### Sacrifices necessary

As we put more and more raw materials into the tools of war we must expect to get along with what we have or do without. Last week the needs of war brought these changes to the life of kitchen, shop, store, street and office: with rubber goods already scarce, the War Production Board tightened restrictions on the use of elastic thread and yarn. No steel wire is available for new coat hangers, and OPA told cleaners that they may charge a deposit fee against their return. Paper dress patterns for home-made dresses now may be no larger than ready-made garments. Cattle hair, the

best material for mattresses in damp climates, now will go to the boys who fight in steaming jungles. There'll be no more veneer made from white oak lumber and all grades and types of softwood lumber soon will be unavailable to the civilians. Civilians may not even rent new typewriters now. Foodstuffs vanish from the shelves; dried fruits take up little space in cargo boats, canned sardines are needed for army rations.

Users of fuel oil in the East will join buyers of gasoline in a broad program to save these liquids, a program brought about by the shipping shortage. And the tankers sunk off our eastern coast have drawn into their vortex consumers of fuel oil and gasoline from Maine to Texas, from North Dakota to Louisiana. Regulations designed to free 5,000 to 7,000 tank cars for fuel oil service on the East Coast will halt tank car gasoline shipments throughout 20 States. In total war, what touches one of us touches all of us—one way or another.

This principle applies both to the individual citizen and to our great pools of manpower. All young and physically fit men face the possibility of being called by Selective Service, which last week warned that they must be replaced in industry by women, older men, and those whose military usefulness is slight. But the production of raw materials also is pressing. A basic problem is to keep men at work, all the time, and at work which most directly contributes to our fighting punch. Absenteeism—the 2-day layoff for that fishing trip—definitely sabotages the war effort. Right now, when we need every ounce of copper we can get, we're faced with a serious shortage of copper miners . . .

### Total mobilization

To mobilization of manpower and womanpower we are about to add mobilization of our youth and of our children. The National Institute on Education last week was studying how best to use all the students in the country, from elementary grades through college . . . The need for a better distribution of manpower is matched in importance by the need for scrap to feed the plants and furnaces. A sizable contribution continues to come from auto graveyards which it was announced last week have turned up 1,633,369 tons of salvaged metals in the past 4 months.

Concentration of production—the pooling of an industry's resources—is being studied by a committee of WPB. "Utility models" of civilian products would replace a variety of types freeing production facilities for war work.



# PRODUCTION DRIVE . . .

## War Production Drive demonstrates real meaning of American freedom

BY MICHAEL W. STRAUS

Chief, War Production Drive  
Headquarters

I know of no more convincing proof of the potentialities of this Labor Day slogan—"Free Labor Will Win"—than the War Production Drive.

The freedom in which labor lives in this country is epitomized by the labor-management committees in our war plants, mines, and collieries.

The cornerstone of the War Production Drive is labor-management committees.

When the War Production Drive was inaugurated just 6 months ago in response to the President's call for increases to give us planes, tanks, guns, and ships this year, it was decided that production could reach the peak only with the full cooperation of free labor and free management. The principle of freedom is fundamental in the drive. Development of the plan was left to committees in the plants without musts and must-nots.

### All committees voluntary

The single exception was the requirement that the committees be voluntary labor-management committees. It was agreed from the start that War Production Drive headquarters would not recognize purely management committees or purely labor committees.

Management and labor sat down at the conference table for the sole business of winning the war.

A thousand petty squabbles were forgotten. The job ahead was to win the war. Management understood that. Labor understood that.

New plans and new programs were developed. Ideas came from both sides of the table. Better yet, ideas came from deep within the plants themselves.

More short-cuts were evolved. More ideas on turning out better weapons were put into action. Plans to save precious material were adopted.

Production went ahead. Output rose. Gains from 5 percent to 100 percent and even more have been reported to War Production Drive headquarters. Free labor showed it knew freedom was worth working for.

As we know, production has not yet reached the rate necessary to win the war. But production is increasing.

We have faith that production will continue to increase.

## Freedom is Unions' Labor Day theme

(Continued from page 1)

Elmer Davis, OWI Director, said August 30. "It is notable that only the Axis countries deny labor unions the right to exist.

"We should all remember, on Labor Day and other days, that the first thing Hitler did after he gained supreme power was to smash all German labor unions."

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has asked war industry workers and war plants to arrange their observances to carry on continuous operation of critical industries, plants, and mines, without preventing observance of the day. Shipyards, mines and some other industries are expected to carry on with noon-hour observances, while some plants will be able to rearrange their schedules to provide a holiday. Labor already this year has responded to Mr. Nelson's request to give a full day's war work on New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Independence Day.

### Liberty ships launched

Six Liberty Ships, named after six heroes of the American labor movement, including Samuel Gompers, Andrew Furuseth, Peter J. McGuire, James Duncan, John Mitchell, and John W. Brown, will be launched on Labor Day with labor leaders taking part in the ceremonies.

The War Production Board is sending out as a part of its War Production Drive a new poster keyed to the occasion, and bearing the slogan chosen by labor "Free Labor Will Win." It depicts a brawny ship-welder standing in a determined pose before an American flag.

### Labor's role in war

Forty to fifty national radio programs, including many privately-sponsored

## The cover design

## - Labor Day under the New Order

VICTORY'S cover was drawn for the Office of War Information by Baltimore artist Howard Freck. Two- and three-column mats or reproduction prints may be had for publication. Please address requests to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-126.

shows as well as the Government programs, will devote part or all of their programs to labor's part in the war, from September 3 through September 7.

Radio participation will include a broadcast from an international observance of the day at El Paso, Tex., on the Mexican border, with United States and Mexican labor leaders and officials taking part.

The El Paso celebration will be under the direct auspices of the Juarez, Mexico, and El Paso labor movements, but civic and military authorities of both nations will lend their assistance. Mexican soldiers and labor unionists will join with United States soldiers and labor unionists in a morning parade through both cities, following a meeting of labor leaders of both countries on one of the international bridges. The celebration will end in the Mexican-American manner with dancing and music in the streets of the two cities. Banners and other displays will bear the slogan "Americans All for Victory—Mexico-U. S. A. Free Labor Will Win."

### Many celebrations planned

Other major celebrations arranged by the labor unions, in which Government officials will participate, include those at Cleveland, where WPB Chairman Nelson and A. E. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will speak; Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn., and Kansas City, Mo.

AFL President William Green and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, will speak at an AFL rally at Omaha, Nebr.

CIO President Philip Murray will speak at a CIO meeting in New Kensington, Pa., near his home.



## Union representatives meet with Nelson to discuss worker's role in war production

Representatives of 20 metal-fabricating AFL and CIO unions August 23-24 met with WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and other high officials of WPB to discuss ways of utilizing workers' ideas in war production, and to find means of overcoming one of America's most serious war production problems—shortages of materials.

"I have always believed that the war effort in which this country is engaged vitally needs Labor's active help and participation," Mr. Nelson told the meeting.

"I believe the effort would fail if we lacked that help. I am not talking about Labor's mere support—that can be taken for granted—but about real, concrete help.

"We need ideas here—and we need men. All I ask is that the ideas and the men be good ones that will help us to win the war. I don't care whether they come from management, from labor or from some other source. If they're good we'll use them."

### Many problems discussed

At the 2-day conference, problems facing labor, management and the Nation because of present material shortages were discussed, together with proposals for integrating organized labor more fully in the war production program. Specifically discussed was a plan to give organized labor greater participation in the formulation of War Production Policy.

In welcoming the union representatives, William L. Batt, vice chairman of WPB, urged that all discussions be "frank and forthright."

"This is a tremendously huge and complicated effort in which the efforts of all the people are necessary if we win the war," he said.

Robert Watt, representing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James P. Carey, representing Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, both expressed the conviction that labor must have a larger part to play in the formulation of war production policies.

Robert R. Nathan, chairman of WPB's Planning Committee, traced the development of the war production program from the beginning of the defense effort to the present time.

Pointing out that the war production program was a Government program,

and that no suggestion coming from any group could be carried out in toto without considering all the relevant factors, Mr. Nelson asked the union representatives to submit specific proposals for overcoming shortages of materials and bringing organized labor more fully into the war program. He invited them to appoint a small subcommittee to discuss these proposals with him early this week.

Union representatives said that the Labor Policy Committee, consisting of three AFL and three CIO officials, would be the committee to discuss these proposals with Mr. Nelson.

### Production program outlined

A joint statement by AFL-CIO representatives, outlining a program for perfecting the war production program and making possible the attainment of labor's maximum production goals, was submitted to Mr. Nelson. This statement will form the basis for the discussions to be held between Mr. Nelson and the union representatives this week.

Eight steps for perfecting the war production program were suggested as follows:

1. A procurement and subcontracting policy which would make possible maximum use of all available facilities and manpower and provide the full utilization of small plants.

2. All-out expansion in the production of critical materials, including the completion of existing expansion programs and maximizing the productivity of existing facilities.

3. The balancing of military requirements and the scheduling and control of the production and assembly of component items.

4. Conservation of critical materials through the revision of military specifications and the elimination of nonessential military and civilian uses of such materials.

5. Substitution of a streamlined, all-out scrap collection program for existing half-way measures.

6. Speedy utilization of skills of workers unemployed as a result of unavoidable shutdowns and provision of adequate compensation to sustain the unemployed workers and conserve their productive ability.

7. Labor-management production committees in all war plants and a Nationwide war production drive under the direction of actual representatives of labor

## EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, August 24 called the panel recommendation to the National War Labor Board in the General Motors case, requiring the same wage rate for women as men when doing the same work, a victory for women workers and for advocates of fair-wage policies.

"This provision is a significant milestone in the Women's Bureau quarter-of-a-century struggle for the principle of equal pay for equal work, and millions of women should profit from it," Miss Anderson declared.

"It is a much-needed safeguard to prevent the undermining effect of wage differentials in the whole wage fabric in this country. At no time can we tolerate a double wage standard—one set of rates for men and a lower set for women—and certainly not in the present crucial period, nor in the difficult days following the war."

and management within the Labor Production Division of WPB.

8. A wage stabilization program designed to achieve uninterrupted maximum production and the smooth flow of manpower into areas and industries most essential to the war effort.

### Labor plan proposed

The program also included four specific proposals by the union representatives for bringing organized labor more fully into the war production program, as follows:

1. A War Production Board with direct and effective representation of the Nation's organized workers in the Board's membership.

2. A Production Planning and Coordination Board with authority to plan, coordinate, and integrate all phases of the war production program with direct representation of organized labor.

3. Representative joint policy committees of labor, management, and Government in each of the branches and divisions of the War Production Board established to assure realistic formulation and speedy and effective execution of the War Production Board's plans and policies in the various industries.

4. Elimination of overlapping jurisdiction and conflicting functions of the several Government agencies responsible for war production and integration in the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board of procedures related to labor policy in war production.



## Labor Day takes on new significance as U. S. workers battle tyranny, confident "Free Labor Will Win"

Labor Day, as celebrated in the United States, is unique among holidays. It is typically American, both in its inception and its manner of observance. The idea of setting apart a day for emphasizing the dignity of labor and stressing its place in our national life was born in the mind of J. P. McGuire, one of the famous dreamers and doers of the labor movement, back in the Nineteenth Century, who wrote of this day:

"Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this country, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the beauty we behold."

### First Labor Day parade

McGuire, then an official of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and later to become a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, sold his idea to the Central Labor Union of New York City in May, 1882. The union proceeded, without the sanction of government officials or the community at large, to celebrate "Labor Day."

The first Labor Day parade was held in New York City on the afternoon of September 5, 1882. The "neat and well-dressed men" who marched in the parade carried banners on which appeared such slogans as "All Men Are Born Alike and Equal" and "Liberty and Union."

These slogans were strangely prophetic of the slogan which labor has selected to symbolize its fight for freedom in this crucial war year: "FREE LABOR WILL WIN".

### Idea spreads

After this initial celebration, the idea of a national observance of Labor Day grew and spread to other cities. Workers representing all nationalities and all crafts and skills took part in the parades. In the second parade, held in New York in 1883, 10,000 workers took part. The next year, 20,000 marched in the parade, while 10 times that number lined the streets and cheered. Unions vied with one another in developing original and colorful floats and stunts. Printers, bricklayers, butchers—men representing all types of employment—participated.

The second division of the parade was headed by an organization of Negro workers.

Meeting in Chicago in October, 1884, the fourth annual convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada adopted a resolution asking that the first Monday in September be set apart as national Labor Day.

### Day now observed nationally

In 1887, after several States had set aside this date as Labor Day, President Grover Cleveland signed an act making Labor Day a holiday for all federal employees. It was first celebrated in Washington as a national holiday in 1894.

Labor Day is now a legal holiday in all the States and territories, either by legislative enactment or, as in Wisconsin and

Wyoming, through proclamation of the governor.

Following the lead of the United States, most of the free countries of the world now celebrate a day set apart to honor labor.

### Labor faces grim challenge

Celebration of Labor Day this year has a peculiar significance, because the rights of free men are threatened everywhere. The laboring men of America realize that if the Axis should win, the cause of labor would suffer more than that of any other group. So, these soldiers of production are fighting as they have never fought before to assure victory for the United Nations, confident that this is a fight between free labor and slave labor, and that in the end "free labor will win."

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ALL THE BOMBS dropped on London in the last war could be carried in one flight by 7 of today's heavy bombers.

## Six new Liberty ships, named for labor leaders, to go down the ways on Labor Day

America's shipbuilders, engaged in the greatest merchant ship construction program of all time, will observe Labor Day by launching six Liberty ships, named after heroes of organized labor, the Maritime Commission, announced August 27.

### Four on West Coast, two in East

All of the 60 shipyards, which are rushing to turn out 2,300 new ships by the end of 1943, will be open for work on Labor Day, Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, vice chairman of the Maritime Commission, said. Each yard will hold a brief ceremony to mark labor's contribution to the war effort.

Each one of the six new Liberty ships will be named after prominent Labor leaders who have made vital contributions toward the cause of labor. With four ships to go down the ways on the West Coast and two in the East, a coast-to-coast radio broadcast over the Mutual network will link the launching ceremonies.

The names of the vessels and the yards at which they will be launched are as follows:

*Samuel Gompers*, California Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, Calif.; *Andrew*

*Furuset*, Richmond Shipyard No. 1, Richmond, Calif.; *Peter J. McGuire*, Richmond Shipyard No. 2, Richmond, Calif.; *James Duncan*, Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Ore.; *John Mitchell*, Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Baltimore, Md.; *John W. Brown*, Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Baltimore, Md.

On the West Coast, John Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will speak at launching ceremonies of the *Samuel Gompers* at California Shipbuilding. Immediately following his address the broadcast will be switched to the Bethlehem-Fairfield yard at Baltimore, where John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) will speak at the launching of the *John Mitchell* and the *John W. Brown*.

### Brief biographies

SAMUEL GOMPERS was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor, and America's first great labor leader, devoted a lifetime to the cause. Under his leadership in 1906, the AFL inaugurated a nonpartisan campaign to secure necessary legislation assuring the rights of labor and promoting the interests and welfare of the working people. Up until the time of his death in 1924, Mr.

(Continued on page 7)



## Famous radio commentators to tell people war facts in OWI-sponsored campaign

The Office of War Information August 27 announced a special radio campaign designed to inform the American people of the facts of the war effort of the United Nations.

The campaign—described as the most important ever attempted thus far by the United States Government through the medium of radio—will begin September 14 and continue through October 26.

Stations will be furnished with 43 transcribed one-minute spot announcements, featuring such famous news commentators as: H. V. Kaltenborn, William Shirer, Gabriel Heatter, Walter Winchell, Raymond Clapper, John Gunther, John W. Vandercook, Earl Godwin, Lowell Thomas, Raymond Gram Swing, Pearl Buck.

Transcriptions will feature war effort facts, in concise announcements, on fourteen of the major United Nations.

## Launchings . . .

(Continued from page 6)

Gompers had been head of the AFL for over 35 years.

ANDREW FURUSETH came to the United States from Norway in 1880 and for many years was a sailor. Recognized as an authority on the merchant marine, Mr. Furuseth fought the cause of the merchant seamen through the halls of Congress and in public offices for many years. He was president for many years of the International Seamen's Union and was secretary of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific.

PETER J. MCGUIRE was originator of Labor Day, and founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He joined a labor union in 1872 and from that time forward took an active interest in the trade union movement. He was secretary of the American Federation of Labor when it was founded, and was elected second vice president in 1889.

JAMES DUNCAN was president of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, and first vice president of the AFL since 1894. A granite cutter and carver by trade, Mr. Duncan was also the author of "Labor Phases," and other books on labor.

JOHN MITCHELL who went to work in the mines at the age of 13, was identified with miners' unions most of his life. His chief connection began in 1885 at which time he affiliated himself with the National Trades Assembly No. 135 Knights of Labor. He later joined the United Mine Workers of America and was elected its president in 1899. He was re-elected at every convention until his death in 1919.

JOHN W. BROWN was active in both the Carpenter's Union and later the United Mines workers, and the organizer in 1935 of Local No. 4 of the Industrial Organization of Marine and Shipbuilding workers of America. Until his death in 1941, he was honorary member of the general executive board of that group.

## War agencies schedule tool and die wage hearing in Detroit September 8

The War Production Board, the National War Labor Board, and the War Manpower Commission in a joint statement August 26 announced that a conference would be held in Detroit, September 8, between labor, management, and the Government on methods of employment and extension to the rest of the tool and die industry in the Detroit area of the WLB's decision on the four wage cases now pending before it.

### WLB to determine four wage cases

Paul R. Porter, head of the wage stabilization branch of the WPB, will be chairman of the conference and will act as spokesman for the three agencies. The War Labor Board will be represented by John A. Willard, industrial management expert with the firm of Bigelow, Kent and Willard, Boston, who has been specially appointed by the War Labor Board for this task because of his technical knowledge of the industry.

The WLB will also provide as assistants several labor and management advisers to be appointed soon.

The War Manpower Commission will be represented by Fowler V. Harper, deputy commission chairman, and Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry, director of operations.

Approximately 700 shops and the following three unions will be represented at the conference: United Automobile Workers of America, CIO; the Society of Tool and Die Craftsmen, Independent; and the Mechanics Educational Society of America, Independent. Official invitations will be issued soon to all interested parties.

Following the conclusion of the Detroit conference, the WLB will make a final determination of the wage cases now pending before it, which cover General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturing Association. The other tool and die employers or unions in the area desiring to present evidence on the wage issue will be allowed to do so. The WLB's wage determination shall become effective not later than August 11.

## Apprentice training for war industries centered in twelve regions

Toward more effective integration of its activities into the war effort on regional, State, and local levels, the Apprentice-Training Service of the Federal Security Agency has reorganized its field offices into 12 regions, William F. Patterson, Chief of the Apprentice-Training Service, announced August 27.

This move not only will make for smoother working relations with other labor supply and training agencies but will also permit more specific utilization of existing apprenticeship facilities and personnel in rendering urgent service to key war industries, Mr. Patterson said.

### Regions defined

States which will be included in each region and headquarters cities:

*Region One:* Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with regional office at Boston.

*Region Two:* New York, with regional office at New York City.

*Region Three:* Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, with regional office at Philadelphia.

*Region Four:* Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, with the regional office location to be announced.

*Region Five:* Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky, with regional office at Cleveland.

*Region Six:* Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, with regional office at Chicago.

*Region Seven:* Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, with regional office either at Birmingham or Atlanta.

*Region Eight:* North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa, with regional office at Minneapolis.

*Region Nine:* Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, with regional office at Kansas City.

*Region Ten:* New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, with regional office at Austin or Dallas.

*Region Eleven:* Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona, with regional office at Denver.

*Region Twelve:* California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, with regional office at San Francisco.

Apprentice-Training Service supervisors for the regions will be announced later.

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SOME 2,800 freight-car loads of materials, enough for a train more than 25 miles long, were required to build a single midwestern bomber plant.



# LABOR . . .

## Board denies maintenance clause to strikers; "equalizes" steel wage

The War Labor Board last week cracked down on wartime strikes by denying a maintenance of membership clause to a union which had violated labor's no-strike pledge by calling a 5-day strike at two New England plants. The Board also granted United Steelworkers at five subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation the same wage increase that was granted a month ago to employees of "Little Steel."

### Membership maintenance refused

A maintenance of membership clause was denied to the Chemical Workers Union, AFL, because the union called a 5-day strike in July of the 700 employees at the plants of the Monsanto Chemical Co. and the New England Alcohol Co., at Everett, Mass. The Board's decision was unanimous.

"The peaceful procedures for settling labor disputes," Wayne L. Morse, public member, said in writing the opinion for the Board, "referred to by the President in the Executive order creating the National War Labor Board rest upon good faith. There is no substitute for good faith. The War Labor Board cannot afford in this case to set a precedent whereby a union is granted union maintenance protection by the Board in the very face of a record which shows that the union violated its no-strike pledge. Hence, the granting of union security to this union must at least be postponed until such time as this union demonstrates that it has adopted a change of attitude in regard to the use of the strike weapon during the period of this war."

The strike was called July 15 and was terminated July 20, following certification of the case to the Board. The only issue in dispute was the union's request for a union shop and the check-off, though the union had indicated that a maintenance of membership clause would be acceptable.

Dean Morse said that the union was fully aware of its obligations under the no-strike agreement, since it had passed a resolution December 18, 1941, saying that it would not let anything interfere with or interrupt production during the war.

Furthermore, Dean Morse stated, the evidence before the panel clearly shows

that the strike was "specifically recommended by the union's leaders and places the responsibility for calling the strike upon those leaders."

Dean Morse quoted from the Board's opinion in the Norma-Hoffman case in which it was stated that the Board must ascertain to its satisfaction that the union is a responsible organization before granting a maintenance of membership clause. In the Norma-Hoffman case, a maintenance of membership clause was granted to the UERMWA (CIO).

"The important point for all concerned to remember," Dean Morse said, "is that when labor agreed to forfeit its right to strike for the duration of the war the Government provided it with an orderly and impartial tribunal to settle its disputes with industry. So long as the National War Labor Board functions, there is neither need nor justification for strikes. Certainly it must be clear to everyone that the War Labor Board as an agency of the Federal Government

and acting under Executive Order should not and will not be swayed by economic pressure brought to bear by either management or labor . . .

"It is with regret," Dean Morse also said in his opinion, "that the National War Labor Board denies union maintenance in this case because the Board is convinced that a maintenance of membership provision in most cases acts as a stimulus to production and provides a union with needed and deserved protection in consideration of its pledge not to strike."

### Ironing out "inequalities"

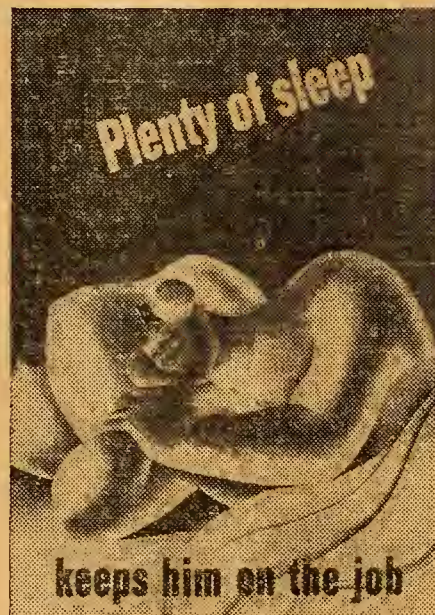
The Board last week said it would adjust only "major inequalities" in ordering the Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corporation, Stamford, Conn., to increase hourly and piece work rates of its 1,260 employees 7½ percent retroactive to February 24.

In his opinion, Dean Morse pointed out that between January 1, 1941, and May 1942 the workers had received an increase of 9 percent in their wage rates and were, therefore, entitled to an additional 6 percent under the cost of living factor in the Board's wage stabilization program. He said that the additional 1½ percent was granted to "remove the glaring wage inequalities found to exist in the plant." He explained that wage studies had shown that the wages of this plant were 10 percent below the average for the same industry in the local area and 20 percent below the average for the bearing industry nationally. Dean Morse stated further:

After reviewing these figures, the Board was convinced that the wage recommendations of the panel were fair and reasonable in that a 6 percent cost-of-living increase, combined with a 1½ percent further increase, would as far as is practicable remove the glaring inequalities found to exist in the plant. It is obvious that this Board could not attempt to remove completely all wage inequalities. It would be an impossible task to adjust wage rate structures in the cases which come before the Board to such a degree of equality as to eliminate all inequities. It is only in respect to major inequalities that the Board hopes to be able to make wage adjustments.

### Wages equalized in steel industry

The 250,000 employees of the five steel subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation were granted last week the same 5½-cent hourly increase which had been granted the workers in Little Steel, and the WLB made this increase retroactive to February 15 in order to maintain the same wage relationship between the major producing companies which has



JOE. He rests, gets new strength. This is one of a series of 9¾" by 12½" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. One- and two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.



existed in the steel industry for nearly a quarter of a century.

The Board's order also included the same daily minimum wage guarantee, maintenance of membership and check-off provisions contained in the Little Steel decision issued by the Board July 16. The Board reached its decision by a unanimous vote on the basic wage increase and the daily minimum wage guarantee, and by an 8 to 4 vote, the employer members dissenting, on the retroactive feature of the wage increase and on the union security provisions.

Ten thousand truck drivers in eight midwestern States, who went out on strike August 21, returned to work 3 days later, after receiving a stern warning from the WLB. The Board's telegram to the strikers said in part:

The Board issues this final warning, that if the strike in which your members are now engaged is not immediately terminated and the questions in dispute submitted to the panel that it will take immediate action to terminate your defiance of your Government. Furthermore if the strike is not immediately ended the Board may refuse to recognize as valid any settlement reached between locals of your organization and individual employers affected by the Board's award. You are requested to advise immediately what steps you are taking toward ending the strike.

Voluntary industry-wide stabilization of employer-employee relations is being sought by the War Labor Board for the Douglas fir industry of Washington and Oregon. Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, left last week for the Northwest for a series of conferences with lumber and sawmill operators and with officials of the two unions in the industry—the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, AFL. Dean Morse will try to arrange a voluntary industry-wide stabilization agreement, to cover about 75,000 workers in the area. His conferences will be limited to a discussion of the labor problems involved in the several lumber cases from that area now pending before the Board.

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## Liaison officials named to work with labor groups

Appointment of three OPA officials to act as liaison men between OPA and the three principal labor organizations of the country was announced August 27 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The appointees are:

John T. Burke of New York, to act as liaison between OPA and the AFL; John W. Edelman of Philadelphia, liaison officer between OPA and the CIO; Glenn R. Atkinson of Covington, Ky., liaison officer between OPA and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

## Control tightened on elastic fabrics to assure supplies for military

Restrictions on the sale, distribution, and use of elastic fabric, rubber yarn, and elastic thread are tightened further by amendments to Conservation Orders M-124 and M-174, announced August 27 by the Director General for Operations.

The orders prohibit the processing of any elastic fabric, rubber yarn, or elastic thread except to fill orders or contracts with the Army, Navy, or specified Government agencies, or for use in a limited list of essential health and industrial articles.

In addition, manufacturers, knitters, weavers, jobbers, and dealers are required to file detailed reports of their inventories of elastic fabric, rubber yarn, and elastic thread. Information obtained from these reports will be used to determine the extent to which the manufacture of essential civilian articles will be permitted.

Until WPB has compiled this information, the orders permit the use of elastic fabric, rubber yarn, and elastic thread in a reduced list of essential health and industrial articles, for a period of 2 weeks only. Beginning September 9, the manufacture of the items is prohibited, un-

less permission to manufacture such items is granted by WPB upon specific application.

The list follows:

Industrial inhalators, respirators, hose masks, gas masks, goggles and shoes, surgical stockings, artificial limbs, surgical elastic bandage for joints.

Effective immediately, the orders prohibit the use of elastic fabric, rubber yarn, or elastic thread in a list of essential health and industrial articles which were allowed by the original orders. The articles affected by this prohibition are:

Industrial belting and flexible metallic hose; repair cords and webs; edging for baby pants; supports for abdomen, back, and breast; sanitary belts; men's athletic supporters.

Under Order M-174 as now amended (elastic fabric), stocks of all elastic fabric up to 6 inches in width in the hands of manufacturers and jobbers are frozen. The order applies to all knitted, woven, or braided elastic containing bare rubber core or covered rubber thread in any quality or in any condition whatsoever. Any elastic fabric which on June 20 had been packaged in the customary retail form is exempt.

## Men's, boys' clothing

Men's and boys' tailored clothing coming within the scope of Maximum Price Regulation No. 177 includes only garments of the types specifically listed in the regulation and the list of types is expanded, according to the terms of Amendment No. 1 announced August 27 by the OPA.

At the same time, the amendment, effective August 31, excludes from the "tailored clothing" regulation garments which are made from all-cotton corduroys, denims, coveralls, jeans, drills, cottonades, whipcords, moleskins, poplins and twills because men's and boys' garments made from these cloths are priced at certain levels by other regulations.

### Listed types expanded

Certain of the listed types are now expanded to include the following specified garments:

Uniforms are included in the term "suits";

Tailored breeches are now expressly grouped with long pants;

Coat-type blouses are included with coats;

Capes are included with topcoats and overcoats;

Ceremonial and religious vestments not included in the specifically listed types are set up in a separate classification.

## Manufacture of woolen robes

The manufacture of woolen lounging robes for men and boys is prohibited in an order, L-130.

Manufacturers may use woolen fabrics they owned or had in their possession on the date of issuance of the order but when that is gone they may not use cloth containing any wool in men's and boys' robes, bathrobes, or beachcoats.

No such garment may be made with cuffs or with more than one pocket. The order contains maximum measurements, which range from 47 to 52 inches in length in men's sizes and from 26 to 48 inches in boys' sizes, and from 57 to 69 inches in sweep (circumference) in men's sizes and from 38 to 58 inches in boys' sizes. A robe may not be sold with another garment at a unit price.

Exempted from the restrictions of the order are the following:

1. Infants' and toddlers' sizes 1-3;
2. Robes for persons of abnormal size (only the measurement restrictions are lifted);
3. Theatrical costumes;
4. Garments for the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission;
5. Robes made in foreign countries and received in United States customs prior to October 1, 1942.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## WPB assumes priorities control of materials assigned to Army and Navy

Authority to assign preference ratings to individual Army and Navy contracts will be exercised after September 7 by War Production Board district offices instead of by the procurement and contracting officers of the armed services, in accordance with a letter from WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson to Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, and Ferdinand Eberstadt, chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

In order to exercise tighter control over the assignment of preference ratings, and to separate that function from the job of expediting particular parts of the war program, WPB will immediately send priority specialists to the various district offices with authority to issue preference rating certificates on the basis of approved directives upon recommendation by Army and Navy officers.

Heretofore, preference ratings have been assigned to military orders in the field by individual procurement and contracting officers on the basis of broad directives prepared by ANMB with WPB approval. There has been no careful accounting of the quantities of materials to which ratings were assigned in this way.

Mr. Nelson explained that the new procedure is a step toward a much stricter system of handling the flow of materials to guarantee the most efficient

possible use of "every ounce of scarce material and every critical subassembly." It is in line with the recently announced fourth quarter materials control program.

## New aluminum reduction plant in Northwest goes into operation

The fifth aluminum reduction plant in the Pacific Northwest made possible by the huge Bonneville-Grand Coulee power system has gone into preliminary operation.

## Ark-La power line serves new aluminum plant

Power to the big new aluminum plant of the Government at Lake Catherine, Ark., was turned on August 21, the Department of Agriculture announced, over the 195-mile line of the Ark-La Electric Cooperative from Grand River Dam in Oklahoma.

The Ark-La line, built by an Association of Arkansas and Louisiana electric cooperatives, was financed and supervised by the Rural Electrification Administration under directives and approvals of the War Production Board, the Federal Power Commission, and the Defense Plant Corporation as a necessary service for production of essential war materials.



# COPPER

An average door pull contains enough copper to make **ONE SHELL CASE** for a 37mm. anti-tank gun

V-113

EVEN DOOR HANDLES count in wartime. This is one of a series of "FOTOFACTS." Two-column mats may be had for reproduction. Address requests to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V 113.



## Delivery of manufactured gas to new industrial and domestic consumers restricted

Delivery of manufactured (artificial) gas to new industrial and domestic consumers was restricted by the WPB August 25 in an order (L-174) designed to cope with gas shortages expected this winter. The oil shortage is having substantial effects on demands for manufactured gas.

The order is a companion to order L-31, affecting natural and mixed gas, which was issued last winter.

### After September 1

After September 1, no gas may be delivered to a nonresidential consumer for the operation of any gas-fired equipment which was not operated either by the consumer or on the same premises prior to that date, unless (a) the capacity of the new equipment is less than 150 cubic feet per hour, or (b) the new equipment replaces existing gas-fuel equipment of the same or greater capacity, or (c) the Director General for Operations of WPB grants approval for the delivery of gas for the new equipment.

After September 1 no gas may be delivered for space heating (such as heating a home, store, office, or factory) unless:

1. The equipment was installed prior to September 1. If the equipment was converted from some other fuel to gas, the conversion must have been completed by September 1.
2. The equipment replaces gas-fuel equipment of the same or greater capacity.
3. In the case of a new building, deliveries may be made to gas equipment installed prior to November 15, 1942, provided such gas equipment was specified in the construction contract and the foundation of the structure was completed prior to September 1, 1942.

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## White oak banned for veneer

Because of the urgent need for white oak lumber in construction of ships, the WPB, August 24, issued Conservation Order M-209, which prohibits the use of white oak logs in the manufacture of veneer.

The veneer industry normally takes the finest quality of white oak logs for the manufacture of residential and office furniture.

The order prohibits the manufacture of white oak veneer except for implements of war to be delivered to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration.

## Program for concentration of industries to be directed by special committee

A Committee on Concentration of Production has been appointed within the War Production Board. Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director of the Office of Civilian Supply, is Chairman. Other members are: Lou Holland, Deputy Chairman of the War Production Board for Smaller War Plants; Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations, and Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division of WPB. Other members may be added later.

The committee will have general charge of the concentration program, determining, on information supplied by the Director General for Operations, which industries are to be concentrated and the arrangements to be made. Implementation of any concentration programs adopted will be under the direction of Mr. Houghton.

An informal committee has been engaged for some weeks in the study of the general subject of concentration and recently, on the invitation of Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, Mr. Weiner dispatched Dr. Arthur R. Burns and Henry A. Dinegar, of the Office of Civilian Supply, to England to explore, in regard to concentration, the methods employed, the obstacles encountered, and the results obtained to date. Mr. Dinegar and Dr. Burns have now returned.

While it was recognized, before their making the journey, that many factors, influencing both the necessity for concentration and its working in Britain, differ materially from those in this country, nevertheless the visit is considered to have been well worth while.

What the British call the "nominative" system is now preferred to the system under which an industry worked out for itself its scheme for concentration.

Concentration was started in March 1941 and many important industries were satisfactorily concentrated by industries themselves under Board of Trade directives, but it is now felt that the responsibilities of the job are too great for an industry itself to undertake. The job is one that emphatically needs an umpire, and industry is insisting that the Government take the responsibility of determining which firms are to cease production and also the methods of preserving trademarks and goodwill, and providing for the physical care and maintenance of closed plants.

Complete standardization is frowned

upon. The economies to be achieved by simplification are fully recognized but preference is for "utility" models or types, produced within the limits prescribed by the Government, but leaving room for the exercise of individual ingenuity and skill. Utility models, particularly of shoes and clothing, have been found essential to any effective price control.

There has been no concentration of retail outlets but the number of these has been reduced considerably due to other causes. A goodly number has been destroyed by German bombs; some have closed because of the shortage of goods and labor. No new stores can be opened without license from the Board of Trade, and few applications have been granted.

On the other hand the larger stores in the principal cities have been compelled by the Minister of War Transport to pool their delivery services.

Cross hauling of food products has been eliminated to a great extent by zoning the country in respect to food distribution. For instance, fish cannot be freighted across the country from Hull to Plymouth, except the common varieties such as herring, a staple which has to be distributed from wherever the catch happens to be greatest.

Organized labor has been consulted at every stage in the development of all concentration programs and has been especially helpful in arranging the most effective transfer of labor released by closed plants into either nucleus plants or into war industry.

The following industries have been concentrated, or are in the process of concentration:

Bedding, bicycles, boots and shoes, braces (suspenders), carpets, corsets, cutlery and razor blades, fountain pens, gloves, hosiery (including finishing), jewelry, leather goods, linoleum, musical instruments, paper boxes, photography, pianos, pottery, sports goods, toilet preparations, toys, umbrellas, iron and steel, glazed tiles, woodworking, jute, silk, wool, cotton and rayon, paper mills, and felt-mongery.

Dr. Burns and Mr. Dinegar conferred while in England with Captain Lyttleton, Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade; John Maynard (now Lord) Keynes, the noted economist, Lord Beaverbrook and other personalities closely concerned with British war economy.

They visited at length the cities of Birmingham and Manchester, the latter one of the chief centers of the cotton industries.



## From simple priorities toward allocation:

# WPB launches new program to tighten control on war materials

A new over-all program for controlling the flow of materials during the fourth quarter of this year to assure deliveries on schedule to vital war plants was announced August 25 by Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations.

Basis of the plan is an entirely new method of handling Production Requirements Plan applications to keep the supply of materials in balance with requirements of the most essential war industries.

### Trend toward allocation

"Controls which have been developed during the last 8 months," Mr. Houghton said, "are now being put into effect. For the first time, a reasonably complete supply and demand picture of American industry is available. The War Production Board is taking another long step away from simple priorities toward allocation of materials in accordance with the needs of the war program.

"Further changes and adjustments will be necessary as long as the strategic situation keeps shifting—probably as long as the war lasts—but we are satisfied that the new system is the best one available under present circumstances, and that it will do the job."

### Basic changes involved

The Production Requirements Plan has been transformed into a method of obtaining a report on about 95 percent of war industry's basic materials requirements. Use of this plan for the fourth quarter involves basic changes in the present set-up. The country's leading manufacturers were brought under PRP in the third quarter—nearly 30,000 of them—but applications were not received in time for an analysis of over-all requirements. For the third quarter, therefore, preference ratings were assigned and delivery of materials authorized in accordance with the priority pattern of the orders on each producer's books.

Despite these difficulties, it was possible during the third quarter to keep the authorizations for deliveries of carbon steel under PRP to within 5 or 10 percent of the amount of steel which was to be made available to PRP units in accordance with Requirements Committee determinations. This balance was unfortunately not fully reflected in the ship-

ping schedules of the steel mills, since the summer schedules were largely made up before the majority of the third quarter PRP applications were processed.

### Fourth quarter program

The program for the fourth quarter is greatly improved. It is divided into the following steps:

1. The bulk of applications were received by the August 10 deadline. Nearly 23,000 fourth quarter applications have now been received.

2. Each application is acknowledged as it is received. The applicant is notified of the serial number of his case and the branch to which it will be sent for processing.

3. One copy of each application is sent to the Bureau of the Census, where the indicated total materials requirements will be tabulated in terms of over 200 end product classifications.

4. Another copy of the application is sent to the branch responsible for processing it, where a tabulation of materials requirements of all industries and companies assigned to that branch will be made.

5. Both the Bureau of the Census and the various industry branch tabulations will be submitted to the Requirements Committee, together with reports on prospective supplies for the quarter from the materials branches. The Requirements Committee, under the chairmanship of J. S. Knowlson, WPB vice chairman on Program Determination, includes representatives of the Army and Navy and other claimants for material.

After examination of the figures, the chairman of the Requirements Committee will determine the general pattern of materials distribution, both in terms of the 223 end products and in accordance with the companies assigned to the various branches, after setting aside a "kitty" for contingencies, readjustments, and for the use of smaller companies not under PRP.

6. These determinations of the Requirements Committee will then go to the various industry branches, which will process the individual applications in accordance with the amounts of materials which may be authorized for each end product. At the same time, a strict check will be provided by the fact that each branch must keep the total authorizations to all of the companies whose applications it processes within the tabulation as approved by the Requirements Committee.

In authorizing receipt of materials by each company within the established limits, and in the assignment of preference ratings, the branches will be under rigid instructions to give the same treatment to similar cases. However, the inventory position of each applicant and the pattern of preference ratings on the orders he will fill during the quarter will be given full consideration.

For the purpose of processing these applications, various units of the Army and Navy Munitions Board staff (such as ordnance, aircraft, etc.) will be treated exactly like industry branches, and they will process all applications from companies whose production is now 100 percent military. The authorized quantities will be limited by the determinations of the Requirements Committee exactly like those of the industry branches.

7. All processed applications, before being

sent back to the applicants as approved PRP certificates, will be checked by a review and approval section.

8. A copy of each PRP certificate authorizing receipt of scarce materials, or a report giving the same information, will be sent to each of the materials branches responsible for month-to-month allocations of the scarcest materials. On the basis of these authorizations, and of individual reports as required by the various "M" orders, the materials branches will fit the authorized deliveries of materials into the delivery schedules of primary materials producers.

The materials branches will thus provide a further check of the operations of the system, and at the same time will be in a much better position than before to handle individual allocations in proper relationship to the over-all picture.

9. Fourth quarter applicants under PRP have been authorized by a recent amendment to Priorities Regulation No. 11 to place orders for fourth quarter delivery in anticipation of receiving their PRP certificates. As soon as the certificates are received, they must make any necessary adjustments in these purchase orders to bring them into line with the authorizations, in order to receive not more than 40 percent of the total authorized amount in October, an additional 30 percent in November, and the remainder in December.

Various degrees of preference ratings will have been assigned on the PRP certificates to make sure that materials producers will give primary consideration to orders having the greatest urgency in the war program, but virtually all companies which are authorized to receive materials under PRP for the fourth quarter should be assured of delivery without unreasonable delay, since the total amount of materials authorized will not exceed the available supply.

### Subject to check

10. Careful checks will be made, company by company, to see that all materials authorized and received are actually put into production in the fourth quarter, or used to maintain a practicable working minimum inventory.

These checks will also reveal whether the materials should properly be put into production in the next quarter to meet delivery dates essential to the war program. Authorizations may be withdrawn if it is found that the items being manufactured are not required until some time after completion, even though the items themselves may be of great military importance.

11. Materials in the "kitty" will be delivered on preference ratings assigned by P orders, PD-1A and PD-3A certificates, project ratings, and on interim applications under PRP. An account of such authorizations will also be kept so that preference ratings will not be assigned to a greater volume of materials than is available. This system is just being developed, and is not expected to work perfectly at first.

"The fourth quarter materials control system," Mr. Houghton said, "will tend to counteract any inflation of preference ratings by restricting the amounts of materials authorized for the various essential military and nonmilitary purposes, regardless of the ratings which have been assigned.

"New high ratings may be used to expedite deliveries but they will not increase the quantities which any company is authorized to receive. An increase in the quantity authorized may be obtained only by submitting an interim application to WPB on Form PD-25F."



## Machine tools output shows big increase

The value of 28,300 new machine tool units shipped during July was \$113,600,000, it was announced August 28 by WPB. During June 26,600 units valued at \$111,100,000 were shipped.

Production of machine tools has reached a rate of more than \$1,360,000,000 a year. Last year the value of machine tools was about \$771,400,000 and the present going rate represents an increase of more than 76 percent.

Compared with the same month of last year, the July value of machine tools is an increase of 96 percent.

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## Control of surplus inventories of farm equipment revoked

Because control over the disposal of surplus inventories is now provided by Priorities Regulation No. 13, the Director General for Operations August 27 revoked Supplementary Limitation Order L-26-b, which established similar control over surplus inventories of materials in the hands of manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment.

Restrictions contained in the order have been entirely superseded by Priorities Regulation No. 13 and its revocation will eliminate confusion among manufacturers.

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## Auto graveyards yield 453,145 tons of scrap in July

Auto graveyards continue to make large inroads on our country's scrap deficiency, according to July's report of the Conservation Division's Auto Graveyard Section.

The report, published August 24, credits the yards with a production of 434,448 tons of iron and steel scrap in July. This makes a total output of 1,633,369 tons for the 4 months during which the Conservation Division's Program to stimulate the flow of scrap from graveyards has been in existence. It averages 408,342 tons per month. Last year's average was 150,000 tons a month.

In addition to metal, the auto graveyards in July salvaged 18,697 tons of scrap rubber. Inventories on July 31 showed 7,943 tons of scrap rubber in the yards.

## Automobile battery production cut, discards must be turned in when buying

A program for production of the minimum number of storage batteries necessary for replacement in passenger cars, trucks, buses, and other vehicles during the remainder of this year was announced August 29 by the Director General for Operations. In the same order, battery users are required to turn in their old batteries for scrap when buying a replacement.

The order provides that during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1942, producers of batteries for replacement purposes may make only 90 percent of the number of replacement batteries sold by them during the same period in 1941, and only half of this allowed number may be manufactured before September 30.

Affecting approximately 200 producers, the order supersedes Supplementary Limitation Order L-4-b, and Limitation Order L-35.

### Inventories limited

In addition to the restrictions on production and the standards for produc-

tion set up under the new order, producers are prohibited, after October 1, from having in inventory on the first day in any month a stock of replacement batteries in excess of the number of batteries sold by them during the 60-day period in 1941 corresponding to the 60-day period following the date of the inventory. Distributors are prohibited from holding more than a 60-day supply in any 1 month.

### Must turn in used battery

The order contains a "turn-in" clause under which producers and distributors are prohibited, effective immediately, from selling or delivering a replacement or rebuilt battery to a consumer without receiving a used battery in return. Sales or deliveries may be made, however, provided the battery is not installed in the consumer's vehicle at the time of the transaction and the consumer signs a certificate stating that within 30 days after the transaction he will dispose of his used battery through regular scrap channels.

## Distributor who encouraged hoarding cosmetics rebuked

C. A. Willard, chief of the WPB toiletries and cosmetics branch, said August 26 that reports have come to his attention indicating that a few distributors of cosmetics have been encouraging their customers to hoard supplies.

Mr. Willard wrote as follows to one such distributor:

"It goes without saying that any such action on your part . . . is contrary to the best interests of the war effort. . . . Certainly under any restrictive order we should all share and share alike."

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## WINNING SLOGAN

In a slogan contest conducted by the labor-management committee in the Jeffersonville Boat & Machine Co., Jeffersonville, Ind., Morgan Royce, 1118 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky., won with the following slogan:

Let's make the Axis lose the game:  
No Huns:  
No Blitz:  
No Terrors:

## Cooperating scrap dealers to receive WPB Merit Award

Each scrap dealer who is cooperating fully with the Conservation Division's National Salvage Program will receive from WPB a scrap Producer Merit Award, in the form of an emblem to be placed in his yard in recognition of the service he is rendering the war effort.

The emblem, 2½ by 4 feet, made of weather-resisting duckine, bears the legend, "Cooperating With War Production Board—Scrap Producer—Scrap Metal Produced and Sold Last Month ----- Tons."

The dealer's eligibility for the award is determined by 2 gages; first, the extent to which he conforms to Conservation Division policies concerning the operation of scrap yards, and second, evidence that the tonnage deliveries from the yard are 33⅓ percent in excess of the yard's monthly average for the first 6 months of 1942. Thus the award is only made where it is evident that the dealer is making an extra effort to supply critically needed scrap for war production.



## All types of softwood lumber placed under rigid control

Rigid controls on the distribution and use of all types and grades of softwood lumber, effective August 27, were announced August 22 by the WPB. These regulations are embodied in Conservation Order M-208, which replaces the temporary construction lumber "freeze" order, L-121.

### Divided into four classes

The principal feature of the new order is the division of all purchase orders for softwood lumber into four classes, based on the relative essentiality of the use to the war and civilian economies.

These classes are as follows:

**Class 1.**—orders for the most urgent needs, bearing preference ratings of AAA, AA-1, or AA-2.

**Class 2.**—orders bearing preference ratings of AA-2X or lower, but higher than A-1-a, including uses listed in "List A" attached to the order.

**Class 3.**—orders bearing preference ratings A-1-k through A-1-a, including uses listed in "List B" attached to the order.

**Class 4.**—orders bearing preference ratings lower than A-1-k, including those uses listed in "List C" attached to the order.

When an order bearing a preference rating is received by a producer or distributor, it will fall into one of these four classes. Thereafter, the rating on the particular purchase order will be treated as though it were the highest rating in the class in which it falls. For instance, all orders in Class 2 will be treated as if they bore AA-2X ratings.

The preference ratings assigned to orders may be extended by persons receiving a properly indorsed purchase order in accordance with the terms of Priorities Regulations 3 and 12. So as to eliminate competitive rerating of orders, the M-208 regulations prohibit rerating of a preference-rated order once it is placed. Orders rated prior to September 1 may be rerated, however, provided the rerating is completed by September 17.

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## Builders' Hardware Manual contains new specifications

The WPB, August 21, issued a Builders' Hardware Manual listing the size, kind, and quantity of builders' hardware that may be used in certain types of construction.

The manual, dated July 15, supersedes builders' hardware specifications previously issued by other Government agencies and comprises a set of maxima for the guidance of architects and builders.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From August 20

\*Through August 26

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Cattle tail hair: a. Effective Sept. 2, sale and delivery of cattle tail hair restricted to the Armed Services.	M-210.....		8-26-42		
Cement, Portland: a. Provision of L-179 which prohibited exclusive allocation of storage space for Portland cement to any customer is postponed to Sept. 30.	L-179 (amend. 1).....		8-24-42		
Cobalt: a. Cobalt used for ground coat frit limited, in any one quarter, to 35 percent of amount used in first 6 months of 1941.	M-39-b (amend. 2).....		8-21-42		
Coffee: a. Effective Sept. 1, coffee quotas cut 10 percent.	M-135-c (amend. 1).....		8-21-42		
Cotton textiles for work apparel: a. Authorizes WPB to control cotton textiles used in manufacture of work apparel.	M-207.....		8-22-42		
b. Lists fabrics to which A-2 rating may be assigned for manufacture of men's work clothing.	M-207 (Sch. I).....		8-22-42		A-2.
c. Lists fabrics to which A-2 ratings may be assigned for manufacture of work gloves.	M-207 (Sch. II).....		8-22-42		A-2.
Cotton textiles for essential and surgical products: a. Assigns rating of A-2 to orders placed for fabrics suitable for mfg. into industrial tape, surgical dressings and laminated phenolic products.	M-134 (as amend. 8-25-42).....		8-25-42		A-2.
b. Schedule I lists fabrics suitable for industrial cloth or tape.	M-134 (Sch. I).....		8-25-42		A-2.
c. Schedule II lists fabrics suitable for surgical dressings.	M-134 (Sch. II).....		8-25-42		A-2.
d. Schedule III lists fabrics suitable for laminated phenolic products.	M-134 (Sch. III).....		8-25-42		A-2.
Cutlery: a. Exempts orders for cutlery placed by War Shipping Administration and military orders by jobbers, wholesalers and other dealers	L-140 (amend. 1).....		8-25-42		
Electric fuses: a. Effective 15 days from issuance prohibits use of metal or its alloys to manufacturing parts for fuses. Effective 30 days from issuance prohibits assembly of fuses with copper parts other than parts carrying current.	L-161.....	PD-1X.....	8-25-42		A-10.
Gas (order curtailing consumption of manufactured gas): a. Effective Sept. 1, delivery of manufactured gas to new industrial and domestic consumers restricted.	L-174.....	PD-628.....	8-25-42		
General inventory order (inventory restrictions exceptions): a. Silicate of soda added to lists exempted from inventory restrictions of Prior. Reg. 1.	M-161 (amend. 6).....		8-26-42		
Heat treating equipment: a. Authorizes WPB to establish production and delivery schedules of heat treating equipment when necessary.	M-211.....		8-22-42		
Imports of strategic materials: a. Responsibilities of banks in connection with imports under General Imports Order M-63, defined.	M-63 (as amend. 6-2-42) (amend. 4).....		8-25-42		
b. Shearings no longer exempt from terms of order. Effective immediately, no one may import shearings without authorization by WPB.	M-63-b (amend. 1).....		8-22-42		
Kitchen, household and other miscellaneous articles: a. Makes it clear that manufacture of pails and tubs designed for use in shipping and packing is not limited under Order L-30.	L-30 (amend. 7).....		8-24-42		
Leather, sole: a. September quota of leather for civilian shoe repair set at 15 percent of production.	M-80-b.....		8-26-42		
Lumber, softwood: a. Rigid control placed on distribution and use of all types and grades of softwood lumber. Order replaces temporary construction lumber "freeze order," L-121.	M-208.....		8-21-42		A-1-k, a, A A A, AA-1, AA-2.
Railroad equipment: a. Makes it clear that car builders and suppliers can transfer surplus freight-car material to railroads.	L-97-a-1 (int. 1).....		8-26-42		
Rubber and balata and products of which rubber or balata is a component. a. WPB sets up specifications governing manufacture of camelback and capping stock. Revises specifications governing manufacture of the compounds, tire and casings and tubes for passenger cars, trucks and agricultural implements.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 14).....		8-24-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
b. Effective Sept. 1, consumption of crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, and scrap rubber in all civilian products permitted only by specific authorization. Consolidates original order and 13 amendments.	M-15-b (as amend. 8-25-42).	PD-330; 407; 600-b.	8-25-42	-----	
a. Rubber sealed closures for glass containers:	M-119 (amend. 2)	-----	8-20-42	-----	
1. Dried beans added to list of food products for which use of a rubber sealed closure is prohibited.					
Tools:					
a. Metal cutting band saw blades and hack saw blades:	E-7	-----	8-22-42	-----	A-9.
1. Sale and distribution limited to preference rating of A-9 or higher.					
Vitamin "A":					
a. Permits additional 1,000 units per pound of Vitamin "A" units which can be incorporated in a pound of feed.	L-40 (as amend. 8-26-42).	-----	8-26-42	-----	
White oak:					
a. WPB prohibits use of white oak logs in the manufacture of veneer. Manufacturers must report to WPB all white oak logs in excess of 50,000 board feet.	M-209	PD-631	8-24-42	-----	

## PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. 11 (Exemption 2)-----	Exemption provides that a PRP unit is free to accept delivery of any material not included on Materials List No. 1 of fourth quarter application form, or of any material exempted from General Inventory Order, M-161.	8-20-42

## SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Scully Steel Products Co., Chicago, Ill.	8-80	Charged with selling approximately 26 tons of carbon plate, alloy and stainless steel on unrated or low-rated orders, in violation of terms of Orders M-21-b and M-21-d.	Prohibits acceptance of any stainless steel by its Chicago and St. Paul, Minn., warehouses, for a period of two months.	8-24-42	10-27-42
J. E. Talbert, Chicago, Ill.	8-81	Charged with selling 22,000 pounds of copper tubing on unrated orders, in violation of order M-9-a.	Prohibited from dealing in or processing of copper for period of 1 year. Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn.	8-19-42	3-22-43
Atlantic Electrical Supply Corporation, Richmond, Va.	8-82	Illegal extension of preference orders; sale of copper wire and copper cable on unrated orders; and falsification of records. Violation of orders P-100, M-9-a.	For period of 3 months company denied priority assistance and no allocation of scarce material shall be made to offending company.	8-10-42	11-20-42
Blue Hills Avenue Service Stations, Inc., Hartford, Conn.	8-86	Deliberate violation of Order L-70 by accepting delivery of more gasoline than his established quota.	For period of 4 months company is denied the right to receive any deliveries of motor fuel.	8-24-42	12-26-42
Herbert C. Huber, Dayton, Ohio.	8-87	Charged with violation of "stop construction" order L-41, by beginning work on three houses subsequent to April 9, effective date of L-41.	Enjoined from completing three houses on which he began work. Specifically provided no application to resume construction will be granted. Denied all priority and allocation assistance for period of 4 months.	8-24-42	Until Revo-

## "Order blank" simplifies copper buying

An "order blank," known formally as Form PD-595, makes it easy for users of copper and copper base alloy products who hold the necessary preference ratings to purchase these products from owners of frozen, excess, or idle inventories. The blank was released August 26 by the WPB copper branch.

The copper recovery section of the copper branch, located at 200 Madison Avenue, New York City, has detailed inventories of millions of pounds of copper products, in the form of sheet, rod, tubing, wire, and shapes which can be sold to war plants. No metal can be sold except on a rating of A-1-1 or higher.

## New equipment for laundries, cleaners, out for duration

Operators of commercial laundry and dry-cleaning plants were told August 26, by N. G. Burleigh, chief of the services branch, in a statement of policy, that raw materials for production of new equipment will be impossible to obtain for the duration of the war.

The policy, drafted after exhaustive study of the materials situation by Orval A. Slater, chief of the personal services and laundry machinery section, was made public in an effort to inform the commercial laundry and dry-cleaning industries of the necessity for allocating existing machinery to essential users. Increased demands for this equipment have come from the armed services and from war plants.

Although he pointed out that no raw materials will be available for new laundry machinery, Mr. Burleigh said that if existing equipment is "judiciously allocated and carefully husbanded, there will be enough to go around."

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## Sales of cattle tail hair limited to military use

The sale and delivery of cattle tail hair is restricted to the Armed Services by a WPB Order, M-210, issued August 26. It becomes effective September 2.

The Navy alone needs more cattle tail hair for bunk mattresses than the domestic supply. Cattle tail hair mattresses are ideal for use under damp conditions because they do not mildew or remain damp.

Under the August 26 order, cattle tail hair may be used only to fill orders for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and the War Shipping Administration.

The order applies to cattle tail hair which has been clipped or otherwise removed from the tails or switches of cattle.

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## Imports of shearlings banned

Shearlings are no longer exempt from the terms of the General Imports Order. Under Amendment No. 1 to M-63-b wool finer than 44's remains exempt from the order until September 30, but the previous exemption as to shearlings is removed. As a result, effective immediately, no one may import shearlings without specific authorization by the WPB Director General for Operations.



## Allocation system set up to control rubber use in all civilian products

Beginning September 1, consumption of crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, and scrap rubber in all civilian products will be permitted only on specific allocations by the Director General for Operations, it was announced August 25 by the War Production Board.

This change from the previous system of rubber control, which permitted the consumption of rubber for many groups of products in accordance with average monthly consumption during a base period, is included in a revised Supplementary Order M-15-b. The revised order consolidates the original M-15-b and 13 amendments which had been issued since December 1941.

The previous M-15-b Order included two types of product-listings for which rubber and latex could be consumed. The first involved the use of a percentage formula based on previous consumption, while the second enumerated products for which a manufacturer was required to secure specific authorization. This latter type of control is now to be applied to the use of rubber in all civilian products.

Several products necessary to the war effort, but which were not permitted to be manufactured by the original order, have been added to the new M-15-b. These additions, which include compounds for laboratory testing and rubber life-saving suits, are based on experience gained in handling appeals.

### Other changes

Among other important changes made by the revised regulations are the following:

1. Instead of permitting the use of crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, and scrap rubber in any products being made on war orders, the revised order will restrict the use of rubber for war orders to specified products or classes of products.

This list is not yet complete, and for the time being, the order permits the manufacture of any product for war orders as in the past. As soon as the list is worked out by WPB and armed forces, it will be incorporated into the M-15-b regulations.

2. The provision classifying as war orders purchases placed by foreign countries is omitted. Such purchases will not be considered war orders unless placed by an agency of the United States Government under the Lend-Lease Act.

3. The processing of crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, or scrap rubber to fill war orders is not permitted unless the resulting products are scheduled for delivery within 60 days from the date of processing under the terms of the purchase order placed with the processor.

4. In order to prevent a waste of rubber, the splitting of camelback and capping stock into sizes which cannot be manufactured

under the provisions of the rubber specifications order (M-15-b-1) is prohibited.

5. The delivery or acquisition of any products or materials known or believed to be manufactured in violation of the order is prohibited.

6. To encourage the operation of reclaiming plants at full capacity in anticipation of heavy demands next year, the limitation on inventories is modified to permit reclaimers, as well as consumers, of reclaimed rubber, to stock pile reclaimed rubber.

7. Restrictions on imports are modified so that they apply only to products containing 10 percent or more rubber or Balata.

8. For the convenience of all affected by the order, an index of the permitted and prohibited products, and a table of contents have been added.

9. All persons who wish to consume crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, or scrap rubber after October 1, 1942, are required to file an application on Form PD-407 with the Rubber and Rubber Products Branch not later than the tenth day of the preceding month. Authorizations for September will be issued as they have been in the past.

10. Appeals from the terms of the order may be filed with the Rubber and Rubber Products Branch on Form PD-500b.

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## Copper use prohibited in making fuse parts

In order to save 1,200 tons of copper annually, the WPB has prohibited the use of the metal or its alloys to manufacture parts for fuses, other than current-carrying parts, effective 15 days from August 25.

The order, Limitation Order L-161, also prohibits the assembly of fuses with copper parts other than parts carrying electric current, effective 30 days from the same date.

Sales of fuses by manufacturers are restricted, effective 15 days from August 25, to sales to other manufacturers, or on A-10 or higher preference ratings. Adequate supplies are expected to be made available to civilian users of fuses, since distributors are permitted to obtain fuses and other electrical supplies through the use of Form PD-1X.

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## Leather quota for shoe repairs

Tanners and converters are required to set aside 15 percent of their September manufacturers' type sole leather bend production for the repair of civilian shoes by Supplementary Order M-80-b, issued August 25 by the Director General for Operations. This is the same percentage as the August quota.

## A-2 rating assigned industrial tape, surgical dressings

Adequate supplies of cotton fabrics for the manufacture of industrial cloth or tape, surgical dressing and laminated phenolic products are expected to be made available as a result of action taken August 25 by the WPB.

Order M-134 has been amended, and three schedules issued which assign a preference rating of A-2 to orders placed for fabrics suitable for manufacture into industrial tape, surgical dressings, and laminated phenolic products.

Schedule I lists fabrics suitable for industrial cloth or tape. The fabrics are: osnaburgs, two constructions; sheetings, eight constructions; print cloths, five constructions; carded lawns, one construction; tubing, two constructions.

Schedule II lists fabrics suitable for surgical dressings. The fabrics are: sheetings, eight constructions; print cloth yarn fabrics, seven constructions and any Class C print or tobacco cloth; four leaf twills, three constructions.

Schedule III lists fabrics suitable for laminated phenolic products. The fabrics are: drills, one construction; sheetings, six constructions; print cloths, six print cloths; lawns, one construction.

All three schedules assign an A-2 rating to the listed fabrics. The order restricts the use of fabrics obtained under its terms to the following: (a) For the manufacture of the products listed in the schedules; (b) for sale to any person on an order bearing a rating of A-2 or higher; (c) to fill certified orders for such material to be used in filling orders for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.

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## Pails, tubs for shipping exempt from limitation order

Manufacture of pails and tubs designed for use in shipping and packing is not limited under Limitation Order L-30. This is made clear by Amendment No. 7 to the order, issued August 25 by the Director General for Operations.

The purpose of the amendment is to eliminate confusion which arose from Amendment No. 3 to the order, issued on June 12, which contained a provision to encourage the manufacture of wooden pails and tubs. It was not the intent of the original order or Amendment No. 3 to restrict the use of critical materials in packing and shipping containers.

The amendment also removes from Order L-30 restrictions on the use of critical materials in fireplace grates and dampers. However, restrictions on the manufacture of fireplace equipment continue in effect under Conservation Order M-126 (iron and steel).



## Publishers warned to stock up on newsprint

Because many newspapers are apparently carrying only minimum stocks of newsprint, E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of the WPB printing and publishing branch, reminded publishers August 22 that the WPB order relaxing inventory restrictions on newsprint, paper, and paper products under Priorities Regulation No. 1 will expire September 30.

Mr. Palmer pointed out that publishers who have not taken advantage of the opportunity to acquire large stocks of newsprint during the off-peak transportation season may encounter difficulty in later months when the railroads will be faced with a heavy seasonal burden.

"A shortage of railroad facilities would seriously disrupt the delivery of many of the nearly 6,000 cars of newsprint expected to be transported monthly during the last quarter of the year," he said.

Mr. Palmer said that a survey showed that publishers' stocks of newsprint on hand as of July 31 represented 67 days' supply, and stocks in newsprint mills represented an additional 20 days' supply.

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## Cutlery restrictions relaxed

Exemptions from restrictions on tableware, pocket knives, scissors and other cutlery are broadened by Amendment No. 1 to General Limitation Order L-140, issued August 25 by the Director General for Operations.

The amendment exempts orders placed by the War Shipping Administration and military orders by jobbers, wholesalers, and other dealers.

However, the amendment makes it clear that the exemptions do not apply to cutlery purchased by post exchanges, ships' stores, ships' service stores, or commissaries for resale.

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## Camelback specifications issued

Specifications governing the manufacture of camelback and capping stock were issued August 24 by the Director General for Operations in Amendment 14 to Order M-15-b-1, effective August 24.

The amendment also revises the specifications governing the manufacture of tire compounds, tires and casings, and tire tubes for passenger cars, trucks, and agricultural implements.

## MORE VITAMIN A FOR CHICKENS

Liberalization of restrictions governing use of Vitamin A in feeds was announced by the Director General for Operations August 26 in a revision of Limitation Order L-40.

The order as amended April 10 placed a maximum of 1,000 on the number of Vitamin A units which could be incorporated in a pound of feed, except for turkey and poultry breeding feeds, which were allowed 2,000 units per pound.

The amended order announced August 26 permits an additional 1,000 units per pound in each category.

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## Inventory restrictions on silicate of soda removed

Users of silicate of soda are permitted to build stocks without restriction by Amendment No. 6 to General Inventory Order M-161, the Director General for Operations announced August 25.

Silicate of soda, which is in relatively plentiful supply, is expected to enter its heavy shipping season in October and November. To remove undue burden on transportation facilities at that time, inventory restrictions are removed to permit users to build stocks at their plants, rather than have supplies accumulate in the hands of producers.

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## Sales of new blades curbed

Sale and distribution of metal cutting band saw blades and hack saw blades will be limited to consumers with preference ratings of A-9 or higher, the WPB announced August 22. The order, E-7, became effective August 31, and excepts only hand-frame hack saw blades made of low-grade steel and stock in the hands of small retailers on August 31 when the total value of such stock is \$50 or less.

The order applies to all purchase orders now on the books. It applies not only to manufacturers but also to all persons selling blades. It does not, however, apply to sales or deliveries among retailers, distributors, or manufacturers who are purchasing for resale and not for use.

Hack saw blades excepted were described as those not more than .025 inch thick and not more than 12 inches long containing no alloys.

## Mining expert named to help speed production

Dr. Wilbur A. Nelson, Chief of the WPB mining branch, has been appointed special assistant to the deputy director general for industry operations, it was announced August 25 by A. I. Henderson, the deputy director. Dr. Nelson will deal with production and related problems of mines, mills, and smelters.

### To develop program

Dr. Nelson will develop a program to obtain maximum mining production. Among other things, he will:

1. Act as a clearing house for solution of problems relating to prices of minerals, particularly as prices affect production.
2. Handle tax matters as they affect mining production with the proper Government authorities, with a view to prevent impairment of mineral production because of taxation which may inhibit maximum mine operation.
3. Develop a morale program to attack the broad problems of miner absenteeism.
4. Handle development of access roads to all mines.
5. Undertake any over-all problems of mine operations which are holding back production.

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## Ratings raised on industrial equipment

The preference rating necessary to obtain certain types of general industrial equipment covered by Limitation Order L-123 is raised from A-9 or higher to A-1-c or higher, except for Army, Navy, and certain other exempted transactions, by Amendment No. 1, issued August 27 by the Director General for Operations.

The new rating requirement, however, does not apply to the production and delivery, prior to October 1, of equipment to fill an order accepted prior to August 27 which has an A-9 or higher rating.

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## Production schedules authorized for heat treating equipment

General Preference Order M-211 was issued August 22, authorizing the WPB to establish production and delivery schedules of heat treating equipment in such instances as may be necessary.

Where schedules are established by the WPB, they are to be maintained without regard to any preference ratings assigned to particular contracts, commitments or purchase orders.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Top prices set on new low-alloy steels at warehouse and jobber level

Maximum delivered prices for less-than-carload quantity sales at the warehouse and jobber level of new low-alloy emergency steels developed to conserve molybdenum, nickel, and chrome were announced August 29 by the OPA.

The prices apply only to sales by warehouses, jobbers, and other resellers of iron and steel products.

They are provided in Amendment No. 7 to Revised Price Schedule No. 49 on resale of iron and steel products, and become effective September 4.

### Prices adjusted on some products

The amendment, besides providing ceiling prices for the new steels, makes revisions in prices of a number of iron and steel products, including pipe in Western States, and heavy gage boiler and pres-

sure tubes. The amendment also brings the schedule into conformity with Maximum Price Regulation No. 204 (Idle or Frozen Materials Sold Under Priorities Regulation No. 13 of the War Production Board).

The prices for the new low-alloy steels provided in Amendment No. 7 reflect approximately the same percentage markup over cost of material that is customary on other types of alloy steels handled by steel warehouses.

For the purpose of low-alloy steel pricing, basing point cities for hot rolled alloy steel are established as Bethlehem, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Canton, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Massillon, Ohio; and Pittsburgh, Pa. Basing point cities for cold finished alloy steel are established as Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Gary, Ind.; and Pittsburgh, Pa.

## U. S. and Mexico agree to price increase on silver imports

The Department of State and the OPA announced August 22 that, on the basis of discussions which have been conducted with the Mexican Government, the governments of Mexico and of the United States have agreed in principle to an increase in the price at which silver may be imported into the United States from 35½ cents an ounce to 45 cents an ounce, f. o. b. New York or San Francisco, effective August 31.

An amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 198—Imports of Silver Bullion—will shortly be issued changing the maximum price at which silver bullion may be imported from any country into the United States from 35½ cents an ounce to 45 cents an ounce.

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## Silver prices adjusted

Sellers of semifabricated silver products were authorized August 29, by OPA to pass on to their customers the increased costs resulting from use of newly mined domestic silver at 71.111 cents per ounce in place of imported silver at 35½ cents per ounce.

## Rent directors announced for 20 defense-rental areas

Area Rent Directors for 20 of the 39 defense-rental areas to be brought under Federal rent control on September 1 were announced August 28 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The 20 rental areas and the directors for each are announced as follows:

Dothan-Ozark, Ala., Charles Madison Copper; El Dorado, Ark., William B. Trimble; San Bernardino, Calif., Albert Harmon; Pensacola, Fla., Augustus Alston Fisher; Tampa, Fla., John L. Wright; Dixon, Ill., Fremont M. Kaufman.

Quad Cities, Illinois-Iowa, Nic LeGrand; Des Moines, Iowa, Laverne M. Barlow; Hagerstown, Md., George Bohman; Eastern Mass., Essex County only, William H. McCarty; Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, James M. Robertson; Pike, Missouri-Illinois, J. Overton Fry.

Elmira, N. Y., William M. Lande; Utica-Rome, N. Y., George Benas; Tulsa, Okla., Charles B. Carden; Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa., Herbert G. Buel; Meadville-Titusville, Pa., George William Garvin; Chattanooga, Tenn., Krieger W. Henderson; Paris, Tenn., Paul Morgan; Madison, Wis., Frederick O. Leiser; New Orleans, La., Leon Verges.

Where directors have not been appointed before September 1, field representatives of OPA's rent division will get the Federal rent control program under way.

## Rent control protestants given time to file further evidence

Orders granting an extension of time to present further evidence in support of protests against Maximum Rent Regulations for Housing Accommodations other than Hotels and Rooming Houses have been issued, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 26.

Extensions of 30 days were granted protestants from the Mobile (Ala.), Burlington (Iowa), and Puget Sound Defense-Rental Areas. The last-named takes in Seattle, Tacoma, and Bremerton, Wash.

Another protest to the regulation pertaining to the Puget Sound area was dismissed on the grounds that it was filed incorrectly, but leave was granted to refile the protest within 30 days.

In all four cases, the OPA asked the protestants to submit detailed statements of the cost of operation, maintenance, repairs, service rendered, and general estate taxes for recent years concerning the properties in the protests.

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## Rent protest dismissed

Protest by the Hartford (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce against the maximum rent regulation for Housing Accommodations Other than Hotels and Rooming Houses for a portion of the Hartford-New Britain defense-rental area has been dismissed, the OPA announced August 22.

Dismissal was made on ground that the Hartford Chamber of Commerce could not be classified as either landlord or tenant as defined in Procedural Regulation No. 3, the OPA regulation setting forth the method for protest and amendment to maximum rent regulations for housing.

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## Rents in Nebraska defense area to be stabilized

Residential rents in the Sidney (Nebraska) Defense-Rental Area will be reduced and stabilized by Federal regulation on September 1, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 22. Rents in the area will be ordered cut back to levels prevailing on the maximum rent date of March 1, 1942.

## Makers' ceilings set on new types of rubber footwear

Maximum manufacturer's prices for new types of waterproof rubber footwear which the WPB will permit to be manufactured to take the place of other kinds with larger crude rubber content were announced August 25 by the OPA.

Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulations No. 132, which sets the prices for the new items at levels commensurate with others in the same schedule, also establishes the amounts that may be charged, over the regular ceiling levels, for rubber footwear constructed in such a way that its life can be prolonged by replacement of a stitched outsole.

The following maximum prices are established in Amendment No. 2, effective August 29:

### CIVILIAN USE

Men's short boot, 14" height.....	\$2.60
Boys' 3 buckle cloth arctic—cashmerette.....	2.20
Boys' 3 buckle cloth arctic—jersey.....	2.00
Youths' 3 buckle cloth arctic—cashmerette.....	2.00
Youths' 3 buckle cloth arctic—jersey.....	1.85

### SEVERE OCCUPATIONAL USE

Men's Stormking boot.....	4.45
Men's Stormking boot, steel toe.....	4.95
Men's Short boot, neoprene veneer, par-grip sole, steel toe.....	4.40
Men's Stormking boot, neoprene veneer, par-grip sole, steel toe.....	5.95
Men's Hip boot, neoprene veneer, par-grip sole, steel toe.....	6.65
Men's Rubber Work Shoe, neoprene veneer, par-grip sole, steel toe.....	3.90

Maximum additional charges for waterproof rubber footwear made with a stitched replaceable outsole are:

Men's.....	\$0.12
Boys'.....	.10
Youths'.....	.08
Women's.....	.10
Misses'.....	.08
Children's.....	.07

A further charge of 15 cents a pair may be made for men's waterproof rubber footwear made with a stitched replaceable sole if hobnails and toe and heel cleats are added.

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## Foster heads compliance branch

Appointment of Maxwell E. Foster, of Topsfield, Mass., as chief of the compliance branch of the enforcement division of the OPA was announced August 26 by Brunson MacChesney, assistant general counsel in charge of enforcement.

Mr. Foster, who has been regional enforcement attorney at OPA's regional office in Boston since last February, will supervise development and execution of all compliance programs.

## YULE GREENS EXEMPT FROM GMPR

Trees, mistletoe, holly, ferns, plants and other greenstuffs used for Christmas decorations were exempted August 22, by the OPA from provisions of the general maximum price regulation. The exemption was contained in Amendment No. 23 to Supplementary Regulation 1 of the general maximum price regulation, effective August 27.

Establishment of ceiling prices for these Christmas decorations is not practicable, OPA pointed out, because of the highly seasonal nature of sales volume and the great variations in prices and values depending on the time and place where the sales take place.

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## Coal resales in Canada exempt from U. S. price control

Resales of United States bituminous coal, delivered from the mine or adjunct preparation plant, by Canadian distributors for consumption in the Dominion of Canada August 24, were formally exempted from U. S. price control by Price Administrator Henderson.

This action was taken in Amendment No. 19 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 because sales of coal in Canada already are under governmental control there.

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## Rental of new typewriters banned, others recalled

Price Administrator Henderson, August 25, announced a ban on the rental of new typewriters and used nonportable machines manufactured since January 1, 1935, and ordered the return by September 15 of typewriters manufactured subsequent to that date which are now on loan.

Persons eligible to purchase machines under existing regulations are not affected by the order.

The rental ban on new machines and the recall of recently manufactured typewriters, Mr. Henderson said, is to make available for purchase by the Procurement Division of the Treasury a sufficient number of machines for Army, Navy, and Government use.

## Sugar schedule adjusted to GMPR provisions

Several minor changes have been made to Revised Price Schedule No. 60 (Direct Consumption Sugars) to bring this schedule into closer conformity with administrative provisions of the general maximum price regulation, the OPA announced August 26.

One section in Amendment No. 3, effective August 31, allows any person seeking relief from a maximum price set under this regulation—for which no provision is made elsewhere in the schedule—to present the special circumstances of his case in an application for an order of adjustment. This provision is identical with Section 18 (c) of the general maximum price regulation.

Also incorporated in the regulation is the equivalent of Section 18 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, establishing the method for OPA adjustment of ceiling prices which are (1) abnormally low in relation to prices of competitors, (2) cause substantial hardship, and (3) can be adjusted without affecting the retail level.

Another provision, similar to that in the general regulation, permits a seller who is unable to determine his ceilings by prices prevailing during the base periods, October 6-11, 1941, or December 1-6, 1941, to apply to OPA for a method of establishing ceilings.

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DALLAS, TEX., has turned over 2,000 pounds of defective scales to the scrap metal campaign.

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## Kentucky, Tennessee to get sugar from Western processors

Acting to assure adequate sugar supplies for consumers in Tennessee and Kentucky, the OPA August 27 authorized eight Western beet processors and one West Coast cane refiner to distribute in those States, which ordinarily they do not serve.

The authorization carries with it an assurance to the refiners that Defense Supplies Corporation will reimburse them for the excess freight costs entailed.

This action was necessary, it was stated, because supplies of sugar in the hands of Gulf refiners who normally supply Tennessee and Kentucky are at present not adequate to meet this demand.



## New methods announced for setting top prices on women's fur garments, hats added

Additional methods of establishing ceiling prices for women's fur garments by retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers under conditions which originally were not specified in Maximum Price Regulation No. 178 were issued August 25 by Price Administrator Henderson.

At the same time the Administrator brought women's fur hats under the pricing provisions of the regulation which determines maximums for such women's fur garments as coats, jackets, capes, muffs, scarfs, and capes.

### Reporting rules modified

Amendment No. 1 to the regulation, effective August 26, also calls upon manufacturers and wholesalers to supply their retailers with the text of certain important pricing provisions of the regulation. The original reporting provisions have been revoked and instead manufacturers are required to prepare before September 15, and thereafter to keep for the inspection of OPA, complete records of their ceiling prices, as well as other specified information.

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## Cotton warehouses given alternative pricing formula

Cotton warehouses were authorized by Price Administrator Henderson August 25 to elect as their maximum prices either the schedule of rates prepared by the Government-owned Commodity Credit Corporation for 1942 loan cotton or the highest rate the individual warehouse charged to each class of purchaser last March.

Incorporation of the CCC rates in the price-ceiling formula was contained in Amendment No. 14 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective August 25. Previously the general maximum-price regulation had placed a ceiling at March levels.

The schedule taken from CCC contracts follows:

Storage of cotton in warehouses operating compress facilities, 17½ cents per bale per month for the first 6 months; 15 cents per bale per month thereafter;

Storage of cotton in warehouses not operating compress facilities, 20 cents per bale per month for the first 6 months; 17½ cents per bale per month thereafter;

Handling in and out of warehouses, including service charges, 55 cents per bale.

## CODFISH CEILING PRICES ADJUSTED

An upward adjustment in the salt codfish ceiling prices of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd., Gloucester, Mass., was allowed August 27 by the OPA, to bring the company's prices in line with those of its competitors and to relieve a situation where continued production at March ceilings would not return even costs to the company.

The new ceilings are 24 cents per one-pound carton, f. o. b. packing plant, and 28 cents in one-pound wood boxes. These prices represent increases of 3½ cents and 5 cents per pound, respectively.

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## California cannery ceilings on sardines rolled back

Price Administrator Henderson August 26 rolled back maximum prices of California sardine canners who had abnormally high March 1942 ceilings, in order to relieve a squeeze on wholesale distributors of their products.

This action, timed to meet the opening of the 1942 pilchard (or California sardine) catch, which just has started in the San Francisco-Monterey area, establishes specific "dollars and cents" price ceilings for the entire pilchard canning industry. This supplants previous price control on California sardines, which, under the general maximum price regulation, was based on each individual canner's highest March 1942 prices.

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## Packer granted relief on salmon prices

Because Deming and Gould Co. of South Bellingham, Wash., refrained from advancing its Alaska canned salmon prices during March 1942, when there was a general upward price revision by all the concern's competitors, Price Administrator Henderson August 26 permitted the firm to adjust its prices for sales to Government agencies in line with those prevailing for competitive sellers.

Relief was granted (under § 1499.18 (b) of the general maximum price regulation) on the basis of substantial hardship, abnormally low prices in relation to those of competitive sellers, and absence of relationship to the retail price level.

## OPA adopts policy of requiring wholesalers to notify retailers of price adjustment effects

In authorizing adjustment of the maximum price of a cleansing powder sold by a wholesale establishment, the OPA August 25 adopted the policy of requiring the wholesaler to notify retailers of the effect of the adjustment on retail ceiling prices.

This policy is contained in Order No. 27 under section 1499.18 (b) of the general maximum price regulation which permits the Bird-Shankle Corporation of San Antonio, Tex., a wholesale grocery, to increase its maximum price for "Old Dutch Cleanser" from \$3.10 to \$3.19 per case for cases containing 48 14 oz. cans.

This adjustment is advisable, OPA pointed out, as the cost to the company is \$3.10 per case and since its maximum selling price established by the general maximum price regulation is also \$3.10, the concern does not have a margin to cover costs of handling and storage. In addition, the maximum price of \$3.10 was out of line with the price charged by competitive sellers of the same commodity.

The order specifies that the wholesaler must inform retailers who purchase the cleanser of the increase of its selling price and the reasons for this adjustment. This notification points out that the increase in the wholesale price does not permit the individual retailer to increase his maximum selling price for the cleanser as established by the general maximum price regulation.

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ROLLA, N. D., has hired a blacksmith to cut up metal collected in its scrap drive.

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## Shipping charges on export sales of newsprint clarified

Sales of newsprint for export may be made between a mill, one or more merchants, and then to an exporter without imposing unusual domestic extra-haul costs on any of them, according to an interpretation made August 26 by the OPA.

The ruling clarifies the provisions of the Maximum Export Price Regulation and Maximum Price Regulation No. 130 (Newsprint) and implements a previous interpretation which permitted producers to pass on additional wartime shipping costs to their foreign purchasers.



## Plan for determining seasonal commodity prices announced

Ceiling prices for a group of specified fall and winter "seasonal commodities," chiefly in the apparel field but also including other cold-weather items, toys, and seasonal sporting goods, are to be established by wholesalers and retailers using a pricing method announced August 28 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Types of consumer wearing apparel included under Maximum Price Regulation No. 210 (Retail and Wholesale Prices for Fall and Winter Seasonal Commodities) range from such articles as heavy wool sweaters to ear muffs, women's quilt housecoats and wool or part wool hosiery, men's and boys' wool and leather jackets

and gloves, and types of footwear for sports wear or special warmth.

Appliances covered include such items as fire and snow shovels, storm doors and sashes, portable or fixed room heaters, and certain harvesting knives or saw handles.

Wholesalers and retailers of certain games and toys as well as Halloween novelties and Christmas tree decorations come under the regulation.

Fall and winter sporting goods ranging from such commodities as shotgun shells, bird calls and decoys to footballs, basketballs, snowshoes, and ice-hockey sticks are also included.

## Home dress patterns to be cut on ready-to-wear lines

Paper patterns used by women in making dresses and other apparel are brought under the measurement restrictions already applying to ready-made garments, by General Limitation Order L-153, issued August 27.

The effect of the order will be to give garments made in the home approximately the same length, sweep, and sleeve circumference as garments available in stores.

Only the measurement restrictions applying to other-than-wool fabrics in General Limitation Orders L-85 (women's and children's dresses and coats), L-116 (lingerie) and L-118 (feminine lounging wear) apply to the pattern order. The more severe measurement restrictions on wool garments in the previous orders were not applied to the pattern order, since it is not possible for the pattern manufacturer to know whether the pattern is to be used for making a dress out of wool or out of rayon or cotton.

In addition, a leeway of 5 percent was allowed, so that existing patterns which only slightly exceed maximum measurements of L-85, L-116, and L-118 may still be used after the effective date of the order.

### Time allowed to dispose of stocks

There are two effective dates, one on "master patterns," the original patterns from which patterns for sale are made, and the other for patterns for sale. After September 1, no manufacturer may make a master pattern that exceeds the maximum measurements for other-than-wool fabrics in L-85, L-116, and L-118. After February 1, 1943, no manufacturer may sell or deliver any pattern that exceeds by more than 5 percent the maximum measurements prescribed in L-85, L-116, and L-118.

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## Apparel "contractor" defined

Definition of the term "contractor" as used in Maximum Price Regulation No. 172 (Charges of Contractors in Apparel Industry) was amended by the OPA August 24, to include contractors who furnish materials, the value of which constitutes up to 30 percent of the price charged for their services. The amendment became effective August 27.

## "Cost of selling" included in wool fabric ceilings, OPA rules

Manufactures of woolen and worsted apparel fabrics may not add the "cost of selling" to their maximum prices for new fabrics calculated under Maximum Price Regulation No. 163, since the ceiling formula provided has covered this item of cost, the OPA pointed out August 25.

The maximum price for a new fabric under section 1410.102 (d) is calculated as follows:

The cost of the raw material used in the fabric is added to the manufacturing cost thereof. This total is then multiplied by the 1941 ratio of the manufacturer's weighted average selling price to his weighted average manufacturing cost of all woolen and worsted apparel fabrics. The "weighted average selling price" is determined by dividing the "total gross amount received" during 1941 from the sale of all woolen and worsted apparel fabrics by the total number of yards sold during 1941.

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## Rayon yarn converters advised to study regulation

Converters of rayon yarn were advised by Price Administrator Henderson August 28 to study and comply with the charges and differentials allowed for specific converting operations under Maximum Price Regulation No. 168—Converted Rayon and Converting Charges.

Reports reaching the OPA indicate that some converters are assuming that certain differentials provided by the regulation for one type of converting operation are also applicable to other operations for which no such differentials are made.

## Report deadline postponed on women's outerwear garments

Postponement until September 15 of reports required of manufacturers of women's, misses' and children's outerwear garments under Maximum Price Regulation No. 153, as amended, was announced August 25 by the OPA.

Delays encountered in shipments of appropriate report forms reaching all OPA Regional and State Offices have necessitated the postponement of the filing of the reports from the originally scheduled "deadline" of August 31.

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## RAYON REGULATION AMENDED

Producers of rayon yarn and staple fiber are permitted to choose the carrier by which a shipment is to be made and to charge interest for delinquent accounts under the terms of Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 167 (Rayon Yarn and Staple Fiber), announced by OPA, August 31.

### Credit terms also amended

Credit terms are also amended in order to allow producers to continue their customary procedure of charging interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum on delinquent accounts. However, provision is made that for extension of credit beyond 30 days, no increases in prices other than such interest rate may be made.

The amendment becomes effective September 4.



## Agent may act for seller in notifying retailers of apparel regulations

Trade associations or other agents may act for manufacturers or wholesalers in fulfilling the retail "notification" requirements of four OPA apparel regulations, the OPA announced August 26.

### Seller held responsible

These regulations—

- No. 153—Women's, Girls' and Children's Outerwear Garments.
- No. 177—Men's and Boys' Tailored Clothing.
- No. 178—Women's Fur Garments.
- No. 208—Staple Work Clothing.

require that each manufacturer and wholesaler must enclose with his first shipment to a retailer excerpts from the text of the pertinent regulation so as to aid the retailer in determining his maximum selling prices.

OPA officials emphasize that the legal responsibility for providing the required information still rests upon the person delivering the specified garments.

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## Rayon bedspread fabrics placed under MPR 39

Rayon bedspreads fabrics were removed from the scope of the rayon grey goods schedule and placed under the regulation applying to woven decorative fabrics by two amendments issued simultaneously August 25 by the OPA.

Through Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 39—Woven Decorative Fabrics—the coverage of the regulation is extended to include rayon bedspread fabrics, which are yarn-dyed and loom-finished. This action is due to the fact that such rayon bedspread fabrics are essentially the same as woven decorative fabrics covered by Regulation 39.

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## Ceilings on "Jell-It" dessert adjusted at wholesale, retail

Adjustment of wholesale and retail maximum prices for a gelatin dessert distributed by wholesalers affiliated with the Independent Grocers Alliance Distributing Company, Chicago, Ill., is contained in Order No. 23 under Section 1499.18 (c) of the general maximum price regulation, issued August 24, by Price Administrator Henderson.

## SUGAR PRICING ALTERNATIVES

Price Administrator Henderson, August 25, established a new alternative maximum price of 6½ cents a pound for refined sugar sold at retail in 10 North Atlantic Seaboard States. Retailers in this area may use the new 6½-cent price, or their March ceiling under which they have been operating previously, whichever is higher.

This adjustment will not raise the general level of sugar prices to the consumer, because some 44 percent of the retailers already were selling at 6½ cents during March and 50 percent were selling at 7 cents or more at that time. Retail sugar price ceilings of these 94 percent will not be changed by the new Amendment No. 10 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective August 31.

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## Hospital rations exempt from price restrictions

Sales of canned boned chicken and canned boned turkey to the United States Government or any of its agencies August 26, were exempted from price restrictions by the OPA.

The action was taken in Amendment No. 6, issued August 26 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4 to the general price regulation.

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## Acutely ill patients assured of sugar rations

Hospitals principally engaged in care of persons acutely ill will be able to provide patients the same amounts of sugar used last year, as a result of a change in the sugar rationing regulations announced August 27, by the OPA.

Amendment No. 9 to Rationing Order No. 3, effective September 5, authorizes hospitals of that kind to obtain 65 percent of the sugar base they have established for meals and food services, instead of 50 percent as heretofore, starting with the September-October allotment period.

Added to this will be the so-called "bonus" allotment, amounting to 25 percent of the base, which will be available to all classes of institutional users for the September-October period. Thus the hospital allotment—65 percent plus the 25 percent "bonus"—will amount to 90 percent of the base for the September-October period.

## Five dried fruits exempt from GMPR on sales to military, FSCC

In order to enable the armed forces and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to make purchases of five dried fruits without delay in the packing and production of these commodities, Price Administrator Henderson August 24 removed these articles when sold to the armed forces or the FSCC from the general maximum price regulation.

Commodities exempted in Amendment No. 7 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4, effective August 24, 1942, are dried apples, dried apricots, raisins, dried peaches, and dried pears. Large quantities of these commodities will be required for use of the armed forces and for Lend-Lease.

A specific maximum price regulation setting prices on these dried fruits is being drafted now. This regulation, when issued, will apply to all subsequent deliveries of such dried fruits under existing contracts, as well as to all subsequent contracts.

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## Dried vegetables for military, U. S., exempt from GMPR

Sales and deliveries of dehydrated vegetables to the armed forces and any Government purchasing agency are excluded from provisions of the general maximum price regulation, effective September 2, the OPA announced August 27.

The exception is made in Amendment No. 8 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4 under the general maximum price regulation.

Demand for dehydrated vegetables in commercial channels is relatively small and the processing of vegetables by dehydration is almost entirely dependent on Government purchases.

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## Peanut loading charge raised

The maximum charge for loading peanuts in and out of warehouses operating under contracts with agencies designated by the Agricultural Marketing Association was increased by the OPA August 25 from 50 cents a ton to 75 cents a ton.

The adjustment is contained in Amendment No. 9 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective August 31. The amendment makes no change in monthly storage charges.



# RATIONING . . .

## New quota of 35,500 passenger automobiles available for rationing in September

The quota of new passenger automobiles for rationing in September has been set at 35,500, excluding State and national reserves, the OPA announced August 25.

### Unused quotas recalled

At the same time, all unused quotas from previous months, which until now have been permitted to accumulate where originally assigned, have been recalled. In the future, quotas not used in the month for which they are allotted will be withdrawn at the month end. Establishment of quotas on a monthly basis relieves the local War Price and Rationing Boards of clerical detail that had been entailed in the carry-over method.

The new quota of 35,500 will be allotted among the States and the District of Columbia. It is not comparable with the August quota of only 13,250, as this smaller number was supplemented by all the accumulated quota then still available.

### Allotment by States

Withdrawal of all unused quotas from the field will not have a restrictive influence on sales under rationing, as the larger allotment provided for September is considered adequate to meet any demand that is likely to develop from those eligible to buy new cars. Moreover, there are State reserves totalling 5,700 and a national reserve of 6,000 held back to supply needs in excess of quota.

The September quotas and reserves by States are as follows (reserve follows quota):

Alabama, 524, 84; Arizona, 175, 28; Arkansas, 310, 50; Northern California, 1,059, 169; Southern California, 1,464, 234; Colorado, 311, 50; Connecticut, 523, 84; Delaware, 60, 9; Florida, 438, 70; Georgia, 782, 125.

Idaho, 147, 24; Illinois, 2,127, 350; Indiana, 1,276, 197; Iowa, 654, 106; Kansas, 549, 88; Kentucky, 488, 78; Louisiana, 506, 81; Maine, 151, 24; Maryland, 588, 94; Massachusetts, 837, 134; Michigan, 3,802, 618.

Minnesota, 908, 145; Mississippi, 244, 39; Missouri, 884, 141; Montana, 171, 27; Nebraska, 387, 62; Nevada, 101, 16; New Hampshire, 121, 19; New Jersey, 1,157, 185; New Mexico, 106, 17; New York, 2,017, 323; North Carolina, 516, 83; North Dakota, 110, 18; Ohio, 2,490, 406; Oklahoma, 614, 98.

Oregon, 532, 85; Pennsylvania, 1,968, 315; Rhode Island, 168, 27; South Carolina, 332, 53; South Dakota, 158, 25; Tennessee, 586, 94; Texas, 2,090, 334; Utah, 246, 40; Vermont, 119, 19; Virginia, 611, 98; Washington, 643,

103; West Virginia, 317, 51; Wisconsin, 812, 130; Wyoming, 98, 15; District of Columbia, 225, 36.

Total: quota, 35,500; reserve, 6,700.  
September quotas for the territories are: Alaska, 10; Panama Canal Zone, 10; Puerto Rico, 20; Virgin Islands, 2. There is no quota assigned for Hawaii, which is under military rule.

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## 90,000 new adult bicycles allotted for rationing in September

The September rationing quota for new adult bicycles has been set by the OPA at 90,000, the same number allotted for August.

This total for the third month of rationing does not include States reserves of 30,000, also the same as for the current month, which are held back for adjustment of emergency demand situations.

### State quotas

State quotas and reserves for September are (reserve follows quota):

Alabama, 1,668, 444; Arizona, 230, 72; Arkansas, 443, 144; Northern California, 2,952, 950; Southern California, 4,889, 1,486; Colorado, 846, 234; Connecticut, 2,197, 720; Delaware, 385, 96; Florida, 1,301, 354; Georgia, 2,112, 504.

Idaho, 192, 66; Illinois, 5,962, 1,962; Indiana, 2,962, 1,068; Iowa, 1,212, 444; Kansas, 1,152, 414; Kentucky, 930, 282; Louisiana, 961, 306; Maine, 496, 180; Maryland, 1,457, 588; Massachusetts, 3,754, 1,182; Michigan, 8,012, 2,910; Minnesota, 1,105, 498; Mississippi, 908, 204; Missouri, 1,960, 702; Montana, 214, 72.

Nebraska, 648, 228; Nevada, 127, 30; New Hampshire, 272, 96; New Jersey, 3,302, 1,188; New Mexico, 154, 48; New York, 6,328, 2,190; North Carolina, 1,316, 388; North Dakota, 192, 66; Ohio, 5,410, 2,022; Oklahoma, 982, 372; Oregon, 664, 240.

Pennsylvania, 8,436, 2,748; Rhode Island, 436, 162; South Carolina, 1,260, 240; South Dakota, 238, 72; Tennessee, 1,610, 474; Texas, 2,968, 1,086; Utah, 422, 126; Vermont, 144, 54; Virginia, 2,288, 684; Washington, 1,581, 640; West Virginia, 646, 234; Wisconsin, 1,784, 648; Wyoming, 112, 42; District of Columbia, 400, 162.

In addition, the following quotas have been assigned for territories of the United States: Alaska, 20; Panama Canal Zone, 75; Puerto Rico, 250; Virgin Islands, 20. No quota was provided for Hawaii, which is under military rule.

Unused quotas of bicycles, like tire and automobile quotas, are not carried over from one month to the next, so that the quota assigned for each month is the total amount available for rationing during the period.

## Vehicle operators urged to redouble efforts to avoid waste mileage

Price Administrator Henderson August 25 called upon all vehicle operators to intensify tire conservation efforts as the only way to make sharply reduced tire and tube quotas for September serve even the essential needs provided for in the tire rationing regulations.

Truck as well as passenger car tire allotments for the month were cut seasonally from the August level in all classifications, new and recapped, with the single exception of Grade II passenger tires, which are available only to war workers who qualify under a special provision in the regulations.

The quota for new truck tires for the States and Territories for September is 239,445, against 316,695, for August, while the quota of recapped tires and recapping services is 262,258 compared with 355,883 and the inner tube allotment is 262,261 against 347,696.

Passenger car tire allotments are 38,297 new tires for applicants on List A, which includes the most essential services, 115,544 Grade II tires, 486,468 recapped tires or recapping services, and 333,450 inner tubes. August quotas were 58,308 new for List A, 87,860 Grade II, 637,959 recaps and 418,910 tubes.

### Reductions come at critical season

While the over-all reductions in both passenger car and truck tire quotas are about in line with the sharp drop in replacement sales that was ordinary in the past at this time of year, Mr. Henderson pointed out that they come this year at a time when the vehicles, particularly trucks, that continue to get rationed tires are working overtime to meet heavy demands being made on all transportation as our war program is speeded.

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## New York town added to gas-rationed area

The town of Gowanda, N. Y., which lies across the gasoline rationing boundary that became effective in western New York August 22, was placed inside the rationed area by an amendment (No. 8) to the gasoline rationing regulations issued August 22 by the OPA.



# CONSERVATION . . .

## Nelson stresses need of scrap material; urges people to join in collecting it

America's urgent need of scrap material out of which to make weapons of war was emphasized by WPB Chairman Nelson in two addresses delivered last week.

Speaking at the National Scrap Rally at Griffith Stadium, Washington, D. C., August 22, Mr. Nelson said:

"All of you—each one of you—can do something that will contribute directly and effectively to the solution of a most pressing problem. That problem, one of the most serious we face, is shortages of materials—shortages of rubber, copper, aluminum, magnesium, steel, and many others. It is shortages of materials, and not shortages of manpower or facilities that limits the quantities we can produce of bombs and bombers, shells and guns, munitions of all sorts, and ships to carry them to the battle fronts. The materials problem is the big one—and, most important, the one in which you can help most directly.

"There is in America a tremendous, almost untapped, source of steel, copper, nickel, rubber, burlap, jute and many other materials, some of which we normally get by going half way around the world. There are mines of these materials on every farm, in every household, every store, every factory, in every community.

### Citizens' job

"Now we want that scrap. We need it and we need it badly, and it is ours for the taking. Finding that scrap, getting it into our war production machine, is a job and responsibility for every citizen on the home front—it is a job for you.

"I ask all of you—everybody in the country—to help us get in this scrap. We need every single pound of scrap—old lawn mowers, discarded plows, broken-down kitchen sinks, unwanted sets of golf clubs, pieces of pipe, abandoned cornshellers, rusted tractor plows, old electric cords and broken bulbs, replaced washing machines and vacuum cleaners."

### Emphasizes need

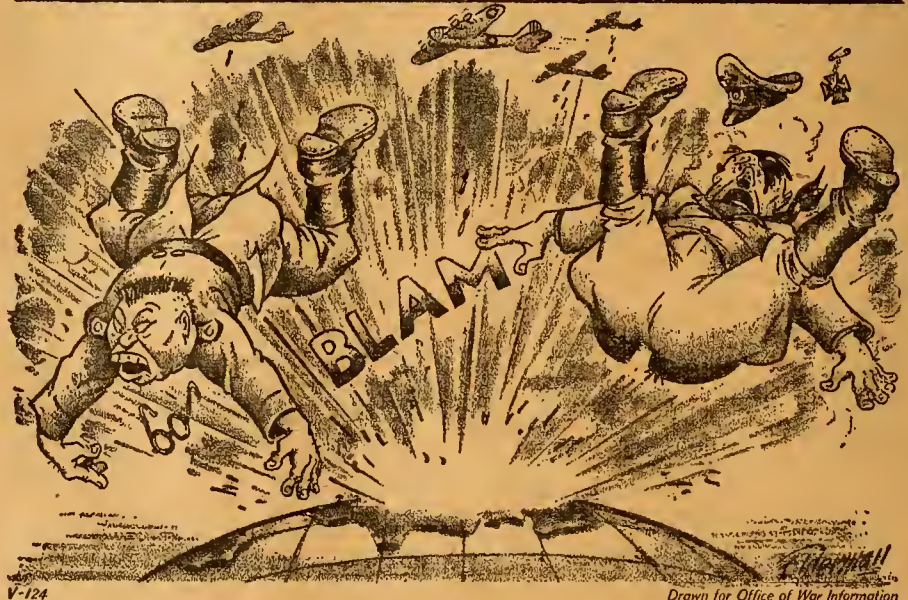
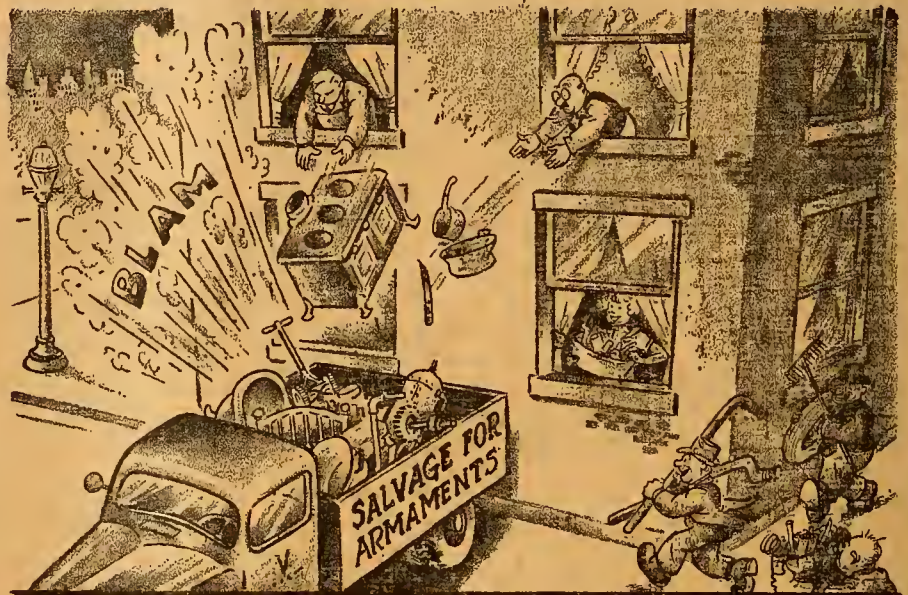
Speaking over the Mutual Network August 27, Mr. Nelson again appealed to the public to continue the scrap collection. He said:

"There is no possibility of over-emphasizing the importance of this job. This war is being fought with metals.

When we have done everything we can to increase our ability to get the ores out of the ground, we shall still fall short unless we get the scrap metal to the furnaces also.

"So I appeal to you once more—do everything you can to aid in the collection of scrap materials."

## GET IN THE SCRAP, CLEAN UP THE MAP



Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Mats and reproduction prints in two- and three-column size may be had for publication. Address requests to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., referring to V number.



# AGRICULTURE . . .

## Wickard names board to determine wages of agricultural workers on West Coast

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has designated four West Coast Government officials to serve as an agricultural wage board and directed them to open public hearings in California to determine the prevailing wage for farm workers in the sugar-beet fields of that State in connection with the Government's program to transport domestic and Mexican workers.

The establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of a wage board composed of one representative each of the War Manpower Commission and of the U. S. Employment Service and two representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and the determination of a prevailing wage by the board are preliminary steps to put into effect the program of supplying workers for growers who are faced with shortages of labor in their production of war-vital crops. This program is being developed under directives from the War Manpower Commission. The board is the first created in connection with this program.

### Wage standards necessary

Determination of the prevailing wage rates for sugar-beet labor is necessary because of the requirement by the Mexican Government that any Mexican workers admitted to the United States receive the prevailing wage for the work they do. The Sugar Act has provided since 1937 for determination of minimum wage rates for sugar-beet labor. However, this year where the prevailing wage rates are higher than the minimum, a prevailing wage determination is necessary under the Mexican agreement. The prevailing wage rates determined will be the rates paid Mexican labor brought in under the Government program. In these areas, these rates would apply to domestic workers similarly transported.

### Board members

Members of the board, all headquartered at San Francisco, are: James Brant, regional chief of industrial and agricultural employment, War Manpower Commission; John Cooter, regional farm placement representative, U. S. Employment Service; Omer Mills, regional labor relations specialist, Farm Security Administration; Dave Davidson, chairman,

U. S. D. A. War Board for California, and chairman of the wage board.

The alternate board members, all of San Francisco, are: George Bodle, special assistant to the regional director, War Manpower Commission; Frank Buchner, California farm placement supervisor, U. S. Employment Service; Myer Cohen, assistant regional director, Farm Security Administration; Boyd Stewart of the California Agricultural Adjustment Agency State committee.

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A RECENT Rhode Island salvage drive netted everything from a steam roller to a broken pinball machine.

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## Cotton ginning services under new ceiling regulation

Cotton ginning services, for which some 2,000,000 cotton farmers of the Nation pay an average of \$65,000,000 yearly, are placed under a new maximum price regulation announced August 27 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Fees which more than 11,000 cotton gins throughout the Cotton Belt may charge for the process of separating cotton fibers from cottonseed as well as other services normally provided by the ginner are covered by the new regulation—No 211, Cotton Ginning Services, effective August 29.

In general, the ginner may charge either 105 percent of last season's fee for the same or substantially similar services or specified dollars-and-cents prices fixed by the regulation. If he wishes to supply services which are not the same as or substantially similar to those he supplied last year, the ginner must apply to the proper OPA Regional Office for a ceiling price.

OPA Regional offices and the Cotton Belt States they serve are as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., Candler Building, Peachtree Street, serving Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

DALLAS, TEX., Fidelity Union Building, serving Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas.

DENVER, COLO., U. S. National Bank Building, serving New Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 1355 Market Street, serving California and Arizona.

## Machinery about completed for transporting farm labor

Administrative machinery for transporting domestic farm workers into areas where serious shortages exist will be completed early in September, the Department of Agriculture announces. The program is being developed under directives issued by the War Manpower Commission.

For the present, operations will be carried on in the Southwest and on the Eastern Seaboard, in crop areas where the greatest need for labor is expected.

### Employment guaranteed

Transportation and subsistence will be furnished by the Farm Security Administration, except that growers or grower groups will be expected to pay costs up to 200 miles. Employers will be expected to furnish performance bond or other acceptable guarantee of fulfillment of contract agreements.

In addition to the program for transporting domestic farm workers, the Farm Security Administration is also working out operating details to bring in agricultural workers from Mexico. The number of Mexicans to be employed under the arrangement recently worked out with the Mexican Government will depend on the extent to which needs can first be met with accessible domestic labor.

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## Two schools planned to teach dehydrators improved methods

In the interest of improved and increased dehydration of vegetables to supply war needs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is planning two schools for training commercial dehydrators in the better practices recently developed in the Department's research laboratories.

The schools, under supervision of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, will be at the Department's Western Regional Laboratory, Albany, Calif., and at a large commercial canning plant at Rochester, N. Y. Each session will last for two weeks, and the schools will be staffed by technicians from the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Oregon State College, University of California, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



## New industry advisory committees

The WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### CALCULATING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—N. G. Burleigh, chief of the services branch.

#### Members:

E. F. Britten, Jr., Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Orange, N. J.; John S. Coleman, Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.; Carl M. Friden, Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc., San Leandro, Calif.; H. A. Hicks, Remington Rand, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Edgar B. Jessup, Marchant Calculating Machine Co., Inc., Oakland, Calif.; Raymond J. Koch, Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Snyder, Allen Calculators, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.

### COAL TAR DISTILLING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Edward Casey, chief, coal tar unit, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

E. W. Clark, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, N. Y.; J. N. Forker, Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; P. C. Reilly, Sr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. V. Freeman, U. S. Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y.; T. H. Hall, Jr., Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.; Charles R. Faben, The Hennierson-Wright Corporation, Toledo, Ohio.

### CONCRETE PAVER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Ralph H. Dano, acting section chief of the construction equipment section.

#### Members:

B. F. Devine, Manager, Construction Machinery Division, Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; George J. Dimond, manager, Mixer Division, Koehring Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. D. Kennedy, president, The Foote Company, Inc., Nunda, N. Y.; Walter Muller, president Ransome Concrete Machinery Co., Dunellen, N. J.

### CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION MIXER MFRS.

Government presiding officer—Ralph H. Dano, acting section chief of the construction equipment section.

#### Members:

B. F. Devine, manager, Construction Machinery Division, Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. S. Holden, president, Construction Machinery Co., Waterloo, Iowa; M. V. Gilson, secretary-treasurer, Gilson Brothers, Inc., Fredonia, Wis.; Lion Gardner, vice president, Jaeger Machine Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. B. Knickerbocker, president, Knickerbocker Co., Jackson, Mich.; George J. Dimond, manager, Mixer Division, Koehring Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Walter Muller, president, Ransome Concrete Machinery Co., Dunellen, N. J.; H. E. Smith, president, T. L. Smith Co., 3835 North 32d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. E. Moor, president and general manager, Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich.; N. Essick, Essick Manufacturing Co., 1950 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

### DOMESTIC ICE REGISTRATION

Government presiding officer—Lindsay M. Morrison, chief of section G refrigerators.

#### Members:

T. J. Beck, Ice Cooling Appliance Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; William F. Arndt, Coolerator Co., Duluth, Minn.; H. B. Imes, Progress Refrigeration Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Stevens, Maine Mfg. Co., Nashua, N. H.; D. A. Ward, Ward Refrigeration and Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; J. Feivelson, Fy-Boro Metal Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### DRIED FRUIT INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. S. Breton, of the food branch.

#### Members:

D. K. Grady, assistant to president, Rosenberg Bros., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; C. W. Griffin, Jr., assistant dried fruit manager, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; D. R. Hoak, owner, West Coast Growers & Packers, Fresno, Calif.; Wm. N. Keeler, general manager, Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association, Fresno, Calif.; T. O. Kluge, assistant general manager, California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, San Jose, Calif.; Bert Katz, president, Guggenhlme & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; James Lively, president, C. L. Dick & Co., San Jose, Calif.; B. E. Richmond, vice president and general manager, dried fruit division, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.; C. C. Ross, president, Ross Packing Co., Selah, Wash.; Edward Welkley, Welkley Bros., East Rochester, N. Y.

### HARDWOOD VENEER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Clifford P. Setter, chief, plywood and veneer section.

#### Members:

T. R. Williams, partner, I. T. Williams & Son, 11th Avenue, New York, N. Y.; L. A. Mizener, vice president, Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Helena, Ark.; Jack Daugherty, vice president, Hoosier Veneer Co., Inc., 3321 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; John McMillan, president, Bacon McMillan Veneer Co., Stockton, Ala.; S. M. Nickey, Jr., vice president, Nickey Bros. Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Joe Egan, vice president, Wood Mosaic Co., Louisville, Ky.; Robert H. Foard, general manager, Appalachian Veneer Co., Inc., Murphy, N. C.; Juel Lee, general manager, Birds Eye Veneer Co., Escanaba, Mich.; Russell Smith, president, Carolina Veneer Co., Inc., Orangeburg, S. C.; Allen Quimby, Jr., manager Allen Quimby Co., Bingham, Maine.

### INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PRODUCERS

Government presiding officer—Dr. Walter G. Whitman, assistant chief of the chemicals branch.

#### Members:

James McLaughlin, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Lewis H. Marks, Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Glen Haskell, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, N. Y.; H. F. Willkie, Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Venneman, Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Owsley Brown, Brown-Forman Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.; Julian P. VanWinkle, Stitzel Weller Distillery, Louisville, Ky.; I. Strouse, Baltimore Pure Dye Distilling Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Cella, Roma Wine Co., Inc., Fresno, Calif.; Carl J. Klefer, Schenley Distillers Corporation, New York, N. Y.

### LINSEED CRUSHERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Robert W. Capps, of the chemicals branch.

#### Members:

Shreve Archer, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. C. Bisbee, Bisbee Linseed Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Brown, Brown Linseed Co., Port Richmond, N. Y.; S. B. Coolidge, Jr., The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Gillen, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. Rocca, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Val Wurtle, Minnesota Linseed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Johansen, National Lead Co., New York City, N. Y.

### MEAT CANNING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. R. Vander Veer, assistant chief, meat packing section of the food branch.

#### Members:

W. R. Sinclair, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Martin, Illinois Meat Co., Chicago, Ill.; Park Dougherty, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Frederick Vogt, F. G. Vogt Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. A. Lambert, Gehhardt Chili Powder Co., San Antonio, Tex.; Russell Smith, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Gus Roberts, Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Clair, Republic Food Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

### MEDICAL & SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS

Government presiding officer—C. S. Reynolds, of the rubber and rubber products branch.

#### Members:

J. Stone Carlson, Davidson Rubber Co., Boston, Mass.; Karl Herbruck, The Wilson Rubber Co., Canton, Ohio; Ernest I. Kilcup, Davol Rubber Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Thatcher Lane, The Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.; R. L. Limbert, Lee Tire & Rubber Co., Conshohocken, Pa.; W. B. McIntosh, Pyramid Rubber Co., Ravenna, Ohio; W. S. Richardson, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; Julius Schmid, Jr., Julius Schmid, Inc., New York, N. Y.; E. Ward Stearns, Parker, Stearns & Co., 288 Sheffield Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ray A. Whidden, Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill.

### PORTABLE ROCK CRUSHER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Ralph H. Dano, acting chief, construction equipment section.

#### Members:

David B. Cook, owner, Acme Road Machinery Co., Frankfort, N. Y.; E. N. Brooks, president, Brooks Equipment & Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Fisher, consultant, New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa.; Kenneth Lindsay, vice president, Iowa Manufacturing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Gerald Smith, executive engineer, Smith Engineering Works, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. W. Yerk, president, Pioneer Engineering Works, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. Gruendler, Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### POTASH PRODUCERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—T. E. Milliman, of the chemicals branch.

#### Members:

Morace M. Albright, United States Potash Co., New York, N. Y.; Cecil B. Baker, American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.; J. B. Grant, Potash Company of America, New York, N. Y.; James P. Margeson, Jr., International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.



# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Organized crews of conscientious objectors to aid local defense in emergencies

The Office of Civilian Defense announced August 25 that it has accepted the offer of authorities in charge of Civilian Public Service Camps to provide organized crews of conscientious objectors to assist in local civilian defense operations in case of emergency.

### Upon request

While conscientious objectors are not used in combatant military service, both the War Department and the Selective Service System have approved acceptance of their services for civilian defense purposes when requested by local authorities.

Self-sustaining units of 24 men each for utilization of these services in civilian defense have been organized in the camps. Each unit consists of the following: One leader, two truck drivers, one mechanic, six first-aid men, four cooks and assistants, six stretcher bearers, and four utility workers.

These units will not be assigned to definite communities but in an emergency their assistance may be requested by the Defense Council of any community within 100 miles of their respective camp locations. They will assist in the work of demolition and clearance, road repair, emergency food and housing, and rescue units, and in rendering elementary first aid. They will also be available for the use of evacuation authorities.

### In case of enemy action

In emergencies not caused by enemy action—floods, wind storms, widespread fires, etc.—requests for their services must be referred to the official in charge of civilian defense of the State in which the camp is located, who must obtain approval from the Selective Service System in Washington for use of the unit.

In case of emergency arising from enemy action, however, requests for the assistance of conscientious objector units may be made by local Defense Councils direct to the superintendent of the appropriate camp, who has authority to dispatch the units without further clearance.

Upon entering an emergency zone for active duty the armband insignia of the Civilian Defense Auxiliary Group will be issued to members of such groups so that they may move through the streets.

Camps in which civilian defense units have been organized are:

Arkansas—Magnolia; California—Coleville, Glendora, North Fork, Placerville, Santa Barbara; Colorado—Colorado Springs, Fort Collins; Florida—Crestview; Illinois—Henry; Indiana—Largo, Medaryville, Merom; Iowa—Denison; Maryland—Beltsville, Hagerstown, Elkridge (Patapsco Camp); Massachusetts—Ashburnham, Petersham, Royalston; Michigan—Walhalla, Wellston; Nebraska—Weeping Water; New Hampshire—Campton, Hancock (Stoddard Camp); New York—Big Flats, Cooperstown; North Carolina—Marion (Buck Creek Camp); Ohio—Coshocton, Marietta; Oregon—Cascade Locks; Pennsylvania—Howard, Ludlow (Kane Camp), Wells Tannery (Sideling Hill Camp); Virginia—Golax County (Golax Camp), Grottoes, Luray (Shenandoah Park Project) and Lyndhurst.

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## Basis for settling cargo insurance claims established

The War Shipping Administration, August 24, announced the conclusion of negotiations between the Administration and the American Institute of Marine Underwriters looking toward the establishment of a basis for settling hull and cargo insurance claims where, by reason of the disappearance of the vessel, it is impossible to determine whether the cause of loss is of a marine or of a war risk nature.

### To submit to arbitration

Under the procedure embodied in this agreement, in the event of such a loss, an endeavor will be made by both parties to arrive promptly at the cause of the loss. Failing an agreement on this point, the question will be submitted to arbitration, and the arbitrator will determine what portion of the claim shall be advanced by each party, or whether the entire amount of the claim will be advanced by one party. Subsequent to such arbitration, the War Shipping Administration, and the marine underwriters involved, will give each other mutual guarantees as to the ultimate settlement of the loss when the cause of loss is finally determined.

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A NAZI NEWSPAPER warns Germans that tractor fuel is unsafe in the hands of foreign (slave) workers and that "sabotage and fires" must be guarded against.

## Small "V-horn" chosen as air raid warning device

After 7 months of searching and testing, the Office of Civilian Defense has chosen a small, inexpensive horn as an air raid warning device to supplement and round out a warning system based on the Victory Siren and for use in smaller communities where the large siren is not necessary.

The new "V-horn," known as the "Signalphone," is the little brother of the Victory Siren. This horn is, however, the only small device tested by the Bureau of Standards which has been found to meet the OCD's requirements as to effectiveness, cost, dependability and conservation of strategic materials.

Application has been filed with the War Production Board for approval of the horn and it is understood that at least one manufacturer has filed for priorities for materials necessary to get into production.

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## Community organization plan outlined by OCD

A comprehensive plan of community organization emphasizing the responsibility of local defense councils for the total job of planning and coordinating civilian participation in the war effort was issued August 25 by the OCD in a new publication entitled "Organization Outline for Local Defense Councils."

The plan presented in the outline, OCD says, is based upon the experience of other Federal agencies, of "thousands of defense councils, some strong and some weak, and upon the advice and experience of State defense councils."

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## Use of OCD insignia for political purposes banned

Reproduction of OCD insignia in connection with any printed matter for political purposes was prohibited in an order issued August 21 by James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Commercial use of OCD insignia also is regulated by the Director, who may prohibit such publication or reproduction of these symbols in cases where it would misrepresent or discredit the organization.



# HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

## Priorities for nursing service set up as nurses answer call to colors

In an effort to get every nurse into the place where she is most needed, the National Nursing Council for War Service in collaboration with the Health and Medical Committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, has set up priorities for nursing service.

### Must pool services

A pamphlet, "Nurses to the Colors," issued by the Council, classifies nursing according to two groups: those who should serve with the armed forces, and those who should serve at home.

The pamphlet points out that every graduate nurse in the United States is fighting this war. Some of those on the home front are giving service as vital as those with the fighting forces. Yet the pressing needs must be met. The Army and Navy are asking for 3,000 nurses a month. Nursing services of the entire Nation must be pooled to win the war.

### Luxury nursing out

Voluntary adjustment of supply and distribution of nurses is the national policy at present, and, consequently, the nursing profession is making every effort to do the job assigned to it. However, the armed forces must have adequate care, and there are not enough nurses to allow for service as usual at home. Nurses themselves and their employers must make the necessary adjustments to eliminate duplication of nursing services, luxury nursing, and the employment of nurses in nonnursing positions.

### Suggested classification

The suggested classification of nurses who should serve in the armed forces or at home is as follows:

A nurse should serve with the armed forces if she is single, under forty, and (1) doing private duty; (2) on a hospital's general staff; (3) a head nurse not essential for teaching or supervision; (4) a public health nurse not essential for maintaining minimum civilian health service in any given community; (5) in a nonnursing position; (6) an office nurse.

A nurse should serve at home if she (1) has a position in a hospital which

has a school of nursing as (a) administrator in a key position, (b) instructor, (c) supervisor, (d) head nurse in position related to teaching or supervision; (2) In a hospital without a school of nursing as administrator or supervisor; (3) In a public health agency as (a) administrator, (b) teacher and supervisor, (c) staff nurse essential for maintaining minimum civilian health services in any given community, (d) an industrial nurse.

Copies of the pamphlet, "Nurses to the Colors," may be obtained from the National Nursing Council for War Service, 1790 Broadway, New York, New York.

★ ★ ★

J. W. "PAPPY" DIEHL, of Hendry County, Fla., who has four sons in the Army and a son-in-law in the Navy, recently hitched his bull to a home-made trailer and collected 590 pounds of scrap rubber.

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## Former CCC camps to become hospitals for social protection

More than 25 camps formerly used by the Civilian Conservation Corps will be made available for use as detention centers and quarantine hospitals to approximately 20 States with critical venereal disease areas, Charles P. Taft, Assistant Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, announced August 26.

Action to obtain these camps was taken following urgent appeals from many communities that over-crowded detention facilities were preventing adequate medical treatment of girls found infected with venereal disease. Made available through the cooperation of the War Department and the United States Public Health Service, these Civilian Conservation Corps hospitals will be operated by Health Departments of the various States under standards of medical care recommended by the United States Public Health Service.

## City families improve knowledge of foods as result of nutrition drive, South Bend survey shows

Typical city families made an improvement of about 10 percent in their knowledge, attitude toward, and actual use of healthful foods as a result of a one week community nutrition campaign, according to a study conducted in South Bend, Ind., and made public August 25 by Paul V. McNutt, Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

### To gauge national campaign

The study, made by Crossley Incorporated at the request of Mr. McNutt's Office, represents an effort to gauge the effectiveness of current nutrition activities, as a guide to Nation-wide community efforts being carried on as part of the national nutrition program. South Bend offered a practical demonstration of such activities because it had a well-organized nutrition set-up and was planning an intensive "Nutrition Week."

In developing its Nutrition Week, the South Bend Nutrition Committee and the St. Joseph County Defense Council of which it is a part, had the cooperation of local business, civic groups, schools, and other local government agencies and private organizations. National business concerns, already cooperating in the national nutrition program, gave similar assistance in South Bend through advertising, posters, displays, and so on. The Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, in addition to arranging for the nutrition survey, gave its advice and guidance.

Highlights of Nutrition Week included: An opening proclamation by the Mayor published as a full-page spread in the local newspaper and, throughout the campaign, extensive newspaper coverage both in editorial space and "institutional" advertising; some 25 window displays on nutrition flanking the main shopping street; information and registration booths, manned by the Nutrition Committee, in both downtown and neighborhood stores; meetings all over the county, and numerous radio programs; special school activities; and showings of nutrition motion pictures in local theaters.

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THE MOUNT for a 5-inch antiaircraft gun weighs about 24 tons, contains 2,700 different parts.



## Davies expresses hope East may obtain 75 percent of oil needed this winter

Hope that it may be possible to supply the Eastern States with 75 percent of their unrestricted heating oil requirements next winter was expressed August 25 by Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War Ralph K. Davies.

He spoke at a meeting of New England Senators, Congressmen, and State officials, who gathered at the invitation of Congressman E. N. Rogers of Massachusetts. Present, also, were War Production Board Chairman Nelson, Price Administrator Henderson, and Defense Transportation Director Eastman.

### Conservation necessary

Mr. Davies said:

The future is always uncertain, and in wartime it is obviously more uncertain. If one attempts any prediction as to what the

situation may be several months hence, he must take into consideration the fact that he cannot know how many more tankers may be diverted to military service, he cannot know how many more may be sunk; he cannot know what emergencies might interfere with our rail transportation. Nor can he know how severe the weather next winter may be.

Realizing all of these uncertainties, I will say that, given any luck, I hope that we shall be able to supply the States on the Atlantic Seaboard with 75 percent of their unrestricted heating oil requirements. That would mean that it would be necessary to reduce consumption by 25 percent.

We hope that this 25 percent gap between supply and demand may be bridged by the conversion of oil-burning facilities to the use of coal wherever possible, and by the institution of oil-conservation measures by those persons who are unable to convert.

By conservation, I mean such things as insulation, the adjustment of heating equipment to give efficiency, the avoidance of heating the whole house when only some of the rooms are in use, careless use of hot water, and other such waste of oil.

## East Coast industry outstrips domestic consumer in preparing for fuel shortage

East Coast industrial plants have far outdistanced the domestic consumer in taking precautions against the fuel and heating-oil shortage, according to a report from the petroleum industry August 24 to the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

John A. Brown, Chairman of the Petroleum Industry General Committee for the East Coast area, reported that the program for converting Atlantic Seaboard industrial plants from fuel oil to coal consumption is making excellent progress, but that neither industrial nor domestic consumers fully comprehend yet the gravity of the fuel-oil situation.

### Home owners fail to heed warning

Mr. Brown informed the Coordinator that East Coast industrial plants already had converted from fuel oil to coal in more than 50 percent of the cases where conversion is possible, and, as a result, were saving more than 22,500,000 barrels of fuel oil annually.

He said that conversion program in industrial plants should bring about eventually a saving of 42,000,000 barrels, or about 35 percent of the total industrial fuel-oil consumption on the East Coast.

As contrasted with the progress being made in industrial plants, Mr. Brown reported that not more than 1 percent of homes now heated with fuel oil have

been converted. He said that home owners so far had failed to heed the Government warning that East Coast homes could be cold this winter unless home owners who can convert their oil burners to coal consumption make the change-over and get their coal supplies ordered and into the coal bin promptly.

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## All-rail coal shipments to New England show decline

All-rail shipments to New England of anthracite and bituminous coal declined 315 carloads in the week ending on August 15 as compared to the preceding week, Howard A. Gray, Acting Director of the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, said August 22.

The drop is a matter of concern, Mr. Gray said, because shipments must be maintained at a high level while transportation facilities are available if sufficient coal is to be put into protective storage in the area to reduce the dangers of fuel emergencies in the winter months.

The drop in New England shipments in the week ended August 15 averaged 45 cars per day less than the shipments in the previous week, Mr. Gray said, basing his calculation upon tabulations by the Association of American Railroads.

## Coal consumers in shortage areas urged to order now

Stating that it now appears that consumers in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas may be short as much as several hundred thousand tons of coal this winter unless immediate steps are taken to increase shipments from other States, Howard A. Gray, Acting Director of the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, announced August 24 that surplus coal is now available at mines in Illinois and Western Kentucky.

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## Sponge iron plant to be located in Wyoming

The commercial-size pilot plant for the production of sponge iron, to be built by the Bureau of Mines under a recent authorization by Congress, will be located at Laramie, Wyo., on a site made available to the Government, it was announced August 28 by the Office of Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

This location was chosen, it was stated, mainly because of its nearness to available sources of iron ore, natural gas, and coal—the three chief materials needed to produce the porous and granular metal on the basis of its studies to date. The Bureau of Mines has concluded that sponge iron can be utilized as a suitable substitute for scrap iron to mix with ordinary pig iron in manufacturing steel.

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## Decrease shown in shipments of oil to East by rail

A total of 817,980 barrels daily of petroleum and petroleum products were shipped to the Atlantic Seaboard by rail during the week ended August 22.

This figure was a decrease from the previous week's shipments.

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## Bauxite deposits located in Georgia counties

Carrying forward the war program of the Department of the Interior, engineers and geologists of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey have blocked out more than 500,000 tons of valuable bauxite in two Georgia counties, the Office of Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced August 27.



## Load limits suspended for certain water freight

To facilitate transportation of freight by barge, the ODT August 29 suspended the maximum loading provisions of General Order ODT No. 18 as they apply to certain movements of freight in connection with water traffic.

The general order requires that civilian freight, with certain exceptions, be loaded to the full visible capacity or to the marked load limit of a car, whichever is the lesser.

By a supplementary order (Suspension Order ODT No. 18-1), which becomes effective September 15, shipments loaded into a car by a water carrier subsequent to a movement of such shipments by water, and for the furtherance of such shipments, need not meet the maximum loading requirements.

This applies to commodities moving by water, thence by rail, and to commodities moving by rail, thence by water, and thence by rail to destination.

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## ODT tire order upheld by court

Action of the Federal District Court at Buffalo, N. Y., which resulted in halting the use of rubber tires in a scheduled automobile "thrill show" was hailed August 25 by ODT Director Eastman as a significant step in the drive to eliminate the use of rubber in nonessential activities.

Mr. Eastman pointed out that this was the first time the validity of an ODT order had been tested in the courts and that the order had been promptly sustained and enforced.

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## Seattle contract signed for handling Lend-Lease shipments

Conclusion of a contract with the Seattle Foreign Freight Forwarders Corporation to handle all Lend-Lease shipments at Puget Sound ports was announced by the War Shipping Administration August 24.

The Seattle contract is the third of its kind to be signed with forwarding groups on the West Coast, and is the eleventh to be signed with freight forwarding interests throughout the United States. These contracts are entered into under provisions of the Bland Freight Forwarding Act, and they facilitate the movement of Lend-Lease cargoes at various ports of the United States.

## "CIRCUITOUS ROUTE" CLARIFIED

An amendment clarifying the circuitous route provision of General Order ODT No. 3, Revised, was issued August 22 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Trucks governed by this provision may not be operated over any route or combination of routes which exceeds the most direct highway route by 10 percent or more, except under certain conditions.

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## First joint information office set up to aid truckers

Establishment of the first joint information office to help truckers to improve the efficiency of their operations in line with the drive to conserve vital transport equipment was announced August 27 by the ODT.

The office is located at 10 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., and is known as Chicago Joint Information Office, Inc. It is described as "a nonprofit Illinois corporation established by the trucking industry in Chicago to assist over-the-road motor carriers in complying with orders of the Office of Defense Transportation."

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## Bus service suspended to eliminate duplication

An order designed to save approximately 11,400 bus-miles a month on the route between Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., was issued August 22 by the ODT.

Special Order No. B-15 directed Independent Stages, Inc., to suspend service between the two cities, eliminating duplication of service also provided by the North Coast Transportation Co. Independent Stages is a subsidiary of North Coast Transportation.

The order, effective August 28, reduces from 13 to 12 the number of daily round trips.

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## APPOINTMENTS

ODT Director Eastman August 24 announced the appointment of two additional members of the field staff of ODT's division of railway transport.

Theo Davis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was named associate director, Rail-Truck Coordination, at Cincinnati.

Charles B. Roeder, of Philadelphia, was made associate director, Rail-Truck Coordination, in that city.

## Preferred mileage for ministers restricted to community service

Preferred mileage for ministers and religious practitioners will be restricted to those using their cars to serve members of a religious group in a specific locality, the OPA announced August 25 in an amendment to the gasoline rationing regulations.

OPA officials, issuing Amendment No. 7, said it clarifies the regulations in excluding traveling evangelists from the class of drivers entitled to C rationing books. Such drivers may, however, apply for occupational mileage up to 470 miles a month as provided by an A book plus a supplemental B book.

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## Local boards to reexamine holders of extra gas rations

Reexamining of all supplemental gasoline rations will be made by local rationing boards, it was announced August 26 by Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing. Particular emphasis will be placed on holders of C books under the preferred mileage regulations, and the S books giving service rations to delivery cars, trucks, and buses, Mr. O'Leary said.

First attention will be directed to cases where doubt has arisen as to the eligibility of the supplementary ration book holder.

Prosecutions will be undertaken in cases of deliberate violations.

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## Shipyard workers increase output 12½ percent since Jan. 1

Confident that American shipyard workers will step up production of new tonnage more than 25 percent next year, Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator, August 22 declared that workers from the beginning of this year had already increased their output more than 12½ percent.

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## THESE CARTOONS



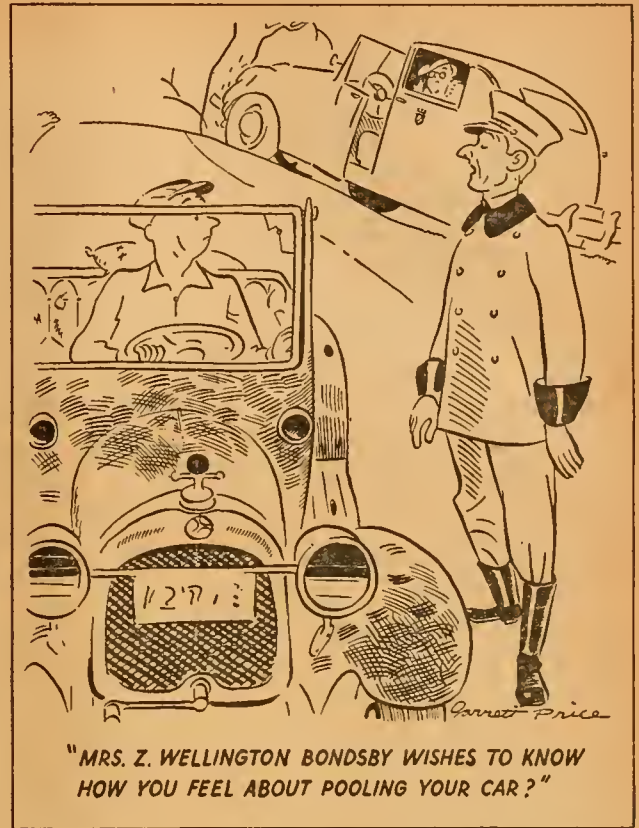
drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column formats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.





V-129-8/31

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-131-8/31

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-128-8/31

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-130-8/31

Drawn for Office of War Information



## Poland's determination to resist Nazis voiced by Ambassador Ciechanowski on third anniversary of Hitler invasion

Poland's determination to carry on unflinching resistance against her Nazi conquerors, despite the fact that the Nazis are carrying on a systematic effort to exterminate the Polish people, was expressed by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, in an address delivered over the NBC network from Detroit, August 31.

Although Poland's territory has been overrun and thousands of her citizens have been killed or deported, "there has not been a single Pole willing to give up the struggle, let alone cooperate with the enemy," he declared. Polish fighting forces abroad continue to grow and are expected soon to reach 200,000, he said. They have seen service in Norway, France, Libya, and on the air front over Europe, and at sea.

### Poland's heroic resistance

Following is the partial text of Mr. Ciechanowski's address:

"This first total war in history started 3 years ago, when Germany attacked Poland on the first day of September 1939. It now affects every man, woman, and child the world over.

"When Poland unhesitatingly took up Hitler's challenge and opposed armed resistance to the German onslaught, she was fully aware that if she was unaided, her defense would inevitably be broken by the overwhelming forces of the enemy.

"Against Hitler's 16 armored and motorized divisions with 4,000 tanks, Poland had two armored brigades with but a few hundred tanks. To his 4,000 planes, Poland had 377. Against 59 most modernly equipped German infantry divisions, Poland had 39, of which she had been able to mobilize only twenty.

### Hitler's blitz strikes

"The German onslaught had been launched on the second day of Poland's belated mobilization.

"Notwithstanding such overwhelming odds, Poland fought a regular defensive campaign for five full weeks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"In the light of subsequent events and of the similar rapidity of the advance of Hitler's forces in Western Europe in 1940, the world realized how well the Polish Army had fought and how powerful had been Poland's resistance in the campaign of September 1939.

"In the course of 3 years of German occupation in Poland 140,000 people have been executed by German firing squads; at least 60,000 have been tortured to death in concentration camps; over 700,000 Polish Jews have been murdered or tortured to death; and 2,000,000 people have been driven from their homes.

"These figures are conservatively compiled exclusively on the basis of German official data available. Hitler decided to exterminate the Polish nation and everything is being done to achieve this aim.

### Poles never falter

"Notwithstanding this appalling state of things, the Polish nation has never faltered in its united resistance against the invaders. Five German attempts to set up a puppet government in Poland have failed.

"On the basis of the preceding facts, through her fighting forces on land, on sea, and in the air, and through the heroic resistance of her nation, Poland is, and will remain until the victorious end of this war, a co-belligerent member of the United Nations' group in the fullest sense of the word.

### Salutes United Nations

"On behalf of the Polish people I pay tribute to our British ally and to the American people, whose invaluable support and generous material aid have so greatly helped Poland to carry on the fight and to remain true to her traditions.

"At this phase of the war, when the United Nations are steadily nearing the peak of their war production and preparation of material and manpower necessary to defeat the enemies of human freedom and civilization, it is essential that every man, woman and child should realize the gravity of the moment and the greatness of what is at stake and should adapt themselves wholeheartedly and entirely to the requirements of total warfare. We cannot afford to lose even an hour, even a minute—for every hour and each minute mean the loss of lives, increased misery and oppression of fellowmen, women and children. Hence, the responsibility of civilized mankind is great at this crucial moment of its destiny. The freedom of humanity is in peril.

"The eleventh hour has struck—there is no time to lose."

## WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER		Percent change from July 1941
July 1942:	Number	
Labor force.....	56,800,000	+0.4
Unemployed.....	2,800,000	-50.9
Employed:	54,000,000	+6.1
Nonagricultural.....	42,300,000	+5.2
Agricultural.....	11,700,000	+9.3
FINANCE		In millions of dollars
Authorized program June 1940- August 15, 1942.....		**214,759
Airplanes.....		45,500
Ordnance.....		45,053
Miscellaneous munitions.....		32,668
Naval ships.....		18,460
Industrial facilities.....		17,601
Posts, depots, etc.....		15,534
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....		14,916
Merchant ships.....		8,494
Stockpile, food exports.....		4,851
Housing.....		1,392
Miscellaneous.....		10,300
Total expenditures, June 1940- August 15, 1942.....		**42,067
June 1940-June 1942		
Authorized program.....		**170,288
Contracts and other commitments.....		**129,998
Expenditures.....		**34,785
Sales of War Bonds--		
Cumulative May 1941-August 28, 1942.....		8,200
August 1-28, 1942.....		642

### PLANT EXPANSION

June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,887 projects, June 30.....	13,524
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,686 projects, June 30.....	2,996
* New series starting August 18.	
** Preliminary.	

★ ★ ★

## New OWI pamphlet gives full facts about our allies

On the eve of the third anniversary of the day Germany invaded Poland and began the war in Europe, the Office of War Information August 31 announced the publication of a pamphlet, "The Thousand Million," which outlines the military strength and the backgrounds of the people of the United Nations.

The pamphlet, which includes the texts of the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration by United Nations, was written by the staff of the Office of War Information from facts checked by the embassies and legations concerned. Especially prepared for the use of speakers and writers, the text may be quoted with or without acknowledgement.

Copies of "The Thousand Million" may be obtained by writing to the Office of War Information, Washington.

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 36

## OPA GOES INTO COURT TO STOP UPGRADING, OVERCHARGING ON MEAT

OPA opened September 3 a Nation-wide drive against violators of price ceilings on beef and veal in 18 United States cities, requesting court injunctions to compel compliance with price regulations.

Over 100 United States meat packers and wholesale distributors were involved.

The actions were brought in Federal courts throughout the country.

The bulk of the cases, according to OPA, involved so-called "upgrading" of beef and veal, although many were concerned as well with plain and simple overcharging. The one hundred-odd packers and wholesalers were also being charged with issuing incorrect invoices or with failing to issue invoices as provided by OPA regulations.

"Upgrading" consists of stamping and selling meat which is inferior at prices established for higher grades. According to OPA attorneys, there have been complaints from all parts of the country that packers and wholesale distributors are ignoring price regulations and palming off inferior cuts above OPA ceilings.

The present drive is the outcome of a Nation-wide investigation by OPA inspectors working in cooperation with inspectors from the Department of Agriculture.

★ ★ ★

## WHY MUST WE ACT TO CONSERVE MEAT?

—The whole story on pages 16 and 17.

## Food committee urges meat quotas at wholesale, preparation for rationing, immediate conservation by householders

The Food Requirements Committee September 1 announced, through its Chairman, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, its final recommendations for national meat conservation.

The committee's program is designed to manage the Nation's meat supply so as to accomplish two objectives: first, to assure adequate meat supplies for the United States Army and Navy and, through Lend-Lease shipments, for our Allies; and second, to help bring about equitable distribution of the meat supply available for civilian consumption.

The committee's action is the culmination of 6 weeks of intensive study of the problem by representatives of all Government agencies concerned. These include the Army, the Navy, Lend-Lease Administration, WPB, OPA, Department of Agriculture, State Department, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

The committee unanimously agreed to three recommendations:

1. The War Production Board shall put into effect as promptly as possible a conservation order establishing quotas for sales of meats by packers to civilian markets.

The conservation order is deemed necessary to adjust civilian consumption to available supplies after military and Lend-Lease needs have been deducted. Since the supply situation will change from time to time, and since there will be certain fluctuations in the military and Lend-Lease requirements, it is felt that control of civilian consumption must be sufficiently enforceable to safeguard mili-

tary and Lend-Lease needs during periods of relative scarcity.

The conservation order establishing sales quotas will apply to all beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and sausage. The order is already in process of being

(Continued on page 17)

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## WAR EFFORT INDICES

## MANPOWER

August 1942:	Number	Percent change from August 1941
Labor force-----	66,200,000	-0.4
Unemployed-----	2,200,000	-59.3
Employed:	54,000,000	+5.9
Nonagricultural-----	42,800,000	+4.9
Agricultural-----	11,200,000	+9.8

## FINANCE

Authorized program June 1940-August 31, 1942-----	In millions of dollars
June 1940-June 1942-----	**214,769
Airplanes-----	45,500
Ordnance-----	45,053
Miscellaneous munitions-----	32,658
Naval ships-----	18,460
Industrial facilities-----	17,801
Posts, depots, etc-----	15,534
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces-----	14,916
Merchant ships-----	8,494
Stockpile, food exports-----	4,851
Housing-----	1,392
Miscellaneous-----	10,300

Total expenditures, June 1940-August 31, 1942----- \*\*44,741

June 1940-June 1942-----

Authorized program-----	**170,288
Contracts and other commitments-----	**129,998
Expenditures-----	**34,765

## Sales of War Bonds—

Cumulative May 1941-August 1942-----	8,255
August 1942-----	697

## PLANT EXPANSION

June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,887 projects, June 30-----	13,524
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,686 projects, June 30-----	2,996

## EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

All manufacturing industries—June:	Percent increase from same month 1941
Average weekly earnings-----	\$37.99 19.2
Average hours worked per week-----	42.6 3.1
Average hourly earnings-----	84.0¢ 13.8
Cost of living (1935-39=100):	Index
May 1942-----	116.0 12.7
July 1942-----	116.9 11.0
*New series starting August 18.	
**Preliminary.	

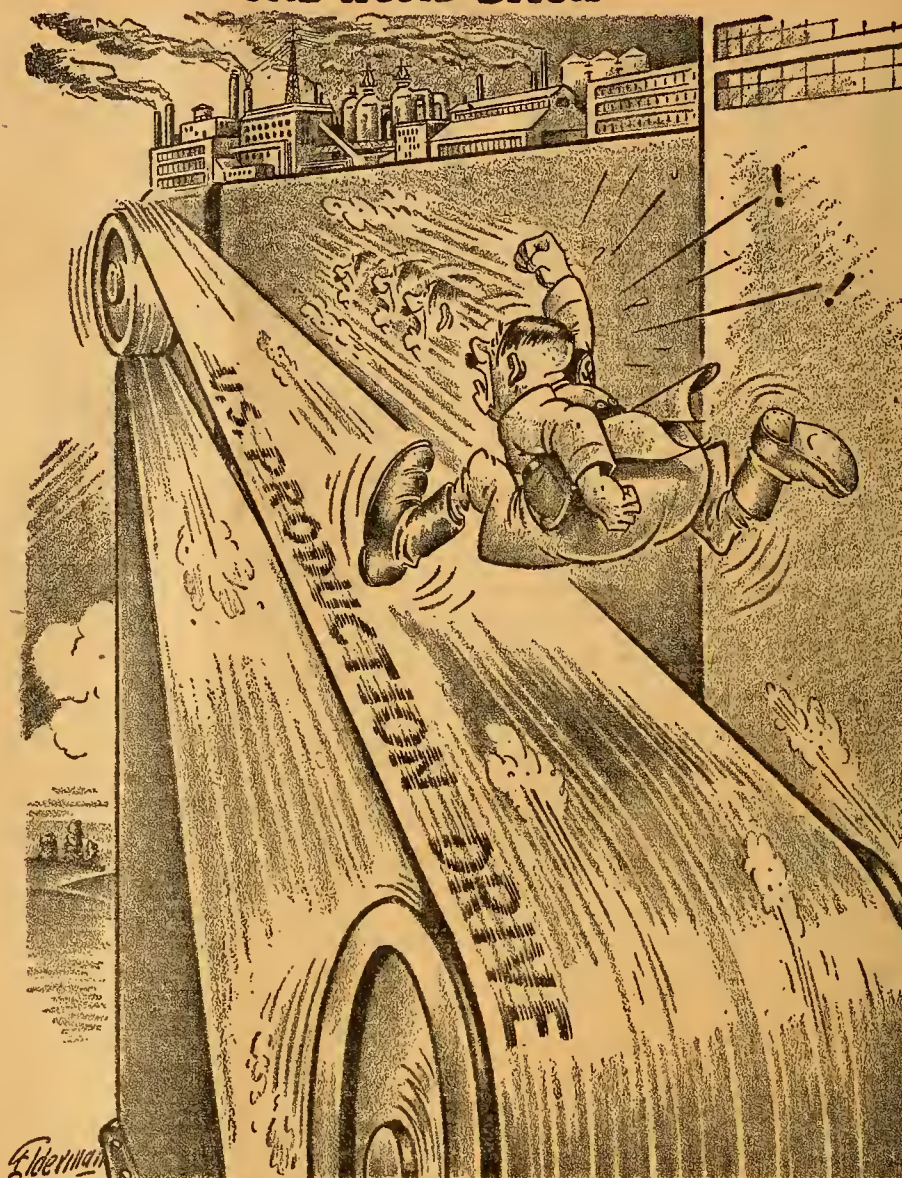
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## Production Drive committees reach total of 1,300

Labor-management committees to push War Production Drives have been established in a total of 1,300 American war plants, War Production Drive headquarters announced September 4.

In announcing the names of the newest 100 plants, War Production Drive headquarters, fulfilling a promise of

## THE ROAD BACK



V-134 DRAWN FOR OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION  
Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Mats and reproduction prints in two- and three-column size may be had for publication. Address requests to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., referring to V number.

Chairman Nelson of the WPB, led the list with the J. L. Sparling Pulley Manufacturing Company of Bay City, Mich. This is the two-man plant of "the old gent and myself" that recently achieved national fame. Mr. Sparling, the owner, 60, and his assistant, Percy Fogelsoner, 79, are working fifteen hours a day seven days a week on war material.

In the thirteenth 100 plants appears the name of the first major railroad to

inaugurate a War Production Drive—the Illinois Central Railroad. The railroad has 40,000 employees. The first of the large lumber companies, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., also appears.

The Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation, of South Portland, Maine, and the Mountain City Copper Co., of Rio Tinto, Nev., two important companies in two critical fields of war production, also appear on the new list.

# VICTORY

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## On the Home Front

Labor Day this year carried a meaning it has not held before in the 60 years of its observance. Millions of American workers celebrated Labor Day at factory benches, and their slogan—the slogan of a slugging production army—was “Free Labor Will Win.” The slogan was not only an affirmation of a faith in the ideals of liberty for which the United Nations fight, it was a direct challenge to the Axis, supplied and maintained by slave labor at home and by the enslaved labor of the occupied countries.

### Our grim high spirits

There was confidence and determination in this year's Labor Day, and a sort of grim high spirits which should be discouraging to our enemies. In Cleveland, labor leaders autographed a bomb addressed to Hitler and turned it over to the Army Air Forces for delivery “at their earliest convenience.” It was a gesture symbolic of the attitude of all the war plant workers who remained on the job throughout the holiday, turning out more bombs for future delivery—and guns and tanks and planes, too. They remembered that our men in uniform also were on the job that day—at sea and on land and in the air. Six Liberty Ships, bearing the names of heroes of the labor movement, and altogether more than 150 naval vessels slid down the ways or had their keels laid as a token of the 2,300 new ships to be ready by the end of 1943. Many of these boats will be our answer to the submarine warfare that has, for the time being, diminished in intensity.

### And our solidarity

The solidarity of the United Nations was attested by a joint celebration of United States and Mexican labor at El Paso and Juarez, while in Brazil, our newest ally, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs attended the International Labor Conference.

The unity of workers and fighters—their complete interdependence—was shown in reports from abroad—American planes and tanks in action in Libya, American tanks and planes on the hard-pressed Russian front, manned there by Russians, American planes in China, giving the Japs a foretaste of the shape of things to come. Cheered by the sight of Yankee wings, the Chinese troops flung their enemy still further back along the railway the Japs had hoped to make

their “inner life line” and drove them from vital air bases that may be used against Tokyo.

### Rationing is budgeting

The President's Labor Day Fireside Chat on “The High Cost of Living” brought home another close relationship—the relationship of working and

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fighting to that wartime problem of the Home Front—excessive prices. It is one thing to do without certain accustomed articles, foods, and services, or to skimp in other directions. It is quite another to find the river of high costs slowly mounting toward flood levels. That flood must be checked—and to a degree it is being checked—at its sources. But we must do more, we must, for instance, halt unjustified increases in wages and in the cost of agricultural products, we must cut excessive profits. Another way to check inflation is by rationing the total stock of any product so that its distribution is evenly spread over a given period. Rationing, in this sense, is merely budgeting—a procedure familiar to most housewives.

### Meat is a good example

Today's meat situation furnishes an example of national budgeting. Our total meat supply is the largest on record, but the demand, including the needs of the Army, Navy, Merchant Marine, and Lend-Lease, leaves us 3 billion pounds short of being able to give the folks at home all the meat they might want. We shall be able to buy 2½ pounds of meat per person per week, about our average consumption for the past 10 years and well above the 1 pound a week that the Englishman gets, the 12 ounces per week allowed Germans, or the 5 ounces available for half-starved Belgians. For the first 4 months of the meat reduction program civilians will be asked to save on the so-called “red meats”—beef, veal,

pork, lamb, and mutton—by using cheese, poultry, fish, and beans as substitutes on meatless days. Later, direct consumer rationing will start.

### Wool, rubber, steel, and liquor

Other limitations on supplies or substitutions are in effect or in prospect. Boys and men will have to get along with whatever woolen lounging robes are on hand, but mothers need not worry about woolen robes for infants, sizes 1 to 3. Crude rubber or latex—scarcest of scarce materials—cannot be used in the manufacture of rubberized fabric for protective clothing either in civilian or Government war orders, except rubber life-saving suits, life preservers, diving equipment, and raincoats already on order for the Navy. New bedsprings are allowed only 30 pounds of steel per spring and manufacturers are encouraged to make four models of wood-frame coil bedsprings. Rubber heels made of scrap rubber will come in four grades stamped from V-1 to V-4, according to quality, and their prices at the shoe repair stores will be fixed. By November 1 all of the Nation's 128 distilleries will be making war alcohol exclusively, although our present stocks of distilled spirits should last about 5 years.

### We overcome our limitations

Yankee inventiveness, however, is used to overcoming limitations. New types of containers have been developed by the container industries, heavy paper cartons are taking the place of wooden containers and wire-bound boxes for overseas shipments. Many kinds of canned goods now come in jars and bottles. Paper containers are substituted for scarce burlap bags, and paper “cans” with metal ends are used for packing some brands of baking powder and dried fruits. The Bureau of Mines will build a pilot plant for the making of sponge iron, a substitute for scrap iron in steel manufacture. Government geologists and engineers have blocked out more than 500,000 tons of valuable bauxite in Georgia, and other experts are exploring the “black sand” beaches of the Oregon coast, containing chromite, ilmenite, magnetite, and zircon, all needed metals.

### If necessary, we change our habits

Everywhere throughout the country our people, once spendthrifts with our vast resources, are learning to save the articles they now have, to find new uses for old belongings, and to alter lifelong habits of work and recreation.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## World's largest magnesium plant rolling; capacity 3½ times U. S. '41 output

The world's largest magnesium plant, with a rated capacity approximately 3½ times total United States output in 1941, has started production, A. H. Bunker, Chief, WPB aluminum and magnesium branch, announced September 2.

### Follows four others

It is the Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant at Las Vegas, Nev., the latest of five important magnesium plants that have entered production in recent weeks. The others are the new Dow Chemical Co. plant in Texas; the Ford Motor Co. plant in Michigan; the Permanente Metals Corporation, Manteca, Calif., plant, and the New England Lime Co.'s Connecticut plant.

Of these, the Basic and Dow plants use standard electrolytic processes. The other three use the new ferro-silicon process developed within the past year. All five plants were financed and are owned by the Government through the Defense Plant Corporation. The total cost approximates \$175,000,000.

All the new plants were completed in record time, ranging from 10 months for the huge Basic Magnesium plant to 4 months for the ferro-silicon plants. Three more ferro-silicon plants are nearing completion and will commence operations later this year. An additional four electrolytic plants now are under construction.

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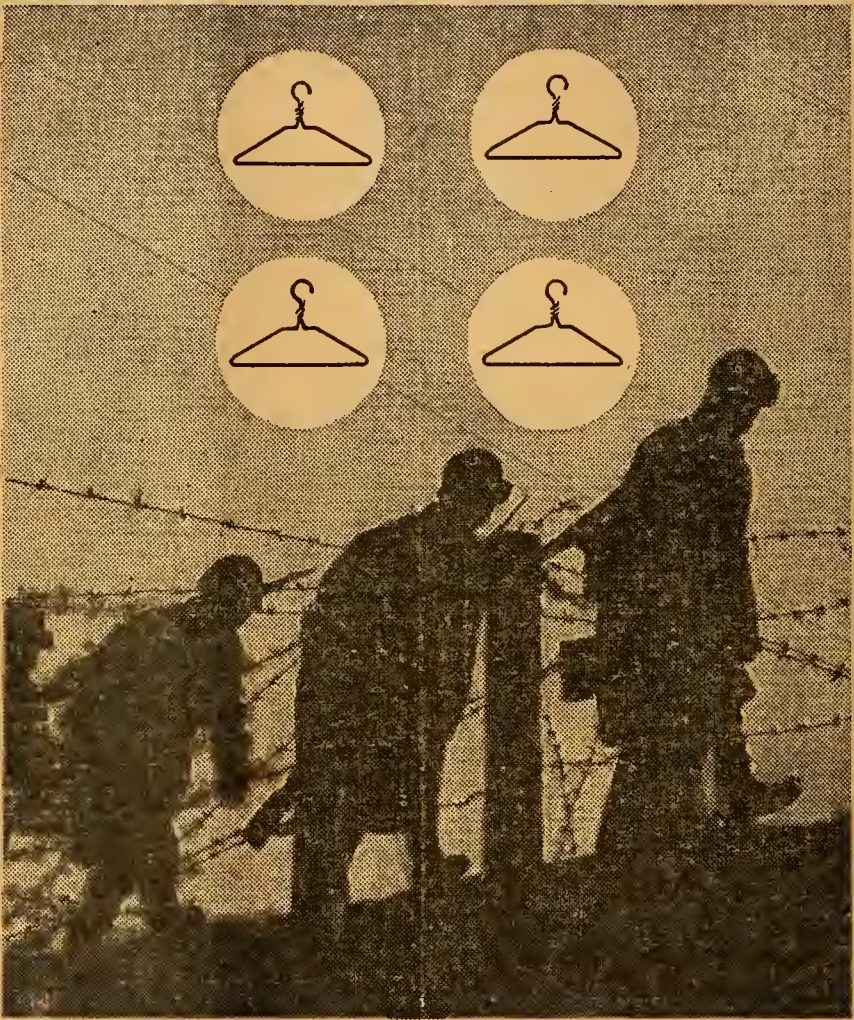
## Petroleum solvents under complete allocation

Complete allocation of aromatic petroleum solvents other than benzol and toluol, starting October 1, was ordered August 29 by the Director General for Operations.

The action was taken in an amendment to Order M-150. Between now and September 30, deliveries of aromatic petroleum solvents are limited to preference ratings of A-2 or higher. Allocation control will not apply to users requiring 60 gallons or less a month.

Aromatic petroleum solvents are used largely for the manufacture of aviation gasoline and for protective coatings.

**HANG HITLER**—Save clothes hangers so we won't have to make any more. Two-column mats of this FOTOFACT may be had on request to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.



**METAL** in four all-wire coat hangers would make five feet of four-point BARBED WIRE.

V-123

*Drawn for Office of War Information*

## Terneplate oil cans banned for civilian use

Supplementary Order M-81-b, which permitted the manufacture and use of terneplate cans for packing lubricating oil until September 30, 1942, has been revoked. As a result of the revocation, oil cans made of any metal may no longer be manufactured for civilian use.

## Dynamite nitrocellulose released from curb

Two changes in the soluble nitrocellulose order, M-196, were made August 31 by the Director General for Operations.

The first removes from the restrictions of the order nitrocellulose suitable for dynamite manufacture. This grade is not suitable for other uses.



## Geological Survey reveals valuable war minerals along Oregon beaches

A continuing step in the search for strategic and critical minerals by the Department of the Interior is under way by investigation, with the aid of geophysics, of chromite-bearing beach sands in Oregon, the Geological Survey reported September 1 to Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

### Extensive reserves thought to exist

Surveys along the Oregon beaches, which for the last 75 years have been known to contain large amounts of black sand, have located deposits containing chromite, ilmenite, magnetite, and zircon in sufficient quantities to encourage mining. Investigations by Government agencies and private companies thus far indicate reserves, in coastal terraces representing ancient raised beaches, of 1,400,000 long tons of sand averaging between 5 and 9 percent of chromic oxide and as much as 1 percent of zircon. Present beaches are estimated to contain perhaps 90,000 long tons of sand averaging 5 percent or more of chromic oxide. Geologists believe that extensive but unknown reserves are probably present at other locations in which black sands occur.

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## Copper under rigid control even for military use

The Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission have agreed to rigid restrictions that confine copper to vital war uses, the Director General for Operations announced September 1.

Permitted uses are named in the "Military Exemption List" of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c now issued in final form. With the exception of these articles, use of copper in the manufacture of articles listed in the order itself is prohibited even for the armed services.

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## Used or salvaged iron and steel products not under M-21

"Steel" and "Iron Products" as used in Order M-21 do not include used or salvaged materials, the Director General for Operations announced September 2.

## War agency heads urge metal miners to stick to jobs, produce more materials

Four war agency heads appealed September 1 to copper and other critical metal miners to stay on their jobs and produce more raw material for war.

Personal messages to the miners were signed by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System; W. H. Davis, Chairman, National War Labor Board; and Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, War Manpower Commission.

Facsimiles of the letters were being sent to unions and managements in the mines, mills, smelters and refineries, and to mayors of mining towns, in an effort to stop the drain of skilled manpower away from production of these vital raw materials.

Mr. Nelson's letter disclosed that an interdepartmental committee has been set up to "see that appropriate steps are taken to speedily adjust wage differences and to meet the manpower shortages in the mines."

General Hershey's letter disclosed that local draft boards have been asked to see that mining effectiveness be not reduced by Army manpower requirements, but it added "we are telling them (the local boards) that only those who devote the prescribed working week, each week, and the prescribed working day, each day, and those who remain on the job for which they have been deferred, are qualified for consideration."

Davis pledged that the WLB will expedite hearing and decision on the consolidated wage cases for this industry, now pending before the Board.

Mr. McNutt's letter summarized action of various agencies, noted that the war effort is "slowing down for lack of ore from your mines," and disclosed that tire-rationing boards have been requested to give special consideration to needs of mine workers for transportation to and from the mines.

## Silver restriction refers to first processing only

Restrictions on putting silver "into process" imposed by Conservation Order M-199 apply only to the first processing of silver. The order is not intended to restrict a manufacturer's use of scrap resulting from his own processing of silver for a restricted use, the Director General for Operations stated September 1 in Interpretation No. 1 to the order.

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## Gas well drilling stopped in Kansas-Oklahoma field

On recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, the Director General for Operations, WPB, September 3, ordered a stop to the further drilling of gas wells in the Hugoton gas field in Kansas and Oklahoma except in instances where specific authorization is given by the Director General.

Issued as Supplementary Order M-68-6, the order is intended to conserve critical materials used to drill, complete, or provide additions to any well in that field.

## Austin named acting chief of Iron and Steel Branch

Appointment of David F. Austin, Pittsburgh, Pa., as deputy chief of the Iron and Steel Branch, WPB, was announced August 31, by A. I. Henderson, deputy director for Industry Operations.

In addition to his position as deputy chief, Mr. Austin will also be acting chief of the Branch, pending appointment of a successor to Reese H. Taylor.

Mr. Austin joined WPB in February 1942. He is vice president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and a veteran of 25 years in the steel industry.

The change followed the resignations last week of Mr. Taylor, of Los Angeles as chief of the Iron and Steel Branch and R. C. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio, as deputy chief.

Mr. Taylor, president of the Union Oil Co. of California, joined WPB May 25 of this year as chief of the Branch, succeeding C. E. Adams. His acceptance of the position was on a temporary basis.

Mr. Allen, who is executive vice president of Oglebay-Norton & Co. of Cleveland, iron-ore operators, came to Washington in April 1941 and had been in the Iron and Steel Branch until his resignation.



## WPB slashes civilian building again, warns of curb even on materials in hand

Drastic cuts were made by the WPB in the amount of civilian construction to be allowed without specific authorization under the provisions of a revision of Conservation Order L-41, effective September 7. The L-41 order placed all civilian construction under rigid control.

Types of construction have been reclassified, making distinctions within residential and nonresidential categories and reducing in most instances the amount of construction for which no authorization is necessary.

The new classes of construction established by the revision of L-41, with their former and present cost limits, follow:

Type	Former limit	Present limit
Residential.....	\$500	\$200
Multiple residential.....	500	1,000
Agricultural.....	1,000	1,000
Industrial.....	5,000	5,000
Certain types of commercial.....	5,000	200
Other types of commercial, including highway, sub-surface and utilities construction.....	5,000	1,000

Included among the types of commercial construction reduced from \$5,000 to \$200 are buildings designed for use as clubs, lodges, associations, fraternity or sorority houses, auditoriums or assembly halls.

Also included are buildings designed for occupancy by not more than five establishments selling or dispensing goods, merchandise, food or drink, or providing services. In the latter group are small stores, restaurants, soda fountains, bars, and tailor, barber, and cobbler shops. Large quantities of materials have been going into their construction under the provisions of the original order allowing up to \$5,000 to be spent during any continuous 12-month period.

Multiple residential construction includes buildings designed to provide living space for more than five families or divided into more than five suites.

Industrial construction includes buildings designed for use in the manufacture, processing or assembling of goods or materials.

In every instance where estimated costs are under the established limits, the owner, before he may begin construction, must be able to acquire enough material to complete the project without priorities assistance. Furthermore, the project must not require the use of any material, on the site or off the site, to sup-

ply electricity, gas, water, steam, telephone or sewage disposal service.

### Repair work exceptions defined

It was explained in the revised order that repair work, on which there is no limit, does not include reconstruction or restoration of construction damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of God or the public enemy.

There is no change in the original provision that residential construction damaged by fire, etc., after December 31, 1941, may be restored without authorization. Agricultural construction damaged in that manner after September 7 may also be restored in cases where the Department of Agriculture determines that immediate reconstruction is essential to the agricultural program. It is provided, however, that a regular application form PD-200 must be filed within 2 weeks of such determination.

### Possession of materials not enough

Industrial and other restricted construction similarly damaged may be restored where immediate reconstruction is necessary for the prosecution of the war or protection of public health or safety. In such an instance a telegraphic report must be made to the WPB within 5 days, setting forth certain data, and form PD-200 must be filed within the next 2 weeks.

"We want to caution all prospective builders," William V. Kahler, chief of the Construction Bureau, said, "against making commitments for materials with the hope that authority to build will be given. The mere fact that a builder has all materials on hand and requires no priority assistance, will not of itself govern whether he should be permitted to use them in construction. The sole criterion is whether the project is necessary to prosecution of the war or to maintain the public health and safety."

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## Resin content increased for road-marking paint

Restrictions on road-marking paints are revised to allow use of up to 1 pound of Batu gum, or up to 2 pounds of Congo Copal gum, or both, per gallon of paint by Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-56 issued September 3 by the Director General for Operations.

## Willow Run to get 2,500 additional dwelling units

Construction of an additional 2,500 publicly financed family dwelling units at Willow Run, Mich., has been approved by the WPB, it was announced August 29 by Maury Maverick, Chairman of the WPB Willow Run Committee, and chief of WPB's Bureau of Government Requirements.

The rest of the 13,000 unit National Housing Agency program, which will provide housing facilities for approximately 15,000 war workers and their families, was approved in July. The full program is as follows:

Publicly financed housing: 3,000 dormitories, 1,000 temporary dormitory apartments, and 4,500 family dwelling units (including the 2,500 announced August 29).

Privately financed housing: 4,500 family dwelling units.

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## OPA gets rent injunctions on hotel and trailer camp

OPA September 1 pointed to two court orders obtained in Federal Court in Richmond, Va., one enjoining a hotel from charging double rates for single rooms; the other requiring the operator of an auto trailer camp to abide by the legally established rent ceilings.

The preliminary action against the hotel is the first instituted under OPA regulations governing rental rates which may be charged by hotels and rooming houses.

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## Ten rent directors appointed for Midwest areas

Appointment of 10 more area rent directors to administer Federal rent control in defense-rental areas brought under regulation the first of this month was announced last week by the OPA. They are:

Rantoul, Wis., Donald B. Bobbins, Savanna, Ill., John S. Perry; Columbus, Ind., Fred V. Cramer; Jackson, Mich., John S. Denton; Manitowoc, Wis., Jacob Muchins. Marion, Ohio, John K. Bartram; Point Pleasant, W. Va., Gallipolis, Ohio, Perry J. Balles; Sault St. Marie, Mich., Theodore B. McKinney; Clinton, Ind., Newport, Ill., E. J. Dudley; Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Hugh Monro Ferguson.



## Kanzler succeeds Houghton as WPB's chief of operations

WPB Chairman Nelson announced September 2 the appointment of Ernest Kanzler as Director General for Operations.

Mr. Kanzler succeeds Amory Houghton who has resigned as of September 15, to return to his position as chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

Mr. Kanzler, who has been serving as deputy chairman on program progress, will have supervision in his new post over all operations of WPB carried out through industry branches and materials branches.

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## Contract distribution branch of WPB to be discontinued

The Director General of Operations of WPB September 3 announced discontinuance as of September 15 of the contract distribution branch in Washington, and said the functions of the branch will be taken over by the Smaller War Plants Division of WPB and the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

### Two units continued

Two units of the contract distribution branch in Washington—the facilities records unit and the critical tools service, with their personnel—are being continued under the jurisdiction, for the time being, of the facilities utilization division.

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## New order freezes Noble fir, hemlock aircraft logs

All Noble fir logs and Western hemlock aircraft logs are frozen in the hands of their owners as of September 11, and their processing after that date is prohibited except as authorized by the Director General for Operations, by two conservation orders announced September 2.

These actions, designed to conserve all aircraft grades of these species of logs for the construction of war planes, are embodied in Orders M-228 (Noble Fir Logs) and M-229 (Western Hemlock Aircraft Logs).

## Bicycle production concentrated in 2 plants, cut to 10,000 a month

The manufacture of bicycles is cut to 10,000 a month, and the entire production is concentrated in two plants so that the remainder of the industry will be free to produce war weapons, under Amendment No. 2 to General Limitation Order L-52, announced September 2 by the War Production Board.

The Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, and Lend-Lease will have first call on the bicycle production permitted under the amendment. If these requirements do not amount to 10,000 a month, the remainder will be available to civilians under OPA's rationing regulations.

Under the amendment, the Westfield Manufacturing Co., Westfield, Mass., may produce 6,000 bicycles a month. The

Huffman Manufacturing Co., of Dayton, O., may produce 4,000 a month. They may not place their name or trade mark on the bicycles, except that Westfield may place the letter "W" next to the serial number and the Huffman Co. may place the letter "H" next to the serial number of each bicycle it manufactures.

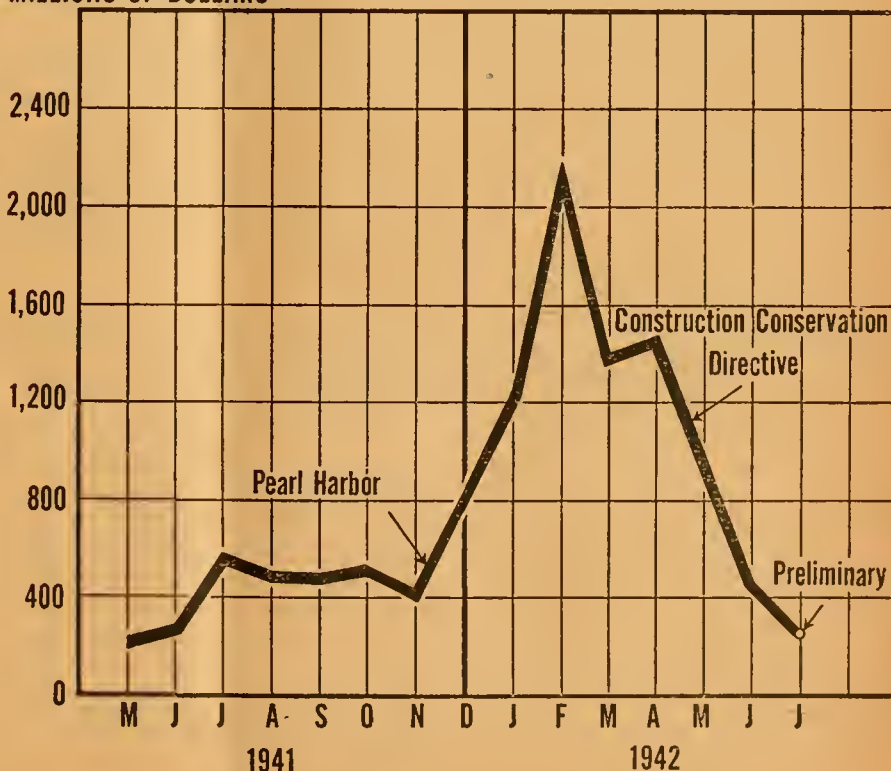
The two companies will start production of their monthly quotas on the so-called Victory Model, which is a light-weight civilian-type bicycle using a minimum of critical materials. As soon as either company receives a rated order for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration or Lend-Lease, it will cease production of the civilian type, if the military order when added to civilian bicycles already manufactured exceeds the manufacturer's monthly quota.

## SPURT IN U. S. PLANT EXPANSION

Monthly Commitments for War Industrial Facility Expansion

Financed with Federal Funds, May 1941—July 1942

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS





## Zoot gets boot

### Jitter garments outlawed; makers face prosecution

Frank Walton, deputy chief of the textile, clothing and leather branch of the WPB said September 3 he has asked the WPB compliance branch to investigate violations of the Men's and Women's Clothing Simplification orders by manufacturers of so-called "zoot suits" for men and "juke" coats for women.

Order M-73-a contains restrictions on men's and boys' suits made from cloth containing wool. Order L-85 contains restrictions on women's and girls' suits, dresses and other outer garments made of wool, rayon, cotton, or other fabrics. Both orders restrict the length of coats and contain prohibitions on pleats, tucks, fancy backs and other style features that require unnecessary yardage.

#### Jitterbugs wear them

"Zoot suits" and "juke" coats seem to be worn mostly by jitterbug dancers. The "zoot suit" features a coat which comes down almost to the knee and trousers that have a high rise and are full at the knees. A "juke coat" is a very long jacket.

"We are concerned about this spreading craze," said Mr. Walton, "because a large amount of fabric is being wasted in these so-called garments—fabric that ought to be saved for our soldiers and sailors and for necessary civilian clothing."

"We are going to recommend that action be taken against all manufacturers found violating these orders, as well as distributors handling these suits and coats."

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## Curb on fluorescent lighting

Limitation Order L-78 on fluorescent lighting fixtures, which would have expired September 1, has been extended to October 1, it was announced by the Director General for Operations.

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## Filing date postponed

Manufacturers of women's, girls' and children's outerwear garments are permitted to file the reports required by Maximum Price Regulation No. 153 on or before September 15, rather than the original August 31, deadline, under the terms of Amendment No. 2 announced September 3 by the OPA.

## RAYON YARN ALLOCATION

The Rayon Yarn allocation order (M-73-a) was amended September 1 as follows:

1. Cuprammonium rayon yarn is added to the kinds of rayon yarn of which a producer must set aside a percentage for export to South American countries. This will add about 53,000 pounds a month of rayon yarn to be made available for export to South America.

2. The procedure for obtaining export licenses for exporting the reserved rayon yarn is changed to facilitate such exports.

3. Control is established over the distribution of residual supplies of rayon yarn to make certain that a customer who fills rated orders gets as much of the residual rayon yarn for civilian business as a customer who does not have rated orders. Residual rayon yarn is the yarn remaining in the hands of a producer after he has filled domestic and export allocations and has filled all rated orders placed with him.

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## Curbs on American staple cotton, Egyptian cotton relaxed

Restrictions on the sale and delivery of American extra staple cotton and imported Egyptian cotton are relaxed in Conservation Orders M-197 and M-117 as amended September 2.

Under the amended orders, WPB authorization for the sale or delivery of such cotton from one merchant to another is not required. Restrictions are limited to the use of such cotton by manufacturers, who may use the reserved cotton only for making items for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration, except that mills are given 45 days in which to fill civilian orders on hand when the amended orders were issued. Special permission to use the reserved cotton for these approved orders is no longer required.

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## Auto parts makers to schedule production on AA-2X rating

In an effort to aid producers who must make up their production schedules in advance, the Director General for Operations has issued amendment No. 2 to Limitation Order L-158, providing that manufacturers of automotive replacement parts may schedule production as if orders received by them had a rating of AA-2X.

The amendment is necessary because producers of replacement parts do not sell on rated orders.

## Slips clipped

### Company must share method using less cloth

The M. C. Schrank Co., of Bridgeton, N. J., manufacturers of women's undergarments, has been granted an appeal from Order L-116 allowing the company to make a patented slip, provided the company, for the duration of the war, grants royalty-free licenses to any other manufacturer desiring to manufacture this slip which is covered by M. C. Schrank Co. patents.

The appeal was granted on the basis of the company's representation that the manufacture of the Syl-O-Slip requires 1½ yards less material per dozen than the four-gore bias slip allowable under the order, and the company's agreement that, upon application to it by any other manufacturer, it will waive all royalties and license fees and permit any manufacturer for the duration of the war to make a slip under the Schrank Co.'s patents.

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## WPB makes minor changes in men's work-clothing order

Four minor changes are made in the Men's Work Clothing Order (L-181) through Amendment No. 1 issued September 3. They are:

1. The prohibition against the use of drills, twills, or jeans for pockets or waistbands in work clothing is revised to permit use of such fabrics when they are irregulars, seconds, or short cuts under 40 yards in length. Permission in the original order to use supplies of drills, twills, or jeans on hand prior to August 15, 1942, is unchanged.

2. The previous limit of 25 percent in the percentage of reused wool to be used in blanket lining for overall jumpers and coats is removed. Such lining may now contain any percentage of reused wool. Previously only 16-ounce cloth could be used for blanket lining. Now cloth up to and including 16-ounce may be used.

3. Each sleeve cuff on a one-piece work suit may have one button. No provision was made for cuff buttons in the original order.

4. Bartacks needed on belt loops may be used in excess of the 17 bartacks permitted on a one-piece work suit. A bartack is a thread reinforcement where seams are joined.

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## Seidman named to WPB

Appointment of Frank E. Seidman, of New York City, as a consultant in the WPB furniture industry branch was announced August 29 by W. A. Adams, chief of the branch.



## WPB changes production and scheduling to speed cutting tools for machines

A plan to speed up delivery of special cutting tools to be used in new or rebuilt machine tools has been adopted by WPB.

General Preference Order E-2-b, announced September 1, provides for changes in production and scheduling of all types of cutting tools and supersedes E-2-a which simultaneously was revoked.

Each producer of cutting tools, commencing with his October production, is required to schedule his monthly output of each type for delivery according to instructions in the new order. Ten percent of this total should be scheduled for delivery against orders for special cutting tools required for original tooling, provided the producer has this many orders on hand. The sequence of deliveries of cutting tools in the 10 percent kitty should be determined by applicable priorities regulations.

Preference in the remainder of the kitty should be given to purchase orders for tools required by Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission contractors as a result of a change in design or other alteration in the specifications of the product being produced. Other cutting tools in this kitty should be delivered according to priorities regulations.

Every cutting tool order is required to bear a specified endorsement signed by the purchaser. With certain exceptions it is provided in E-2-b that no one may obtain more than a 90-day supply of cutting tools.

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## Cyanamid derivatives conserved for war

To provide adequate supplies for military needs of several important cyanamid derivatives not covered by General Preference Order M-165, the Director General for Operations September 1 issued Amendment No. 1 to that order.

The Amendment expands the definition of materials covered by the order to include cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide.

These cyanamid derivatives are used in nonferrous mining, in explosives, and in plastics. Present and impending shortages in these materials requires that control be exercised over their use. The September 1 Amendment puts them all under complete allocations control.

## Ship deliveries fall to 68 in August because of steel shortage, conversion; but speed indicates 3 a day in September

American shipyards continued to turn out completed merchant ships at a rate of better than 2 a day during the month of August, the Maritime Commission announced September 2.

A total of 68 new cargo carriers and large tankers were put into service and joined the victory fleet carrying supplies to every fighting front and vital raw materials to this country's war industries. The August deliveries represent 753,600 deadweight tons.

Decline from the peak of 71 ships reached in July was due to May and June shortages of bar structural steel and to conversion of some yards to naval construction, the Commission explained. However, a large new reduction in building time was taken as evidence that production in September would attain the goal of 3 completed ships a day.

The average time for the August deliveries by all shipyards constructing this type of ship was 83.3 days from keel laying to delivery. This is the lowest mark yet attained and it is an improvement over the July average of 108.4 days.

Ever since January, when the average time for liberty ships completed in that month was 241.3 days, shipbuilders have speeded up their construction methods so that they have now reduced the average time by almost two-thirds.

Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, which holds the record for speedy ship construction, delivered nine vessels in August with an average of 50.2 days per ship from keel laying to delivery; California Shipbuilding Corporation averaged 61.3 days for its eleven ships; and Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard Incorporated averaged 61.7 for its nine ships.

West Coast yards regained the honor of being the most productive by delivering 31 ships; Atlantic Coast yards, which led the Nation last month, had 24; and Gulf Coast yards turned out 12 ships. California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif., delivering 11 ships, was the largest single producer for the month and completed its original contracts for 55 liberty ships almost 7 months ahead of schedule. It is now engaged on another contract for 109 ships.

## SUSPENSION ORDERS AND PRIORITY REGULATIONS

### SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Manning Manufacturing Co., Rutland, Vt.	S-85...	Charged with violation of order L-70, by making over-deliveries to 3 service stations during April and May, which it owned.	Prohibited from accepting or selling any motor fuel at service station located on South Main St., Rutland, Vt., until Nov. 15, 1942.	8-24-42	11-15-42
Joseph Pollak Corporation, Boston, Mass.	S-88...	Charged with misrepresentations in its application for priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan, in violation of Prior. Reg. 1 and Order P-90.	Prohibited for period of 6 months from receiving, fabricating, or delivering any auto replacement parts, or any steel, copper, bronze, brass, or monel sheets. Allocation and priority assistance withdrawn.	8-28-42	2-28-43
Gold Seal Electric Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	S-93...	Charged with selling copper wire and cable on orders bearing no preference rating or orders with rating lower than A-1-k in violation of order M-9-a.	Priority assistance and allocation of restricted materials withdrawn for period of three months.	8-28-42	11-29-42

### PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

No.	Subject	Issued
Priority Regulation 12 (interpretation 1).	Companies operating under the Production Requirement Plan must not use the rerating provisions of Priority Regulation 12 to expedite delivery of materials for improvement, expansion, or construction of their own plants.	8-31-42



## WPB to investigate uses of capital equipment ratings

The compliance branch of WPB is going to make a check to determine whether AA ratings of capital equipment have been improperly used.

Branch officials said that in many instances deliveries of capital equipment have been rerated AA-1 or AA-2, and stated that in most cases these reratings probably were contrary to correct priorities procedures.

By Interpretation No. 1 of Priorities Regulation No. 12 it was also pointed out that PRP units which had calculated new rating patterns under Regulation No. 12 are not permitted to apply such new patterns to purchase orders for materials for the improvement, expansion, or construction of their own plants.

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## WPB sets up new division to handle Canadian priorities

Establishment of a Canadian Division to handle Canadian priorities problems in the WPB Office of Operations was announced August 31 by Amory Houghton, then Director General for Operations.

Joe Tucker will be director of the new division, with headquarters located with the department of munitions and supply, Ottawa, Canada.

The division will further effectuate the policy of placing firms engaged in war production on both sides of the border on an equal footing with respect to distribution of materials.

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## Commodity Credit Corporation to get all cotton linters

The country's total supply of cotton linters was directed September 2 to be sold to Commodity Credit Corporation exclusively by the terms of Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-12 as Amended.

The amended order makes it illegal to deliver linters to anyone other than Commodity Credit Corporation, and illegal for any person other than Commodity Credit Corporation to accept delivery of linters. The restrictions in the amendment do not apply to linters produced or acquired prior to August 1.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From August 27

\*Through September 2

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Aromatic petroleum solvents:					
a. Complete allocation of aromatic petroleum solvents other than benzol and toluol, effective Oct. 1.	M-150 (as amend. 8-29-42).	PD-600; 601	8-29-42		
Bicycles:					
a. Manufacture of bicycles cut to 10,000 per month and entire production concentrated in 2 plants.	L-52 (amend. 2)		9-2-42		
Cans made of tinplate or terneplate:					
a. Supplementary Order M-81-b revoked.	M-81-b (revoked)		9-2-42		
Construction:					
a. Drastic cuts to be made in amount of civilian construction to be allowed without specific authorization.	L-41 (as amend. 9-2-42).	PD-200	9-2-42		
Copper:					
a. Order curtailing use of copper in certain items:	M-9-c (as amend. 5-7-42) (amend. 6).		8-31-42		
1. Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission agree to rigid restrictions that confine copper to vital war uses.					
Cotton:					
a. American extra staple cotton:	M-197 (as amend. 9-2-42).	PD-597	9-2-42		
1. Restrictions on sale and delivery relaxed. WPB authorization for sale or delivery of such cotton from one merchant to another is not required.					
b. Imported Egyptian cotton:	M-117 (as amend. 9-2-42).	PD-597	9-2-42		
1. Restrictions on sale and delivery relaxed.					
c. Cotton linters:					
1. Total supply of cotton linters directed to be sold to Commodity Credit Corporation, exclusively.	M-12 (as amend.) (amend. 1).		9-2-42		
Cyanamid:					
a. Places derivatives of cyanamid under complete allocation control including cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide.	M-165 (amend. 1)		9-1-42		
Elastic fabrics, knitted, woven or braided:					
a. Stocks of all elastic fabric up to 6 inches in width in hands of manufacturers and jobbers frozen. Restrictions on sale, distribution and use tightened.	M-174 (as amend. 8-26-42).		8-26-42		
Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor:					
a. Revocation of Supplementary Limitation Order L-26-b, as it is entirely superseded by Prior Regulation 13.	L-26-b (revoked)		8-27-42		
b. Material entering into the production of:					
1. Revocation of Preference Rating Order P-95.	P-95 (revoked)		8-31-42		
Fluorescent lighting fixtures:					
a. Extension of order to October 1.	L-78 (Amend. 3)		9-1-42		
General industrial equipment:					
a. Preference rating necessary to obtain certain types of equipment covered by L-123 raised from A-9 or higher to A-1-c or higher.	L-123 (Amend. 1)		8-27-42		A-1-c.
Industrial machinery:					
a. Amended to permit application of the Production Requirements Plan and the Governmental Requirements Plan to certain types of industrial machinery.	L-83 (Amend. 3)		8-27-42		
Laboratory equipment:					
a. Specifically approved small research laboratories permitted to use A-1-a preference rating to obtain reagent chemicals.	P-43 (Amend. 1)		8-29-42		A-1-a.
b. Exempts from provisions of L-144 armed forces and number of other Government agencies having to do with scientific research.	L-144 (Amend. 1)		8-29-42		
c. Chemicals defined as "chemicals prepared and packed for reagent use in laboratories" exempted from provisions of L-144.	L-144 (Amend. 2)		8-29-42		
Laundry equipment, dry cleaning equipment, and tailors' pressing machinery:					
a. Used equipment having value in excess of \$100 brought under restrictions on distribution contained in Limitation Order L-91.	L-91 (as amend. 6-22-42) (Amend. 1).	PD-418	8-28-42		
Men's and boys' apparel for masculine lounging wear and certain other garments:					
a. Manufacture of woolen lounging robes for men and boys is prohibited.	L-130		8-2-42		
Military insignia (officers):					
a. Insignia may be bought and sold by persons to whom certificates have been granted by The Adjutant General's office of the War Department.	L-131-a		8-28-42		
Molasses:					
a. All restrictions on use of molasses in U. S. possessions outside continental United States removed.	M-54 (amend. 3) (as amend. 3-27-42).		9-1-42		



Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Motor trucks, truck trailers, and passenger carriers: a. Authority given to 15 producers to manufacture 4,000 heavy trucks to replace vehicles withdrawn from civilian stock pile since June 1 by Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease.	L-1-H.....	PD-571.....	8-28-42	-----	AA-4.
Patterns for garments made of wool, silk, rayon, cotton, linen, and other materials: a. Paper patterns used in making dresses and other apparel brought under measurement restrictions already applying to ready-made garments.	L-163.....	-----	8-27-42	-----	-----
Petroleum material conservation: a. WPB approves an interim relaxation of Federal oil-well spacing regulations in Illinois, southwestern Indiana, and northwestern Kentucky.	M-68-5.....	-----	8-31-42	1-1-43	-----
b. WPB orders stop to further drilling of gas wells in Hugoton Gas Field in Kansas and Oklahoma except where specific authorization is given.	M-68-6.....	-----	9-3-42	-----	-----
Repairs, maintenance, and operating supplies: a. No material that is to be used for packaging or shipping purposes may be ordered with preference rating under P-100.	P-100 (as amend.) (amend. 3).	-----	8-28-42	-----	-----
Rubber and balata and products and materials of which rubber or balata is a component: a. WPB sets specifications eliminating use of crude rubber or latex in manufacture of rubberized fabric for protective clothing.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 10).	-----	9-1-42	-----	-----
b. Rubber yarn and elastic thread: 1. Knitters, weavers and other users of rubber yarn and elastic thread prohibited from processing any material except to fill orders placed by Army, Navy, or specified Government agencies.	M-124 (as amend. 8-26-42).	-----	8-26-42	-----	-----
Safety equipment: a. Conditions under which Army, Navy, and other Federal Government agencies are permitted to obtain safety equipment using critical materials established.	L-114 (amend. 3).	-----	8-31-42	-----	-----
Silver: a. Restrictions on putting silver "into process" imposed by M-199 applies only to first processing of silver, WPB explains.	M-199 (Int. 1).....	-----	9-1-42	-----	-----
b. Amended to clarify several minor points in the original order.	M-199 (amend. 1).....	-----	9-1-42	-----	-----
Soluble nitrocellulose: a. Removes from restrictions of order nitrocellulose suitable for dynamite manufacture, and takes undissolved film scrap out of allocation control.	M-196 (amend. 1).....	-----	8-31-42	-----	-----
Steel and iron: a. "Steel" and "Iron Products" as used in Order M-21 do not include used or salvaged materials.	M-21 (as amend. Int. 1).	-----	9-2-42	-----	-----
Toiletries and cosmetics: a. Interpretation issued to clarify the meaning of certain provisions of the order.	L-171 (Int. 1).....	-----	9-1-42	-----	-----
Tools: a. Cutting Tools: 1. Provides for changes in production and scheduling of all types of cutting tools and supersedes Order E-2-a.	E-2-b.....	LD-1X.....	8-31-42	-----	A-9.
b. Revocation of Supplementary Order E-2-a.	E-2-a (revoked).....	-----	8-31-42	-----	A-10.
Used construction equipment: a. All owners of used construction equipment required to register their equipment with WPB within 30 days.	L-196.....	WPB-1159 WPB-1333.	8-31-42	-----	-----
Vehicles: a. Materials entering into the production of replacement storage batteries for passenger automobiles and light trucks, medium and heavy trucks, truck tractors, truck trailers, passenger carriers, and off-the-highway motor vehicles: 1. Limitations placed on production, use and sale of storage batteries.	L-180.....	-----	8-29-42	-----	-----
b. Revocation of Supplementary Limitation Order L-4-b.	L-4-b (revoked).....	-----	8-29-42	-----	-----
c. Conservation of new automotive vehicles subject to rationing by Federal agencies: 1. Program set up by WPB, OPA, RFC, and ODT to be followed in caring properly for stored vehicles.	M-216.....	PD-641.....	8-29-42	-----	-----
2. Schedule 1 sets standards for maintenance of new automotive vehicles.	M-216 (Sch. 1).....	-----	8-29-42	-----	-----
Wood pulp: a. Duplication of a phrase in Order M-93, which regulates shipment of wood pulp, eliminated.	M-93 (Amend. 2) (Corr. 1).	-----	8-27-42	-----	-----

## Crude rubber eliminated from protective clothing

Specifications eliminating use of crude rubber or latex in the manufacture of rubberized fabric for protective clothing were issued by the Director General for Operations September 1 in Amendment No. 16 to Order M-15-b-1. Crude rubber, however, may be used in cements or tapes necessary for seaming purposes.

The new specifications apply to war orders and orders placed by any agency of the United States Government, as well as to civilian orders.

### Exceptions to ruling

The restrictions do not apply to:

1. Rubber life-saving suits designed for use by seamen.
2. Aviation waders, self-inflating life preservers, dual tube belts, and ponchos when required to fill war orders.
3. Commercial diving equipment.
4. Raincoats and parkas scheduled for delivery to or for the account of the United States Navy at any time prior to October 1, under delivery schedules or purchase orders in existence on August 1.

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## Curbs lifted on molasses outside continental U. S.

All restrictions on the use of molasses in United States possessions outside continental United States were removed September 1 by the Director General for Operations with issuance of Amendment No. 3 to Order M-54.

### Rum manufacture permitted

Effect of the amendment is to permit the use of molasses in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands which, because of the shipping situation, probably would have to be thrown away otherwise. One of the principal uses for molasses in these areas is the manufacture of rum. The order will permit manufacture of rum, but as long as the shipping situation continues acute importation of rum will be prevented.

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## Silica gel to be placed under complete allocation October 1

Silica gel will be placed under complete allocation and use control on October 1, by General Preference Order M-219, issued September 3 by the Director General for Operations.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## Eastman puts all taxis under control to save tires, gasoline and cars

A general order placing the entire taxicab industry in the United States under strict regulation in order to save tires, gasoline and vehicles was issued by ODT Director Eastman, August 29.

The order became effective September 1, and will govern the daily operation of at least 50,000 vehicles.

### No increase permitted

Upon the effective date of the order, no person not now having authority to operate a taxicab or not now operating a taxicab in a community where no such authority is required may place such a vehicle in operation, and no person now operating a taxicab service may increase the number of vehicles operated.

The order further provides that no person shall drive or operate a taxicab:

1. For any social or recreational purpose of the driver or operator.
2. More than forty miles or any speed above that prescribed by "competent public authority."
3. For the purpose of making commercial deliveries of property.
4. More than ten miles beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the trip originated.

5. For the purpose of picking up passengers by cruising.

6. More than twenty-five miles from the point of origin to the point of destination.

7. Without distinctly marking the vehicle to indicate that it is a taxicab.

The order also provides that no person shall operate a taxicab in any municipality or other governmental subdivision in which a group-riding plan for taxicabs is lawfully in effect unless such person participates in the plan wherever practicable.

### Funerals exempted

The order does not apply to:

1. Persons carrying passengers to or from burial.
2. The transportation of passengers to and from work "by a person driving an automobile between his or her home and place of work."
3. The transportation of passengers in connection with "emergencies arising from an accident, sickness, death, public calamity, or military necessity," provided an explanation in writing is submitted to the ODT within forty-eight hours.

All taxicab operators will be required under the order to keep complete daily records on their operations and to make such reports as may be required by the ODT, the order provides.

## Ex-officers and seamen asked to register for active duty

Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, September 1 announced a national registration of former merchant marine seamen and ships' officers to begin September 8. The registration is to determine how many men with previous sea experience are available.

Registrations will be accepted at all United States Employment Service offices in principal cities and towns. If an ex-officer or seaman cannot register in person, he may write to the United States Employment Service in his community for a registration blank. The registration period will continue through September 18.

Over 100,000 seamen and officers will be needed to sail the 2,300 new ships that will be built by the end of next year.

"There is no compulsion in this registration," Admiral Land said.

## Rest camp established for torpedoed seamen

Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, September 1 announced that an agreement to establish a rest camp in Maryland for torpedoed seamen has been reached between the WSA, Maryland State officials, and the United States Army officials administering camps formerly maintained by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Camp CPS-3 Elkridge, Md., was selected as the first of a proposed number to serve the principal ports. It will be used temporarily by survivors of torpedoed ships and other seamen badly in need of rest and recuperation disembarking at Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia.

The Elkridge Camp was designed to accommodate 200 men, and consists of barracks, mess hall, recreation rooms, playground.

## Tank truck operators permitted charges above March levels

Recognizing the shifting of tank trucks to new routes and territories to meet emergency transportation needs, the OPA September 1 authorized tank truck operators to charge rates above levels of last March—subject, however, to OPA adjustment.

At the same time, as a protection to the general price level, OPA requires operators, in reporting the new rates, to include a statement from the person paying the transportation charge that the increase would not be made the basis of a commodity price increase or petition to OPA to raise the ceiling of any commodity under price control.

This pricing method is contained in Amendment No. 18 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective September 1. Without this amendment, tank truck rates would be held to levels of last March.

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## Truck operators' information office set up in Washington

Establishment of the third joint information office under the ODT's truck conservation program was announced September 1.

The new office is at 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. and will assist truck operators serving the District of Columbia and surrounding communities in complying with ODT regulations. John Reed Scott has been named manager of the new office.

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## Yehling to supervise rail terminals at St. Louis

Defense Transportation Director Eastman September 1 announced the appointment of Ernest G. Yehling, of St. Louis, Mo., as Supervisor of Rail Terminals, at St. Louis, on the field staff of the Division of Railway Transport. Mr. Yehling, formerly assistant superintendent of the Wiggins Division, Terminal Railroad Association, St. Louis, has been with that railroad since 1902 and has held a number of supervisory positions in the operating department.



## Swanson suggests joint repair program for railroads

Terminal delay by railroad carriers at interchange points, especially of war freight, can be greatly reduced by a joint mechanical inspection plan at gateways where a delivering road turns over freight to a connecting line, Frank J. Swanson, mechanical assistant, ODT Railway Transport Division, told the Northwest Carriers Association at St. Paul, Minn., September 3.

"Each railroad should now have a regular repair program for all its equipment," he said. "Cars should not be cut out of service before they need repairs, but they should be watched, and when in need of heavy repairs they should be taken in promptly, and the program planned to the capacity of the railroad's facilities."

"Under ODT's General Order No. 18, requiring a more efficient use of freight cars and heavier loading, shippers with few exceptions must load either to the full visible capacity of the car or to the marked load limit of the car, thus necessitating greater care in maintenance.

"With the inauguration of the solid-train movement of tank cars from the Southwestern fields to the Eastern Seaboard, tank cars are rolling faster, piling up more mileage than ever before."

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## Freight car minimum weight advanced to 10 tons

Already showing a weekly saving of more than 65,000 closed freight cars in less-than-carload traffic, approximately 300 railroads August 31 were automatically stepped up to a 10-ton l-c-l weight minimum on September 1.

The step-up, announced by ODT, is the final weight provision in General Order ODT No. 1, which established, on May 1, a 6-ton weight limit for this class of freight loading. The order thereby gave the railroads all of May and June to adjust their merchandise car loadings so that on July 1 an 8-ton figure per car could be reached.

ODT officials paid tribute to the manner in which the railroads have worked out their l-c-l car operations. During May and June the class I railroads averaged 8.9 tons per car of l-c-l, and all classes of railroads combined averaged 8.1 tons per car. A year ago the average merchandise load was about 5.3 tons per car.

## Traffic channeling keeps green lights on for great autumn flow of war freight

Facing the heaviest movement of revenue freight traffic in history, America's railroads stand ready to meet autumn peak demands with more than 200,000 miles of trunk lines virtually clear of congestion, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, said September 2.

### Possible jams spotted, averted

As of midnight August 31, reports on car and train movements of 108 Class I railroads, compiled by the traffic channels section of ODT's division of traffic movement, showed green lights burning for the mounting flow of war freight.

The traffic channels system has been in operation 4 months. Daily studies prepared by the traffic channels section on the basis of operating data submitted by the railroads indicate threatened bottlenecks, particularly over large areas, long before any serious congestion can develop. At the first sign of congestion, cooperative action with the railroads involved makes it possible to prevent serious trouble. If necessary, traffic can be diverted around the congested area.

The improvement in the transmission

system has made possible a saving of 24 hours in the time required for compilation of car and train movements covering a single day.

Magnitude of freight traffic at present, with the autumn peak approaching, is shown by the figures for a single day, picked at random during the last week. On this day, for the 24 hours from midnight to midnight, the 108 reporting railroads dispatched 23,578 trains with 1,408,964 cars over all divisions or an average of 59 cars per train.

### Roads report each night

The record of these movements, when broken down by individual railroads, operating districts and important gateways, gives ODT's expert analysts the information that enables them to know when and where a bottleneck is threatened.

The operating districts and the gateways on each road send each night to a central point on the railroad the story of the number of trains dispatched, the number of cars received and moved forward, the number loaded on the district, the number on hand, and other operating information.

## Owners pool refrigerator cars to carry load boosted by truck and ship shortage

To forestall any refrigerator car shortage for handling the Nation's perishable food supply, ODT announced September 2 the inauguration of a plan for the operation of the entire refrigerator car ownership as a single unit for distribution purposes.

The plan, which went into operation September 1, was the outgrowth of a recent Chicago meeting between representatives of ODT, the refrigerator car owners, and the Association of American Railroads.

Under the ODT plan, an executive committee was set up composed of representatives of the railroad-controlled car lines, the privately controlled lines, shippers, owners, and railroad car lines. The committee named R. B. Hoffman, formerly superintendent of transportation of the Pacific Fruit Express Co., manager of its organization for the pooling of all refrigerator cars.

The pool organization will work in close

cooperation with the car service division of the AAR, and will be closely supervised by ODT's division of railway transport.

ODT officials pointed out that radical changes in the distribution of perishable products, including the discontinuance of coastwise movements and the increasing curtailment of long-haul truck service, have threatened to place an increasing burden on the rail carriers. This condition is accentuated by the scarcity of critical materials for the construction of additional refrigerator cars.

The members of the executive committee are:

C. E. Kammann, American Refrigerator Transit Co.; H. B. Spencer, Fruit Growers Express; K. C. Underwood, Merchants Dispatch Transit Corporation; R. B. Hoffman, Pacific Fruit Express; Cyrus L. Philipp, General American-Union Refrigerator Transit Lines; J. B. Scott, Armour Car Lines; J. J. Mahoney, Santa Fe.

W. C. Kendall, chairman of the AAR car service division, was named chairman ex officio.



# CONSERVATION . . .

## WPB sets waste fat collection quota for every State and city in Nation

Every State and city in the Union was asked September 4 to do its full share in the Nation-wide drive for one-half billion pounds of waste fat per year, as WPB Conservation Division officials set State and city annual and monthly quotas for the campaign.

Quotas were arrived at by estimating a per capita yearly collection of 2.8 pounds for farm dwellers and 4.5 pounds per capita for urban residents.

The smaller goals in rural communities take into account extensive farm use of waste fats in home soap making and in feed for livestock, both consistent with the drive policy of getting fullest use from all fats before considering them as "waste."

In contrast to these goals, the actual average collection from the armed forces is 2 pounds per month per man. Despite the difference in conditions, this indicates that the civilian quotas should be attainable.

### State monthly quotas are:

Alabama, 780,000 pounds; Arizona, 140,000; Arkansas, 520,000; California, 2,310,000; Colorado, 350,000; Connecticut, 560,000; Delaware, 80,000; District of Columbia, 250,000; Florida, 590,000; Georgia, 880,000; Idaho, 150,000; Illinois, 2,670,000; Indiana, 1,070,000; Iowa, 750,000; Kansas, 530,000; Kentucky, 780,000; Louisiana, 690,000; Maine, 250,000; Maryland, 580,000.

Massachusetts, 1,550,000 pounds; Michigan, 1,720,000; Minnesota, 850,000; Mississippi, 570,000; Missouri, 1,160,000; Montana, 160,000; Nebraska, 380,000; Nevada, 30,000; New Hampshire, 150,000; New Jersey, 1,450,000; New Mexico, 150,000; New York, 4,730,000; North Carolina, 970,000; North Dakota, 170,000.

Ohio, 2,270,000 pounds; Oklahoma, 670,000; Oregon, 330,000; Pennsylvania, 3,240,000; Rhode Island, 260,000; South Carolina, 510,000; South Dakota, 170,000; Tennessee, 830,000; Texas, 1,910,000; Utah, 170,000; Vermont, 100,000; Virginia, 760,000; Washington, 540,000; West Virginia, 520,000; Wyoming, 70,000; Wisconsin, 970,000.

### City quotas per month are:

Akron, Ohio, 92,000 pounds; Albany, N. Y., 49,000; Atlanta, Ga., 113,000; Baltimore, Md., 322,000; Birmingham, Ala., 100,000; Boston, Mass., 289,000; Bridgeport, Conn., 56,000; Buffalo, N. Y., 216,000; Cambridge, Mass., 42,000; Camden, N. J., 44,000; Canton, Ohio, 41,000; Charlotte, N. C., 38,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., 48,000; Chicago, Ill., 1,274,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, 171,000; Cleveland, Ohio, 329,000; Columbus, Ohio, 115,000.

Dallas, Tex., 111,000 pounds; Dayton, Ohio, 79,000; Denver, Colo., 121,000; Des Moines, Iowa, 60,000; Detroit, Mich., 609,000; Duluth, Minn., 38,000; Elizabeth, N. J., 41,000; Erie, Pa., 44,000; Fall River, Mass., 43,000; Flint, Mich., 59,000; Fort Wayne, Ind., 44,000; Fort Worth, Tex., 67,000; Gary, Ind., 42,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., 62,000; Hartford, Conn., 62,000; Houston, Tex., 144,000; Indianapolis, Ind.,

145,000; Jacksonville, Fla., 65,000; Jersey City, N. J., 113,000; Kansas City, Kans., 46,000; Kansas City, Mo., 150,000.

Knoxville, Tenn., 42,000 pounds; Long Beach, Calif., 62,000; Los Angeles, Calif., 564,000; Louisville, Ky., 120,000; Lowell, Mass., 38,000; Memphis, Tenn., 110,000; Miami, Fla., 65,000; Milwaukee, Wis., 220,000; Minneapolis, Minn., 185,000; Nashville, Tenn., 63,000; Newark, N. J., 161,000; New Bedford, Mass., 41,000; New Haven, Conn., 60,000.

New Orleans, La., 185,000 pounds; New York, N. Y., 2,796,000; Norfolk, Va., 54,000; Oakland, Calif., 113,000; Oklahoma City, Okla., 77,000; Omaha, Nebr., 84,000; Patterson, N. J., 52,000; Peoria, Ill., 40,000; Philadelphia, Pa., 724,000; Pittsburgh, Pa., 252,000; Portland, Oreg., 115,000; Providence, R. I., 95,000; Reading, Pa., 41,000; Richmond, Va., 72,000.

Rochester, N. Y., 122,000 pounds; Sacramento, Calif., 40,000; St. Louis, Mo., 306,000; St. Paul, Minn., 108,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, 56,000; San Antonio, Tex., 95,000; San Diego, Calif., 76,000; San Francisco, Calif., 238,000; Scranton, Pa., 53,000; Seattle, Wash., 138,000; Somerville, Mass., 38,000; South Bend, Ind., 38,000; Spokane, Wash., 46,000; Springfield, Mass., 56,000; Syracuse, N. Y., 77,000; Tacoma, Wash., 41,000; Tampa, Fla., 41,000; Toledo, Ohio, 106,000.

Trenton, N. J., 47,000 pounds; Tulsa, Okla., 53,000; Utica, N. Y., 38,000; Washington, D. C., 249,000; Wichita, Kans., 43,000; Wilmington, Del., 42,000; Worcester, Mass., 73,000; Yonkers, N. Y., 53,000; Youngstown, Ohio, 63,000.



Drawn for Office of War Information

### KID SALVAGE

V-142

KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI, appears in VICTORY each week. Mats, in two-column size, are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

## Bottlers to assist in scrap campaign; will collect tin cans in city areas

Assistance of the Nation's huge bottling industry, with its thirty-five-thousand-odd trucks and million and a half retail outlets, in the tin can scrap campaign was enlisted September 3 by WPB.

The action was taken as a part of the complete control over tinned and detinned scrap ordered by the Director General for Operations in Supplementary Order M-72-a, issued September 3.

### Plan for collection

In the 140 metropolitan areas where can collection campaigns are under way, bottlers may, with approval of local salvage committees, and WPB, collect No. 10 or larger cans from hotels, restaurants, institutions, and the like. They will clean and prepare the cans, stripping the ends and seam and sending these parts to the city's collection point or to a detinning plant. The body of the can will be shipped to crown manufacturers for stamping out crown caps. The

crown manufacturer, in turn, will ship the skeleton of the can after caps are stamped out to the nearest detinning plant. They will retain, by this method, approximately one-third of the can by weight for use in bottling.

### Housewives to assist

In all areas where no collection campaign exists, the bottlers will be asked by local salvage committees to conduct an educational campaign to enlist housewives to prepare cans and deliver them to convenient neighborhood stores. Bottlers in these areas will pick up cans of all sizes in the course of their regular deliveries, retaining the body of No. 10 cans for crown caps and delivering all the others to the nearest detinning plant.

This method, it is believed, will enable bottlers to obtain the bulk of their crown cap needs from scrap which is not now being utilized, and will, at the same time, add greatly to the collection of tin cans.



# CIVILIAN SUPPLY . .

## Regulation of wholesale, retail stocks wins WPB approval; limits considered also on makers of civilian goods

The War Production Board has approved a plan to regulate inventories of finished civilian goods in the hands of wholesalers and retailers, Chairman Nelson announced September 5.

The program, Mr. Nelson said, will contribute towards an equitable distribution of inventories throughout the country and can be accomplished through sound merchandising operations without unnecessary hardship or difficulties.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Acting on the basis of recommendations of the special Wholesale and Retail Inventory Policy Committee of the Office of Civilian Supply, which undertook a 6 weeks' investigation of civilian goods inventory problems throughout the country, Mr. Nelson said that WPB is working on two steps looking toward the balancing and limiting of all wholesale and retail inventories. They are:

**ISSUANCE OF AN ORDER** requiring quarterly inventory and sales reports, accompanied by a statement of what WPB considers to be a "normal" inventory. Inventory would be calculated on a basis of the company's total stock rather than by stores, departments, or lines of merchandise. "Normal" inventory would be that bearing the same relationship to rate of sale as prevailed in the corresponding quarter of 1939, 1940, and 1941, averaged.

**DEVELOPMENT OF A SECOND order**, for possible use if an analysis of the reports discloses a need for such formal control and enforcement in order to maintain "normal" inventories, along the lines recommended by the special committee. The committee recommended that any such order, if issued, should become effective about the first of the year unless the information revealed by the quarterly inventory and sales report indicates that sufficient progress has been made voluntarily by distributors themselves toward the Government's objectives.

### MANUFACTURERS' LIMITS

At the same time, Mr. Nelson announced WPB approval of another phase of the committee's report calling for quarterly inventory and sales reports by manufacturers of finished civilian goods, and for an immediate inquiry into and testing of the applicability of some form of limitation to manufacturers' inventories.

"Such action is deemed essential as the committee seriously questions the effectiveness of any plan limiting wholesale and retail inventories which does not include those of manufacturers," the report states. "This doubt is caused by the wide extent of vertical integration of wholesaling and retailing with manufacturing and by the likelihood of informal or secret stock-carrying arrangements."

The special committee, which was set up by Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director of the Office of Civilian Supply, consulted more than 200 merchants and manufacturers throughout the country and studied letters on the subject from hundreds more. Conferences were held in Washington, New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. In addition to special tabulations of current census and other governmental data, the committee analyzed the results of special surveys conducted by two private research and statistical agencies and by a number of trade organizations.

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members of the committee, who worked directly under the supervision of Reavis Cox, chief of the services programs branch of the Office of Civilian Supply, are:

Eaton V. W. Read, Chairman, chief of the wholesale and retail policy section of the Office of Civilian Supply; Irwin D. Wolf, vice president of Kaufmann's, Pittsburgh; and John A. Donaldson, vice president and treasurer of Butler Bros., Chicago.

A simple plan of inventory limitation is essential, the committee declared, in or-

der to assure a "steady, uninterrupted flow of available civilian goods from manufacturers to the consuming public." During the course of its studies, the committee found that "although excess inventories are now in process of reduction, there are indications that abnormal advance buying and attempted accumulation of inventories will again take place in many lines of merchandise during the months ahead."

### GENERAL EXEMPTIONS

The committee recommended two general exemptions from the plan:

**ANY MANUFACTURER** or merchant regardless of type of business whose total sales for the 12-month period ending September 30, 1942 (or the end of any subsequent month), were less than \$100,000 or whose inventory on the same date was less than \$25,000 at cost value.

**REGARDLESS OF** size of volume: Merchants primarily engaged in the food business, eating and drinking places, second-hand stores, florist shops, antique shops, service establishments, steel or other raw metal warehouses, dealers in motor vehicles or replacement parts, hay, grain and feed stores, farm implement dealers, and merchants handling fuel oil, coal, and other kinds of fuel; manufacturers of food products, agricultural implements, motor vehicles, or replacement parts, and refiners or processors of petroleum products.

### DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM

The reporting stage of the program would consist of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the inventory and sales data of merchants and manufacturers in order to provide information on inventory-sales relationships during the base period, permit comparison of the current inventory-sales relationships with those of the base period, and allow time to study the administrative problems that would be connected with any plan for a formal inventory limitation order.

The second stage in treatment of the problem, if the analysis of the reports shows that it is necessary, would involve actual installation and administration of a limitation order.



## Record meat production fails to satisfy demands of prosperous U. S. public after Army, Navy, Allied needs are subtracted

### U. S. MEAT PRODUCTION

#### Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton and Pork

1931-40

AVERAGE MARKETING  
SEASON estimated

16.7 BILLION POUNDS

1942-43

MARKETING SEASON  
estimated

24 BILLION POUNDS



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The Food Requirements Committee, in making its recommendations last week for fair distribution of meat, revealed that an all-time high in meat production has been reached in this country, but that expected demand will exceed the supply. Even though normal supplies will be available to consumers after military and Lend-Lease requirements are met, the committee held that greater consumer purchasing power requires some new means of distribution control that will divide the supply evenly among the civilians.

#### Record supply, record demand

These findings were the result of a 6-week study of the meat situation by the committee. Through the study the following facts about meat output and demand developed:

1. The total supply is the largest on record. Livestock production is the greatest in history. Packers are handling or will handle more meat than ever before. For the present marketing year (beginning July 1, 1942) the meat output of America will be over 24 billion pounds.

2. The total demand is also the largest on record. Our fighting forces need large quantities of meat. Our allies need large supplies. Military and Lend-Lease schedules now call for about 6 billion pounds, and may go higher if ships become available. On top of that, our civilian population, with the largest incomes on record, working harder than ever before, want more meat than ever before. They would take 21 billion pounds this year.

3. The demand adds up to more than the total supply—27 billion pounds of demand; 24 billion pounds of supply.

4. We can't take meat away from our fighting men. Also we must keep sending our allies enough to sustain their war effort.

#### Problems of distribution

The first problem with which the committee has to grapple is how to manage the available supply so as to make sure our fighting men and our allies get their minimum requirements.

The second is to determine how much meat the civilians can buy after these requirements are met, and to see that the civilian supply is fairly and equitably distributed.

To make sure our fighting men and allies get their minimum requirements, the committee has recommended a WPB conservation order, limiting the amount that packers can sell to civilian trade in this country. It will allow packers to supply civilians with as much meat per capita as they have eaten during the past 10 years. It will give our civilians approximately 2½ pounds of meat per person per week, as contrasted with 1 pound to the British civilian, 12 ounces to the German, 5 ounces to the Belgian. It is an adequate meat supply. When you add the increased supply of poultry, cheese, and dried beans, it provides a top-notch protein diet for our people.

#### Each must get his share

But still the civilian meat supply will be less than civilians would buy. Although the supply available to civilians will be about the same as the amount consumed, on the average, during the 10 years from 1931 to 1940, it will not equal the increased civilian demand for meat. The problem, then, is how to as-

sure a fair distribution among all the people, so that everyone has a chance to buy his fair share of the total. Also to see that the supply is divided equally throughout the year.

#### Conservation plans forthcoming

The Committee's conclusions on how the meat supply for civilians should be handled to assure fair distribution among all consumers and at all seasons are as follows:

1. Completely fair distribution can best be assured by rationing. As soon as it can be made ready, a program of meat rationing should be installed. But rationing cannot be made ready in less than four months.

2. In the meantime, civilians are urged to conserve meat. Agriculture Secretary Wickard, chairman of the committee, promised suggestions within a few days as to how civilians can hold their meat consumption at normal.

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#### Meat quotas . . .

(Continued from page 1)

drafted and should be ready for issuance in approximately 2 weeks.

#### Asks quick plans for rationing

2. Though the supply of meat for civilians will be about normal, it will not be large enough to satisfy the abnormally large current demand, caused by record high civilian buying power. Under these circumstances the Nation faces the problem of seeing to it that the supply is equitably distributed.

The committee unanimously agreed that consumer rationing is the most equitable method of assuring each civilian his fair share of the normal total supply. However, experience shows it takes several months to develop, print, and distribute the material required to put into effect a satisfactory system of rationing to individual consumers. The committee asked the OPA to speed up its preparation for the institution of consumer rationing of meat as early as possible.

3. In the meantime, to help meet the situation, the committee recommended that civilians voluntarily conserve the so-called "red meats"—beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton—by substituting cheese, poultry, fish, and beans for part of their meat requirements. Suggestions of various ways in which civilians can voluntarily reduce meat consumption, including the possibility of "meatless days," will be announced shortly by the committee.

It will be necessary, the committee pointed out, for civilians as a whole to hold their meat consumption at about the level of the late 1930's. This level of consumption—approximately 2½ pounds per person per week—is far in excess of the meat consumption in other belligerent nations.



## MEAT FOR WAR

ESTIMATED U. S. SUPPLY

1942-43 MARKETING SEASON

24 BILLION POUNDS



Estimated requirements of  
U. S. Army, Navy and lend lease\*

6 BILLION POUNDS

\*Based on facts available in Sept. 1942

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### OPA and trade discuss plan for live hog ceiling

Mechanics of possible ceilings on live hogs have been discussed in a 2-day Washington conference with producers, livestock commission men, and packer buyers, OPA announced September 4.

OPA's tentative ideas were presented to the trade for their suggestions and further refinement, in meetings Wednesday and Thursday. However, it was emphasized that no definite decision had been reached as yet regarding the nature of the proposal which OPA may submit to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard for his consideration.

Announcement of this proposal may be postponed until after establishment of the new zoning plan for ceiling prices on the packer slaughtered product. This dressed hog and wholesale pork cut plan—which was expected to be issued by OPA within the next week or 10 days—will succeed the present ceilings under Maximum Price Regulation No. 148.

Under this plan, ceilings on the dressed hog product will be established on a specific "dollars and cents" basis.

It is emphasized that the new dressed hog ceilings in general will approximate the actual sales levels prevailing during early March, with any live hog ceilings likely to be in line with this level of pork prices.

## Food Committee, subject only to WPB, has saved cargo space of 1,000 ships and treated problems from tea to meat

Food Requirements Committee, which last week recommended quick preparations to ration meat, has control over all civilian and military food supplies in the United States. Created by the chairman of the War Production Board on June 5, 1942, the Committee is composed of representatives from eight Government agencies and centralizes the functions of these agencies as they relate to the total wartime picture of food supply.

### Decisions subject only to WPB

Not only does the Committee determine the civilian, military, and foreign food requirements, but it has the authority to step up or limit the domestic production of food as well as the importation of agricultural material from which foods are derived. Its decisions are final, subject only to the direction and approval of WPB.

In charting its decisions on food, the Committee receives estimates from agencies representing users of food such as the Army and Navy, the WPB Division of Civilian Supply, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, and the Combined Food Board of the United States and the United Kingdom. On the basis of these data the Committee makes a final decision as to the amounts and kinds of food to be produced and where to allocate them. The Committee chairman determines the allocation of available food supplies among United States civilians, Army and Navy, foreign users, other governmental food uses, and general purpose stock piles.

The Committee has dealt with such problems as the farm machinery supply,

dehydration of foods, and the processing of vegetable oil-bearing crops.

On July 25, WPB, concurring in the Committee's recommendation regarding food dehydration, assigned a high priority rating to material and equipment for the expansion of dehydration facilities. The additional production is expected by next July to make available more than 84 million pounds of spray process dried milk, 110 million pounds of dried eggs, 66 million pounds of dehydrated vegetables, and 60 million pounds of dehydrated meat. This is over and above production from facilities already functioning. This represents an estimated saving in shipping space of 1,000 cargo ships in 2 years.

### Tackled other problems

Detailed consideration has been given vegetable oil crop problems. Other problems tackled by this Committee include that of dried fruits. The meat situation was studied during August, and its attention also has been turned to orange juice, potatoes, canned salmon, and tea.

Chairman of the Committee is Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture. The representatives of the other agencies are State Department, L. S. Stinebower; War Department, Brig. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg; Navy Department, Rear Adm. W. B. Young; Board of Economic Warfare, W. B. Parker; Office of Lend-Lease Administration, Dr. John Orchard; WPB Division of Civilian Supply, Roland S. Vaile; WPB Division of Industry Operations, Douglas C. Townson; WPB Materials Division, T. L. Daniels; and Office of Price Administration, A. C. Hoffman.

## CIVILIANS will get USUAL AMOUNT OF MEAT BUT WOULD BUY MORE

Estimated CIVILIAN  
SUPPLY 1942-43  
MARKETING SEASON



18 BILLION POUNDS

Estimated CIVILIAN  
DEMAND 1942-43  
MARKETING SEASON



21 BILLION POUNDS

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# RATIONING . . .

## Person who disposed of adequate auto must explain or be ineligible for new one

New automobile purchase certificates will not be granted hereafter to applicants who since January 1 of this year have disposed of cars adequate for their needs, unless there were justifying circumstances at the time they were disposed of, OPA announced Sept. 1. Test of the adequacy of such cars will be the same as it would be if they were currently owned by the applicant.

This change in the New Passenger Automobile Rationing Regulations was made by Amendment No. 15, effective Sept. 3.

The same amendment also makes a number of other technical revisions, as follows:

### Rules for inductees

1. Unrestricted sale of new cars by inductees into the armed forces of the United States will be permitted hereafter only when it becomes certain that the seller actually will enter the service. Previously, an inductee with a 1942 model car could sell it, even to a buyer who could not qualify for a certificate under the rationing regulations, as soon as he received notice to report for induction. If he was rejected on final physical examination and had sold his car meanwhile, he would have done so under a dispensation intended only for those who actually enter the service.

2. Hereafter, members of the armed forces who acquire new automobiles after they have entered the service will be permitted to transfer them subsequently only to certificate holders or to members of their own families. Before this change was made, they could sell to anyone without restriction.

### Business transfers

3. When a business changes hands, new passenger automobiles that are a part of the bulk assets may be transferred along with the other assets, without certificate, if they are for use in operation of the business and were principally used in the same service by the former owner. Hereafter, when a business was sold or even changed its form of organization (from a corporation to a partnership, for instance) it was necessary for the new owner to get a rationing certificate for

transfer of any new cars among the assets.

### Stolen cars

4. An insurance company that recovers a stolen car to which it has acquired title by reason of payment of indemnity, may transfer the car back to the insured without certificate, if the insured has not acquired or been authorized to acquire a new car meanwhile.

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## BATTERY PRICE REGULATION POSTPONED TO OCTOBER 1

Pending completion of studies of cost factors in the manufacture and sale of electric storage batteries, OPA August 31 postponed from September 1 to October 1 the effective date of the machinery price regulation on sales or deliveries of storage batteries.

The extension was contained in Amendment No. 13 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 as amended—Machines and Parts and Machinery Services.

The postponement does not affect retail sales, which remain subject to the general maximum price regulation.

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## Gasoline rationed in Virgin Islands

OPA August 31 extended gasoline rationing to the Virgin Islands, and drastically curtailed rations of motor fuel in Puerto Rico, where rationing of gasoline was put into effect August 1.

A coupon plan, similar to that operating in the Eastern States, will be instituted in the Virgin Islands on September 16, according to provisions of OPA Rationing Order No. 8.

OPA also issued Ration Order No. 10, containing food rationing regulations for the Virgin Islands. The rationing of wheat flour, instituted on the Islands recently, will be officially covered by this order.

## Frozen autos must be kept in good mechanical condition

A broad program for the maintenance of the 500,000 passenger cars and commercial vehicles now frozen in the hands of producers, dealers, distributors, and other agencies was announced August 30 by the heads of four Government departments vitally concerned with wartime transportation problems.

### Private owner not affected

The program, which does not affect the ordinary car or truck owner, sets up 18 maintenance operations to be followed in caring properly for stored vehicles.

These operations include washing all vehicles, moth-proofing upholstery, draining engine oil and gasoline tanks, removing spark plugs, sealing engines to avoid damage from air moisture, removing and storing batteries, draining cooling systems, and jacking up vehicles to take the weight off tires.

### May requisition cars

Requisitioning powers of WPB may be resorted to if it is found that the mechanical condition of any vehicle has been impaired or will become impaired due to failure to comply with these maintenance standards.

Chairman Nelson of WPB, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, Price Administrator Henderson, and Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, explained the plan in a joint statement addressed to producers, dealers, distributors, sales agencies, and finance companies handling automobiles and trucks.

Two orders, WPB Conservation Order M-216 and OPA amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 85, have been issued to implement the program, which is designed to assure that all passenger and commercial vehicles now in storage awaiting rationing are kept in good condition.

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## Towing charge authorized

Because of increased costs since June 1941, when its last contract price was agreed upon, the Shamrock Towing Co. was authorized by the OPA to charge the City of New York \$146,689 for towing service during the year beginning July 1, 1942.



## U. S. ready to pay extra costs on oil shipped to East Coast

Secretary of Commerce Jones announced September 1 the issuance by Defense Supplies Corporation of regulations under which compensatory adjustments would be made in connection with the movement of petroleum and petroleum products into the eastern area of the United States.

### Consumer ceilings to be maintained

Since submarine warfare has interfered with the normal movement of these materials by ocean tanker, it has become necessary to rely on other and more expensive methods of transportation. In order to obtain the most efficient use of tank cars, barges, and other substitute methods for the movement of these products, it is necessary to purchase large quantities from the more expensive but nearest available source of supply, the Midwest, instead of the Gulf Coast area. Reimbursement to the oil companies, under these regulations, for this higher cost of materials and the extraordinary cost of transportation, will permit the sale of such products to consumers at ceiling prices.

### Applications to be filed with RFC

Payments will be made to persons, corporations, or firms who produce, manufacture or purchase crude petroleum or compensable products in Districts 2 and 3, and import such materials for manufacture or sale into District 1, by an abnormal means of transportation. Gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils and residual fuel oils are defined in the regulations as "Compensable Products."

Applications for compensatory adjustments are to be filed at the office of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 33 Liberty Street, New York City. Copies of the regulations will be available in both the New York and Washington offices of the RFC.

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## OPA EVENS UP CEILINGS ON OIL IN WEST

A small group of retail dealers in three brands of Pennsylvania-grade lubricating oils along the West Coast who did not raise their prices in March, although their competitors did, were allowed, August 29, by the OPA to bring their prices for these products up to those charged by the majority of dealers.

## OPA raises industrial sugar quotas for over 200 counties of increased population

Additional sugar allotments for industrial users in areas where the population has substantially increased—largely because of wartime influences—were authorized August 31 by OPA in Amendment No. 10 to Rationing Order No. 3.

The increases authorized are based on data obtained through the national registration for sugar rationing held May 4 to 7, which enabled OPA to compare the population in each county with the 1940 census.

On the basis of the population increases, industrial users of sugar who made deliveries of their products to more than 200 specified counties in 1941 will be able to obtain increases in their sugar allotments for these counties ranging from 10 to 110 percent.

### Populations tabulated

In authorizing the increases, OPA disclosed for the first time that the total number of persons who registered for sugar rationing was approximately 131,000,000, or only one-half of one percent below the 1940 census.

Counties benefited follow:

*Alabama*—Barbour, Calhoun, Chilton, Dale, De Kalb, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, Shelby, Sumter, Talladega.

*Arizona*—Coconino, Greenlee, Yuma.

*Arkansas*—Baxter, Desha, Jefferson, Miller, Pulaski, Sebastian, White.

*California*—Contra Costa, Inyo, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Solano, Yuba.

*Colorado*—El Paso.

*Connecticut*—Hartford.

*Delaware*—Sussex.

*District of Columbia*—District of Columbia.

*Florida*—Bay, Clay, Duval, Escambia, Gulf, Highlands, Leon, Monroe, Okaloosa, Bradford.

*Georgia*—Berrien, Bibb, Camden, Chat-ham, Chattooga, Dougherty, Liberty, Muscogee, Richmond, Stephens.

*Idaho*—Bonneville, Clark, Elmore, Valley.

*Illinois*—Champaign, Du Page, Hardin, Madison, Saint Clair, Winnebago.

*Indiana*—Bartholomew, Clark, Floyd, Johnson, La Porte, Marion, Porter, Scott, Starke.

*Iowa*—Des Moines.

*Kansas*—Sedgwick, Johnson, Labette.

*Kentucky*—Jefferson, Union.

*Louisiana*—Beauregard, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, La Salle, Rapides, Saint Mary, Vernon.

*Maine*—Piscataquis, York.

*Maryland*—Baltimore, Charles, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince Georges.

*Massachusetts*—Barnstable.

*Michigan*—Macomb, Missaukee, Oakland, Wayne.

*Mississippi*—Forrest, Jackson, Lowndes, Hinds.

*Missouri*—Boone, Newton, Phelps, Pulaski, St. Charles, St. Louis.

*Montana*—Treasure.

*Nebraska*—Deuel.

*Nevada*—Clark, Lander, Mineral, Nye.

*New Hampshire*—Rockingham.

*New Jersey*—Gloucester, Middlesex.

*New Mexico*—Bernalillo, Chaves, Eddy, Hidalgo, Otero.

*New York*—Tompkins.

*North Carolina*—Cumberland, New Han-over, Hyde, Onslow, Orange.

*North Dakota*—Mercer.

*Ohio*—Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Portage.

*Oklahoma*—Comanche, Mayes, Muskogee, Tulsa.

*Oregon*—Benton, Linn, Umatilla.

*Pennsylvania*—Cambria, Delaware.

*Rhode Island*—Kent.

*South Carolina*—Charleston, Dorchester, Richland.

*Tennessee*—Blount, Hamilton, Jefferson, Loudon, Montgomery, Polk, Coffee.

*Texas*—Bastrop, Bell, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Cochran, Dallas, El Paso, Galveston, Hall, Hockley, Jefferson, Kleberg, Lubbock, Marion, Matagorda, Midland, Moore, Nueces, Oldham, Orange, Palo Pinto, Taylor, Terry, Zapata, Jackson, Hansford, Tarrant.

*Utah*—Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Weber.

*Vermont*—Addison.

*Virginia*—Arlington, Henry, King George, Montgomery, Norfolk, Nottoway, Princess Anne, Pulaski, Tazewell, Warwick, York, Fairfax.

*Washington*—Clark, Franklin, King, Kitsap, Mason.

*West Virginia*—Gilmer, Monongalia.

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## Sugar rationing stamps void after expiration

Sugar sellers were warned August 29 by the OPA that rationing stamps and certificates cannot be used after their expiration date. However, those who have held certificates or coupons beyond the time when they could be used for stock replenishment will have physical inventories of sugar that are smaller than the supplies they had when rationing began, OPA explained. Unless they have the lapsed certificates to account for the deficiency, or have turned them into the local board for filing with their records, audit by rationing authorities will indicate sale of more than the rationed amounts.

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## Western beet growers told how to obtain Jap labor

A revised procedure to make wartime evacuees of Japanese ancestry available for harvesting sugar beets and other crops in the intermountain region and the plains States was announced September 1 by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## OPA authorizes more direct methods to speed action on price adjustments

Further decentralization of the administration of price control at retail levels was made by OPA September 1 with the establishment of a simpler and faster procedure for handling retailers' applications for adjustment of their ceiling prices.

### Procedure outlined

The machinery providing for expedited handling of applications was set up in two companion actions:

First, with the issuance of Procedural Regulation No. 2, retailers are authorized to send their applications for adjustment of price ceilings directly to any OPA regional State, or district office.

Second, under an order from Leon Henderson the eight OPA regional administrators are authorized to extend to State and district OPA offices power to grant or deny retailers' applications. Such delegations will be made

at the discretion of the Regional Administrator as soon as they are deemed administratively feasible.

Hitherto under temporary procedural regulations issued with the general maximum price regulation and the Services Regulation (No. 165), retailers were permitted to file only with one of the eight regional offices.

### Effective now

The new procedural regulation governs retailers' applications for adjustment under any OPA price regulation, and is effective September 1. It permits a retailer to appeal from district or State office to the regional office and then to the Retail Trade and Services Division at Washington if he is dissatisfied with the action taken in his case.

## OPA amplifies methods for ceilings on new products

Additional methods of determining ceiling prices under the general maximum price regulation for commodities and services not dealt in during March 1942 were established September 5 by the OPA. They will not affect the general price level.

The methods, which cover new products developed since March—base period under the general regulation—and which cover as well those commodities and services in which a particular seller did not deal at that time, are established in Amendment No. 25. They provide the following procedure:

First, where OPA authorizes a manufacturer to establish a price for a commodity not dealt in during March, the OPA may, at the same time, establish pricing methods for wholesalers and retailers of that commodity. Hitherto, such orders applied only to manufacturers and did not fix wholesale and retail prices or pricing methods.

Second, where a wholesaler or retailer seeks OPA authorization for a price which cannot be determined under other provisions of the general regulation—for instance, merchandise bought at auction sales or from salvage companies—he will now send his application to the OPA regional office covering his principal place of business. An administrative order delegating to each regional administrator authority to issue orders establishing maximum prices for such applicants or to take other appropriate action within his region was issued simultaneously with the amendment.

Third, a number of services, such as plumbing and mortician services, remain under the general maximum price regulation after the

issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 (Services). If the seller of such a service is unable to determine his maximum price under the general regulation, he may use the pricing methods of the Services Regulation (the first applicable method in Section 102) even though he is not engaged in one of the services listed in the latter regulation.

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## General regulation on prices for fall seasonal commodities

Retailers and wholesalers who had determined the ceiling price for any "fall and winter seasonal commodity" under the general maximum price regulation and had offered it for sale at that price before August 31, 1942, may sell this commodity either under the ceiling provisions of the general regulation or Maximum Price Regulation No. 210 until September 16, OPA announced September 4.

### New rules September 16

Starting on September 16, only the maximum prices determined for the list of articles covered by Regulation No. 210—retail and wholesale prices for fall and winter seasonal commodities—will apply to their sales.

## Regulation requiring service establishments to post prices goes into effect

A statement of ceiling prices for all of the common services—dry cleaning, shoe repairing, laundering, auto repairing, etc.—must be available for public inspection in every establishment subject to the Services Regulation of OPA. This regulation became effective September 1.

This feature of the Services Regulation (No. 165) is designed to enable any person to check the listed maximum prices against those actually charged. The Services Regulation, which went into effect July 1, set ceiling prices for each service business on the basis of prices charged in March 1942. It embraced 61 major groups of services, including most of those important to the cost-of-living, and applies at all levels: retail, commercial, and industrial.

The statement which each affected service establishment is required to maintain for public inspection must include these four main points:

1. A list of all services subject to the regulation which were supplied during March 1942 and an identifying description of each;
2. The highest price charged during March for each service; or, if no fixed or flat price was charged, then;
3. The rate or pricing method and charges regularly applied to the service during March; and
4. Customary allowances, discounts, and other price differentials that were in effect in March.

This list must be kept up to date by adding similar information with respect to any services offered for the first time after March 1942.

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## Waste material price adjusted

Because its ceiling price for fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste material, a byproduct used for soap, was based on an old contract at rates far below those generally prevailing during the base period, the Campbell Soup Company of Camden, N. J., was granted relief September 3 by OPA.

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ROLLA, N. D., has hired a blacksmith to cut up metal collected in its scrap drive.



## March schedule used as basis in setting rubber heel prices

Conditions under which transportation costs may be added to the maximum prices for rubber heels sold to shoe repairmen were announced August 31 by the OPA.

The price to the repairman may exceed the ceiling by the amount necessary to include the same proportion of transportation charges as the seller required buyers of the same class to pay during March. Thus, if the repairman was charged all of the transportation cost in March, the seller in making sales to the same customer or one in the same class may add the total transportation cost to the ceiling price as set forth in the schedule covering rubber heels. On the other hand, if the jobber delivered rubber heels free of transportation charge to the shoe repairman in March 1942, he must continue to do so.

This provision is contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 200. Both the regulation and the amendment are effective September 1.

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## Dollars-and-cents ceilings set on "war model" bedsprings

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for four "war models" of wood-frame coil bedsprings were established by the OPA last week for retailers and manufacturers.

Simultaneously, in issuing Maximum Price Regulation No. 213—Coil and Flat Bedsprings with Non-Steel Frames—OPA prescribed the method for distributors to determine their maximum prices. The regulation was effective September 7.

Generally the prices specified reflect October 1941 prices for steel frame models with the additional material and production costs resulting from substitution of wood frames for steel in compliance with WPB limitation orders.

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## OPA approves rental rates for Michigan road equipment

A schedule of rates for rental of construction and road maintenance equipment to the State of Michigan by its counties was approved September 2 by the OPA.

## Minimum prices of soft coal raised to meet newly established costs

The first general revision of minimum prices at the mines for the Nation's bituminous coal, to reflect newly established costs, has been ordered by Dan H. Wheeler, acting director of the Bituminous Coal Division, the office of Secretary of Interior Ickes announced September 1. The order provides for regional increases ranging from 5 to 30 cents per ton, making a weighted average increase of 15.53 cents per ton for the Nation.

### Effective October 1

The revised minimum prices have been ordered to become effective at 12:01 a. m., October 1, 1942. This, the Acting Director's order stated, will provide a period during which the industry and consumers can adjust their affairs in the light of the revised schedules.

On a Nation-wide basis, the adjusted minimum prices are anticipated to yield a return averaging only 1.7 cents per ton less than the weighted average cost.

### Regions defined

Under the order issued by the Acting Director, the increases above the present minimum price schedules of various districts in each minimum price area apply to the following roughly outlined regions:

The Eastern Seaboard as far west as, and including Michigan (except the Upper Peninsula), thence south along the Indiana and Ohio State lines, through the center of Kentucky and Tennessee and south along the Alabama and Georgia State lines, and eastern Canada. Increase: 20 cents.

Greater Chicago and its switching limits; Greater Louisville; Indiana except west central, and southwest portions, western Kentucky, western Tennessee, western Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, greater portion of Missouri excluding St. Louis. Increase: 10 cents.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Peninsula of Michigan, all of North and South Dakota except small market area in southwest South Dakota; Montana. Increase: 15 cents.

West and south central Indiana, all Illinois except Greater Chicago, Iowa; small eastern portion of Missouri including St. Louis. Increase: 5 cents.

Alabama, eastern Tennessee and eastern Mississippi, a few isolated market areas in west central Georgia, and northwest Florida. Increase: 30 cents.

Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Black Hills region of South Dakota. Increase: 5 cents.

Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas except west central portion. Increase: 10 cents.

Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and west central Texas. Increase: 15 cents.

Washington, Alaska, and western Canada. Increase: 25 cents.

### Price increased

The order affirms the finding of Examiner Floyd McGown that all coals, except railroad fuel, moving from minimum

price area 4 (Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma) should be increased 25 cents per ton in addition to the general increases for the market areas into which coal from this field moves. This increase was based on the fact that the method used in making price adjustments apparently would give a return to area 4 producers of 25.74 cents a ton less than their weighted average costs.

Minimum prices established under the Bituminous Coal Act represent the lowest price producers may accept for their coal f. o. b. the mine. They constitute a device to stabilize the bituminous coal industry by preventing competition based on selling below cost of production.

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## Market conditions postpone ceilings for alcohol, acetone

Postponement of the effective date of Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 36 and 37, from September 3 to October 3, was ordered September 3 by the OPA.

Delay in the establishing of these price regulations, which substantially reduced the maximum prices for normal butyl alcohol and acetone produced by both fermentation and synthesis, the details of which were announced on August 20, is necessary due to a change in market conditions for fermentation acetone and fermentation butyl alcohol.

The postponements were contained in Amendments Nos. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 36 and Maximum Price Regulation No. 37—these regulations being issued to replace Revised Price Schedules Nos. 36 and 37—both amendments being effective September 3 and intended to give the OPA time in which to study the changed market conditions.

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## Ceilings on radio apparatus set at March levels

An amendment to make clear that maximum prices for all radio apparatus and parts covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 are those charged by sellers on March 31, 1942, was issued September 2 by OPA.

The Amendment became effective September 8, 1942.



## Prices of flue-cured leaf tobacco, produced chiefly in Southern States, brought under temporary regulation

Flue-cured leaf tobacco, used almost entirely in the manufacture of cigarettes, is brought under a temporary 60-day price ceiling at current levels in an emergency regulation issued August 30 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The regulation, which became effective August 31, is designed to stop an upward trend that already has carried flue-cured prices to levels not reached since 1919.

With the concurrence of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, the Price Administrator ruled that for the next 60 days no private purchaser may buy flue-cured leaf tobacco on any loose-leaf market at prices that will average out higher than his weighted average price on purchases made between August 24 and August 28, both dates inclusive.

### Some exemptions

The temporary ceiling does not apply to purchases made for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation or to purchases of loose leaf tobacco which, in turn, is resold in loose leaf form at regular auction warehouse sales. This latter exclusion exempts small purchases by operators who clean, regrade, and resell. These "pinhooker" transactions are covered by the ceiling upon resale.

While the temporary regulation is in effect, OPA will hold discussions with producers, warehousemen, and purchasers of flue-cured tobacco with the idea of developing a permanent regulation. It is not contemplated that any such permanent order will impose a ceiling lower than that set by the emergency regulation.

"Today's action is taken under the stress of emergency conditions," Mr. Henderson stated. "The trend taken by flue-cured tobacco prices since the current marketing season began indicates that there is grave danger of a runaway market. Prices are about 35 percent above those of last season and have now reached levels not seen since 1919.

"Prices also are several cents a pound above the levels of October 1, 1941, which is the highest of the four ceiling standards set for flue-cured tobacco as an agricultural product under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942."

Parity for flue-cured leaf tobacco as of July 15 was 27.9 cents a pound, while the average October 1, 1941, price was 33.6 cents a pound. Average for the 1941 season was about 28 cents a pound. In the current season, which began July 28, prices have averaged above 35 cents a pound.

### Cigarette tobacco

Flue-cured tobacco is produced in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida and is by far the most important type of domestic tobacco. There are four main types, designated by the Department of Agriculture as U. S. Types 11, 12, 13, and 14.

The regulation covers Type 11, produced principally in the Piedmont sections of Virginia and North Carolina; Type 12, which comes mainly from the coastal plains section of North Carolina; and Type 13, produced principally in the coastal plains section of South Carolina and the southeastern counties of North Carolina. This year's crop of Type 14, which comes from the southern section of Georgia, and from Florida and Alabama, has all been sold, and hence, is left out of the OPA order.

Using the weighted average price paid during the August 24-28 period as a base, the new temporary regulation divides the 60 days into two periods—August 31 to September 29, inclusive, and September 30 to October 29, inclusive. During each period, according to the order, the weighted average price per pound paid by each private purchaser cannot exceed his weighted average buying price during the 5-day base period. The weighted average price is determined by dividing the total amount paid into the number of pounds of tobacco bought.

If a buyer made no purchases between August 24 and August 28, his weighted average price during each of the two 30-day periods cannot exceed the average market price per pound during the August 24-28 period, as published by the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture announced September 1 that the average price of all flue-cured tobacco sold on auction markets during the period from August 24 to 28, inclusive, was \$34.86 per hundred pounds.

## Prices of cut nails set for peanut growers

Prices which distributors and dealers may charge for 1,500 tons of cut nails produced and allocated to peanut growers under a WPB order were established August 31 by OPA.

The maximum prices, incorporated into Revised Price Schedule No. 49 (Resale of Iron and Steel Products) by Amendment No. 8, follow:

On sales by distributors, delivered cost from the mill plus 50 cents per keg; on sales by persons who have bought from these distributors, delivered cost plus 75 cents per keg; and on sales by any other seller, a price approved by OPA after application by the seller.

All prices are f. o. b. seller's warehouse but no charge may be made for deliveries within the seller's customary free delivery area.

The nails are used in "stacking" or training peanut plants.

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## Ceilings on California wines to be increased in near future

Price Administrator Henderson notified California vintners August 31 that OPA ceilings on the prices of California wines will be increased in the near future.

Action to this end will be taken as soon as possible after announcement by the Department of Agriculture of prices under Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act for grapes crushed commercially in California for wine and brandy.

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## Binder twine dealers given pricing formula

A formula for determining retail prices of binder twine which will give sellers the same percentage margin of return as last year was issued by the OPA August 31.

The formula provides that the maximum retail price of the twine shall be the net cost of the item to the dealer, plus a percentage of mark-up over invoice cost equal to his average percentage mark-up in the 1941 selling season.

The pricing formula—provided in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 133 (Retail Prices for Farm Equipment), effective August 31—was necessary because few dealers had any price in effect on April 1, the base pricing date under this regulation.



## Government sales of linters exempt from ceiling

Sales of cotton linters and hull fibers by the United States or any of its agencies are not subject to the pricing provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 191 (Cotton Linters and Hull Fibers), the OPA announced September 5.

This exemption was made OPA officials explained, in order to facilitate the carrying out of plans made by the WPB and the Commodity Credit Corporation for the orderly marketing and conversion into chemical cotton pulp of cotton linters.

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## Farm machinery order is revoked

Because the assigned rating is no longer useful and most manufacturers are now operating under the production requirements plan, the WPB Director General for Operations has revoked Preference Rating Order P-95, which granted an A-3 rating to manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment.

Ratings assigned under P-95, however, may still be extended by suppliers whose deliveries have been rated under that order.

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## Special grades of lumber get dollars-and-cents ceilings

Dollars and cents maximum prices for "recurring special" grades or items of Appalachian hardwood lumber for fifteen individual mills are contained in Amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation 146 (Appalachian Hardwood Lumber), issued September 2 by the OPA.

The authorized prices for these "recurring specials" are effective September 8.

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## Wooden box schedule revised

Certain minor changes in price schedules contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 186 (Western Wooden Agricultural Containers) are made in Amendment No. 1 to the regulation issued September 2 by the OPA.

# AGRICULTURE . . .

## U. S. will buy oilseed products to support farm price, sell at cut to save ceilings

President Roosevelt has approved an over-all program involving prices, marketing and processing to be operated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in connection with this year's crops of soybeans, peanuts, cottonseed, and flaxseed, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced last week.

Primary purposes of the program are (1) to protect prices to farmers and implement the price supports announced by Secretary Wickard last winter as an inducement to farmers to increase the production of oil crops to meet wartime military, Lend-Lease, and civilian needs, and (2) to preserve the ceiling prices of the Office of Price Administration on vegetable oil products as a part of the Government effort to keep down the cost of living.

### Farmers plant record acreages

Farmers responded to the support price program by planting record acreages of peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed this year. The per acre yields of these crops—and of cottonseed—will be close to the high records of recent years. The final outturn is expected to be about 4 billion pounds of vegetable oils as compared with 2.6 billion pounds produced in 1941-42, and 6.8 million tons of cake and

meal as compared with 4.1 million tons in 1941-42.

Under the program, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase and resell vegetable oilseeds and oilseed products through contracts with processors, refiners, and bleachers who agree to pay not less than specified prices for oil crops, crude oil, and linters. These minimum prices are designed to yield to producers not less than the support prices as announced by Secretary Wickard last winter to producers of soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed for oil, and comparable prices for cottonseed. In order to maintain the price ceilings on oilseed products, cottonseed, soybean, and peanut oil purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be resold at a reduction in price of ½ cent a pound to manufacturers of vegetable oil who pay designated prices for crude oil from crushing mills under contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Besides maintaining ceiling prices on oils and oil products, the program will make oil meals and oil cake available to livestock producers and feeders at reasonable prices in order to induce increased production of meats, milk, and eggs, and to conserve the supplies of corn and other feed grains.

## Record supply of cover seed moves south to store vital nitrogen in our soil

Record-breaking volumes of winter cover crop seed, which will help farmers beat the threatened nitrogen shortage and bolster production of important war crops, are now moving into the South and Southeast from production areas in the Pacific Northwest, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week.

This year's production of such seeds as winter peas, vetch and crimson clover, which will be measured by trainloads, comes at a time when the Nation's soil resources will be taxed severely to produce the vital, but soil-depleting, war crops including peanuts, long-stable cotton and soybeans, and when the imports of nitrate of soda, an essential plant food

from Chile, are uncertain because of shipping difficulties.

Leguminous cover crops store considerable quantities of nitrogen in the soil besides adding several tons of organic matter per acre when the crop is turned under in the spring.

Farmers in the Pacific Northwest launched a wholesale program for production of cover crop seed this year under the department's guaranteed price plan, which assures both producer and consumer an equitable price. Farmers in the South and Southeast may obtain cover crop seed through their county AAA committees and have the price of the seed deducted from their future AAA payments.



# LABOR . . .

## Board denies raise to workers getting more than comparable employees, even though increases have been under 15 percent

General wage increases were denied last week by the National War Labor Board to 1,750 employees of the Lever Bros. Co. and to 108 employees of the Towne Robinson Nut Co., while an increase of 5 cents an hour was granted to employees of Montgomery Ward Co. in Chicago.

Because wages were found to be already above those of comparable companies, employees of the Cambridge, Mass., and Edgewater, N. J., plants of the Lever Bros. Co. were denied a general wage increase despite the fact that their increases between January 1, 1941, and May 1942 had totaled less than the 15 percent increase in the cost of living. The United Soap, Glycerine, and Edible Oil Workers Union, AFL, had asked an increase of 10 cents an hour for the 1,500 employees in the Cambridge, and 5 cents an hour for employees in the Edgewater plant.

### Other plants in area lower

The board's action followed the unanimous recommendation of its mediation panel which reported that strict application of the Board's 15 percent yardstick would call for an increase of 6.8 cents per hour in Cambridge and 3.1 cents per hour in Edgewater. The panel pointed out, however, that the average hourly wages for the Cambridge plant are 8.55 cents or 9 cents above comparable plants in the area. In the case of the Edgewater plant, the wages were shown to be 11 percent above those companies with which this plant competes for labor.

The panel's report to the board read in part as follows:

Under the circumstances then, if the undersigned are "to give due consideration to inequalities" and are to avoid a "round of general increases" in this particular area and in this industry, they cannot make any recommendation which would either create an unequal relationship where one does not now exist, or intensify an existing inequality. In the light of the guiding principles adopted by the board in the Little Steel decision, then, the Panel is unanimously of the opinion that no wage increase is warranted at this time . . .

Just as it is impossible to reconcile this formula with the preservation of a wage differential for comparable jobs in a given industrial area, so is it equally impossible to reconcile the formula with the broadening of such a differential.

At Towne Robinson Nut Co., Detroit, Mich., the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, which represents the employees, had asked an increase of 10 cents an hour.

In explaining that the board's established wage stabilization policy would allow no general increase in this case, Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman, said:

"The present wage schedule is not substandard; it is higher than that of most of the company's competitors; and it has been increased considerably more than 15 percent since January 1, 1941." The board voted 4 to 2 on this issue, the labor members dissenting.

### Wage increase ordered for Ward's

To carry out its wage formula, the WLB last week ordered an increase of 5 cents an hour for 6,800 employees of Montgomery Ward Co. in Chicago. The award applies to warehouse, mail order house, and retail store employees and was made retroactive to June 2, the date of certification of the case to the board. The United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees, CIO, which represents the employees, had asked an increase of 15 cents an hour.

In making its award the board adopted the unanimous recommendation of its mediation panel, which said that the wage increase was needed in order to bring the increases since January 1, 1941, up to the 15 percent increase in the cost of living between that date and May 1942.

Additional factors mentioned by the panel in its report to the board were "a wage scale which is very low" and "an abnormally high turnover indicative of employee unrest." Over 30 percent of the employees make less than \$27 a week.

This decision of the board represents only partial adjustment of the dispute between the company and the union, the other issues being union and job security. The panel reported to the board that, because so much time has already elapsed since the case was certified June 2, it was deemed advisable to dispose of the issue of wages immediately without waiting for the panel's recommendations on the other two issues.

### New member of WLB

President Roosevelt last week appointed H. B. Horton, treasurer of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Corporation, to replace Walter C. Teagle, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, who has resigned after serving continuously for a year and a half as an employer member of the National Defense Mediation Board and the War Labor Board.

The President also appointed Robert F. Black, President of the White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio, as an alternate employer member of the board to replace Mr. Horton, who had served in that capacity since the board's creation January 12, 1942.

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## Maximum freight car loading order postponed

ODT Director Eastman, September 4, postponed from September 15 to October 15, the effective date of General Order ODT No. 18, which requires maximum loading of cars carrying civilian freight. Purpose of the postponement, Mr. Eastman said, is to permit sufficient time for consideration of new suggestions for improvement of the order and for clarification of certain provisions.

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## Tank trucks exempt from General Order ODT No. 6

A general permit exempting tank trucks from the provisions of General Order ODT No. 6, as amended, was issued September 3 by the ODT.

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## New regulation will permit apple canners to raise prices

OPA September 2 announced the details of a forthcoming price regulation which will permit apple processors to increase their maximum prices for canned apples, apple sauce, apple juice, cider, and dried apples.



## Pineapple for Adolf!

### Labor leaders autograph bomb for Fuehrer

Labor has autographed a bomb for Hitler.

An airplane bomb carrying Labor's Labor Day slogan "Free Labor Will Win" was autographed at War Production Board headquarters in Cleveland September 1 by a score of high labor officials, for delivery to Germany by the Army Air Forces "at their earliest convenience."

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### 50,000 REFRIGERATORS RELEASED FOR SALE

Approximately 50,000 domestic mechanical refrigerators, frozen in the hands of dealers and distributors since February 14, were released for sale to the general public September 5 by order of the WPB.

## LOG PRICES REVISED TO COMBAT LABOR SHORTAGE

Acting to combat the shortage of labor in the West Coast logging industry—a major contributing factor to the extremely critical shortage of lumber—Price Administrator Henderson September 4 ordered important revisions in the price regulation governing the industry, including the establishment of an "overtime addition" system to permit overtime operations and stimulate maximum utilization of available manpower.

### New ceiling set

In addition to the "overtime addition" system, which permits graduated increases in the maximum price for logs in accordance with the extent of the individual logging company's overtime operations, the Administrator ordered an upward adjustment in the ceiling price of hemlock, white fir, and noble fir logs. The actions, contained in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 161 (West Coast Logs), also included the introduction and the setting of maximum prices for the new aircraft grades of hemlock and noble fir logs. The amendment is effective September 9.

The overtime addition plan provides for additions to the maximum price for West Coast logs, which include Douglas fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, western white fir, and noble fir and Sitka spruce, for logging companies operating on an overtime basis. The higher selling price allows for the direct increased cost of overtime production—including labor costs, pay-roll taxes, insurance, repairs, maintenance, supplies, and all other expenses—as well as a factor to take into account loss of efficiency on overtime operation.

### "THEM'S OUR BOYS, MA!"

This is the first of a series of editorial cartoons which the News Bureau, Office of War Information, will make available weekly to Negro newspapers. This cartoon was drawn for OWI by Charles H. Alston, New York artist and illustrator.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE . . .

## States must call single men first, shift burden to localities having more

Stressing the desirability of maintaining as much uniformity in inducting types of registrants as is possible under the autonomous provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, on September 1 instructed all State directors to apportion calls for inductees from their States among their local boards so that, insofar as is feasible, no board will be calling one type of registrant with dependents substantially in advance of the other boards.

### Orders classification completed

"Obviously," General Hershey told the State directors, "the distribution of registrants by types among local boards is not uniform; and for that reason efforts to speed classification should be particularly concentrated and calls should be levied upon those boards within your State from which single men without dependents can be made available for induction. Calls should then be levied upon boards with substantial numbers of registrants having collateral dependents until a reasonable uniformity among local boards in your State has been accomplished."

General Hershey's memorandum to State directors, which was effective September 1, also directed all local boards to complete on or before October 16, 1942, the initial classification of all registrants liable for military service. This schedule must be met, the memorandum emphasizes, because the serious military situation requires that the Selective Service System prepare to fill calls during the coming year "which will be equal to or in excess of the monthly calls made in August, September, and October of this year."

Pointing out that they now may give immediate consideration to allowances payable under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, General Hershey also directed local boards to proceed at once with the reconsideration of the classification of Class III-A and Class III-B registrants who have collateral dependents. Class III-B registrants, in addition to having dependents, must be engaged in work essential to the war effort.

Registrants with collateral dependents only are to be inducted ahead of men who maintain bona fide family homes.

### Status of husbands to be reopened

Collateral dependents, as they are defined in a previous memorandum, are:

Wives or children (with whom the registrant does not maintain a bona fide family relationship in his home); parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, divorced wives, persons under 18 years of age whose support has been assumed in good faith, or persons of any age physically or mentally handicapped whose support has been assumed in good faith.

As soon as local boards have reconsidered the classification of all registrants having collateral dependents, and have notified the State director of that fact, the current memorandum instructs that they then should reopen and reconsider the classification of all registrants who have wives (but no children) with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. It is stressed, however, that the marriage must have taken place before December 8, 1941, or at a time when selection was not imminent.

### Men with children out of 1-A for present

Registrants having wives and children, or children, with whom they maintain a bona fide home, and who were married before December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, shall not be placed in Class 1-A (available for induction) until such action is authorized by the National Headquarters, General Hershey emphasized.

As present needs for certain occupational deferments expire, General Hershey also said, single men and others not conforming to the type currently being inducted will be called.

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## VICTORY FLEET AWARD

Awards for outstanding production in the construction of Liberty ships for the Victory Fleet were presented to the North Carolina Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C., on August 30 by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator.

## Nelson to consider labor men for high WPB posts; calls conference satisfactory

War Production Board Chairman Nelson expressed satisfaction last week with the results of his conference with labor leaders, who were asking more of a voice for labor in the Board's operations. AFL President Green and CIO President Murray endorsed his statement, which accompanied these developments:

1. Mr. Nelson asked the labor leaders to give him a list of men of the highest executive caliber, drawn from labor ranks, who would be available for appointment to administrative posts in WPB.

2. The WPB chief promised to consider naming two such labor men as vice chairmen of WPB.

3. He indicated a decision to move to form a policy committee, with labor representation, to direct and expand the War Production Drive.

Mr. Nelson had a two-hour conference September 3 with Murray Green, and the following representatives of the Labor Policy Committee of the War Production Board: Frank Fenton, AFL; George Masterton, AFL; Joseph McDonagh, AFL; Clinton Golden, CIO; Victor Reuther, CIO; and with the Director and two Associate Directors of the Labor Production Division.

This conference developed as a result of a general conference of labor leaders held the previous week with representatives of the WPB.

Mr. Nelson told the press September 3 that the meeting had proved "very satisfactory" and had given fresh evidence of labor's willingness to cooperate 100 percent in winning the war. Mr. Green and Mr. Murray nodded agreement.

### Green and Murray concur

"The understanding reached with Mr. Nelson will serve to facilitate production and develop it, in my opinion, to its maximum," Mr. Green said in behalf of the AFL.

Speaking for the CIO, Mr. Murray said, "Out of the newer developments here today we expect to have a closer working alliance with Mr. Nelson and industry in WPB than we ever have had before."

Mr. Nelson indicated that labor men suggested to him would be considered for appointment for administrative positions in WPB on the same basis as he would consider possible choices from industry



or any other walk of life. Those appointed would serve as Government officials, not as union representatives, Mr. Nelson said.

On the advice of the labor men, Mr. Nelson indicated his decision to move immediately to the appointment of the policy committee to direct and expand the War Production Drive. Such a committee will be made up of an impartial chairman, one representative from the AFL, one from the CIO, and two from management.

In response to the labor leaders' complaint that labor lacked voice in WPB industry branch decisions, Mr. Nelson expressed the opinion that labor should be called upon more often in drafting industry curtailment, concentration, and similar orders.

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## Red Cross to help relatives contact men missing in action

Messages from relatives and friends to members of the armed forces missing in action but not yet reported by the Japanese as prisoners of war will be sent by the Red Cross under a plan announced September 4 by the Office of War Information. This has been made possible by a special arrangement worked out jointly by the American Red Cross, the State, War, Navy, and Post Office Departments, Office of Censorship, Board of Economic Warfare, and OWI.

As the Japanese furnish official lists of prisoners of war, next of kin are notified by the War and Navy Departments and the regular Prisoners of War Mail becomes available to them, in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. Instructions for making use of this service are sent immediately following such notification. However, the continued delay of the Japanese in furnishing lists of prisoners has made it necessary to try some other method of communication.

### Delegate in Japan to aid

To offer some hope of communication, a message form developed by the Red Cross for messages across enemy lines has now been adapted to use for messages addressed to Service men reported missing in action. The Red Cross can give no assurance of delivery. As facilities are available, these messages will be sent to the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee in Japan, who will make every effort to see that they are delivered.

# MANPOWER . . .

## McNutt names Women's Policy Committee to help mobilize feminine war workers

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt September 4 created a Women's Policy Committee to aid in mobilizing women workers for the war effort.

The new committee, Mr. McNutt explained, will consider questions of important policy concerning the Commission's program for recruiting and training women workers, and will submit its recommendations to the Chairman of the Commission. It will also work closely with the Commission's Management-Labor Policy Committee, a group which includes equal representation for industry and labor, and advises the Chairman on matters of manpower policy.

### Members of committee

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, of St. Louis, Mo., has been named Chairman by Mr. McNutt. Miss Hickey is the owner and director of Miss Hickey's School for Secretaries in St. Louis. She is also vice president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

### Other members of the Committee are:

Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, N. Y.; Miss Jenny Matyas, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Bess Bloodworth, vice president in charge of personnel, Namm Store, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, vice president, National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lowell Hobart, past national president, American Legion Auxiliary, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Beatrice Gould, Editor, Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Blanche M. Ralston, until recently regional supervisor of service programs for Region III of the Work Projects Administration, Coahoma, Miss.; Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, director, Oregon Tuberculosis Association, Portland, Oreg.; Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, director, Junior Department, Farmers Union, Jamestown, N. Dak.; Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, principal, Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ruth Allen, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

### To plan women's work

Mr. McNutt announced that women will be given increasing opportunities to help work out the Commission's programs bearing upon the use of women workers in the war effort. He said that women are already being utilized in many of the planning and operating

divisions of the Commission, and more will be appointed.

"Increasing participation of Women in our all-out-war production effort," Mr. McNutt said, "is essential to its success. War production alone employed about 1,400,000 women last December. This figure will jump to 4,500,000 by December 1942 and will climb to 6,000,000 by the end of 1943. By then, women will represent at least 30 percent of the labor force employed in war production.

### Millions needed

"Over 18,000,000 women must be gainfully employed by the end of 1943, so 5,000,000 women must be added to the total number of women now employed. This means that one out of every six women over 18 years of age that are not now in the labor force will be needed, and one out of every four housewives—perhaps one out of every three—between the ages of 18 and 44 will be employed."



JOE. He plays during spare time so he won't become dull. This is one of a series of 9¼" by 12½" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. Two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.



## New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees:

### REFRACTORY MAGNESITE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—R. B. Ladoo, chief, mica-graphite branch.

#### Members:

Dr. Max Seaton, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.; T. W. Shook, Basic Refractories, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; P. N. Lawes, West India Sales, Ltd., New York, N. Y.; John L. Gilles, Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.; H. S. Robertson, Northwest Magnesite Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. M. Shallcross, Warner Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. D. Baker, Jr., Standard Lime & Stone Co., Baltimore, Md.

### MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—E. H. Scull, chief, clothing section, textile, clothing and leather branch.

#### Members:

Neal Ahern, The H. A. Seinsheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. P. Cohen, Joseph H. Cohen & Sons, New York City, N. Y.; Morris Greenberg, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Haspel, Haspel Bros., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Samuel Kappel, Howard Clothes, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; David B. Knapp, Fox-Knapp Co., New York City, N. Y.; Felix Mayer, Joseph & Feiss Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Raymond H. Reiss, International Tailoring Co., New York City, N. Y.; Victor S. Riesenfeld, Cohen-Goldman & Co., New York City, N. Y.; Gerald Rosenbaum, Kalamazoo Pant Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Nathan Schwartz, Julius Schwartz & Sons, New York City; Jerome I. Udell, Max Udell Sons & Co., New York City; James Weintraub, Weintraub Bros., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Tony Williams, MacDonald-Heath, Ltd., New York City; Frank Zurn, Alco Zander Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

### SOYBEAN CRUSHERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—T. L. Daniels, chief, fats and oils section, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

D. J. Bunnell, Central Soya Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Carpenter, Berea Milling Co., Berea, Ohio; J. B. De Haven, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Roger Drackett, The Drackett Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Eastman, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Flumerfelt, Soy Bean Processing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; George Stewart, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. D. Funk, Jr., Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; E. F. Johnson, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Kellogg, Jr., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. D. Orinsey, Oswego Products Co., Oswego, N. Y.; E. K. Scheiter, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; H. R. Schultz, Standard Soy Bean Mills, Centerville, Iowa; P. E. Sprague, The Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

### LIQUID FUEL LAMP, LAMP BURNER AND LANTERN INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Robert Beatty, of the consumers durable goods branch.

#### Members:

A. W. Carr, R. E. Dietz Co., New York City; S. Coleman, Coleman Lamp & Stove Co., Wichita, Kans.; F. Embury, Embury Manufacturing Co., Warsaw, N. Y.; Warren D. Platt, Plume & Atwood Co., Waterbury, Conn.; V. S.

Johnson, Mantle Lamp Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.; L. Miller, Anchor Hocking Glass Co., Lancaster, Ohio; A. W. Paull, Jr., Wheeling Stamping Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; J. Slapp, Akron Lamp Co., Akron, Ohio; W. Smith, Adams & Westlake, Elkhart, Ind.; J. Withron, Toledo Pressed Steel Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### GALVANIZED WARE MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Anthony Bisgood, of the consumers durable goods branch.

#### Members:

E. P. Altemeyer, National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. S. Cleaves, Dover Stamping & Mfg. Co., Cambridge, Mass.; J. Hauerwaas, Boyle Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; David Kamenstein, M. Kamenstein, Inc., Laurel Hill, Long Island, N. Y.; A. S. Kendall, Cruden-Martin Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Nesbitt, Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Willard Richardson, M. A. Richardson, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; George M. Schott, Cincinnati Galvanizing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. F. Wilson, Jr., Central Stamping Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilbur Witt, The Witt Cornice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

### PLUMBING AND HEATING COMMERCIAL COOKING EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. W. Timmis, chief, plumbing and heating branch.

#### Members:

I. S. Anoff, president, Albert Pick Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Saul Blickman, president, S. Blickman, Inc., Weehawken, N. J.; Bruce Dohrmann, vice president, Dohrmann Commercial Co., San Francisco, Calif.; W. H. Frick, manager, American Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio; John Fry, president, Detroit, Michigan Stove Co., Detroit, Mich.; Fred H. Groen, president, Groen Manufacturing Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Heilig, sales manager, Cleveland Range Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Robert F. Patrick, president, G. S. Blodgett Co., Burlington, Vt.; W. Frank Roberts, president, Standard Gas Equipment Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Russell, president, Majestic Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### CONCRETE BURIAL VAULT INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—S. M. Ford, consumers durable goods branch.

#### Members:

Gibson Adams, Central Products Co., Farmington, Mass.; Henry F. Chandler, Perfected Burial Vault Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Carl Guy, Vibrocass Vault Co., Chittenango, N. Y.; Gwyn W. Harris, Harris Vault Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Russel D. Harrar, Hillside Cemetery, Roslyn, Pa.; L. K. Huber, Huber & Baxter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin C. Pollitt, Western Casket Box Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. H. Wood, Washington Vault Works, Rockville, Md.; William Woodburn, Con-O-Lite Vault Co., Bethesda, Md.

### FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Nathan L. Allen, chief, fresh fruit and vegetable unit, food branch.

#### Members:

Paul Armstrong, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles, Calif.; Wm. B. Grainger, W. B. Grainger Packing Co., Salinas, Calif.; Reuben G. Benz, Reuben G. Benz Co., Yakima, Wash.; Farrell Hanson, Idaho Falls Potato Growers Association, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Paul Stark, Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo.; James G. Mc-

Carrick, James G. McCarrick Co., Robstown, Tex.; R. D. Keene, R. D. Keene, Inc., Winter Garden, Fla.; Luther Chandler, Goulds Growers, Inc., Goulds, Fla.; Harold J. Simmonson, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.; Fred Hagan, Houlton, Maine.

### BOOK PUBLISHING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—E. W. Palmer, of the printing and publishing branch.

#### Members:

J. Arthur Bousquet, The H. R. Hunting Co., Springfield, Mass.; George P. Brett, Jr., The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.; Theodore C. Briggs, Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Donald C. Brock, Brock & Rankin, Chicago, Ill.; Burr L. Chase, Silver-Burdette Co., New York, N. Y.; C. M. Dubs, W. B. Conkey Co., Hammond, Ind.; S. T. Henry, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Alfred P. Jenkins, L. H. Jenkins, Inc., Richmond, Va.; Malcolm Johnson, Doubleday-Doran & Co., New York, N. Y.; Chas. F. Kindt, John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Richmond Mayo-Smith, Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass.; Robert L. McMichael, Jr., Turner E. Smith & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; John O'Connor, Quarrie Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Hamer Reiser, Deseret Book Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; M. M. Wilkerson, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, La.

### PLUMBING AND HEATING MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. W. Timmis, chief of the plumbing and heating branch.

#### Members:

William M. Byrd, Jr., vice president, Alabama Pipe Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Collier, president, Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Higginbotham, president, W. A. Case & Sons Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Herbert V. Kohler, president, Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.; W. Keith McAfee, president, Universal Sanitary Mfg. Co., New Castle, Pa.; L. R. Mendelson, president, Hotstream Heater Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Harold P. Mueller, president, L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry M. Reed, president, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. J. Reeves, vice president, Reeves Steel & Mfg. Co., Dover, Ohio; E. C. Sammons, vice president, Iron Fireman Mfg. Co., Portland, Oreg.; Harold W. Sweatt, president, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Reuben N. Trane, president, the Trane Co., La Crosse, Wis.

### HEATING CONTRACTORS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. W. Timmis, chief, plumbing and heating branch.

#### Members:

Henry S. Blank, Dayton, Ohio; Louis Breer, president, Lohman Bros., Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Paul Greiner, Paul Greiner Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Edmund P. Ingram, owner, Edmund P. Ingram Co., Jersey City, N. J.; K. A. Stephenson, president, Stephenson Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; E. W. Verity, president, Almiral & Co., New York, N. Y.; Rupert J. Weber, owner, Jacob G. Weber Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Zink, president, The Heat & Power Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

### FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Nathan L. Allen, chief of the fresh fruit and vegetable unit, food branch.

#### Members:

W. L. Harrison, Safeway Stores, Inc., Oakland, Calif.; Ed Blalock, Ben E. Keith & Co.,



Fort Worth, Tex.; Harry Froeber, Froeber Produce Co., Whiston-Salem, N. C.; H. M. Buzek, Flatow, Riley & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles W. Irrgang, Fruit Auction Sales Co., Chicago, Ill.; Harvey Baum, Atlantic Commission Co., New York, N. Y.; D. E. Robinson, McCann Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. V. Eberhard, Eberhard's Market, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. D. Williamson, American Stores Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles W. Havener, C. W. Havener & Co., New York, N. Y.; Donald B. Pocock, 39 Northern Ohio Food Terminal, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### MAGAZINE AND PERIODICAL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—E. W. Palmer, printing and publishing branch.

##### Members:

Fred O. Bohlen, Meredith Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Clayton H. Ernst, Outdoor Publications, Inc., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Grammer, Street & Smith Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y.; D. C. Hudson, Progressive Farmer-Ruralist Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Lawrence W. Lane, Lane Publishing Co., San Francisco, Calif.; James H. McGraw, Jr., McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.; Marvin Pierce, McCall Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Christian Herald Association, New York, N. Y.; Harry E. Radcliffe, Nature Magazine, Washington, D. C.; Lewis W. Traylor, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; N. L. Wallace, Time, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

#### SCALES AND BALANCES INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—N. G. Burleigh, chief of the service branch.

##### Members:

W. E. Brearley, The Brearley Co., Rockford, Ill.; George E. Chatillon, John Chatillon & Sons, New York, N. Y.; G. S. Clayson, Wm. Ainsworth & Sons, Inc., Denver, Colo.; John V. Farwell, III, Sanitary Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.; Walter A. Fink, Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, Ohio; D. S. Hammerman, Detecto Scales, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. L. Hanssen, Hanson Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.; Albert N. Lyons, The Howe Scale Co., Rutland, Vt.; J. P. McKibben, Winslow Government Standard Scale Works, Terre Haute, Ind.; K. R. Neff, The Exact Weight Scale Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. W. Olsen, The Torsion Balance Co., Christian Becker, Inc., New York, N. Y.; O. H. Watson, Sowelgh Scale Co., Delavan, Ill.

#### BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA MILK SHED PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

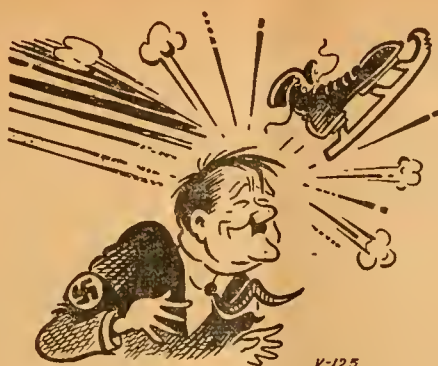
Government presiding officer—Clyde E. Beardslee, chief, dairy products section.

##### Members:

Charles Flounders, Miller-Flounders Dairy, Chester, Pa.; Harold Fogelsanger, Hershey Creamery, Harrisburg, Pa.; Wm. P. Fusselbaugh, Harbisons Dairies, Philadelphia, Pa.; George J. Hauptfuhrer, Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; O. H. Hoffman, Jr., Interstate Milk Producers Coop., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. M. P. Laudenslager, Philadelphia Dairy Products Co., Inc., 45th and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Glen Boger, Lehigh Valley Farms, Cooperative Association, Allentown, Pa.; J. M. Lescure, Fairfield-Western Maryland Dairy, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. B. N. Shermentine, Maryland Coop. Producers Association, Baltimore, Md.; Edward C. Toole, Peter Hernig Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. A. Webb, Abbotts Dairies, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. J. Williams, Willa Dairy Co., Baltimore, Md.; George Ousler, Koontz Creamery, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

#### NEW YORK MILK SHED PRODUCERS & DISTRIBUTORS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Clyde



*Your old skate is a Weapon!*

DR. SEUSS drew this to impress you with what a big job you can accomplish through a few minutes' search in the attic and a call to your junk dealer, charity organization, or local salvage committee. (Publishers can get mats of this illustration. Address Distribution Section, Office of War Information, and ask for V-125.)

E. Beardslee, chief, dairy section of the food branch.

A. H. Rubenfeld, Dellwood Dairy Co., Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.; R. M. Wellwood, Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Frank Lapierre, Waddington Milk Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Isadore Fisenstein, Rockdale Creamery, Inc., New York, N. Y.; J. O. Eastlack Borden's Farm Products, New York, N. Y.; Frederick Quall, Renken Dairy Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fred H. Sexauer, Dalrymen's League Coop. Association, Inc., Auburn, N. Y.; Archie Wright, Farmers Union of N. Y. Milk Shed, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Nathan Sacks, Eastern Farms Products, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sam Miller, Queensboro Farm Products, Long Island City, N. Y.; Homer Rolfe, Eastern Prod. Coop. Association, Inc., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Holland Foster, Dairy Farmers' Union, Oswego, N. Y.; Kenneth A. Shaul, Cobleskill, Associated Independents, Cobleskill, N. Y.; A. D. Hakes, Cincinnati, N. Y.; Morris Cohn, Sunshine Farms, Inc., New York, N. Y.

#### ELECTRODES & RODS MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—K. W. Ostrom, chief of the welding section.

E. J. Brady, president, Alloy Rods Co., York, Pa.; T. Pierre Champion, president, Champion Rivet Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. M. Keating, manager, A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Lange, president, Marquette Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Lincoln, vice president, Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. I. MacGuffie, welding sales manager, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. W. Reade, sales manager, Air Reduction Sales Co., New York, N. Y.; W. W. Reddie, welding sales manager, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. D. Thomas, president, Arcos Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. B. Tinnon, vice president, Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, N. Y.; J. N. Walker, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, N. Y.; T. S. Wright, vice president, Hollup Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

#### RAW FUR INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Harold Connett, chief of the leather and shoe section.

##### Members:

George Adelstein, Schild-Adelstein Co., New York City, N. Y.; Nelson R. Darragh, F. C. Taylor Fur Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. Holmes, D. A. Holmes & Co., Seattle, Wash.; Henry P. Mirandona, Mirandona Bros., New Orleans, La.; Dr. L. J. O'Reilly, American National Fur Breeders Association, Wassau, Wis.; Harold H. Rose, Rose Bros. Fur Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. D. Silberman, Silberman Bros. Fur Corporation, New York City, N. Y.; Joseph Ullman, Jr., Joseph Ullman Brokerage Co., New York City, N. Y.; Joseph L. Vandeweghe Trading Corporation, New York City, N. Y.

#### KNIFE AND INCLOSED SWITCH INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John Gammell, of the general industrial equipment branch.

##### Members:

Fred G. Kraut, Frank Adam Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Denny, Barkelew Electric Mfg. Co., Middletown, Ohio; T. J. Fleischer, Walker Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Frank Bulldog Electric Products Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. L. Hull, Square D Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. R. Johnson, Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.; P. C. Smith, Arrov-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. T. Wheeler, Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co., Plainville, Conn.

#### CONVEYOR & MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—C. R. Heller, of the general industrial equipment branch.

##### Members:

Briton Welser, Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. J. Burnell, Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Dean, Mathews Conveyor Co., Ellwood City, Pa.; W. V. Casgrain, Mechanical Handling Systems, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; E. M. Carver, Dodge Manufacturing Corporation, Mishawaka, Ind.; M. F. Dunne, Pyott Foundry & Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.; Guy A. Wainwright, Diamond Chain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; T. Matchett, Robins Conveying Belt Co., Passaic, N. J.; H. S. Hersey, C. D. Bartlett & Snow Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Howard Dingle, Cleveland Worm and Gear Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Schneider, Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. F. Emmons, Union Chain & Mfg. Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

#### RAW MICA FABRICATING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—S. A. Montague, of the mica graphite branch.

##### Members:

M. C. Faraci, American Mica Works, New York, N. Y.; J. Fuller Brown, Asheville Mica Co., Biltmore, N. C.; William Brand, William Brand and Co., New York, N. Y.; J. J. Long, Ford Radio and Mica Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. F. Bufalino, Huse-Liberth Mica Co., Boston, Mass.; N. J. Bottle, Industrial Mica Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. Canter, Mica Products Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.; E. Everett Smith, Canaan, N. H.; M. A. Chapman, Munsell and Co., New York, N. Y.; Peter Yannello, Reliance Mica Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. E. Blood, A. O. Schoonmaker Co., New York, N. Y.; A. Muxen, Spruce Pine Mica Co., Spruce Pine, N. C.; D. T. Vance, Tar Heel Mica Co., Plumbtree, N. C.; Glenn Vance, Perfection Mica Co., Chicago, Ill.



# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## New codes establish ways of protecting Federal buildings throughout U. S.

Comprehensive measures to protect Federal buildings throughout the Nation against air-raid hazards and sabotage were announced September 3 by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator.

The protective measures are outlined in two parallel codes, covering each type of protection, drafted by two Interdepartmental Committees organized under the direction of Commissioner W. E. Reynolds, of the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.

Several of the committee members had previously visited England and made an intensive study of the protective measures in use there.

In many instances the prescribed measures have been in effect since December 1941, because it was necessary to proceed with the work before the committees had completed their studies.

### Treatment for prisons, asylums

Some of the measures deal with the construction of splinterproof shelters; others with roof and wall reinforcing to protect against falling debris and nearby bomb explosions. Others are designed to prevent escape from Alcatraz and other Federal prisons during the confusion of an air raid.

Still others provide against the escape of dangerous animals from bombed zoos. And there are instructions as to the handling of the criminally insane, should the quarters to which they are confined become targets for air attacks.

"Electrically charged fencing for certain prison classifications may be considered practicable and desirable," the report says.

### Rescue methods

Equipment such as cutting torches and saws should be available for purposes of rescuing inmates trapped as a result of bomb effects. In the case of penal institutions, the emphasis on cutting torches and heavy lifting equipment is important. Chutes should be installed or extension ladders should be on hand for rescue work.

"Primary means for the prevention of escape will consist of providing additional guards or methods for calling in guards who would normally be off duty but who could be detailed to stand by

during periods when raids are expected," the code continues. "Due consideration should also be given to the provision of secondary means of exit in case the primary means of exit becomes blocked during occurrence of bombing damage."

The protective measures for zoos provide for the removal of the dangerous animals to less exposed places or establishment of methods to insure their destruction in case of bombing.

Two features are particularly noted: Gas protection and decontamination are not covered, and camouflaging of Federal buildings will be undertaken only when required by the military authorities and executed under their direction.

### To apply to estimated 20,000 buildings

Congress has appropriated \$12,500,000 to the Public Buildings Administration to initiate this protective program. The fund was contained in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Act, signed by the President on April 28, 1942.

The Public Buildings Administration will use the codes as a guide, Commissioner Reynolds explained. They will apply to an estimated 20,000 buildings and parts of buildings in the National Capital and throughout the Nation owned, leased, or occupied by the Federal Government. The only exceptions are the buildings controlled by the War and Navy Departments, which will be protected by those agencies.

### Divided into three progressive stages

Commissioner Reynolds stated that the protective measures are divided into three progressive stages, A, B, and C. The stage for a specific building will be determined, as provided in the codes, by the state of hazard and its functional priority. The state of hazard will be determined by the Public Buildings Administration. Each protective measure to be taken under the three stages of protection is defined in detail in the codes.

To carry out the work, Commissioner Reynolds has established within the Public Buildings Administration, a Protective Construction Unit headed by Charles W. Barber. It is estimated that the work will involve 3,000 to 5,000 buildings under the Air Raid Code and 5,000 to 8,000 under the Subversive Code.

Among the precautionary measures to

## The American home

## AN OUTPOST OF BATTLE

"There are thousands of ways in which to help win this war, thousands of simple but important sacrifices to make, thousands of little but great things to do. And it is these many things, and only the multitude of these things that can add up to victory, that can clearly and unequivocally make each home into an outpost of battle, of glory and, at last, of triumph."

—James M. Landis, Director  
Office of Civilian Defense

be applied as the degree of hazard increases are: Increased training and equipment of the service units, such as wardens, fire, first aid, utility and warning units and rescue squads; the removal of glass in shelter areas and also the subdividing of such areas. The protection of windows from blast and splinters is also required to protect essential continuing activities.

### Increased blackouts provided

A progressive increase in blackout provisions is covered, beginning with blackout being provided for only those operations which must continue in Stage A and increased extent of blackout in Stages B and C.

The protection in place and evacuation of irreplaceable materials including the contents not only of Federal museums and art galleries, but of the various offices, is thoroughly outlined.

Requirements for standby electrical service, heating, ventilation, and emergency lighting as well as air raid alarm systems are included.

The guarding of the various buildings, identifying of the employees and public, physical protective measures and other means of subversive protection are covered in detail.

Commissioner Reynolds stated that 20 men will be stationed at key points in the United States to aid in field work.

★ ★ ★

## THESE CARTOONS



drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.





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## 17 workers awarded merit certificates for suggestions aiding war production

First awards of Certificates of Individual Production Merit to 16 men and 1 woman serving as "soldiers of production" in the war plants of America were announced September 8 by War Production Drive headquarters.

### Certificate awards

The first list of winners of Certificates of Individual Production Merit follows:

**Mrs. Bonnie Lee Smith Lewis**, Indiana, a former employee of the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., plant in Indianapolis, suggested the use of a motor-driven wire brush wheel for removing burrs found on the moulded clamping nut of a sound-powered telephone.

**James Allen Brown**, Connecticut, his suggestion, having to do with the improvement of the manufacture of submachine guns, increasing production and eliminating spoilage of parts, is of a restricted military nature.

**Stanley Crawford**, New Jersey, a material inspector in the RCA Manufacturing Co. plant at Camden, designed a new type of caliper for determining the wall thicknesses and relationship between a cored interior and the outside surface of castings.

**Benjamin Willet**, New Jersey, an instructor in the crystal laboratory at the RCA Camden plant, designed a new jig utilizing a diamond-charged saw for slitting quartz crystals. The jig reduced breakage by 75 percent.

**Otto Seils and John A. St. Clair**, Indiana. Working together, these two employees of E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, devised a tooth form of metal cutting saw with a 22-degree angle and having a special side clearance grind. This reduced an operation on a tank part from 7 or 8 minutes to 10 seconds and eliminated saw breakage.

**Daniel Walter Mallett**, Illinois, a counter-bore operator in the Borg-Warner Corporation plant at Rockford, suggested an improvement in machining fuse bodies.

**Peter Cojef**, Michigan, 28-year-old assistant foreman for the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, suggested a new procedure which saves manpower and tools.

**Joseph Frank Eckert, Jr.**, New Jersey, an X-ray operator at the RCA plant at Camden, suggested a new method to obtain a maximum number of radio quartz crystals from the extremely limited amount of raw material.

**Edward Spencer Hoffman**, Private, United States Air Corps, formerly a supervisor in the transformer department of the RCA plant at Camden, constructed a small lot of transformers with silicon steel in place of the nickel steel. The transformer passed all tests. As a consequence, 3,000 pounds of nickel has been saved and production has flowed smoothly.

**Albert Peter Ruggieri**, New Jersey, a spot welder at the RCA Camden plant, suggested the use of a redesigned aluminum bracket in place of a more complicated bracket of stainless steel with a high chromium content in production of radio equipment.

**Max Brooks Harris**, Michigan, a dynamometer test inspector at the Packard plant, contributed three suggestions for speeding output of airplane engines.

**George Bernard Smolarek**, Michigan, a utility operator in the aircraft engine division of the Packard plant, devised a method whereby a three-step drilled hole was drilled in one operation.

**William Henry Switzer**, Michigan, 54-year-

old gang leader in inspection of marine engine parts at the Packard plant studied his job and noted that there were four operations on all four faces of a bolt head: rough mill, finish mill, chamfer, and polish. He discovered that operating efficiency was just as great if a super-finish was applied to half the surfaces. This saves 50 percent of the operating time.

**Burnell Edward Stewart**, Missouri, suggested the use of compressed wood fiber punching jigs as a substitute for steel jigs.

**Samuel D. Carter**, California, a leadman in the electrical and radio department of the Northrop Aircraft, Inc., plant at Hawthorne, devised a portable device for cutting rubber tubing used in airplane construction.

**Marvin B. McCoy**, California, a leadman and saw operator in the Northrop plant, devised a method of cutting bars used in airplane construction, enabling one worker and one machine to do the work of several.

### Honorable mention

The Honorable Mention classification established by the Board of Individual Awards was awarded to 16 men.

**Ray E. Steele**, California, a group leader in general installation at the Northrup plant, made three suggestions. He proposed that assembly blueprints show size and exact length of screws, enabling new workers to perform the operations as fast as more experienced men.

**Martimer Griffith Jennings**, Connecticut, now an inspector at the Auto-Ordnance Corporation plant at Bridgeport, suggested the use of a power-driven sander instead of hand filing to remove burrs from machine-gun pivot plates, permitting a 100 percent increase in production for this operation.

**John L. Gamble**, Connecticut, an employee of the Allen Manufacturing Co., Hartford, showed that strips of scotch tape, pasted over important figures on process tags, kept the figures legible in spite of many handlings by greasy hands.

**Vincent Joseph Sullivan**, New Jersey. As a consequence of Mr. Sullivan's suggestion, men at the Elizabeth plant of American Type Founders, Inc., are now paid off at their machines, saving 33 man-hours and 33 machine-hours a week.

**Alfred Harry Anderson**, Tennessee, adapted a patented method of rapidly drawing elliptical figures to layout work in sheet metal and boiler work.

**George Richard Timms and Raymond Harold Shrider**, Ohio, employees of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. devised a work schedule providing for the operations of the plant 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

**Arthur Waggoner**, Indiana, a finisher for the RCA Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, devised a new method of finishing diaphragms for soundpower telephones made for the Navy. It accomplished a 44 percent increase in production and an estimated annual saving of 1,100 man-hours.

**David William Fabert**, Michigan, an employee of the Packard company, was honored for two suggestions. He showed that by operating one machine tool from right to left instead of from left to right, he could eliminate two other operations. He also suggested the regrinding of a cutting tool to give a more efficient shaving operation instead of a gouging action.

**Isadore Arthur Clark**, Michigan, a former cabinet maker and boat builder, constructed

## England stands with America

"This is the story I bring back to America from England. Free labor is fighting this war over there, just as free American labor is fighting this war over here. I know, perhaps better than the workers themselves, how much their products mean. I have seen the American planes in England, the guns, and the tanks, the munitions and the food supplies. I have seen the metal that came out of American mines, put into the bomb racks of planes scheduled to raid enemy objectives. I have seen American soldiers riding American jeeps from American factories, and I have seen American pilots flying British-made aircraft. For the big lesson of this war is that we are all in it together."

—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,  
Lend-Lease Administrator.

a homemade apparatus to hold a cylinder liner during a buffing operation, saving more than an hour on each airplane engine in the Packard plant.

**Frederick Henry Opedale**, Michigan, an airplane motor builder in the Packard plant, redesigned a wrench for a certain operation, reducing the time of the operation by half.

**John Hook**, Michigan, a jobsetter in the Packard plant, adapted an old drill to replace a hand operation in removing burrs from holes drilled in the web of an aircraft engine gear. It enables the saving of four hours per engine.

**Harry Laurence Gielniak**, Michigan, a tool crib attendant at the Packard Detroit plant, suggested a change in the issuance of tools so that diamond tools are held by each employee for the life of the tool, thus keeping the same diamond on the same job. This increases the life of the tool and has brought about a saving of \$16,000 a year.

**Harvard C. Smith**, Wisconsin, is an instructor in manual arts at the Kenosha High School. During the summer he has been working at the Frost Co. plant there. Not having sufficient skilled draftsmen to make separate drawings for each tool set-up, Mr. Frost made a set-up for each job and photographed it. Less skilled operators were able to set up their jobs from photographs in half the time they required to figure out blueprints.

**Milton Schoenfeld**, California, devised a new method of loading standard grease guns, conserving the grease wasted by older methods.

**Rubin Lewon**, California, an employee of Paraffine Companies, Inc., Emeryville, suggested the establishment of a priorities system on plant repairs so that more important repairs are made first. Operations most vital to war work get first attention, keeping interruptions to war production at a minimum.

The Certificates and letters of Honorable Mention have been sent to the Labor-Management Committees in each of the plants and the formal presentation ceremonies are left to their discretion.

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DALLAS, TEX., has turned over 2,000 pounds of defective scales to the scrap metal campaign.



# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1942

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## PRESIDENT ASKS CURB ON FARM PRICES

"We cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down to approximately the present level beyond October 1"

President Roosevelt last week set October 1 as a deadline for legislative action to stabilize farm prices. In an anti-inflation message to Congress on Labor Day, September 7, he asked for specific authority to "stabilize the cost of living, including the price of all farm commodities."

### Wages and taxes in the picture too

Wages can be stabilized at the same time as farm prices are stabilized, he added, and "this I will do."

Several hours afterward, in a radio address to the Nation, the President promised that if Congress fails to act on this program by the first of next month, "I will act."

The President also asked quick work on an adequate tax measure to take the edge off consumer buying power which is forcing prices upward.

"We cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down to approximately the present level beyond October 1," the message to Congress read, "but no one can give any assurances that the cost of living can be held down after that date."

The purpose should be, the President told the people, "to hold farm prices at

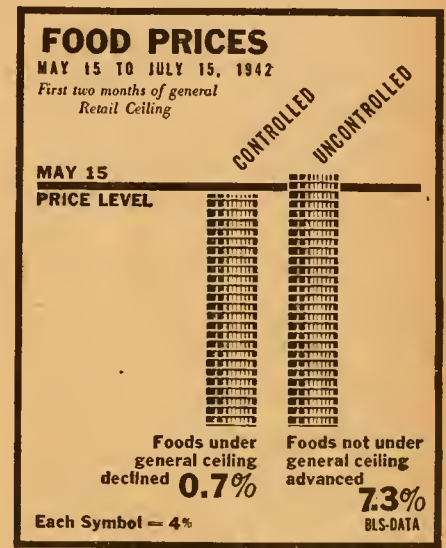
parity, or at levels of a recent date, whichever is higher. The purpose should also be to keep wages at a point stabilized with today's cost of living."

Price Administrator Henderson called the action directed at farm prices and wages "inevitable" and referred to the pending tax bill as a "necessary weapon." Taking his cue from the President's "new offensive," he warned wilful violators of price rules that tolerance observed during the period of education is a thing of the past and enforcement will be stiff "from here on in." Ignorance will no longer be an excuse, he said.

In his message to Congress the President reiterated his seven-point inflation control program of last April, which included increased taxation, price ceilings, stabilization of wages, stabilization of farm prices, purchase of War Bonds, rationing, and the discouragement of credit and installment buying. Only two of these—increased taxation and stabilization of farm prices—required congressional action.

The President reminded Congress that these two pieces of legislation have not been enacted into law and that the delay

(Continued on page 16)



V-155-d

Drawn for OWI

HERE IS THE WAY some specific food prices behaved in the first two months of the general maximum price regulation:

STEAK AND PORK CHOPS (controlled) showed slight decline—lamb (uncontrolled up to July) went up more than 10 percent; chickens (uncontrolled) went up more than 16 percent.

LARD (controlled) declined nearly 5 percent—butter (uncontrolled) went up more than 6 percent.

ORANGES (uncontrolled) went up more than 25 percent—canned tomatoes (controlled) declined 3 percent.

EGGS (uncontrolled) went up more than 26 percent.

SUMMING these figures up in practical terms means that the food for which the average family paid \$1.00 in the summer of 1939, cost \$1.11 in the spring of 1941, \$1.30 in the spring of 1942, and \$1.35 today.



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## WHO ASKED, WHAT'S COOKIN'



V-104

Drawn for Office of War Information

Cartoon by Eldermaa for VICTORY. Mats in two- and three-column size are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-114.

## All chemical products to be under single WPB branch

Transfer of the drugs and pharmaceuticals section from the health supplies branch to the chemicals branch and inclusion of the toiletries and cosmetics branch in the chemicals branch as a sec-

tion were announced September 5 by A. I. Henderson.

The purpose of the transfers is to include in a single WPB organization all chemical products.



## On the Home Front

Today's most serious problems in our effort to gain a "balanced war economy" are (1) shortage of materials and (2) manpower to convert these materials into weapons. These problems are as serious as any on the fighting fronts, fronts which depend on us to deliver the goods. How critical are these problems is plain from the drastic steps taken last week to combat them:

### Materials—

Moving to save our existing stock of tires and automobiles, the Office of Defense Transportation has taken control over use of practically all the commercial vehicles in the country. And, in an effort to supplement our scant supplies of raw materials the War Production Board has intensified its campaign to bring in scrap metals, a campaign in which the Nation's 30,000,000 school children have been enlisted. The great steel industry, running at more than 90 percent of capacity, is meeting only about 55 percent of the demand for steel, and operates on an almost day-to-day basis because of the shortage of scrap.

### Manpower—

The War Manpower Commission, which a while ago reported serious labor shortages in 116 out of 160 war production areas, has set up 12 Western States as "critical areas" and in these areas workers in the mining and lumber industries now must get "certificates of separation" if they change their jobs.

The directed use and distribution of manpower where it will count most in winning the war is a policy we must adopt if we are to avoid the near-chaos of the last war, when armies of workers trudged about the country looking for better paid or more tempting jobs.

### 600,000 more for automotive plants

The reasons for such a policy are abundantly clear. The automotive industry will need 600,000 more workers, in addition to 800,000 now employed in making weapons, to reach peak production. Railroads and local transit companies in war industry areas are shorthanded. In California 150,000 local people have been called to the harvest fields, besides 1,500 Mexican workers brought in to handle the sugar-beet crop. By the end of this year almost five million women will be in war jobs and the Women's Policy Committee, appointed by the War

Manpower Commission, will mobilize other millions during the coming year. But the process of enlisting and distributing manpower will continue to be a democratic one. In the Western "critical areas," for example, local War Manpower Committees, working through local and regional Labor-Management Committees, will handle the labor situation and hear workers' appeals for job transfers.

### Cooperation for materials

Labor-Management Committees, which have done so much to increase our war

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output, have been set up in basic materials industries—copper and lead mining, the Pennsylvania hard coal mines, lumbering and railroading. And other extensions of this cooperative plan are on the way. Labor and management will supply two members each to a five-man committee of the War Production Board, appointed to work with more than 1,300 Labor-Management Committees in war plants. The rapid growth of this movement shows that all the forces engaged in the War Production Drive realize the toughness of the job ahead of us, and the need for working together.

In this "toughest war of all time" we are going to have to get down to brass tacks—and turn the brass tacks into bombs and bullets. Our kitchens must deliver old tin cans by the million so we can reach the goal of 3,000 tons of household tin a year recoverable in 17 new "detinning" plants. The half billion pounds of waste fats and greases we are asked to salvage would make enough explosive to enable our allies to cripple the German war machine, or enough to fire 1,250,000 antiaircraft shells. Last year's production of all-wire coat hangers, if made into military barbed wire,

would have girdled the earth 6½ times. We shall not make coat hangers this year.

### Ordinary things become important

Over-all control of distribution has been effected in such unlike fields as refrigerator cars, barges and towboats, the entire meat industry—except retailers—phosphorus, copper chemicals, and Douglas-fir logs. Among products recently taken out of general circulation are portable electric fans, overhead traveling cranes, antifreeze mixtures, quick-drying paints, caffeine, agave fiber, western fir logs and hemlock logs.

As we cut deeper into the war economy, unexpected values are attached to the commonest products and byproducts—corn cobs and oat hulls (sources of the solvent known as furfural), plastics, drugs, and dyes. Building lumber is so scarce we shall find ourselves using bricks and tile for even temporary structures. Brushes, except for war uses or public health, must not contain more than 55 percent pig and hog bristles. Cigarettes probably will be dryer—their moistening agent, glycol, going to cool military engines.

### Ironing out surpluses and shortages

In many localities store shelves are being emptied, while in other places there still are surpluses. The War Production Board plans to regulate inventories in the hands of wholesalers and retailers. We must distribute carefully, we must buy carefully, we must make things last. Shoe customers will not be urged to buy unneeded shoes, and next year they'll have fewer styles and colors to choose from. Prices have been fixed for railroad ties, eastern hardwood lumber, necktie fabrics, shirting, and flue-cured leaf tobacco. Violators of price control, rent gougers in war-boom towns, manufacturers who sell cheapened products claiming they are identical with those they sold before, and meat distributors who mislead the public in grading meats are finding how tough the Government can get. As Price Administrator Henderson says, "The time of our tolerance is past."

In Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, India, and China our allies are returning Lend-Lease aid in many ways—building airdromes and naval bases, providing convoy protection, supplying new fan belts for U. S. trucks, filling gas tanks for U. S. ferry planes, giving our troops en route to battle stations, chocolate bars, bananas, and other delicacies.



# RATIONING . . .

## Every American must ration his driving now to avert defeat, says Henderson; coupon books to follow in several weeks

The following request to all motor vehicle drivers in the unrationed areas was made September 13 by Price Administrator Henderson:

There is a paragraph in the Baruch report which ought to be memorized by every driver of every rubber-tired vehicle in the Nation—or better still, pasted on the window or windshield of every rubber-tired vehicle where it could be read whenever the driver steps on the starter.

That paragraph says:

"Tires on civilian cars are wearing down at a rate eight times greater than they are being replaced. If this rate continues, by far the larger number of cars will be off the road next year, and in 1944 there will be an all but complete collapse of the 27,000,000 passenger cars in America."

### We have got to start now

That statement means just one thing—we have got to become a Nation of mileage cutters. We've got to cut our mileage deep to keep moving toward victory instead of joy-riding to defeat.

Behind that paragraph from the report are some figures everyone should know and remember. They make clear why we have got to cut our driving and why we have to start now.

Today and every day that passes until the cut is made we Americans are wasting one billion tire miles in unnecessary driving. That means we are unnecessarily wasting enough rubber to recap 200,000 tires—waste that can lick us in the kind of fight we are in, unless we stop wasting quickly.

### Formal rationing will take weeks

The time to start is now—today—because it will be several weeks before we can have the coupon books printed and distributed to the War Price and Rationing Boards and help them prepare to shoulder this big load.

I don't think we have to wait to make a really good start. We can begin to make a big dent in that pile of wasted rubber if we take this matter into our own hands for the time being.

I am, therefore, asking that every driver in the unrationed areas immedi-

ately put himself voluntarily on the same mileage basis as his fellow Americans in the 17 rationed Eastern States.

In those States, 7 out of every 10 drivers have an A sticker pasted on their windshields. That means they are limited to 240 miles of driving per month.

About 18 percent have B stickers. These are issued when the essential vocational driving exceeds 150 miles per month, and the driver has agreed to share his car with three passengers.

### Few have C stickers

A very few have C stickers. These drivers also have to agree to share their cars, but in addition they must be members of a highly essential profession or occupation—persons like doctors, munitions plant workers, and workers in essential public utilities services, and who in addition have occupational driving needs in excess of 470 miles per month.

My request means simply that each driver in the unrationed area should ask himself honestly into which of these classes his driving falls. If he is in the A group, he limits himself to that 240 miles a month, which is divided roughly into 90 miles for family driving, and 150 miles for the essential vocational use of the car.

### A matter of character

If the driver thinks he is in the B class, that means he is convinced that his essential driving really exceeds 150 miles a month, and he limits himself to a top figure of 470 miles of vocational driving and agrees to share his car with at least three people. But the average of B car driving in the rationed area is substantially below that maximum.

The success of this voluntary effort so vitally important to the war program depends on two simple things—character and a thorough understanding that we do not literally have rubber for any driving that does not forward the war effort. But it is certain, if anything is certain, that the American people have the character and by now, the understanding, necessary to do the job.

## New OPA division to handle all fuel rationing activities

All fuel rationing activities have been reorganized as a new division of OPA, Price Administrator Henderson announced September 7. In addition to administering the gasoline rationing program, this new fuel rationing division will have charge of any fuel oil rationing activities undertaken by OPA.

The director of the new division is Joel Dean, who was chief of the former fuel rationing branch. The assistant director of the new division is Wallace S. Sayre, who was chief of the operations section of the fuel rationing branch.

### To have 3 operating branches

The new fuel rationing division will have three operating branches: gasoline rationing branch, fuel oil rationing branch, and industry relations branch.

John R. Richards, chief of the gasoline rationing branch, was formerly associate chief of the fuel rationing branch. Mr. Richards was an associate price executive of the machinery branch under Mr. Dean.

John G. Neukom, the new chief of the fuel oil rationing branch, is a member of McKinsey, Kearney & Co., Chicago, industrial engineers.

Paul R. Baugh, chief of industry relations branch, was an account executive with Erwin, Wasey & Co., New York advertising agency handling oil company advertising, before coming to OPA last March to head up trade relations' activities in the fuel rationing branch.

★ ★ ★

## Laying of Southern pipe line to begin October 1

Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes announced September 8 that laying of the Government-owned, Carabelle-to-Jacksonville trans-Florida pipe line is scheduled to start on or about October 1 and that it is expected that construction can be completed by December 15.

### To deliver 35,000 barrels daily

At that time, the line will commence delivery of 35,000 barrels of petroleum products daily to Jacksonville, from where it will be distributed by barge to consuming centers along the route of the Atlantic intracoastal waterway as far north as Virginia.

The line is to be constructed entirely out of second-hand equipment, which is being dug up and dismantled in Texas for shipment to Florida.



## Rubber committee says U. S. must endure either "discomfort or defeat"; urges Nation-wide gas rationing, more production

Warning that the rubber situation has become so dangerous that unless corrective measures are taken immediately the country faces military and civilian collapse, President Roosevelt's rubber investigating committee last week recommended Nation-wide gasoline rationing, a 35-mile speed limit and other drastic motoring restrictions to conserve our fast dwindling rubber supply.

The committee also recommended the reorganization of the Governmental agencies concerned with rubber, the appointment of a national Rubber Administrator and the expansion of the synthetic rubber program, as soon as possible, from the proposed 870,000 tons in 1944 to 1,100,000.

The committee is headed by Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in World War I. Other members are Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

### Restrictions on motorists

"Tires on civilian cars are wearing down at a rate eight times greater than they are being replaced," said the report. "If this rate continues, by far the larger number of cars will be off the road next year and in 1944 there will be an all but complete collapse of the 27,000,000 passenger cars in America."

Declaring that we face the choice of "discomfort or defeat" and that "there is no middle course," the committee recommended the following steps to conserve the civilian supply:

1. That no speed limit above 35 miles an hour be permitted for passenger cars and trucks. (In this way the life of tires will be prolonged by nearly 40 percent.)

2. That the annual average mileage per car now estimated at 6,700 miles a year be held down to 5,000 miles, a reduction of 25 percent. (This does not mean that each has a right to 5,000; it applies to necessary driving.)

3. That more rubber than is now given to the public be released to maintain fully, by recapping or new tires, necessary civilian driving.

4. That a new system of rationing gasoline be devised, based on this 5,000 miles a year to save tires, and

that it be national in its application.

5. That compulsory periodic tire inspection be instituted.

6. That a voluntary tire conservation program be put into effect until gasoline rationing can be established.

### Rubber czar recommended

In addition to restrictions on driving, the committee recommended a complete reorganization and consolidation of the

## ODT TAKES CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL AUTOS

— page 13

Governmental agencies concerned with the rubber program, with a Rubber Administrator, appointed by the chairman of the War Production Board, having full authority.

Expansion of the synthetic rubber program, without changing methods, to increase projected production from 870,000 tons a year in 1944 to 1,100,000 was recommended.

### Plant expansion necessary

Other recommendations include:

1. An increase in the production of butadiene by 100,000 tons, to be obtained from a refinery conversion program, commonly known as "quick butadiene."

2. That in addition to the increase provided for through the refinery conversion program, 30,000 more tons of Buna S be provided by a plant to be erected during the latter part of 1943 to come into operation early in 1944. This plant would make rubber by a grain process and should be located near the grain area.

3. That the facilities for the production of 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol be erected on sites near the grain-producing areas and accessible to water transportation.

4. The construction of 20,000 tons a year of additional Neoprene capacity.

5. That the ceiling on Buna S rubber, now fixed at 705,000 tons for

the United States, be raised by 140,000 tons to 845,000 tons.

6. The construction of a standard polymerization plant.

The total amount of rubber in our domestic stockpiles on July 1, 1942, was set at 578,000 tons. Imports from July 1, 1942, to January 1, 1944, were estimated at 53,000 tons. The estimated crude rubber supply available on January 1, 1944, based on these figures, was set at 631,000 tons.

The estimated military and other essential demands from July 1, 1942 to January 1, 1944, with no allowance for passenger automobile tires, were put at 842,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 211,000 tons that must be met by production of synthetic rubber before January 1, 1944.

"If our hopes are realized, the production of Buna S and Neoprene (the two synthetic materials on which we now rely most to replace crude rubber) will total 425,000 tons by the end of 1943," the report says.

"But, on the other hand, the figure might easily fall to less than half that amount if delays occur—delays of as little as 120 days. With 425,000 tons we have a margin of safety, a slight one, to be sure, perhaps 100,000 tons above necessary inventories for ourselves and our allies—for the front. With only 200,000 tons of Buna S produced, our supplies would be exhausted. The successful operation of our mechanized army would be jeopardized.

"We cannot afford to take a chance. It is better to be safe than to be sorry. We dare not depend upon unbuilt plants; upon increasing the reclamation of scrap; upon bringing the tire manufacturing capacity to equal a theoretical synthetic production; upon unproven factors. . . . We cannot base military offensives on rubber we do not have. All our lives and freedoms are at stake in this war."

### Officials criticized

Without calling names, the committee laid the blame for the present rubber shortage largely at the door of agencies and officials dealing with the situation in the past. But, said the committee, "these errors, growing out of procrastinations, indecisions, conflict of authority, clashes of personalities, lack of understanding, delays, and early nonuse of known alcohol processes, are not to be recounted by us, nor shall we go into the failure to build a greater stockpile of rubber. We are concerned with the past record only insofar as it has seemed to us to cast light on problems of future administration."



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## New building steel specifications bind U. S. agencies; expected to save 10 percent

National emergency specifications for the design, fabrication, and erection of structural steel for buildings were established September 10 by WPB.

In WPB Directive No. 8, signed by Donald M. Nelson, chairman, it is ordered that a manual of specifications apply to and govern the use of structural steel for all buildings which are constructed, financed, or approved by governmental agencies on contracts placed after November 9. The manual was developed under the direction of the specifications branch of the conservation division.

### Safety is preserved

The purpose of the directive is to conserve the supply of structural steel by requiring the use of higher design unit stresses than are normally used in the design of structural steel for buildings. By using in design the higher unit stresses stipulated in these specifications, somewhat lighter sections of beams, and other members entering into the construction of buildings will be permitted but not to an extent that in any way endangers the safety of the building.

The allowable stress for beams in flexure has been increased from previous allowances ranging from 16,000 to 20,000 pounds per square inch to a mandatory 24,000 pounds per square inch. Other savings of steel are effected through the use of continuity in design and welded fabrication.

It is estimated that the use of these specifications will result in a saving of approximately 10 percent of the weight of structural steel entering into building construction.

### Binding on Government agencies

The specifications manual is binding upon WPB, the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, National Housing Agency, and all other Government departments and agencies in respect to war construction and the financing of war construction.

Broadly speaking, the manual follows the policy stated in the joint directive on wartime construction made by WPB and the War and Navy Departments on May 20, 1942 (WPB-1249) and the "List of Prohibited Items for Construction

Work" issued by the Army and Navy Munitions Board on April 1 and revised on June 29, 1942.

Although the effective date is November 9, the agencies were empowered to put the directive into immediate effect wherever possible. Where contracts already have been placed or will be placed before the November 9 deadline, Mr. Nelson directed that they should be reviewed by the sponsoring agencies promptly and changes made in accordance with the emergency specifications unless such changes will result in a substantial delay in the war effort.

### Filling emergency needs

## Transfers of copper from idle stocks prevent war plants from closing down

Transfers of copper from idle and excess inventories to producers needing this critical metal for the manufacture of munitions, planes, tanks, and other implements of war are aiding hundreds of war plants to maintain schedules and, in many instances, are preventing complete shutdowns when emergency shortages occur.

### Stock piles maintained

This was revealed September 9 when the inventory and requisitioning branch of WPB announced that 29,700,000 pounds of copper and copper base alloys have been allocated from immobilized stocks to war production channels through the WPB's copper recovery program, instituted 8 weeks ago.

Of this total 2,400,000 pounds were allocated for stockpiling to meet future anticipated demands for standard shapes and sizes of mill products; 6,300,000 pounds were reported and allocated as scrap; 9,300,000 pounds were allocated, or known to have been moved for use in existing form under Priorities Regulation No. 13, and 11,700,000 pounds were allocated to brass mills and ingot makers for remelting.

In making the announcement, E. A. Tupper, chief of the inventory and requisitioning branch, said:

## Copper chemicals placed under complete allocation

Copper chemicals were placed under complete allocation control by the Director General for Operations September 9 in order to conserve copper scrap from which they are made. The order, M-227, lists copper chemicals as copper sulphate, carbonate, chloride, oxide, nitrate and cyanide. Allocation will take effect October 1. Small order deliveries may be made by certification from the purchaser to his supplier. Limits on these small deliveries are 450 pounds of copper sulphate or 25 pounds of the other chemicals in any one month. The standard chemical forms, PD-600 and PD-601 must be used by those seeking allocation.

To date over 14,000 firms have reported a total of 111,000,000 pounds of idle and excess inventories of copper and copper base alloys. Much of the copper reported has been offered for voluntary sale at the Government's prices. That which the owner refuses to sell but which is nevertheless needed for war production will be requisitioned.

Copper and copper base alloys are now being allocated from idle inventories into strategic war production at the rate of over 4,000,000 pounds a week.

While this is double the original estimate for this date, the current needs of our vast war production machine are now so great that even this figure must again be doubled within the course of the next few weeks.

### Special unit set up

A special unit from the copper branch of WPB has been set up in the offices of Copper Recovery Corporation, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., to locate copper in the forms needed, and to redistribute it to war plants urgently requiring it because of unforeseen material shortages, plant breakdowns, receipt of new war orders, or other emergencies. In most of these emergencies, the war plant cannot wait for receipt of the needed shapes from its regular source of supply.

At present, emergency requests for copper in various forms are being received from war plants and the armed services at the rate of 500,000 pounds a day.



## 75 percent of steel going to direct war uses, rest to essential industries like railroads and machinery manufacture

More than 75 percent of the Nation's finished steel output of 5,300,000 tons a month now is going into direct war use and the remainder into such essential industries as railroads, machinery manufacture, and the like, David F. Austin, acting chief, iron and steel branch, reported September 10.

Eighty percent of our steel is being delivered on ratings of A-1-a or higher.

### Ingot production, 7 million tons

The 5,300,000 tons a month currently being delivered represents finished steel products, a reduction of approximately 30 percent from ingot production of more than 7,000,000 tons. In terms of plates and shapes, sheets, bars, pipe, wire, rails, and the like, the United States this year will turn out about 62 million tons. This is slightly more than 70 percent of the 86 million ingot tons the Nation is expected to produce. The remaining 30 percent goes back into the furnaces in the form of scrap.

This is the way the Nation's ingot production has grown since 1939:

	Net tons
1939.....	52,798,714
1940.....	66,982,686
1941.....	82,927,557
1942 (estimated).....	86,000,000

To make this increased production possible, steel-making capacity, that is, rated capacity as distinct from actual production, has been stepped up correspondingly. At the end of 1939, it was 81 million tons; 1940, 84 million; 1941, 88 million. By the end of 1942 capacity probably will reach 93 million tons and by mid-1943, 98 millions.

Current production is far ahead of the best the Axis nations can do, including the German-controlled countries of Europe. Axis steel production was approximately 74 million ingot tons in 1941. The United Nations that same year controlled more than 65 percent of the world's steel output.

### Where does it go?

Five million tons of finished steel a month—where does it all go?

**INTO TANKS:** it takes about 38 tons of steel to make a medium tank and the United States is turning out a lot of them.

**INTO SHIPS:** present goals are for 8 million tons of dead-weight shipping this year and 16 million tons in 1943.

Each cargo ship of the Liberty type now being made in quantity under direction of the Maritime Commission calls for approximately 4,500 tons of rough steel. Current production is around 70 ships a month.

**INTO GUNS:** some of our anti-aircraft guns use up 14 tons of steel each; thousands of rifles, machine guns, antitank guns, and howitzers use steel, all the way up to the giant 16-inchers that take 576 tons of steel each.

That's just a part of the program, even of the direct military program. And we cannot cut off completely the supplies of steel to the railroads, the oil industry, the farm-machinery manufacturers, the utility companies, and other essential industries. They are not getting much steel these days, but they do have to have some.

### Mustn't have more tank guns than tanks

The problem of steel, then, is one of proper scheduling and planning in order to come out even on a well-balanced war production program, based upon the amount of material available. We want to make just as many tank guns as we need for tanks, no more and no less. And that goes for everything else. We must make our 5 million tons of production fit a demand of around 9 million tons a month.

One important reason the program is out of balance today is that the resourcefulness of American industry, when sent to war, could not be foreseen. Today our factories are turning out some parts faster than anyone dreamed it could be done a few months ago. Rifling a gun barrel is being done in one-thirtieth of the time it took a few months ago. It used to take more than 6 hours to counterbore 280 holes in the crankcase of an aircraft engine. It's being done now in 65 minutes.

### Increases more difficult now

The projected increases in steel output over our present high tonnage present a problem. The steel industry is operating currently at more than 97 percent of capacity and has been over 90 percent for 2 years. No more steel can be turned out without new open hearth, Bessemer, or electric furnaces in which to make it. These are huge, intricate affairs that consume large quantities of

## FLOOD CUTS STEEL PLATE SHIPMENTS FOR AUGUST

Steel plate shipments failed to set a new monthly record in August for the first time since October 1941 the iron and steel branch, WPB announced September 8.

August shipments were 1,097,866 tons as compared with 1,124,118 in July. The drop was caused by a flood at the Lukens Steel Co. which curtailed sharply the output of that company in August.

Plates produced on strip mills continued to gain in August, shipments being 551,959 tons compared with 550,537 in July.

In spite of the accident which set August shipments back its record is still second high for 11 months. October 1941 shipments were 593,152 tons.

time, and steel, in the making. But that is just a part of the problem.

We must mine more iron ore, and build more ships to haul that ore from the Mesabi range in northern Minnesota down the Great Lakes to the steel mills. We must build more blast furnaces to produce the pig iron from which steel is made. We must produce more coke to use as fuel in the refining process. We must find more and more steel scrap, collect it, and get it to steel mills as rapidly as possible. All of these steps are necessary to keep our huge steel output operating at record levels.

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## FERRO-ALLOY BRANCH FORMED

Formation of a ferro-alloys branch combining the former nickel, tungsten, and manganese-chrome branches, was announced September 10 by A. I. Henderson, WPB deputy director general for operations.

Chief of the combined branch will be Miles K. Smith, Ligonier, Pa., head of the former tungsten branch. Deputy chief will be Andrew Leith, Washington, D. C., who has been chief of the manganese-chrome branch.

Harry A. Rapelye, Kansas City, Mo., former chief of the nickel branch, will become a special assistant to Mr. Henderson.

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AS MUCH RAYON as would make 13 dozen pairs of stockings goes into the recoil mechanism of a 37-mm. gun—as packing to make it oiltight.



## Shoe styles and colors limited for 1943 to save soles, but supply will be ample

In a move intended primarily to save leather by reducing the number of fancy shoes in the well-dressed family's wardrobe, WPB has prohibited the manufacture of two-color shoes and reduced the variety of colors and styles of footwear to be made for spring and summer 1943 consumption. No limit is placed on the production of permitted styles necessary to fill civilian needs.

The footwear conservation order (M-217) issued September 10 by the Director General for Operations will permit the manufacture of ample supplies of both street and dress shoes for men, women, and children. But by limiting styles, and by limiting colors to six, it is expected to reduce the number of extra pairs of shoes bought by consumers and lying on the shelves.

Sole leather now being used extensively by the Armed Forces, including our Allies, has become the limiting factor in shoe production. The limitations placed on style and color do not apply to shoes in which leather or composition rubber soles are not used. No restrictions are placed on the manufacture of shoes for active sports wear.

The order permits shoes to be made in black, white, Turftan, Army Russet, Town Brown, and blue. Except for these limitations on color and on novelty styles, riding and specially styled boots and two-color combinations, there will be little noticeable change in the shoes offered for sale.

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## Naphthenates placed under allocation October 1

New war demands have made existing controls over naphthenates insufficient, so the Director General for Operations has placed them under complete allocation, starting October 1.

Order M-142 has been amended to bring the naphthenates under complete allocation and to continue allocation control of naphthenic acid.

The order also is changed to provide for the use of the standard chemical forms, PD-600 and PD-601, for the allocation of both naphthenates and naphthenic acid. Forms PD-438 and 439, previously used for allocation of naphthenic acid, will be discontinued.

An increasing use for naphthenates is as a softener and plasticizer for synthetic and reclaimed rubber.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From September 3

\*Through September 9

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agave fiber:					
a. Effective Sept. 31, no agave fiber will be permitted for production of ordinary wrapping twine.	M-84 (as amend. 8-25-42) (Amend. 2).		9-5-42		
Cans made of tinplate or terneplate:					
a. Defines the phrase "seasonal base period" as used in M-81.	M-81 (as amend. 6-27-42) (Int. 1).		9-8-42		
Construction:					
a. Defines more fully the meaning of "project" as used in connection with stop-construction order.	L-41 (Int. 2)		9-8-42		
Cranes:					
a. Overhead traveling cranes:					
1. Overhead traveling cranes become subject to direct production supervision and allocation.	M-225		9-8-42		
Dichlorethyl ether:					
a. WPB places dichlorethyl ether under complete allocation and use control to conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-226	PD-600; 601	9-5-42		
Domestic mechanical refrigerators:					
a. Approximately 50,000 refrigerators, frozen in hands of dealers and distributors, released for sale to general public.	L-5-d (Amend. 2)	PD-430; 431	9-5-42		
Douglas fir logs:					
a. Authority to allocate Douglas fir logs and to direct or prohibit production of lumber items from such logs established.	M-234		9-8-42		
Feminine apparel for outer wear and certain other garments:					
a. Uniforms ordered for feminine employees of privately owned ordnance and other plants working on Government contracts must conform to style and cut limitations imposed by Order L-85.	L-85 (as amend. 7-10-42) (Int. 1).		9-7-42		
Furfural:					
a. Effective Oct. 1, WPB places furfural under complete allocation control to conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-224	PD-600; 601	9-5-42		
Glycerine:					
a. Procedure for glycerine users and producers to file reports and requests for allocations is changed	M-58 (amend. 1)	PD-361; 362; 363	9-3-42		
Glycols:					
a. Glycols, meaning ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol, placed under complete allocation control effective Oct. 1.	M-215	PD-600; 601	9-5-42		
Imports of strategic materials:					
a. Products of Guatemala and El Salvador, on list III of order M-63, may be imported into the United States overland, by air, or by inland waterway without reference to restrictions of M-63.	M-63 (as amend. 6-2-42) (amend. 5).		9-8-42		
b. Guatemala and El Salvador added to order M-63-a which removes them from restrictions of list III of M-63.	M-63-a (as amend. 9-8-42).		9-8-42		
Incendiary units:					
a. Chemical Warfare Service of U. S. Army designated as only agency to authorize sale and delivery of incendiary units for demonstration purposes.	L-115 (amend. 1)		9-3-42		
Laboratories, supplies and equipment, research:					
a. Amendment 2 restates amendment 1 as several words were left out of amendment 1.	P-43 (amend. 2)	PD-93	9-7-42		A-1-a.
Lead and tin scrap:					
a. Complete control over tinned and detinned scrap ordered by WPB.	M-72-a		9-2-42		
Lumber:					
a. Noble fir logs	M-228	PD-650; 651	9-1-42		
1. Logs are frozen in hands of their owners as of Sept. 11, and their processing after that date is prohibited except as authorized.					
b. Western hemlock aircraft logs	M-229	PD-653; 652	9-1-42		
1. Same provisions of order M-228 and defined as logs which are produced in the sections of Oregon and Washington.					
Men's work clothing:					
a. Four minor changes made in Order L-181 through Amendment 1.	L-181 (Amend. 1)		9-3-42		
Naphthenic acid and naphthenates:					
a. WPB brings naphthenates under complete allocation control and continues allocation control of naphthenic acid.	M-142	PD-600; 601	9-5-42		
Natural resins:					
a. Restrictions on road-marking paints revised to allow use of up to one pound of Batu gum, or up to two pounds of Congo Copal gum, or both, per gallon of paint.	M-56 (as amend. 6-5-42) (Amend. 1).		9-3-42		
Paper, standardization and simplification of:					
a. Interpretation issued to clear up questions arising over the use of the term "special name watermark."	L-120 (Int. I to Sch. III).		9-4-42		



Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Passenger carriers:					
a. Automobiles converted to buses brought under restrictions contained in Limitation Order L-101.	L-101 (Amend. 1)	-----	9-3-42	-----	
Phosphorus:					
a. Phosphorus brought under complete allocation control to conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-230	PD-600; 601	9-9-42	-----	
Portable electric fans:					
a. Fans in hands of manufacturers put under complete allocation. Stocks held by retail distributors and dealers not affected by the order.	L-176	PD-556	9-7-42	-----	
Phthalic anhydride:					
a. Effective Oct. 1, phthalic anhydride placed under complete allocation and use control to conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-214	PD-600; 601	9-5-42	-----	
Pigs' and hogs' bristles:					
a. All brushes made in United States, except for war contracts and local health regulations, must contain at least 45 percent of material other than pig and hog bristles.	M-51 (Amend. 3)	-----	9-7-42	-----	
Shearings and other wool skins:					
a. Restrictions on foreign unshorn lamb skins removed from Order M-94, as amended July 30.	M-94 (as amend. 7-30-42)(Amend. 1).	-----	9-8-42	-----	
Sheep intestines:					
a. Meat packers instructed to make no deliveries of sheep intestines until all purchase orders for purpose of manufacturing surgical sutures are filled.	M-220	-----	9-7-42	-----	
Silica gel:					
a. Silica gel, a dehydrated silicic acid, placed under complete allocation and use control effective Oct. 1.	M-219	PD-600; 601	9-3-42	-----	
Steel and iron conservation:					
a. Makes changes in 30 items on List A, supplementary List A and List C, of Order M-126.	M-126 (as amend. 7-13-42)(Amend. 5).	-----	9-3-42	-----	
b. Adds number of items to Military Exemption List, List C, at request of Army Navy and Maritime Commission.	M-126 (as amend. 7-13-42)(Amend. 6).	-----	9-3-42	-----	
c. Revocation of Order M-21-f, as provisions of order are covered under M-21-a.	M-21-f (Revoked)	-----	9-3-42	-----	
d. Revocation of Order M-24-a, as provisions of order are covered under Order M-72-a.	M-24-a (Revoked)	-----	9-9-42	-----	
Theobromine and caffeine:					
a. Effective October 1, caffeine and theobromine placed under complete allocation control to conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-222	PD-600; 601	9-5-42	-----	
Tools:					
a. Cutting tools:					
1. War Shipping Administration included among agencies for which exceptions to certain provisions of the order were permitted.	E-2-b (Amend. 1)	-----	9-7-42	-----	
Vehicles:					
a. Material entering into the production of replacement parts for passenger automobiles, light, medium, and heavy motor trucks, truck trailers, passenger carriers, and off-the-highway motor vehicles.					
1. Provides that manufacturers of automotive replacement parts may schedule production as if orders received by them had a rating of AA-2X.	L-158 (Amend. 2)	-----	9-1-42	-----	
Communications:					
a. To limit the use of scarce and critical materials by the wire telephone industry.					
1. WPB takes action to tighten restrictions on use of critical materials by telephone companies by general revision of Conservation Order L-50.	L-50 (as amend. 9-7-42).	PD-1-a; PD-200 PD-536.	9-7-42	-----	
b. Limits nonessential production of wire telephone and telegraph equipment.	L-148	-----	9-8-42	-----	A-7.
c. Maintenance, repair, operating supplies, and operating construction:					
1. Constitutes a revision of the order	P-130 (as amend. 9-8-42).	-----	9-8-42	-----	A-1-a.
d. Removes operators of wire telephone communications systems from provisions of P-129 and transfers them to P-130.	P-129 (as amend. 7-28-42)(Amend. 2).	-----	9-8-42	-----	A-1-a.
Canned foods:					
a. Salmon which Government did not purchase under the terms of a previous order is refrozen in hands of canners until further notice.	M-86-c	-----	9-9-42	-----	
Drum exterior coating:					
a. Restrictions on the use of color in exterior coatings for steel drums of over 2 gallons capacity removed.	M-158 (as amend. 9-9-42).	-----	9-9-42	-----	
Iron and steel:					
a. Formed molding is a fully fabricated article and restrictions of Order M-21-d do not apply to it, WPB explains.	M-21-d (Int. 1)	-----	9-9-42	-----	

(Continued on page 10)

## Caffeine, theobromine under rigid control as of October 1; beverages are affected

Producers of beverages using caffeine will be affected by an order issued September 5 by the WPB which places caffeine and theobromine, two important medicinal drugs, under complete allocation control beginning October 1.

This control is established (Conservation Order M-222) because supplies of raw materials from which the drugs are made have been reduced by the present shipping situation.

### "Cola" drinks hardest hit

The order is expected to reduce the amounts of caffeine which can be made available for beverage production. It is used chiefly in "cola" beverages.

Theobromine, which is used exclusively as a medicinal stimulant, can be processed to produce caffeine. Caffeine, which is used extensively in beverage production as well as in medicinal preparations, can also be produced directly from coffee scrapings and other materials.

The conservation order, therefore, restricts the manufacture of caffeine through methylation of theobromine, and prohibits the use and delivery of either theobromine or caffeine except on the specific authorization of the Director General for Operations.

### Druggists exempt

The order affects all importers, producers, refiners, and primary distributors. It does not affect wholesale and retail druggists, who, by definition in the order, use the drugs only for medicinal purposes. Standard dosage forms (tablets, capsules, etc.) are not covered by the order, which also exempts from the restrictions use or delivery of 2 pounds or less of either drug in any 1 month.

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## PHOSPHORUS ALLOCATED

Phosphorus, widely used in war production, was placed under complete allocation control September 9 by the Director General for Operations. Allocation will begin October 1. The action was taken in Order M-230. Persons seeking allocation must apply on Form PD-600 and suppliers are required to report monthly on Form PD-601. Persons seeking 1,000 pounds or less of phosphorus in any one month may obtain delivery by certificate to their suppliers and need not file PD-600.



## Portable electric fans frozen in manufacturers' hands

Portable electric fans in the hands of manufacturers were put under complete allocation by an order announced September 7 by WPB. Stocks held by retail distributors and dealers are not affected by the action and may be sold without restriction to consumers.

### Production limited

The order (L-176) prohibits transfer of fans either already produced or in process of production without the specific authorization of WPB. Production of fans is limited to the following:

1. So-called "victory" model fans ordered by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department prior to August 1. These fans—of which about five thousand remain to be completed—are manufactured under an emergency specification set up by the Federal Government. This provision of the order supersedes production restrictions imposed by the Copper Conservation Order M-9-c.

2. Fans ordered for shipboard use on United States and Allied maritime and naval vessels. These must conform to specifications set up by the Navy and Maritime Commission. They cannot be delivered, however, without WPB authorization.

3. Fans produced as a result of appeals taken under provisions of M-9-c prior to September 5. Permission must also be secured for delivery of these.

Portable electric fans frozen in manufacturers' stocks will be allocated only for war and essential civilian purposes. Authorization for permission to release such fans must be secured through application to the Director General for Operations on Form PD-556.

Portable electric fans are of the common household type and do not include industrial fans or blowers.

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## Overhead traveling cranes brought under WPB control

Overhead traveling cranes became subject September 8 to direct production, supervision, and allocation by WPB.

In General Preference Order M-225 it is provided that production and delivery schedules may be established by WPB and in such cases, shall be maintained without regard to any preference ratings already assigned or hereafter assigned to particular purchase orders. Only specific directions of the Director General for Operations can alter overhead traveling crane production schedules.

Administration of the order will be handled by the crane section, tools division.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From September 3

\*Through September 9

(Continued from page 9)

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Manila fiber and manila cordage: a. Manila cordage may now be purchased for permitted uses without specific authorization.	M-36 (as amend. 7-4-42) (Amend. 1).	-----	9-9-42	-----	
Footwear: a. WPB prohibits manufacture of 2-color shoes and reduces the variety of colors and styles of footwear to be made for spring and summer 1943 consumption.	M-217	-----	9-10-42	-----	
Copper chemicals: a. Copper chemicals, which include copper sulfate, carbonate, chloride, oxide, nitrate and cyanide, placed under complete allocation control effective Oct. 1.	M-227	PD-600; 601	9-9-42	-----	

### SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Production Foundry Co., Oakland, Calif.	S-76	Charged with unauthorized and specifically disapproved deliveries of aluminum totaling more than 37,000.	Prohibited from accepting deliveries of aluminum for 3 months and 15 days from effective date of order. Leon Camato shall cease all melting or other processing and use of aluminum in his possession. Allocation and priority assistance withdrawn.	9-3-42	12-8-42

## Phthalic anhydride brought under rigid control

The paint no longer being used on automobiles and refrigerators went to war September 7, at the same time that certain plastics, medicines, and dyes using phthalic anhydride took their places in the reserve ranks to be ready for military service when needed. This action is taken by General Preference Order M-214, issued September 7 by the Director General for Operations, which places phthalic anhydride under complete allocation and use control, beginning October 1.

Phthalic anhydride, a coal-tar product derived from naphthalene, is used in food preservatives; pharmaceuticals—best known of which is phenolphthalein, a laxative—protective coatings, synthetic resins, plastics, dyestuffs, and miscellaneous chemicals.

### Must have specific WPB authorization

The order forbids any person to deliver, accept delivery of, or use phthalic anhydride without specific authorization of WPB. Quantities of 700 pounds or less per month are exempt if the receiver has not received an allocation in that month.

The standard chemical allocation forms, PD-600 and PD-601, are to be used in requesting allocation and reporting to WPB. Specific directions for filling in these forms are included in the order.

## Date for recall of rented typewriters extended

A moratorium on the recall of standard-sized typewriters of post-January 1, 1935, manufacture now on rental to non-military agencies of the Federal government was announced September 10 by OPA.

The date for recapture of these machines has been extended from September 15 to December 15.

The moratorium does not apply to the Army, Navy, and State and local governments at present renting typewriters manufactured after January 1, 1935. These agencies must return their machines by September 15.

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## SCRAP ORDER REVOKED

Supplementary Order M-24-a, which restricted the delivery of tinned and detained scrap in certain areas, was revoked September 9 by the Director General for Operations. Provisions of the order have been incorporated in Order M-72-a, which covers the entire field of tinned and detained scrap.

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ALL THE BOMBS dropped on London in the last war could be carried in one flight by 7 of today's heavy bombers.



## WPB amends machine tool order

Several changes in General Preference Order E-1-b, which controls production and delivery of new critical machine tools, were announced September 10 by the WPB in Amendment No. 2.

One change affects the distribution of the 75 percent portion of each producers' monthly production that is set aside for purchase orders of Army, Navy and Maritime Commission contractors. These service purchasers are subdivided into groups and each group is assigned a quota of the 75 percent portion. In Amendment No. 2 certain reclassifications within the groups are made so that there are seven.

Originally E-1-b provided that order boards in producers' plants should be made up so that quotas established for the groups of service purchasers would be filled as directed. The amendment does not generally change this provision. However a change is made in the procedure to be followed in cases where one group does not have enough orders placed to fill its own quota. Hereafter, in scheduling a group's unused portion of its quota, the Bureau of Ships should have first call on Bureau of Ordnance surplus and vice versa. Scheduling of unused portions of quotas of other groups, as provided in Amendment No. 1, issued August 13 (T-726), remains the same.

A third change permits machine tools to be rated by a Preference Rating Certificate of the PD-408 series, used for certain governmental requirements.

The amendment does not affect deliveries of machine tools which have been scheduled for the months of September and October, but should affect deliveries in November and subsequent months.

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## WPB requests samples of frozen elastic fabrics

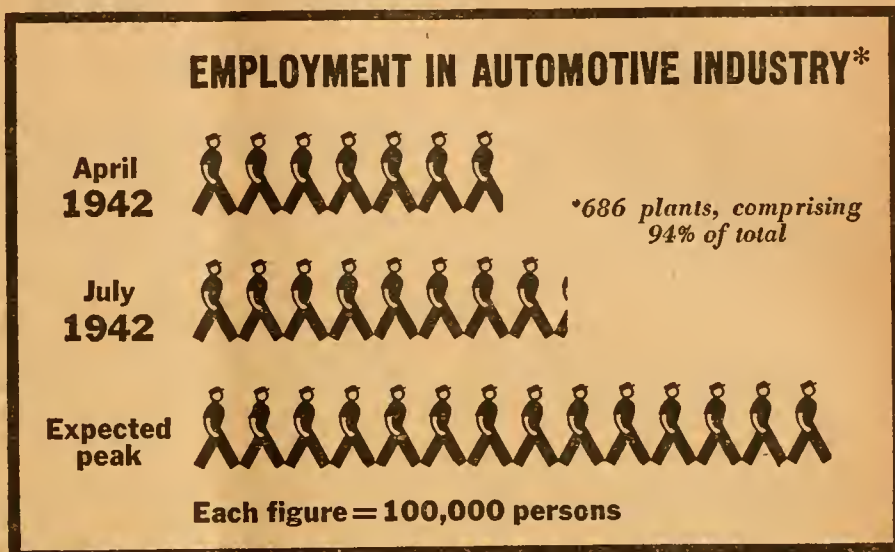
The webbing and braiding section, WPB, September 5 urged manufacturers and jobbers to submit representative samples of their frozen elastic fabrics regardless of length, to facilitate the war program. All elastic fabric up to 6 inches in width was frozen on August 26 by an amendment to Conservation Order M-174 (Elastic Fabrics).

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## Burnett named chief of WPB priorities field branch

Appointment of J. J. Burnett as chief, field contact branch, bureau of priorities was announced September 9 by John A. Krug, deputy director general for priorities control. Mr. Burnett succeeds Clifford A. McAleenan, who has resigned from the WPB to accept a commission in the Navy.

## 823,888 working in automotive industry in July, nearly all on war production



V-14-6

Drawn for OWI

Employment in the automotive industry is over the 800,000 mark and is devoted almost entirely to war production, but is only 58.8 percent of its anticipated peak, according to figures released September 6 by the automotive branch of WPB.

Reports from 242 companies, operating 686 plants and comprising 94 percent of the industry, showed total wage earners in July of 823,888. Wage earners in these plants have increased from 697,355 in April to 751,672 in May and 791,753 in June.

### Anticipated peak is 1,401,856

These companies have set an anticipated peak of 1,401,856.

Shipments and man-hours for July are not yet available but the WPB automotive branch records show June shipments from these 686 plants were nearly \$700,000,000, of which 91.7 percent were war goods. In June, 90.9 percent of the man-hours were on war work.

"These figures," said R. L. Vaniman, chief of the automotive branch, "show that the job of conversion in the automotive industry is near completion but that a big job remains to bring employment and production to the anticipated peaks. To meet the anticipated peak of employment will present a definite labor supply problem, particularly in some areas such as Detroit. This problem has been foreseen and steps have been taken to meet it when the pinch comes. An illustration of this was the recent volun-

tary registration of women available for war work in the Detroit area.

"This-registration, conducted by the Detroit Region WPB and the United States Employment Service, resulted in the registration of more than 300,000 women, of whom 170,000 reported their availability for work in war plants. Many have had factory experience.

"Other problems of production, such as an even flow of materials, further distribution of contracts from overloaded plants and the combating of bottlenecks as they appear will have to be battled continually in order to permit the continued steady advance of war production in the automotive industry to its peak."

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## 300 trained men sent to field to supervise contract ratings

About 300 men have been trained and are being sent to WPB regional offices and Army and Navy field procurement offices to supervise issuance of priority ratings on war contracts in the field, it was announced September 5 by J. A. Krug, deputy director general for priorities control.

To permit the armed services to send directives covering the new procedure to all of their field officers, the date on which PD-3A certificates will not be valid without the countersignature of a WPB official has been postponed from September 7 to September 10.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## ODT reorganizes regional division, creates nine new offices to administer war program

ODT September 9 announced the creation of nine regional field offices under the Division of Motor Transport and the appointment of seven of the managers of those offices, located at key points throughout the country. The names of the other two managers will be announced soon.

The divisional reorganization move, which also included an increase in the number of Motor Transport Division district offices from 55 to 142, followed closely the action of ODT Director Eastman in assuming control of virtually all commercial motor vehicles and requiring them to carry Certificates of War Necessity.

The new regional offices will be under the direction of John L. Rogers, Director of the Division, and will supervise and coordinate the work of the district offices of the division, particularly in their administration of the War Necessity program, designed to further conservation of commercial vehicle equipment. The managers will have authority to staff the district offices in their respective regions.

### Regional managers

Regional offices and managers are as follows:

New York, N. Y., William J. Clarke; Philadelphia, Pa., Melvin R. Greene; Atlanta, Ga., John G. Caley; Cleveland, Ohio, Robert D. Thomas; Chicago, Ill., Harry L. Gormley; Denver, Colo., Asa J. Merrill; San Francisco, Calif., Harold C. Arnot.

Managers for offices at Dallas, Tex., and Kansas City, Mo., have not been announced.

### District offices

Locations of the present and new district offices are as follows:

*Maine:* Bangor, Portland\*; *New Hampshire:* Concord; *Vermont:* Montpelier; *Massachusetts:* Springfield, Boston\*; *Rhode Island:* Providence; *Connecticut:* Hartford\*, New Haven.

*New York:* Albany\*, Utica, Binghamton, Syracuse, New York\*, Buffalo\*, Rochester, Peekskill; *New Jersey:* Atlantic City, Trenton, Newark; *Pennsylvania:* Philadelphia\*, Allentown, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh\*.

*Maryland:* Hagerstown, Baltimore\*; *Delaware:* Dover; *Washington, D. C.:* Virginia; *Roanoke, Richmond\*, Norfolk\**; *North Carolina:* Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville.

*South Carolina:* Columbia\*; *Georgia:* Savannah, Atlanta\*, Augusta, Macon, Waycross;

*Florida:* Orlando, Tampa, Jacksonville\*, Tallahassee, Miami.

*Mississippi:* Jackson; *Alabama:* Birmingham\*, Montgomery, Mobile; *Tennessee:* Nashville\*, Memphis\*, Knoxville, Chattanooga; *Ohio:* Youngstown, Cleveland\*, Zanesville, Columbus\*, Dayton, Cincinnati\*, Toledo\*, Canton.

*Michigan:* Grand Rapids, Cadillac, Lansing, Detroit\*, Saginaw; *Kentucky:* Lexington, Louisville\*; *West Virginia:* Charleston\*; *Iowa:* Davenport\*, Des Moines\*, Mason City; *Minnesota:* Minneapolis\*, Duluth.

*Indiana:* South Bend, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis\*, Evansville, Terre Haute; *South Dakota:* Sioux Falls, Pierre; *North Dakota:* Fargo\*, Bismarck; *Illinois:* Rockford, Chicago\*, Danville, Quincy, Peoria, Springfield, Cairo; *Wisconsin:* Milwaukee\*, Madison, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Wausau.

*Arkansas:* Little Rock\*; *Nebraska:* Omaha\*, North Platte; *Missouri:* St. Louis\*, Kansas City, Jefferson City, Springfield; *Kansas:* Topeka, Wichita\*, *Louisiana:* New Orleans\*, Shreveport\*, Baton Rouge; *Oklahoma:* Tulsa, Oklahoma City\*.

*Texas:* Dallas\*, Waco, Austin, Houston, San Antonio\*, Lubbock, Amarillo, San Angelo, El Paso\*; *New Mexico:* Albuquerque; *Idaho:* Boise\*; *Wyoming:* Casper\*, Cheyenne; *Colorado:* Denver\*, Pueblo; *Montana:* Butte, Billings\*.

*California:* San Francisco\*, Sacramento, Fresno, Los Angeles\*; *Nevada:* Reno; *Arizona:* Phoenix\*; *Oregon:* Portland\*, Medford; *Washington:* Seattle\*, Spokane\*; *Utah:* Salt Lake City\*.

\*Already established.

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## New York taxi service curbed by ODT order

Drastic curtailment of taxicab service in New York City in furtherance of ODT's program to save rubber, gasoline, and equipment was ordered September 10 by ODT Director Eastman. The order is effective September 20.

Fleet operators (those who operate three or more taxicabs) were ordered to discontinue operating by not less than a third the number of cabs for which they are entitled to city licenses on the effective date of the order.

Individual operators (those who operate less than three taxicabs) were ordered not to operate any taxicab more than 6 days a week. Furthermore, they were prohibited from increasing the number of shifts any cab has been operating.

## ODT Certificates of Necessity required for commercial tires

Possession of an ODT Certificate of War Necessity will be made an additional requirement to be met by operators of commercial vehicles generally in qualifying for tires under the rationing program, although the certificate alone will not make a vehicle eligible, the OPA announced September 10.

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## WSA sets up section to handle barge and tugboat operations

Creation of a barge and towboat section, to have complete supervision over all barge and towboat transportation operations in which the War Shipping Administration is interested, was announced by the WSA September 7.

The barge and towboat section will cooperate closely with all concerned with respect to the prompt and efficient movement of cargoes by barge service between South Atlantic and Gulf ports and Cuba and West Indies ports, as well as such coastwise and inland water operations as are under the jurisdiction of the War Shipping Administration. The section will also have supervision of all towing operations of the WSA.

The new section, which will operate under the WSA's division of operations, will be headed by Lt. Comdr. E. J. Moran, as manager, and S. C. Loveland, Jr., assistant manager.

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## All-rail coal shipments to New England set record

All-rail shipments of bituminous and anthracite coal into New England in the week ending August 29 totaled 7,055 cars, the largest volume moved into the area since the week of May 23, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Ickes said September 5. The shipments brought the all-rail movement of coal into New England in 1942 to 223,318 carloads, or 63,251 cars more than were hauled in the comparable 1941 period.



## ODT takes control of trucks, buses, taxis to save tires and equipment for war; will issue certificates governing use

Defense Transportation Director Eastman on September 9 took control over the use of virtually all trucks, buses, taxicabs, and similar commercial vehicles in a drastic move to attain further conservation of such equipment for war purposes.

In a general order supplementing conservation regulations already in effect for such facilities, Mr. Eastman established a new program under which every vehicle affected by the order will be required to carry a Certificate of War Necessity. The order (General Order ODT No. 21) becomes effective November 15.

### Operator must obtain certificate

The Certificates of War Necessity will govern the maximum mileage that may be operated or the minimum loads that may be carried, or both, by all vehicles to which they are issued. No operator subject to the order will be able to obtain gasoline, tires, or parts without a certificate.

In a statement issued with the order, Mr. Eastman asserted that the country's present supply of commercial vehicles and their tires "must be given the best possible care; they must be driven with equal care, and every mile of unnecessary travel must cease."

### All commercial vehicles included

The order applies to all types of trucks and other rubber-tired vehicles propelled or drawn by mechanical power and built or rebuilt primarily for the purposes of transporting property, except motorcycles, and all motor vehicles used in the transportation of passengers, or which are available for public rental, including ambulances and hearses, but not including private passenger cars.

The Certificate of War Necessity will be drawn with the objective of assuring that:

1. Operations be confined to those which are necessary to the war effort or to the essential domestic economy.
2. Operations be so conducted as to attain maximum utilization of the equipment involved.
3. The operators conserve and providently utilize rubber or rubber substitutes and other critical materials used in the manufacture, maintenance, and operation of all vehicles covered by the order.

### 3 types of vehicles exempted

In addition to private passenger cars, vehicles exempt from the order are:

1. Commercial vehicles operated by or under the direction of the military or naval forces of the United States or State militias.
2. Commercial motor vehicles operated by dealers exclusively for the purpose of selling such vehicles.
3. Motor vehicles having a capacity of not more than seven persons which are used in group riding to haul persons to and from work, if such vehicles are not used in any other service for compensation.

The order authorizes any enforcement officer of any State or political subdivision to report to the ODT any instance in which a vehicle is operated without a valid Certificate of War Necessity or in violation of any ODT order.

### Retains right to revoke certificates

The ODT retains the right to amend, modify, recall, suspend, cancel, or revoke any certificate in whole or in part for good cause.

The order further provides that the ODT may cause any vehicle for which a certificate has been issued "to be operated in such manner, for such purpose, and between such points as the Office of Defense Transportation shall from time to time direct" regardless of "any contract, lease, or other commitment, expressed or implied, with respect to the operation of such commercial motor vehicle."

Authority also is provided to cause any vehicle affected by the order to be leased or rented, except "by a person engaged in transporting property in a commercial motor vehicle for compensation to a person not engaged in such transportation."

Applications for Certificates of War Necessity must be made on forms to be supplied the operators by the ODT. They must be submitted to the ODT field offices nearest the respective home offices or principal places of business of the applicants, unless otherwise directed.

### Certificates not transferable

The certificates will not be transferable. Each certificate will specify:

1. The name and address of the person to whom it is issued.
2. The vehicle or vehicles covered.
3. The purposes for which and the conditions under which the vehicle or vehicles may be operated.
4. Such other terms or conditions as the ODT may from time to time direct.

A certificate issued for a single motor vehicle must be carried on the vehicle at all times. When a certificate is issued

for a fleet of vehicles (three or more vehicles owned or operated by one person), a fleet unit certificate must be carried on each vehicle.

### Must present certificate to get gas

Except as authorized by rationing regulations of the Office of Price Administration or other rationing or allocating agency, no person on and after November 15 may furnish gasoline, parts, tires, or tubes to any operator affected by the order unless the operator or driver presents a certificate or signs a receipt, showing the number of the certificate covering the purchase.

Under an arrangement between ODT and OPA, coupons or other instruments authorizing the purchase of fuel, tires, and tubes will be issued only to operators presenting certificates. Furthermore, gasoline and accessories will be rationed by OPA rationing boards in accordance with the terms of the certificates.

The order further provides that the tires of every vehicle affected by the order must be checked at an inspection agency designated by the OPA every 5,000 miles or at the end of each 60-day period, whichever occurs first.

The order prohibits the continued use of any vehicle thus inspected unless the inspection agency designated by the OPA has certified that all reasonable adjustments, repairs or replacements "necessary to conserve and providently utilize" the vehicle's tires have been made, or unless the operator is unable, under rationing regulations, to make such repairs.

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## Commercial vehicle inventory changes must be filed

Persons engaged in manufacturing, selling, distributing, or financing new commercial motor vehicles were reminded September 8 by R. L. Vaniman, chief of the WPB automotive branch, that a report must be filed on any change in the inventory status of a vehicle covered in the inventory taken by WPB as of July 31, 1942.

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SOME 2,800 freight carloads of materials, enough for a train more than 25 miles long, were required to build a single midwestern bomber plant.



## Eastman appoints committee to help railroads in guarding against sabotage

To surround American railroads with every available protection against sabotage and other destructive acts, Defense Transportation Director Eastman has established a committee in the division of railway transport, under Luther A. Thomas, assistant to the vice president, Southern Railway, to work with the railway protective section.

The section is designed to cooperate closely with the Office of Civilian Defense, the military and naval intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Federal agencies, and State and local governments.

There are approximately 11,000 railroad police officers located in over 900 strategic points throughout the Nation now engaged in protecting troops and war supplies in transit. These men, for the most part highly trained, will play an important part in the protective section's anti-sabotage program.

Although they work for individual railroads, the services performed by these men are coordinated through the Association of American Railroads.

The new section will immediately begin:

1. Surveys to ascertain the security status of the railroads.
2. A study of any security deficiencies.
3. Recommendations for security action by owners and operators, by State and local governments, and by federal departments and agencies.
4. Recurring inspections to determine that adequate standards of security against sabotage and other destructive acts or omissions are maintained.
5. Necessary steps within the scope of its authority for the protection of all transportation facilities against sabotage.

Mr. Thomas, as chairman of the committee, will report to Holly Stover, special assistant to V. V. Boatner, director of the railway transport division.

In addition to Mr. Thomas, the committee includes:

John M. Hall, director of locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; Shirley N. Mills, director of safety, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; Harold L. Denton, general superintendent of police, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore; Walter G. Fetzner, chief special agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago.

## Railroad Brotherhoods pledge cooperation with ODT in solving wartime problems

The pledge of railroad labor to work with the Office of Defense Transportation toward the solution of many wartime railway transportation problems was announced September 5 by ODT Director Eastman, following a conference of the committee of five labor executives appointed by the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Headed by David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; the committee held its first meeting September 4 with Mr. Eastman, and with Otto S. Beyer, Director of ODT's division of transport personnel, and V. V. Boatner, Director of the division of railway transport.

### Manpower situation discussed

A discussion of the general manpower situation in the railroad industry resulted in the committee's pledge to use the offices of the various labor organizations to aid in checking on the manpower shortage and to help recruit, so far as possible, new labor to help meet the demands.

The committee emphasized the necessity for the relaxation of age limits and physical requirements on the part of the railroads so that additional personnel for yard and train services may be obtained from men in the age groups from 45 to 55. A number of railroads, it was pointed out, already have extended age limits.

### Members of committee

Intensified efforts on the part of railroad labor to use its abilities in the conservation of equipment, supplies, and manpower was promised by the committee.

With Mr. Robertson, the members of the committee are George M. Harrison, grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Samuel J. Hogan, president, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; B. M. Jewell, president, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor; A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

## New regulation establishes maximum prices of rail ties at buyer's level

Finding that the price formulas of the general maximum price regulation present major difficulties in establishing representative maximum prices for railroad cross ties and switch ties, Price Administrator Henderson September 7 issued an independent regulation, Maximum Price Regulation No. 216—Railroad Ties—covering these products.

In recognition of the fact that the railroads, by far the largest purchasers of the ties, traditionally have established the prices at which the railroad ties are sold by producers—mainly so-called "tie hackers" and small sawmill operators—the regulation sets the maximum prices on the basis of the *buyer's* price, rather than the *seller's*. In general, the prices established by the measure are the highest price at which the buyer purchased ties during the period January 1, 1942, to March 31, 1942. The regulation became effective September 5.

### Covers most of output

The regulation covers approximately 88 percent of total ties production, including those manufactured in the southern pine and central hardwood regions from oak, pine, gum, and cypress and those produced east of the Rocky Mountains from lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, beech, birch, and maple. The remainder of total tie output originates west of the Rocky Mountains, being derived mainly from Douglas fir ties, are already covered by Maximum Price Regulation 26 (Douglas Fir and Other West Coast Lumber) and a contemplated regulation for redwood will establish ceiling prices for ties produced from this species of wood.

Three similar pricing formulas are contained in the measure governing the maximum prices which may be paid for ties by the three classes of purchasers, namely, the railroads, the Government, and other persons, such as brokers.

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## Volunteer rent control workers

Volunteers working without pay on the Federal rent control program were excluded September 9 from that section of OPA regulations which forbid a former employe of the OPA from acting as agent, attorney, or representative of persons in proceedings before the OPA.



## U. S. refreezes salmon held by packers; offerings failed to meet needs

Salmon which the Government did not purchase under the terms of a previous order is refrozen in the hands of canners until further notice by Supplementary Order M-86-c, issued September 9 by the Director General for Operations.

Under Supplementary Order M-86-b, which was issued on May 26, canners were required to set aside and hold their entire pack of salmon, pilchard (sardines), Atlantic sea herring, and mackerel for the Government for a period of 60 days after reporting to the WPB that the fish had been packed. The 60-day period has expired in the case of a small part of the salmon pack, and was about to expire for a much larger quantity.

### Some may be released

The Supplementary order prevents disposal of salmon in such cases, and freezes again for an indefinite period any salmon which may have been released for civilian consumption under M-86-b, if it is still in the canner's possession. Pilchard, Atlantic sea herring, and mackerel are still subject to the provisions of M-86-b, and may be sold freely after the 60-day period expires.

The Government was not able to fill its needs under the original order because offerings were insufficient. After Government requirements are met, some salmon may be released for civilian consumption.

Revised estimates indicate that the 1942 salmon pack will be about 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 cases. This would compare with a pack of approximately 7,000,000 cases in 1941. Government requirements have been revised upward to approximately 3,200,000 cases.

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## Style curbs apply to uniforms of women in war plants

Uniforms ordered for feminine employees of privately owned ordnance and other plants working on Government contracts must conform to style and cut limitations imposed by Limitation Order L-85, WPB made clear September 7. The action was necessary because some private plants operating under Government contracts have interpreted an exception to the order as applying to them.

# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## OPA will develop standards for inclusion in all ceilings, to avert hidden rise in price through cheapening of goods

Direct attack on the hidden price increases that result from debasement of quality, use of inferior materials, and "skimping" on measurements and workmanship is being launched, OPA Administrator Henderson announced September 6.

### New division created

To this end, Mr. Henderson disclosed that he has created a standards division which will provide OPA operating divisions with the technical assistance required to develop specific standards for inclusion in all OPA regulations where quality of product is a factor. These standards, which must be met if the commodity or product is to command the applicable maximum price, will include definitions of quality and may require goods to be identified and labeled accordingly.

The new division will not confine its activities to price regulations alone, but will also develop the standards for rationed commodities so that consumers will obtain fair quality as well as quantity when buying rationed goods. In the rent field, the new division will define the nature and extent of facilities and services which tenants must receive in return for their rentals in areas under OPA regulation.

### To use work of other agencies

The new division will make the fullest use of the work being done by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Agriculture, War Production Board, and other Government agencies, as well as qualified standardizing groups outside the Government.

Initially, Dexter M. Keezer, deputy administrator in charge of general services, will act as director of the standards division with Willis S. MacLeod as chief of technical operations. Dickson Reck will be Mr. MacLeod's senior technical associate.

In a statement accompanying his announcement of the new division, Mr. Henderson said:

"Every housewife knows the meaning of quality; knows that the value of the

article is not always expressed in dollars and cents. It may be in the type of yarn used to make the cloth for a house-dress, or in the thread-count of the goods, or in the fastness of the dye, the fullness of the cut, or in the workmanship. This same test applies to grades of foodstuffs, types and sizes of packages, cuts and qualities of meats.

### Articles changing

"Under the stress of war conditions, the specifications of innumerable articles are changing. Many common materials are scarce and getting scarcer; many have already disappeared from civilian life and many more are on the way out. Substitutions are becoming commonplace. Wood, glass, and plastics are replacing steel, aluminum, copper, and brass. Silk has gone entirely and rayon and nylon are being increasingly used for war purposes. Even cotton goods are in such demand as to reduce substantially various types used in civilian merchandise.

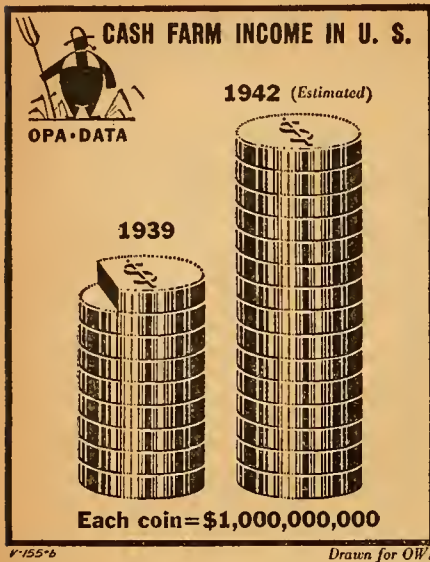
"In the food field, war has compelled changes in packaging. Glass has replaced cans in a number of things and the armed forces are using whole crops of some foods. Shortages are inducing concealed quality changes and, in some cases, misbranding and upgrading.

"For the ordinary civilian, this situation makes more difficult than ever the problem of 'getting your money's worth.' Price control can prevent plainly visible increases on the price tags, but of itself cannot protect the shopper against debasement of quality, use of inferior materials, and 'skimping' on quantity, measurements, or workmanship . . .

### To protect consumer

"The newly created standards division has been set up to provide the operating divisions with the technical assistance required to carry this directive into action and to protect the buyer of price-controlled or rationed articles, and tenants in areas under OPA regulation, against price increases that are not spelled out on the price tag or rent receipt."





## Uncontrolled food prices rise 9.8 percent in 3 months, controlled items drop 0.3

Led by sharp increases for certain foods exempt from price control, the cost of living in large cities rose by 0.4 percent from July 15 to August 15, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported September 15. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index shows the cost of living now about 19 percent higher than in August 1939, just before the outbreak of war in Europe.

### Tool bill up 1.2% in month

Miss Perkins reported the food bill up by 1.2 percent from July to August. Food prices subject to control rose by 0.5 percent, uncontrolled by 2.2. On the other hand, elements in the cost of living predominantly subject to regulation—such as rent, fuel, etc.—for the most part declined.

"With but few exceptions, all foods not controlled rose more than usual at this season of the year," the Secretary said. "On the whole, there was little change in food prices covered by OPA regulation."

The following table shows changes since a month ago and since May:

	July 15 to Aug. 15, 1942	May 15 to Aug. 15, 1942
All Items.....	Plus 0.4	Plus 1.2
Food.....	Plus 1.2	Plus 3.7
Controlled.....	Plus 0.5	Minus 0.3
Uncontrolled.....	Plus 2.2	Plus 9.8
Clothing.....	Minus 0.2	Minus 0.9
Rents.....	Minus 0.1	Minus 2.1
Fuel, electricity and ice.....	Minus 0.1	Plus 1.2
Household furnishings.....	Minus 0.5	Minus 0.3
Miscellaneous.....	Plus 0.1	Plus 0.2

## President sets October 1 deadline for legislative curb on farm prices

(Continued from page 1)

has now reached the point of danger to our whole economy.

### National income rises

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that annual wage and salary disbursements have increased from 43.7 billion dollars in 1939 to an estimated 75 billion dollars in 1942. This represents an increase of 71 percent. Seventy-five billion dollars is more than our total national income during any single year in the 1930's. The national income has been increasing since January 1, 1941, at the average rate of 2 percent each month.

The President cited the results of a study made recently by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which showed that whereas one-fourth of the families in the United States received as much as \$2,500 in 1941, more than one-third will receive \$2,500 or more in 1942.

This means, he said, that the people now have a greatly increased purchasing power and this has created a tremendous demand for consumer goods.

### Cost of living also rises

From January 1, 1941, to May of this year, the cost of living went up about 15 percent. Since the price ceilings were set in May, 1942, the cost of food—controlled and uncontrolled—has been going up at the rate of 1¼ percent a month, and if this rise should continue, the cost of food to wage earners by next May would be about 15 percent over the level which existed last May when the ceilings were set, the President said.

The prices of exempt commodities have shown even more startling increases, he added. The cost of such food used by wage earners has been rising at the rate of 3¼ percent per month since May 1, 1942.

### Farm prices advance

Prices received by farmers, the President told Congress, have risen 85 percent since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and are continuing to rise. Cash farm income, including Government payments, has increased from 8.7 billion dollars in 1939 to substantially more than 15 billion dollars in 1942. This is an increase of about 75 percent.

"The movement of uncontrolled food prices since May 18, 1942, the date when

price regulation became effective, has been so drastic as to constitute an immediate threat to the whole price structure, to the entire cost of living, and to any attempt to stabilize wages," the President declared.

### Inflation threatens

In his message to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The Congress must realize that unless the existing control over farm prices is strengthened, we must abandon our efforts to stabilize wages and salaries and the cost of living. If that occurs, workers and farmers alike will not only suffer a reduction in real income, but will bring upon themselves and the Nation the unparalleled disaster of unchecked inflation."

In his radio address to the Nation he repeated the warning:

"If the vicious spiral of inflation ever gets under way," he said, "the whole economic system will stagger. Prices and wages will go up so rapidly that the entire production program will be endangered. The cost of war, paid by taxpayers, will jump beyond all present calculations. It will mean an uncontrollable rise in prices and wages which can result in raising the cost of living as high as another 20 percent. That would mean that the purchasing power of every dollar you have in your pay envelope, or in the bank, or included in your insurance policy or your pension would be reduced to about 80 cents. I need not tell you that this would have a demoralizing effect on our people, soldiers and civilians alike."

### Stabilization necessary to war production

Over-all stabilization of prices, wages, salaries and profits is necessary to the increasing production of planes and tanks and other weapons of war, the President told Congress. This must be done at once, he said.

In outlining a tax program to raise money with which to finance the war, the President repeated a suggestion that he had made to Congress in his previous tax message, that all net individual incomes after payment of all taxes, be limited by taxation to a maximum of \$25,000 a year. He also recommended that corporate profits be held to a reasonable amount.



## Tolerance of price violations past, says Henderson, taking cue from President; ignorance will no longer be an excuse

Price Administrator Henderson last week gave his full endorsement to "the new offensive against inflation which the President has launched," and took Mr. Roosevelt's Labor Day message to Congress as his cue for "a strengthened insistence upon compliance with price regulations from here on in."

The Price Administrator, reviewing the long campaign of the Office of Price Administration to acquaint American business with price regulations, warned that ignorance is no longer an excuse for price, rent, and rationing violations. Tolerance during the period of education has paid dividends, he said, but he put wilful violators on notice that "the time of our tolerance is past."

### "A common determination"

Speaking before the Research Institute of America and the Sales Executive Club in New York City September 8, Mr. Henderson commended the President's plan to combat inflation as outlined in his message to Congress and his address to the American people.

The President specifically proposed the stabilization of farm prices and wages and tax legislation to prevent fattening of corporate profits.

"All three were—and are—essential to keeping our economic balance," Mr. Henderson said. "The only real question has concerned the mechanics to be used to achieve that end. The Presi-

dent has offered a choice. We now begin a new offensive in the fight against inflation and for stability. Whether or not we achieve it now depends upon how closely all of us, in and out of government, work together with a common purpose and common determination."

### How inflation comes

Speaking of inflation as a "wolf in sheep's clothing," he said:

"Inflation is that kind of an animal—masquerading in a false skin, glossy and rich and very tempting.

"Inflation always appears in the trappings of prosperity. Employment is up. Wages are booming. Farm prices are good. Factories hum day and night. New acres are plowed. Pockets are full and buying is frantic.

"It's really a masquerade and our masks are a good-time Charley's grin. But when midnight comes and the masks come off we recognize ourselves for what we really have been—dupes of our own making.

### "No time for masquerading"

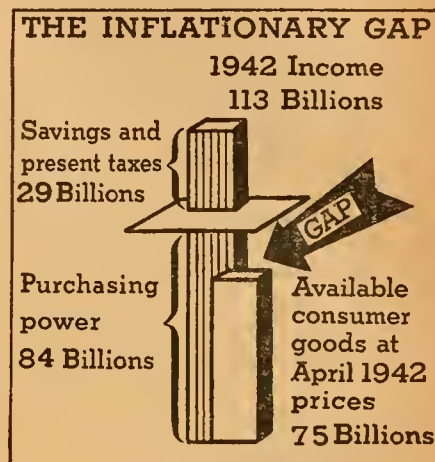
"The time—today—is midnight. There is no time left for masquerading. The world we live in today is grim and bloody. It is a world of hard reality and of hard fact. It will grow grimmer and more bloody. We better count on its growing harder before it grows easier. It will grow far more so unless we check ourselves quickly—unless we are more realistic about the jam we find ourselves in than we have been thus far. We must look where we are going."

### Price violators to be punished

Referring to instances where violations of OPA price regulations have caused hardships for workers and held up the war production program, Mr. Henderson issued this warning:

"I say to those in business and industry who have seen violators apparently going unpunished that the time of our tolerance is past. Every wilful violator of price regulations, every landlord who seeks to evade rent control, every trader in black markets for goods, under rationing or under limitation—whatever his motive or station—challenges the war effort of the nation. To the limit of our ability, we in the Office of Price Administration will meet the challenge."

A NEW GRAPHIC VERSION of what the economists call the inflationary gap. VICTORY is unable to offer mats of this, but mats and glossy proofs of the illustrations on pages 1, 16, and 17 will be ready within a week.



## WE DON'T HAVE TO GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN—IT HAPPENED BEFORE

*Incomes skyrocketed in the last war too, but the rocket carried hardships and disasters in its trail for workers, for farmers and for all:*

Living costs rose 63 percent between the summer of 1914 and the armistice. By June 1920 they had more than doubled. At that time a 10-pound bag of sugar cost \$2.67; a 10-pound bag of flour, 88 cents; a pound of butter, 67 cents.

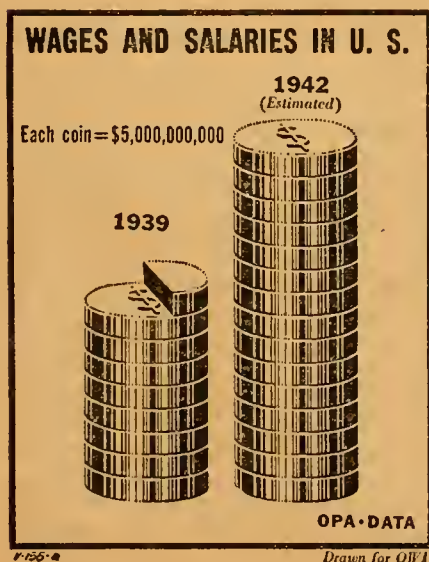
By December 1920, a dozen eggs cost 92 cents. And when these prices fell, they went down fast and far. Farm prices dropped 54 percent between May 1920 and May 1921, and other prices fell 25 percent in 5 months. Hundreds of thousands of farmers lost their lands, homes, and savings.

Five million workers lost their jobs.

The total bankruptcy loss was twice that in any previous year.

The rise in living costs added 13½ billion dollars to the 31 billion cost of the last war.

In this war, appropriations and contract authorizations already total more than 200 billions. If prices in this war get out of hand as they did in the last war, the added cost of the war due to rising living costs may amount to as much as 75 billion dollars.





## Lumber industries go under licensing

Substantially the entire lumber, lumber products and building materials industries were brought under unified licensing control at distribution levels by an OPA order issued September 11.

The order, Supplementary Order No. 18, automatically licenses those retailers, wholesalers, distributors, and all other persons, with the exception of mills, manufacturers, and producers, who make sales subject to certain specified lumber, lumber products, or building materials regulations, and makes the license a required condition of selling material or products currently subject to these regulations. At present these regulations include Douglas fir plywood, Southern pine lumber, Douglas fir or other West

Coast lumber, Western pine lumber, Southern hardwood lumber, Appalachian hardwood lumber, Central hardwood lumber, red cedar shingles, railroad ties, softwood, distribution yards builders' hardware and insect screen cloth, domestic fuel oil storage tanks, and cast-iron soil pipe and fittings.

### May be required to register

The order, effective September 17, provides for suspension of licenses for violation of price regulations and states that licensees may be required to register with the OPA at such time and in such manner as the Administrator may prescribe. There is, however, no registration requirement at the present time.

## OPA defines scope of price rule on rotary cut box lumber

Specific instructions as to the scope of Maximum Price Regulation No. 176, which governs the price of rotary cut southern hardwood box lumber, in regard to rotary cut box parts were issued September 12, by the OPA.

The instructions are contained in Amendment No. 1 to the regulation, which also makes certain changes in the grading rules governing cutdown and cutback grades of this box lumber—commonly referred to as southern hardwood "box grade veneer."

The amendment specifically exempts from the regulation box grade veneer which is finished to the extent that it is part of another commodity.

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## Price differentials set for Kraft paper

An alternative method which merchants and distributors of kraft wrapping and bag papers may use in specifying price differentials applicable in their sales of these paper products was announced September 11 by OPA.

The announcement, in effect, broadens the existing interpretation of the requirements for posting applicable differentials as set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 182 (Kraft Wrapping Paper and Certain Kraft Bag Papers).

## New methods issued for setting ceilings on petroleum products

New methods for determining the maximum prices of certain petroleum products were established September 11 by the OPA.

The methods, set up in Amendment No. 31 issued September 11 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88 (Petroleum and Petroleum Products) apply to new products not being produced when the schedule became effective last October and to old products when other provisions of the schedule neither except sales of such products nor determine a maximum price that would be applicable.

Accordingly, the new amendment changes the provision to make the maximum price, under these conditions, the maximum price of the most closely competitive seller of the same class.

In case even this method cannot be applied, the seller shall set a tentative maximum price. Within fifteen days he must request formal approval of the tentative price by OPA.

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## OPA regional offices to get reserve car quotas

Reserve quotas of passenger automobiles will be assigned monthly hereafter to regional OPA Administrators for use in supplementing the allotments to States that exhaust quotas and State reserves without satisfying all demand under rationing, the OPA announced September 8.

## Iron, steel products resellers under licensing control

Warehouses and other resellers of iron and steel mill products and of some finished iron and steel products were brought under uniform licensing control by the OPA September 12.

Supplementary Order No. 17, effective September 17, automatically licenses all sellers of iron and steel products for which ceiling prices are established by any of the following maximum price regulations:

No. 46—Relaying Rail.  
No. 49—Resale of Iron and Steel Products.  
No. 159—Fabricated Concrete Reinforcing Bars.

Under these regulations falls the resale of ingots, semi-finished iron and steel products, finished hot rolled or cold rolled iron and steel products, and other iron and steel products further finished in a manner commonly performed at steel works or rolling mills; also, all sale of fabricated concrete reinforcing bars and relaying rail.

### OPA license required

The order makes an OPA license a required condition for selling any iron or steel product covered by these regulations, and permits a court to suspend the license for violation of a price regulation.

Retailers are excluded from the new licensing order, since they are already licensed under the general maximum price regulation.

The order also contains a provision permitting the Price Administrator to require licenses to register with the OPA.

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## Pottery manufacturers get simple price adjustment

Manufacturers of pottery are provided with a new procedure and no longer need petition for an amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 116 when they seek relief from hardship caused by out-of-line prices, as the result of an action announced September 11, by OPA.

The action—Amendment No. 3 to Regulation No. 116 (China and Pottery)—incorporating the adjustment sections of the general maximum price regulation, permits any "duly authorized officer" of OPA to order adjustment in ceiling prices and makes it possible for regional officials, when designated by the Price Administrator, to make adjustments in local cases.



## OPA simplifies pricing procedure for manufacturers' sales of auto replacement parts

Manufacturers' sales of automotive replacement parts, subassemblies, and accessories designed for civilian use were removed by the OPA September 11, from the general maximum price regulation and placed under the machines and parts regulation.

The transfer, designed to simplify pricing procedure, is accomplished in Amendment No. 16 to the machines and parts regulation, Maximum Price Regulation No. 136. Sales at retail and wholesale remain under the general maximum price regulation.

### Tanks and jeeps not included

The amendment does not affect parts and subassemblies designed for use expressly for military vehicles such as tanks and jeeps. However, manufacturers' sales of parts and subassemblies originally designed for use in private cars and trucks, whether or not they are destined for ultimate use by the armed forces, do come under the new provision.

The amendment, effective September 29, simplifies the pricing of new-type items and items made from substitute materials.

The present amendment does not affect automotive repair services, which remain subject to maximum price regulation No. 165 (Services).

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## Taxicabs eligible for high grade recaps, OPA rules

Superior quality recaps, and in some cases even new tires, were made available for taxicabs by the OPA September 11, following the setting up of new rules last week by the ODT sharply curtailing less essential uses of these vehicles.

In addition to the provision for better-quality tires, OPA has changed its regulations to permit taxicab operators to enter into contracts for use of tires on a payment-per-mile or "lease" basis, which is an incentive to tire conservation.

Conditions governing availability of tires under lease contracts to taxicab operators are the same as those applying to outright purchase, and recapping of leased tires may be done with the truck-type camelback.

All the revisions are made by Amendment No. 27, effective September 16, to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations.

## PERMANENT CEILINGS TO BE SET ON FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Permanent price ceilings will be placed on flue-cured leaf tobacco shortly to succeed the present temporary 60-day order now in effect, the OPA announced September 12 following a meeting held in Washington September 11 with 21 farmers and farm organization representatives and 7 Congressmen from the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco growing districts.

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## Textile export premium eligibility broadened

Classes of textiles for which a specified premium of 7 percent may be charged on export sales have been broadened to include practically all goods and yarns made of cotton or artificial fibers, the OPA announced September 12.

Amendment No. 1 to the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation—which sets ceilings on export transactions—makes these changes as applied to export sales of textiles to become effective September 16.

1. It widens the definition of the goods affected;
2. It removes the distinction between the kinds of goods affected;
3. It eliminates the distinction between types of exporters; and
4. It allows the exporter the choice between the average premium prescribed by the general provisions of the regulation and the specified premium of 7 percent over the exporter's applicable domestic maximum price.

Specifically, two options for premiums which may be added to the "basic price" are:

1. An amount not in excess of 7 percent of the domestic maximum price which is applicable to a sale by the exporter to a domestic purchaser similar to the purchaser located outside the Continental United States; or
2. An amount not in excess of the average premium charged in the export trade for the particular services or functions performed during either the period July 1–December 31, 1940, or March 1–April 15, 1942, whichever average premium is the lower.

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## Machine tool makers granted price relief

Cincinnati Planer Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, a machine tool manufacturer, was granted permission by the OPA September 11, to charge higher prices for boring mills and parts manufactured for it by two sub-contractors.

## Setting new ceilings on fall, winter seasonal goods optional until September 16

Conditions under which retailers and wholesalers may sell fall and winter merchandise while they are determining prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 210—Retail and Wholesale Prices For Fall and Winter Seasonal Commodities—were announced September 9 by the OPA.

This action, formally taken September 9, through the issuance of Amendment No. 2 to the regulation, was announced on September 4. Retailers and wholesalers who had determined the ceiling price for any "fall and winter seasonal commodity" under the general maximum price regulation and had offered it for sale at that established maximum before August 31, may sell this commodity either under the ceiling provisions of the general regulation or Regulation 210 until September 16. The permission applies only to the commodities specifically named in the seasonal regulation.

This permission is made retroactive to August 31, the original effective date of the regulation.

Starting on September 16, only ceiling prices determined by Regulation 210 may be used for these seasonal commodities.

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## Jobbers of semivitreous ware granted 2.5-percent price raise

Jobbers of semivitreous ware September 11 were authorized by the OPA to raise their prices 2.5 percent in an action which will not alter the retail ceiling prices for these household and commercial china and pottery articles.

The September 11 action, Amendment No. 21 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, relieves jobbers from absorbing the entire 5 percent increase in price allowed producers in their sales of semivitreous ware by Maximum Price Regulation No. 116 (China and Pottery). In effect, the burden of absorbing the producers' price increase is divided between jobbers and retailers in all sales made by jobbers.

In sales made directly from manufacturer to retailer, however, the retailer will continue to absorb the entire increase. Retailers' prices are established by the general maximum price regulation and generally reflect the levels existing October 1–15, 1941.



## New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees:

### COBALT INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—E. F. Hatch, chief of production, ferro-alloys branch.

#### Members:

C. D. Clawson, vice president, Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; O. J. Hail, vice president, Harshaw Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Hill, president, Pyrites Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; E. M. Hommel, president, O. Hommel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Leroy, president, African Metals Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Robert Loudon, McGean Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George F. Martin, president, Hilton-Davis Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Lee Shepherd, president, Shepherd Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. Wenning, president, Ceramic Color & Chemical Co., New Brighton, Pa.

### HEAVY TRUCK AND BUS PARTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts and maintenance equipment section, automotive branch.

#### Members:

Freeman Allen, service manager, White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. J. Bennett, service manager, Mack Manufacturing Co., Plainfield, N. J.; T. E. Waterfall, Parts Division, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; J. Harold Hunt, vice president, Motor Wheel Corporation, Lansing, Mich.; R. F. Koch, service manager, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; Max Miller, service merchandiser manager, General Motors Truck & Coach Co., Pontiac, Mich.; W. L. Davis, service manager, Twin Coach Co., Kent, Ohio.

### DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—R. J. Lund, chief, miscellaneous minerals branch.

#### Members:

R. H. Huston, secretary, Arthur A. Crafts Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.; W. LaCoste Neilson, Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. R. Spandel, president, H. R. Spandel, Inc., New York, N. Y.; S. van Berg, president, Rough Diamond Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Dorus Van Itallie, president, J. K. Smit & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y.; M. L. Van Moppes, vice president, United States Industrial Diamond Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Harry B. Wallace, president, Wheel Trueing Tool Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM PRODUCERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Harold Hopper, consumers durable goods branch.

#### Members:

Dr. A. E. Marshall, Agfa Ansco Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. Dudley Field, Defender Photo Supply Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. D. H. Kinlock, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Photo Products Department, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. A. K. Chapman, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. J. Gevaert, Gevaert Corporation of America, Williamstown, Mass.; J. R. Wilson, Haloid Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. C. Dailey, Hammer Dry Plate & Film Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### CHESTNUT EXTRACT INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—F. A. Hayes, leather and shoe section.

#### Members:

H. B. Beard, American Oak Leather Co., Decatur, Ala.; Alan G. Goldsmith, The Mead Corporation, Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph S. Silverstein, Rosman Tanning Extract Co., Rosman, N. C.; William Pollard, Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.; J. H. Teas, Teas Extract Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. M. Whitmore, Leas & McVitty, Inc., (Buena Vista Extract Co.), Salem, Va.; International Shoe Co., North Wilkesboro, N. C.; Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30-38 Ferry Street, New York, N. Y.; H. M. Widney, Gardner Extract Co., (Pocahontas Tanning Co.), Durbin, W. Va.

### REFRIGERATION WROUGHT COPPER SOLDER TYPE FITTINGS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—F. B. Millham, general industrial equipment branch.

#### Members:

George R. Allen, Mueller Brass Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. S. Coe, Chase Brass & Copper Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Ross Martin, Northern Indiana Brass Co., Elkhart, Ind.

### MARINE PAINT MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chief, protective coatings section, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

Andrew Baxter, Jr., Federal Paint Co., New York City, N. Y.; C. Francis Beatty, Socony Paint Co., New York City, N. Y.; Daniel J. Devlin, Marine Paint & Varnish Co., New Orleans, La.; Harry Firman, Red Hand Composition Co., Inc., New York City, N. Y.; Thomas R. Hughes, Baltimore Copper Paint Co., Baltimore, Md.; Paul Kennedy, Murphy Varnish Co., Newark, N. J.; L. B. Logan, Illinois Paint Co., Chicago, Ill.; Benjamin Patterson, Jr., The Patterson-Sargent Co., New York City, N. Y.; Arthur Ward, International Paint Co., New York City, N. Y.; A. S. Wonsen, Tarr & Wonsen, Ltd., Gloucester, Mass.

### DRIVING PARTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts section.

#### Members:

G. C. Gridley, president, Mechanics Universal Joint Division, Rockford, Ill.; C. E.

Hamilton, president, Automotive Gear Works, Inc., Richmond, Ind.; D. F. Kalish, Spicer Manufacturing Corporation, Toledo, Ohio; T. R. Navin, president, Republic Gear Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. W. Parker, Timken-Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich.

### ENGINE PARTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts section.

#### Members:

O. W. Brown, Wisconsin Machinery & Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert Cass, White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Carl W. Johnson, Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. W. Knapp, McQuay-Norris, St. Louis, Mo.; Burke Patterson, Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; D. W. Rodger, Federal-Mogul Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Ralph Teetor, Perfect Circle Corporation, Hagerstown, Ind.

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## Brick makers told to expect increased demand for product

Producers of brick and other clay products were urged by WPB September 7 to gauge production to meet an anticipated increased demand for these materials for use in the place of lumber in both temporary and permanent structures.

Ben Alexander, special assistant on lumber in the Office of Industry Operations, called upon all manufacturers of brick, tile, and gypsum board, and on the membership of unions within the industry to aid in averting "a serious temporary shortage of lumber."

### Lumber shortage expected

"Because of Lend-Lease requirements, and heavy construction programs of the Army, Navy, and National Housing Agency," Mr. Alexander said, "it is estimated that the available supply of lumber will fall 6,000,000,000 board feet short of meeting this year's estimated 38,000,000,000 board-feet requirements."

It is believed that at least 2,000,000,000 board feet of lumber could be saved by increased utilization of brick and tile, and an additional 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 feet saved by use of gypsum board. Adequate brick, tile, and gypsum board for such uses can be produced by expanding the present output of the industry, which is now working at only 30 percent of capacity. Annual capacity production of the brick and tile industry is estimated at the equivalent of approximately 13,000,000,000 bricks.

WPB has been assured that there is an adequate supply of skilled workmen to handle additional construction.



## Scrap collection 15 percent below need of mills

State by State figures on the shipment of iron and steel scrap to the mills during July, released September 11 by the Conservation Division of WPB, showed a total of 2,400,000 tons.

This was 15 percent less than the monthly average required to keep steel production up to capacity and at the same time build up stockpiles to carry over the bad weather months. The goal set for the last 6 months of 1942 is 17,000,000 tons, which requires a monthly average collection of 2,833,000 tons.

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## Need for colored drums causes removal of coating restriction

Restrictions on the use of color in exterior coatings for steel drums of over 2-gallon capacity were removed September 9 by the Director General for Operations.

The action was taken because the need for colored drums to identify products such as chemicals and explosives is greater than the stringency in pigments.

Other changes in drum coatings made by amendments issued September 9 to Order M-158 are:

Inks and lithographed materials may be used without restriction in drum coatings.

"Wash-up salvage" coatings, the result of cleaning operations, which otherwise might be wasted, may be used without restriction.

Overrun or off-color salvage coatings may be used by special authorization of the Director. Restrictions on the use of coatings containing specified scarce materials other than pigments remain in effect.

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## "Seasonal base period" for tinplate quotas defined

The phrase "seasonal base period" used in connection with tinplate quotas established by Order M-81 refers to a 12-month period beginning in one calendar year and ending in the next.

This was made clear by Interpretation No. 1 of Order M-81, as amended June 27. The quota periods established by the order are for the calendar year 1942, except for products for which a seasonal base period is set up.

Canners packing products for which there is a seasonal base are entitled to a quota for the 1942-43 packing season, in addition to the quota which was used during the 1941-42 season. The 1940-41 pack remains as the seasonal base period.



KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI, appears in VICTORY each week. Mats, in two-column size, are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Department, Washington, D. C.

## Standardize bottles for wines, jellies, preserves, WPB orders

Wines, jellies, and preserves have been added to the list of products for which the use of standardized bottles is required, by two new schedules to Limitation Order L-103, issued September 12 by the WPB. Previously, standard bottles had been established for distilled spirits and malt beverages, and schedules are now in preparation governing food products, medicines, and other commodities packed in glass containers.

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## Graham heads non-metals section in Conservation

Appointment of Dr. A. K. Graham as chief of the non-metals and industry section, conservation and substitution branch, WPB Conservation Division, has been announced by Harvey A. Anderson, chief, conservation and substitution branch.

## Stocks of elastic fabrics unfrozen for 250 holders

Approximately 250 persons holding frozen stocks of specified types of elastic fabrics were given permission September 10 to use or sell these stocks by the WPB. The persons and companies affected have been notified. The action follows an order, M-174 as amended, issued by WPB on August 26 freezing all stocks of elastic fabric six inches or less in width.

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## WPB drafting rules to outlaw "zoot suits" of any material

Production and sale of "zoot suits" of any type of material would immediately be cut off by an amendment to the men's clothing conservation order now being prepared for early issuance, the Clothing Section of WPB disclosed September 11. The present provisions of the order, M-73-a, which prohibit wasteful use of wool in the production of men's clothing, only cover "zoot suits" made of wool.

In announcing that the amendment is being drafted, Frank Walton, deputy chief of the textile, clothing and leather branch of the WPB, said that by serving advance notice of the amendment on the trade, the clothing section wanted to warn manufacturers they may face substantial loss if they continue to produce "zoot suits" or other garments which waste yardage. There is little likelihood that appeals will be granted.

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## Maritime Commission creates new conservation committee

In order to consolidate further its efforts to conserve critical materials wherever possible, the Maritime Commission announced September 9 the establishment of a conservation committee. The committee will coordinate conservation activities of the commission, shipyards and subcontractors, and will initiate investigations and formulate plans looking toward a greater reduction in the use of rubber, copper, tin, and other strategic materials in ship construction.

W. G. Esmond, chief of the emergency hull plan approval section of the commission's technical division, will head the new committee. The committee will cooperate actively on conservation matters with WPB, the Coast Guard and the Navy.



## Hulls and cobs go to war

### WPB restricts furfural, farm product needed to make synthetic rubber

Another byproduct of the American farm was recognized as a critical war material September 5 with the issuance by WPB of General Preference Order M-224 placing furfural under complete allocation and use control.

The order forbids any person to deliver, accept delivery, or use furfural after October 1, 1942, without specific authorization by the Director General for Operations. The purpose of the order is not to interfere with the two principal industrial war uses, but to restrict present nonessential uses so that adequate supplies will be available for the tremendous increase in requirements which will soon be felt.

Produced by the chemical decomposi-

tion of oat hulls, cottonseed hulls, and corn cobs, furfural is a highly useful industrial solvent, and component of synthetic resins. As a solvent, its most important peacetime use is in refining petroleum crudes. It is now of special importance in making butadiene for synthetic rubber. In synthetic resins, the most important use is as a plastic binder in industrial abrasives and grinding wheels. These abrasives are essential in a wide variety of industrial operations.

To meet the synthetic rubber program, new furfural production facilities capable of producing 24,000,000 pounds a year are being built by Defense Plant Corporation, and will be in operation by April 1, 1943.

### Tobacco processing and antifreeze subject to control under glycol order

Tobacco moistening agents and antifreeze mixtures will be subject to restriction when glycols are put under complete allocation and use control, effective October 1, 1942, by General Preference Order M-215, announced September 7 by the WPB Director General for Operations.

Glycols, meaning ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol, are widely used for military engine coolants and antifreezes, as a component in dynamite manufacture, as a fluid for hydraulic systems in aircraft and ships, in cutting oils and other industrial products, as tobacco moistening agents, in food, drug, and a number of miscellaneous products. Glycols can be substituted for glycerine, now critically short, and it is the intention of this order to encourage this substitution wherever possible.

The order provides that manufacturers must follow the directions of WPB as to what glycols they may manufacture.

Present intention of WPB is to channel increased amounts of glycols into cigarette manufacture to replace more urgently needed glycerine, though it is pointed out that the order may be administered to reduce the amounts of glycols which may be used in tobacco processing should the military situation demand it.

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### Cordage orders excused from individual approval

Manila cordage may now be purchased for permitted uses without specific authorization of the Director General for Operations, WPB announced September 9.

In an amendment to Order M-36, covering processing and sale of manila cordage, the WPB withdrew the previous requirement that all deliveries be specifically authorized and substituted the provision that there be attached to every purchase order a certificate naming the war agency for which the material is requested and also giving the contract number.

Control over distribution of the material will continue to be exercised, since deliveries may be made only to the war agencies listed in the order.

### Foreign unshorn lambskins released for civilian use

Restrictions on foreign unshorn lambskins are removed from Conservation Order M-94 as amended July 30, by Amendment No. 1, issued September 8 by the Director General for Operations.

All wool skins under 2 inches in wool length were reserved for the Army Air Forces in the order as amended July 30. However, some foreign unshorn lambskins are small and are unsuited for flying suits. The order releases such skins for civilian use by reclassifying them from shearlings, which are restricted, to wool skins, which are not as restricted. The principal uses of foreign unshorn lambskins are linings in clothing and gloves.

Foreign unshorn lambskins are still subject to the provisions of General Imports Order M-63.

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### Wolfe named associate director of railway transport division

Defense Transportation Director Eastman announced September 9 the appointment of Charles J. Wolfe, of Hagerstown, Md., as associate director of the division of railway transport, in charge of the mechanical section. E. R. Hauer will continue as assistant director in the mechanical section.

### 45% of bristles in brush must be other than pig's

All brushes made in the United States, except for war contracts and local health regulations, must contain at least 45 percent of material other than pig and hog bristles, the WPB Director General for Operations ruled September 7. The action, Amendment No. 3 to Order M-51, reflects the growing scarcity of pig and hog bristles caused by the cessation of imports from China and the Far East. The amendment also redefines pig and hog bristles which come under the order from 3-inch, the former figure, to 2-inch, new or reclaimed, imported or domestic.

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### WPB orders sheep intestines reserved for surgical sutures

Large meat packers were instructed by the WPB September 8 to make no deliveries of sheep intestines until all purchase orders for the purpose of manufacturing surgical sutures are filled.

A new order, M-220, requires those who desire to purchase sheep intestines for surgical gut purposes to make a certification to that effect to the packer. Packers covered by the order are those who slaughtered more than 100,000 sheep in the year prior to the issuance of the September 8 order.



# AGRICULTURE . . .

## Volume of farm crops expected to surpass last season by 10 percent

Total volume of farm production in the United States this year probably will be 10 percent more than the previous record established last year, and 25 percent more than the 1935-39 average, the Department of Agriculture said last week in a round-up of the agricultural situation.

Some notable changes from other seasons are evident in this year's harvest. Biggest shift is in the use of labor, machinery, and marketing facilities for oil crops—soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed—which were grown on record acreages this year to add to the supply of vegetable oils. Mills will be kept busy crushing these oil crops, plus cottonseed, through the coming year.

### Feed harvest good, much needed

The harvest of grain for food and feed is particularly good this year, the Department reported. Although acreage seeded to wheat was relatively small, unusually high yields have resulted in what appears to be the second largest production on record in this country. Similar high yields for corn and other feed grains promise ample supplies of feed for the Nation's livestock. Abundant supplies of high-protein feeds from oilmeal turned out by the crushing mills will afford the livestock industry more ample and better balanced feed supplies than ever before. The department warned, however, that pressure on feed supplies may be the greatest since the drought years, since producers have about 10 percent more livestock to feed this year than last.

The 1942 lamb crop is a little smaller than last year, and marketings this fall may not be as large. Demand for lambs, sheep, and wool is greater this year than last, and the price and income situation for sheep raisers is unusually good.

### Livestock products moving

Livestock products continue to move to market in large volume. Manufacture of butter and dry skim milk is being emphasized by the processors of dairy products. Fluid milk remains sufficient to meet current demands, and large stocks of cheese and evaporated milk are still on hand. High levels of egg production are being maintained to meet demands of booming war towns and the

requirements for drying plants which are busy filling military and Lend-Lease orders. Prospects for 1943 are that more cows and hens will be on farms, and that a rate of production equivalent to 1942 will result in greater total production of dairy and poultry products.

The Department said that cotton now being picked will help bring southern farmers their greatest cash income on record. Other crops in the South—rice, peanuts, sugar cane—and livestock are moving to market this fall in record quantities.

### Record packs for Armed Forces

Vegetable growers were favored with high yields through the summer, and good supplies of fresh vegetables are still available in local markets. Indications are that canned packs are reaching the most optimistic predictions. Record packs of tomatoes and peas, most important of canned vegetables, have been largely completed. Packs of processed fruits—canned and dried—will be so large that sale of fruit for fresh consumption will be considerably smaller than last season. Military and Lend-Lease requirements will make civilian supplies of all processed fruits and vegetables relatively small this year.

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## Farmers urged to elect women to AAA committees

The Department of Agriculture has requested farmers of the Nation to give every consideration to the election of farm women as well as men to county and community committees to administer the AAA farm program next year. The Department also announced that AAA's articles of association are being amended to permit farm wives as well as women farming in their own names to vote in the committeemen's elections and to hold office.

Fred S. Wallace, Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, stated that the growing shortage of manpower on farms is certain to make the administration of the AAA program difficult in 1943. He said that many farmers' wives are competent to help handle the business of the AAA in communities and counties.

## Imported long-staple cotton brought under strict control

The withdrawal from customs of imported long staple raw cotton was put under complete control by the WPB. The action affects about 150,000 bales of the long staple cotton either already in this country in bond under customs regulations, or due to arrive here shortly. The amount that can be withdrawn from the stocks in bond in the year beginning September 20, under present quota regulations, is only about 91,300 bales.

### Definition given

Imported long staple raw cotton is defined as any imported raw cotton with a staple length from 1½ inches to 1¾ inches, inclusive.

Under provisions of the order (M-236), no imported long staple raw cotton will be allowed to enter the United States for consumption or be withdrawn from bonded warehouses without authorization of the Director General for Operations. This authorization, a copy of which must be filed with the entry or withdrawal of any of the imported cotton, will be granted on Form PD-644.

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## Douglas fir logs under rigid control

Authority to allocate Douglas fir logs and to direct or prohibit production of lumber items from such logs was established by the WPB September 8 in General Preference Order M-234.

Douglas fir logs are one of the most important species of lumber required by the war program. They are used in aircraft material, pontoon lumber, ship decking, planking, and plywood.

Authority to allocate Douglas fir logs for milling into the most necessary items is necessary because the supply of the required quality is often not sufficient to meet all requirements.

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## WORKERS MOVE TO HARVEST UNDER USDA GUIDANCE

See page 26.



## Japs outstay welcome in Indochina; natives learn that when the band plays, listeners are herded to labor trains

A Japanese campaign to win the allegiance of the native population of French Indochina has failed and an anti-Japanese spirit is common among the people, according to information reaching the Office of War Information.

### Free smokes at first

For a short period after the Japanese troops arrived, there were indications that the newcomers were not unwelcome to the native population. The Japanese made overtures to the Annamite circles with separatist tendencies and played up to the natives by paying double rickshaw fares and distributing free cigarettes.

However, the early impression of the Japanese was nullified as additional troops arrived. Large numbers of natives have been subjected to partial conscription. They receive from the Japanese a minimum wage for double the work asked by French contractors. Trainloads of natives have been moved

from the north to the south without any consideration for family ties. Natives were inadequately housed, and jammed into military trucks to points where the Japanese wished work to be done.

### Everybody loves a band

On one occasion at Hai-phong, the Japanese authorities unable to get more than a half-train load of volunteer labor, sent out a military band to play popular airs. Soon a crowd of listeners gathered around the band. Japanese troops formed a cordon around the crowd, and allowed the natives out one by one. Those who could not prove they were regularly employed were marched off under guard to the train.

A high French official stopped the train before it reached Hanoi, and after a lengthy argument the Japanese took the train back to Hai-phong and released their prisoners.

## Mail censorship for prisoners of war moved to New York

Censorship examination of mail to and from prisoners of war and interned or detained civilians has been transferred from Chicago to New York. Byron Price, Director of Censorship, in announcing the transfer, said that letters sent to such persons should bear the notation on the envelope "Via New York, New York."

"The change in location of the prisoner-of-war unit," Mr. Price said, "would not delay the censorship of prisoner-of-war correspondence."

### Next of kin informed

Until the enemy has officially identified the individual and so informed the United States, it is not possible to send prisoner-of-war letters to persons held by the enemy. As soon as the United States is notified by the enemy that a prisoner of war or civilian is interned, the next of kin is so informed and the proper instructions together with the mailing address are furnished without delay.

## Freight contract executed for southern California

The fourth of its kind to be executed on the Pacific coast, the War Shipping Administration September 9 announced conclusion of a freight forwarding contract with the Southern California Foreign Freight Forwarders Corporation for the handling of all Lend-Lease shipments through southern California from San Luis to San Diego, inclusive.

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## 12 engineers to aid in Army

Twelve engineers of the Rural Electrification Administration's staff have volunteered to assist the Army Signal Corps in a special communications project of great magnitude, the Department of Agriculture announced September 6.

The 12 men volunteered for service after the Signal Corps informed REA that it wished to avail itself of REA's experience in constructing overhead lines in 46 States, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands under widely varying conditions of climate and terrain.

## Japanese twist words of President's speech

The Japanese radio is twisting President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech to suit its own purposes in broadcasts to various areas in the world, according to broadcasts monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

To the Japanese Empire, Tokyo said, "Considering the fact that America is exerting its full effort in this war, we Japanese people must not neglect our duties and must make our determination stronger than ever."

To the English-speaking audience in India, the satellite Saigon radio said, quoting Rome, "The United States is on the verge of economic bankruptcy."

In a Domei dispatch aimed at North America, Tokyo said the United States is "not a strong enemy, but a big enemy."

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## Vichy radio on Madagascar followed Nazi line

The Saint Denis and Tananarive radio stations operated by the Vichy French at Reunion Island and Madagascar have been following a pro-Axis line, according to a monitoring report received by the Federal Communications Commission a few hours before the announcement that the British forces were attacking the western coast of Madagascar.

### "Anti-everything"

On September 7, the St. Denis radio included the following items:

That Dakar was France's most powerful bastion in Africa, and that Anglo-American planes frequently reconnoiter over it; a communique from Rouen, protesting "Anglo-American" air attacks; a lengthy account of the anti-British, anti-Jewish, anti-Fighting French, anti-democratic radio speech of M. Brassier before the French Legion.

Foreign news on the broadcast included a dispatch stressing the German claims, never confirmed by Russia, of the fall of Novorossisk, and possible anti-Russian consequences. Local propaganda consisted of a short talk plugging the French Legionnaire movement locally.

The following day, Tananarive included all the above items.

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THE MOUNT for a 5-inch antiaircraft gun weighs about 24 tons, contains 2,700 different parts.



# LABOR . . .

## Board sets up milk commission to settle dispute over tire savings

The National War Labor Board last week set up for the duration of the emergency a Metropolitan Milk Distributors Commission with power to issue whatever orders relating to labor relations are necessary to carry out in the New York area the conservation orders of the Office of Defense Transportation applying to private carriers. The WLB also last week denied a general wage increase to employees of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation.

The Board set up the Milk Distributors Commission in order to settle the dispute between the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan Milk Distributors Conservation Committee and the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, over distribution changes made necessary by Office of Defense Transportation orders.

### Chairman decides in disagreements

The commission will be composed of three members to be appointed by the Board—a chairman, one representative of the employers' committee and one representative of the union. If the commission is unable to reach a unanimous decision on any question, that question will be decided by the chairman. The Board announced it would appoint the members of the commission September 22 and asked the parties to submit nominations. The commission will have the power to set aside any part of the collective bargaining agreement between the parties, if the Board determines such action to be necessary.

The Board's decision affects over 100 milk dealers in New York City and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut, and approximately 15,000 members of the union. The dispute originally arose over the effect of an order of the Office of Defense Transportation providing that milk carriers should reduce the total mileage of their rubber-tired vehicles by 25 percent. The parties were unable to agree on distribution changes made necessary by this order, and the Board's decision followed a public hearing at which both parties outlined alternative distribution changes.

Employees in the Elizabeth, N. J., and

Fort Wayne, Ind., plants of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation were denied a general wage increase on the grounds that increases in wages "had more than met the 15-percent increase in the cost of living since January 1, 1941." The WLB also decided that there were no substandards or inequalities which would justify a general wage increase. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, had asked an hourly increase of 15 cents for the 2,500 employees.

### Other increases granted

The Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., was directed to grant a general increase of 5 cents an hour in accordance with the principles of the Board's "wage stabilization policy enunciated in the Little Steel case." The Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, which represents the 13,000 workers, had asked an increase of 10 cents an hour.

"This company believes," Robben W. Fleming, mediation officer, told the Board in recommending an increase of 5 cents an hour, "that the wages it has paid have been above the industry. If this is so it must indicate that competitors have recently given increases unmatched by Caterpillar, for the survey certainly does not show that Caterpillar is presently ahead of the industry. To grant the 5-cent increase justified by the cost of living adjustment is but to preserve the position which the company itself states that it has occupied in the past."

To offset the rise in the cost of living since January 1941, and to restore the peacetime relationships which existed between the wages of these employees and those of two other bus companies operating in the Nation's Capital, the Board granted a wage increase of 9 cents an hour to the 154 employees of the Washington, Virginia, and Maryland Coach Company. The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees, AFL, which represents the workers, had asked an increase of 15½ cents an hour.

### Change in retirement age ordered

The WLB ordered the Champlin Refining Co., Enid, Okla., to change the

retirement age for its employees from 60 to 65 years in order "to coincide with their receiving of immediate social security benefits."

The Oil Workers International Union, CIO, which represents the 280 employees, had asked that this change be made because it felt that it was unfair to retire employees at 60 years of age without any compensation, since they did not receive any old-age insurance benefits until after they reached the age of 65. The union had further pointed out to the mediation panel of the Board that it was necessary to continue qualified men in employment as long as possible in order to cope with the present labor shortage. The company had abandoned its own pension scheme, which provided retirement at 60, following passage of the Social Security Act in 1935.

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## ODT takes wartime control of oil shipments by water

All movement of petroleum and petroleum products by domestic waterway craft is now under wartime control of the ODT through the provisions of General Order ODT No. 19 which became effective September 10.

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## ODT approves joint-action plan for four motor carriers

The first order approving a joint-action plan submitted by common motor carriers engaged in over-the-road operations was issued September 11 by the ODT in its program of coordinating motor vehicle service.

Involving four midwestern carriers of household goods—the Aero Mayflower Transit Co. of Indianapolis, Ind.; the Greyvan Lines, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; the United Van Lines, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., and the North American Van Lines, Cleveland, Ohio—the order authorized the companies to establish in Chicago an office which will clear information enabling the carriers to exchange shipments and otherwise "facilitate the movement of household goods."



# MANPOWER . . .

## President forbids double time pay unless individual works seventh day

President Roosevelt last week outlawed double time wage for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work "related to the prosecution of the war," except when the day marks the seventh day of work for an individual in a scheduled work week.

Terms were laid down in Executive order dated September 9. Text follows:

Whereas many labor organizations have already adopted the patriotic policy of waiving double time wage compensation or other premium pay for work on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, as such, for the duration of the war; and

Whereas it is desirable and necessary in the prosecution of the war, and to insure uniformity and fair treatment for those labor organizations, employers, and employees who are conforming to such wage policies that this principle be universally adopted:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, it is hereby ordered:

I. That the following principles and regulations shall apply for the duration of the war to the payment of premium and overtime wage compensation on all work relating to the prosecution of the war:

A. No premium wage or extra compensation shall be paid to any employee in the United States, its territories or possessions, for work on Saturday or Sunday except where such work is performed by the employee on the sixth or seventh day worked in his regularly scheduled workweek and as hereinafter provided.

(1) Where, because of emergency conditions, an employee is required to work for seven consecutive days in any regularly scheduled workweek a premium wage of double time compensation shall be paid for work on the seventh day.

(2) Where required by the provisions of law or employment contracts, not more than time and one-half wage compensation shall be paid for work in excess of 8 hours in any day or 40 hours in any workweek or for work performed on the sixth day worked in any regularly scheduled workweek.

B. No premium wage or extra compensation shall be paid for work on customary holidays except that time and one-half wage compensation shall be paid for work performed on any of the following holidays only:

New Year's Day.  
Fourth of July.  
Labor Day.  
Thanksgiving Day.  
Christmas Day.

and either Memorial Day or one other such holiday of greater local importance.

II. All Federal departments and agencies shall conform the provisions in all existing and future contracts negotiated, executed, or supervised by them to the policies of this order. All such departments and agencies shall immediately open negotiations to alter provisions in existing contracts to conform them to the requirements of this order.

III. Nothing in this order shall be construed as requiring a modification of the principle that every employee should have at least 1 day of rest in every 7 days. The continuous operation of plants and machines in prosecuting the war does not require that employees should work 7 consecutive days.

IV. Nothing herein shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with the provisions of the statutes prescribing the compensation, hours of work, and other conditions of employment of employees of the United States.

V. All Federal departments and agencies affected by this order shall refer to the Secretary of Labor for determination questions of interpretation and application arising hereunder.

VI. The provisions of this order shall become effective October 1, 1942.

## 48-hour week established in Northwest lumber industry to relieve manpower shortage

To meet a lumber shortage caused in part by a shortage of available manpower in the logging camps and sawmills, WPB Chairman Nelson September 11 ordered established a 48-hour work week in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest.

This action was taken in a telegram from Mr. Nelson to Frederick H. Brundage, Western Log and Lumber Administrator at Portland, Oreg.

Approximately 100,000 men are normally employed in the logging camps of the Pacific Northwest.

## Workers move into New York State under USDA program to help harvest

One hundred and forty workers boarded trains at Danville, Va., September 4 for the apple and peach orchards and tomato and onion fields of western New York State, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces. This inaugurated the program, jointly administered by the U. S. Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration, of supplying workers for farmers who are short of labor for the harvesting of their war-vital crops.

The workers went to Erie County for housing during their employment in that territory at Farm Security's migratory labor camp at Farnham.

Fifty workers from Logan, Ohio, 33 from Richwood, W. Va., and about 75 from Paintsville, Ky., moved to Monroe County, N. Y.

Two hundred and fifty workers, recruited from Clay and Richwood, W. Va., moved to Orleans County, N. Y. This third group is quartered in Farm Security's camps at Elba.

Under the program, the first of its kind in the Nation's history, the U. S. Employment Service receives growers' requests for workers and does the recruiting. If the workers have to be brought in from a distance beyond 200 miles, the Farm Security Administration arranges for their transportation, their meals en route to the work area, their housing and, if necessary, sees that they receive medical attention.

The growers agree to pay \$5 a head as their share of the transportation costs and to guarantee employment to the workers for a definite period at the prevailing agricultural wage.



JOE. This one is sheer pleasure for him—keeps him fit too. This is one of a series of 9¾" by 12½" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. Two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.



## Lumber and copper workers' migrations subjected to U. S. control in 12 States to stop decline in vital materials

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, September 8 declared 12 Western States a "critical labor area" in order to check manpower losses which have already reduced production of copper, other nonferrous metals and lumber.

This is the first "critical area" to be established in the country. It includes the States of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Texas.

### To halt labor pirating

Chairman McNutt set up an employment stabilization plan to halt wasteful pirating and migration of workers engaged in the production of these essential materials in the area. All departments and agencies of the Federal Government were directed to take "all steps which may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate these provisions and to insure their observance."

Except under certain specified conditions, workers in the nonferrous metal and lumber industries may not switch to other jobs, nor may employers in those industries release workers for other jobs, without first obtaining a certificate of separation from the United States Employment Service.

### Workers may appeal

Appeal machinery to safeguard the interests of both the workers and employers is provided by the plan. Recourse to appeal is also provided for workers who apply for employment in designated industries and are rejected.

No employer in the area, whether engaged in essential or nonessential production, may hire any worker employed in one of the designated critical occupations on or after September 7, except upon presentation of a certificate of separation.

The plan is based upon an antipirating policy developed by the War Manpower Commission's National Management-Labor Policy Committee, and approved by Chairman McNutt on July 16, 1942.

### Production already declining

Announcement of the plan followed consultation with leading members of the management and labor organizations

in the affected industries, at a meeting in Washington last week. Prompt action was deemed necessary to prevent further declines in essential material production at a time when sharp increases are vital.

Evidence cited by Chairman McNutt in explaining the urgent need for the plan included the following:

Lumber production in 1942 will fall, it is estimated, between five to seven million board feet below the 1941 figure of approximately 36 billion board feet. Critical shortages exist in spruce, noble fir, Douglas fir, hemlock, and Idaho white pine. The War Production Board has already issued orders directing spruce and other designated lumber into aircraft and other war uses.

Log inventories which are usually at their peak around September are the lowest in 5 years. In the Columbia River—Puget Sound area, inventories stand at less than half last September's level. The industry in the Oregon-Washington area employs about 100,000 workers. Workers have been lost rapidly to shipyards and other war production activities. Labor turnover has now reached a level of over 10 percent a month, and the high proportion of green hands has further retarded output.

Copper production fell off 11,000 tons in June and July, mostly for lack of workers. There is a current need for increased production and the present employment should rise substantially in the next few months. In the face of that need, 28 mines employing about 31,000 workers reported for a 4-month period ending July 15 that they had hired 5,600 workers and lost 6,200. For the industry as a whole, a rise in total employment of about 6,700 workers is needed by the end of this year.

Aluminum needs are indicated by the situation at one point in Washington, where only one pot line out of three is in operation. The present loss of output due to the two inactive lines is about 200,000 pounds of aluminum a day. Operations at other major points have also been threatened with manpower shortages on several occasions.

An ordnance plant in Utah, which had attracted workers from the copper industry, was recently forced to reduce its own output due to copper shortages.

Similar instances have occurred in the zinc and other nonferrous metal mining industries.

Definite grounds for issuance of certificates of separation are listed in the plan. Employers or workers may present cases for review and appeal to area war manpower committees. These committees will include equal representation for labor and management. Each war manpower committee will make its recommendations to the war manpower area director. Further appeal machinery is provided through regional war manpower committees, the National Management-Labor Policy Committee, and the War Manpower Commission.

## LOCAL COMMITTEES SET UP IN CRITICAL AREA

Emphasizing that the effectiveness of the Western States "critical area" set up September 7 depends upon prompt and vigorous cooperation from labor and management, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, September 9, announced the appointment of special representatives to assist in setting up local War Manpower Committees in affected areas.

W. K. Hopkins, West Coast regional director for the War Manpower Commission, has already established local management-labor committees in California, Oregon, and Washington, and is at present organizing similar committees in Arizona and Nevada.

The special representatives include James Bond, State director of the employment service in Texas, whose headquarters will be located in Dallas; J. B. McCusker, president of the Red Dot Oil Co. of Denver, and John Gross, regional representative of the employment service in Denver, both of whom will have headquarters in Denver.

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## Hiring of Negroes essential to production, says WMC aide

"Employers who are not now employing Negroes must make their plans to use them," A. A. Liveright, War Manpower Commission director for the Baltimore area, said last week.

Mr. Liveright also pointed out that plants which are now using Negroes in small numbers and on unskilled jobs must plan the use of them in larger numbers and on jobs commensurate with their skill and training. He stated that his use of the word "must" did not imply the existence of compulsory legislation, but, rather, that "it is just an obvious fact that all sources of local labor must be used if our war program is not to bog down. And you may rest assured that the Government will not sit idly by and let that happen."

Baltimore was selected as a testing ground by the War Manpower Commission because it is an area in which tens of thousands of new war workers are needed and because labor shortages can be eased by the increased use of Negroes and women.



## Doctors and the draft

# Key industrial physicians, 2 classes of public health men should be spared, says Assignment Service

The Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission last week announced two classes of public health physicians which should be considered essential to public health interests and nonavailable for military duty. The Service also told its State chairmen for physicians to retain in their present positions full-time and part-time industrial physicians and physicians serving State industrial hygiene bureaus on a full-time basis.

Commission Chairman McNutt announced September 6 the standards governing public health officials which were adopted recently by the Procurement and Assignment Service on recommendation of its Advisory Committee on Public Health, headed by Dr. Carl Reynolds.

### Two categories considered unavailable

According to the Procurement and Assignment Service standards, a physician should be considered essential to civilian health interests and, therefore, not available for military duty provided he comes within either of the two following categories:

1. A full-time medical officer in charge of a health service of a government unit or administrative district, such as State, district, county, or city.
2. Full-time heads or chiefs of administrative units within a health department. For example: tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal hygiene, infant care, epidemiology, vital statistics, etc.

The committee recommends that "essential designation of physicians in capacities other than those described above be determined after conference between the administrative chief of the health department concerned and the State chairmen of the Procurement and Assignment Service.

### Use of older persons suggested

"Physicians in public health positions, other than those specified in categories 1 and 2, who are under 37 years of age, should expect to be released for military service, except under unusual circumstances, and their places should be taken by older persons.

"Special consideration, however, shall be given to trained health officers who have had two or more years of training and service in public health.

"Furthermore some of these who may not be essential locally may be needed by the U. S. Public Health Service for special service elsewhere."

### Industrial physicians exempted

The directing board of the Procurement and Assignment Service September 10 instructed its State chairmen to retain in their present positions full-time and part-time physicians who are considered essential in industrial practice.

Mr. McNutt, through Dr. Frank H. Lahey, chairman of the directing board, said in a statement to the State chairmen:

"A serious situation is developing in some States because physicians under 45 years of age who are essential in their present positions as key men in industrial practice are being declared available by State chairmen or are being approached directly by recruiting boards with instructions to apply for a commission in the Army Medical Corps.

"The Selective Service System and the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy are cooperating with us to keep at their posts the physicians declared to be essential by our State committees."

Mr. McNutt asked the physicians to be guided by the following criteria, which have been recommended by the Committees on Industrial Health and Medicine and have been approved by the Directing Board:

### Who is essential

A physician employed in industry is deemed to be essential when the following conditions exist:

#### A. FULL-TIME INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIAN.

1. The physician is employed by an industry which is manufacturing war materials exclusively or under priority ratings, and
2. The physician gives his full time to the industry or 40 or more hours weekly, has been so employed for at least 2 years or is especially trained for that purpose and is carrying on an acceptable health maintenance program, and
3. The physician is performing the functions of a medical director or department head or of a specialist or is the only physician employed.
4. Assistant physicians who perform routine functions under direction, and are employed on a full-time basis, are deemed essential

until they can be replaced within a reasonable time (3 to 6 months.)

#### B. PART-TIME INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIAN.

1. The physician serves part-time two or more industries engaged exclusively in the manufacture of war materials or under priority ratings, providing his total part-time service is the equivalent of 40 or more hours weekly. Note: The physician who serves on call only is not deemed to be essential.

#### C. THE PHYSICIAN SERVES A STATE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE BUREAU ON A FULL-TIME BASIS.

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## 1,500 Mexican laborers to help harvest California beet crop

To meet a specific emergency in the California sugar-beet harvest, the War Manpower Commission September 6 approved, upon the recommendation of the regional manpower commission's agricultural committee for California, the importation of 1,500 Mexican farm workers. Accordingly certification was made to the Farm Security Administration.

Crews for the recruiting of the Mexican workers will be assembled at once and sent to Mexico with recruiting to get under way by September 10 in areas to be designated by the Mexican Government. Lawrence I. Hughes, Jr., Farm Security Administration Regional Director in San Francisco, is already in Mexico City arranging transportation and other details.

### Board to set wages

While recruiting and transportation is being organized, the United States Employment Service will determine the specific points in California to which the workers will be brought. A wage board determination on prevailing wages in the areas will be made for the Department of Agriculture.

Mexican workers will be admitted on temporary work permits from the Immigration Service for employment solely as agricultural workers. When they are no longer necessary for harvest needs, they will be returned to Mexico with transportation furnished by the Farm Security Administration.

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ALL THE BOMBS dropped on London in the last war could be carried in one flight by seven of today's heavy bombers.

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JULIUS CAKAH, 65, pushed 150 pounds of scrap 5 miles on a wheelbarrow into Hemlock, Mich., to help the metal salvage drive.



## Upgrading by training possible for women aircraft workers, Secretary Perkins reports

A large proportion of women in aircraft production can be upgraded through training to fill positions requiring high degrees of skill and responsibility, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported September 10. Her statement was based on results of a Nation-wide field survey made by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, in response to requests from aircraft plants for information on employment standards and jobs for women.

"Women work on most of the manufacturing processes that go into the fabrication and assembly of an airplane," the survey report says.

"It is currently estimated that 250,000 women will be in the aircraft industry by the end of this year as compared to some 2,000 women production workers in aircraft assembly plants late in 1941.

"Women are entering most of the aircraft plants on the same pay scale as men, the most usual rate being 60 cents an hour.

"As the aircraft subcontracting program gains momentum it will come into prominence as a major field of employment for women in war industries, according to field agents of the Women's Bureau."

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## Ceilings raised 20% on certain lumber products used in mines

Because producers are unable to absorb a recent increase in hourly wage rates awarded by the National War Labor Board, and because there should be no inflationary effect on the cost of living from an advance in the maximum selling price for wooden posts and certain other lumber products used in mines, the OPA September 9 raised these maximum prices by an average of 20 percent.

The upward adjustment in the ceiling prices was contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 218, Central Appalachian Wooden Mine Materials, and was effective September 8.

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MORE MILITARY planes are scheduled for production this year than were made in the U. S. from 1909, when the Army bought its first plane, to last December 7.

# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Units of doctors being formed for service if raid casualties are sent to interior

Units of physicians are being organized to help care for casualties and other patients who may be moved, in case of enemy attack, from hospitals in exposed cities to emergency base hospitals in the interior, OCD Director Landis announced September 7. The units are being established in selected medical schools and hospitals in the coastal States.

Invitations to form such units as part of the joint program of the medical division of OCD and the Public Health Service for wartime protection of the civilian population were issued by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The new affiliated units of physicians will be assigned to emergency base hos-

pitals whenever it becomes necessary to supplement the existing staff. Each group will operate as a unit. It will be composed of 15 physicians and will include specialists in internal medicine, general surgeons, orthopedic surgeons, a dental surgeon, a pathologist, and a radiologist.

All the physicians will receive commissions in the U. S. Public Health Service Reserve but will be called to active duty only if hospital patients in their own regions must be moved to emergency base hospitals or if the civilian population is moved because of enemy action.

Unless such an urgent need arises, the physicians will remain on an inactive status for the duration of the war.

## Portable heaters safe if properly used, should be examined now, says Landis

With domestic use of fuel oil facing a possible cut of as much as 25 percent, portable heaters of various types will be used in many homes during the coming winter months, and for that reason special attention to their safe operation should be a part of every community's observance of Fire Prevention Week, October 4 to 10, James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, said last week.

Most portable heaters of standard construction are thoroughly safe if they are in good condition, are operated in accordance with instructions of the manufacturer, and are properly installed in the home, Mr. Landis said.

### Suggestions by underwriters

The following helpful suggestions on the safe operation of such heaters have been transmitted to the OCD by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Fire Protection Association, and other organizations sponsoring Fire Prevention Week:

1. Be sure that the heater is mechanically sound. Defective electrical equipment should be repaired by a licensed electrician. Worn or frayed cords or plugs should be replaced. Gas and kerosene heaters should be thor-

oughly tested for leaks and mechanical faults.

2. Locate heaters so that they are away from domestic traffic and safe from contact by children.

3. Be careful that heaters are always kept a safe distance from combustibles.

4. Gas heaters should be solidly installed and supplied by fixed iron piping. If flexible tubing must be used the shut-off valve should be located on the rigid gas pipe, rather than on the appliance.

5. Protect gas heaters from exposure to drafts. They can be blown out by a strong draft and become immediately dangerous.

6. Keep heater wicks, burners and other parts clean and in good repair.

7. Keep portable heaters turned off except when a responsible adult is present.

8. Kerosene is a definite fire hazard. It should be stored in safety cans in a cool place out of doors. Avoid spilling it when filling heater tank and adjust burner properly to prevent flooding and overflow.

9. If it is necessary to use a stove kettle to obtain adequate hot water do not get into the habit of leaving a small flame constantly lighted under the kettle.

10. Regard all emergency heating devices as temporary expedients requiring extra care and caution.

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## Whisky prices set

Ceiling prices for two brands of whisky which will be bottled with a lighter alcoholic proof for sale in New York State only were established September 5 by OPA at levels reflecting the lowered alcoholic content.



## Information men of United Nations and OWI, new member of Allied group, meet to coordinate their activities

Steps to coordinate the informational activities of the Office of War Information and the Inter-Allied Information Committee were taken September 9 at the first meeting of the Committee held in Washington. This agency, which was started 2 years ago to coordinate the informational activities of the Allied nations at war, has headquarters in New York City. It is financed by United Nations governments and served by an international staff. Recently, with the creation of the OWI, the United States government joined the Committee and arranged the meeting in Washington in order to bring about closer cooperation in the field of information.

### Chinese representative presides

The session was presided over by Dr. C. L. Hsia, Director of the Chinese News Service and was held at the OWI headquarters. Elmer Davis welcomed the Committee as Director of the OWI and expressed the hope of close cooperation. At the end of the session, Milos Safranek, Counselor, Czechoslovak Information Service, New York City, expressed the Committee's appreciation to the British

representative, Harold Butler, for the part his country had played in the creation of the Center 2 years ago this month at the bitterest moment of the Battle of Britain.

### Coordinate information

In furtherance of the discussions held with OWI, the Inter-Allied Information Committee will continue to perform the following services: maintain in New York a clearing-house for research and reference with respect to documentary material obtained from information services of the United Nations; publish a monthly periodical containing texts of speeches, statements and other documents of the United Nations; and coordinate, prepare, and make available material from United Nations sources for radio, films, photographs, exhibits, press, and other information media. It is understood that the policy and program of the Inter-Allied Information Center shall be consistent with those of OWI and that OWI will be represented in connection with all of the Committee's activities.

## OWI pamphlet defines developing war policies through speeches, statements

The Office of War Information issued September 9 the first of a series of pamphlets—"Toward New Horizons—The World Beyond the War"—containing statements and speeches which define or illuminate the developing policy of the United Nations.

Speeches of Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Ambassador John G. Winant, and Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, are combined in the first pamphlet.

"Selection of these speeches was made," said Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, "because of the light they throw upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the post-war world from their various points of view."

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## Curbs lifted on imports from El Salvador, Guatemala

Products of Guatemala and El Salvador, on List III of Order M-63, may be imported into the United States overland, by air, or by inland waterway without reference to the restrictions of M-63, the Director General for Operations announced September 8.

These two Latin-American nations were added to Order M-63-a, which previously removed Canada and Mexico from the restrictions of List III of M-63, except for seaborne imports.

At the same time, the following changes were made in Lists I, II, and III of M-63:

Unmanufactured hemp (cannabis satiba type) added to List I.

Silver, ores, concentrates, bullion, coins, sweepings, and compounds moved from List I to List II.

Cohune nut oil, nutgalls and gall nuts added to List II.

Fabrics woven of agave fiber, and raw deer, buck and doe skins added to List III.

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## Radio stars offer services for work coordinated under OWI direction

The Office of War Information September 9 announced that top-flight radio artists of the country had offered their services to the Government in war work under the direction of the OWI.

A three-way plan, under which the talent of these stars will be utilized, was submitted to OWI by Kay Kyser who is forming a "Committee of 25" leading radio performers.

At noon September 9 acceptances had been received by OWI from Jack Benny, Edgar Bergen, George Burns, Gracie Allen, Nelson Eddy, Clifton Fadiman, Jean Hersholt, Frank Morgan, Hal Peary, Lanny Ross, and Major Bowes. Others invited by Kyser were Mr. and Mrs. Goodman Ace, Fred Allen, Amos and Andy, Bob Burns, Eddie Cantor, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Andre Kostelanetz, Fibber McGee and Molly, Edward G.

Robinson, Red Skelton, Kate Smith, Fred Waring, William Abbott, and Lou Costello.

### To cooperate with network committee

The "Committee of 25" will meet for the first time at a series of conferences to be held by OWI with networks and advertising agencies in New York, September 18; Chicago, September 21; and Hollywood, September 24 and 25.

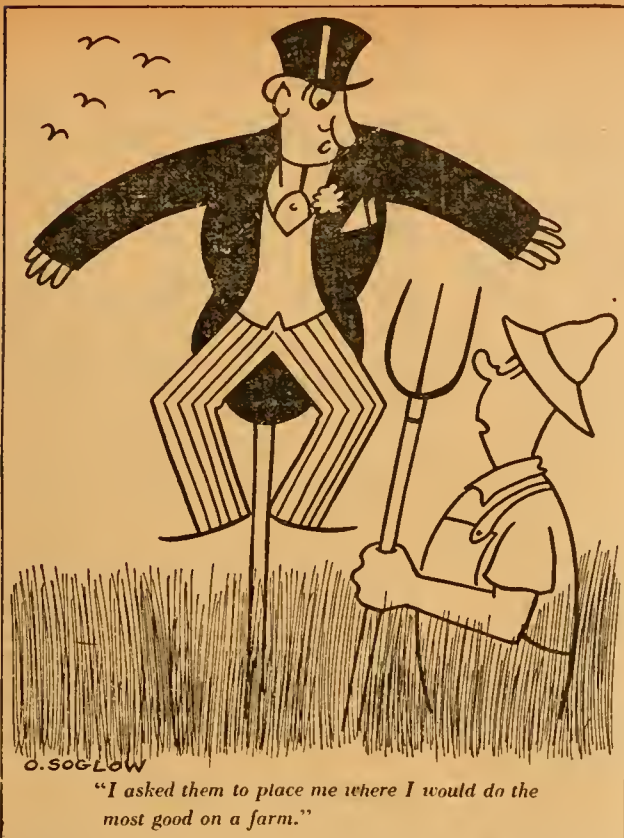
The "Committee of 25" will work in close cooperation with four other committees which have greatly aided the OWI in the effective use of radio for wartime information. These four comprise a network committee; a committee of Government radio chiefs; the Advertising Council Committee in New York, Chicago, and Hollywood; and a committee of leading radio station operators.

## THESE CARTOONS



drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.





V-151-9/15

Drawn for Office of War Information.



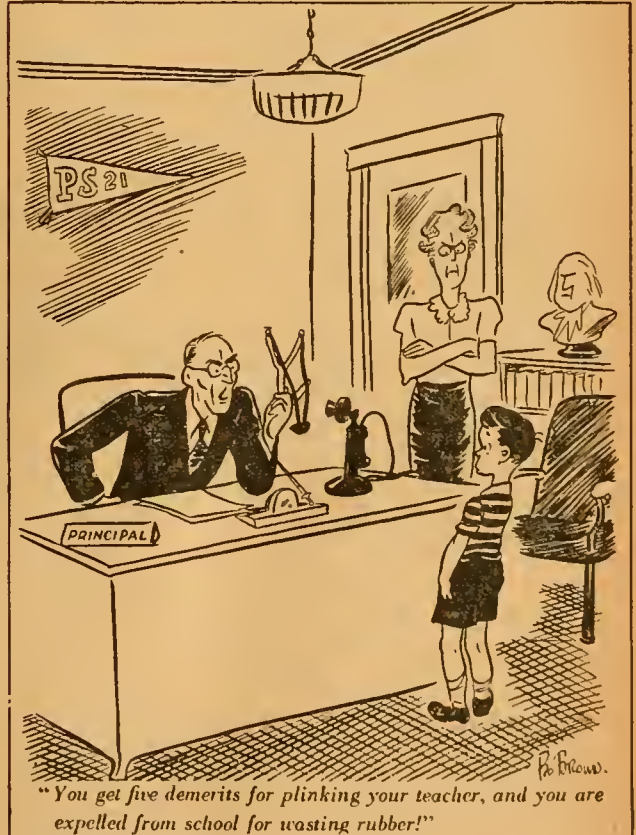
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Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-148-9/15

Drawn for Office of War Information.



V-149-9/15

Drawn for Office of War Information.



## Tin, scarce and vitally needed, depends on can collection by housewives of Nation

Old tin cans from United States kitchens will yield over 3,000 tons of pure tin and 297,000 tons of steel scrap per year when the flow of cans to present detinning plants reaches capacity levels. To help relieve the critical shortage of both metals, an expansion program now under way will jump detinning capacity to recover a total of 5,000 tons of tin and 495,000 tons of steel per year by the middle of 1943.

But this quantity of critical metals will be recovered only when the Nation's housewives furnish properly prepared used tin cans, and only when local collection agencies segregate and deliver the cans to detinners.

### Tin badly needed

Tin and scrap steel are both in the front ranks of critically short war materials. Our normal peacetime need of 65,000 to 70,000 tons of tin a year, and 110,000 tons in 1941, over 98 percent of which we imported from the Far East, is this year being cut to 62,000, and to 48,000 in 1943. Even with this drastic cut, and with domestic production of tin from Bolivian ores, our available supply is far short of essential needs. The 5,000 tons of tin recovered from cans will become one of the principal sources of United States tin, amounting to perhaps 15 percent of the total supply. United States tin production is nil. Alaska, Mexico, and miscellaneous North and South American sources will provide less than 1,000 tons.

Where shall cans be taken by housewives? Wherever the local salvage committee directs. Conditions vary in each community. Distance from shredding or detinning plants, method of local collection, and transportation facilities all affect the local situation.

A dangerous fallacy has been heard from time to time which is doing great damage to can collection. This is that only in cities where detinning plants are situated should cans be collected; that in other cities it is useless to collect cans. This is incorrect.

All cans can be used, from whatever source they come. In smaller communities it may be necessary to accumulate cans for a period to make up a freight car, or arrangements may be made to

turn them over to bottlers' trucks. Rubber and gasoline shortages seriously interfere with can collection, so that stocks may have to be accumulated for short periods until collection facilities can be arranged.

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### CEILING PRICES SET FOR USED TIN CANS

Sellers of used tin cans of size No. 10 or larger—the type sought for plate from which beverage bottle caps may be punched—may charge no more than \$6 a ton for such cans, OPA announced September 5.

This maximum price is established by OPA in Order No. 64 under Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, and became effective September 5. The price is f. o. b. seller's point of delivery to purchaser, or seller's shipping point.

IT'S EASY to find scrap that will help beat the Axis. That's the theme of this Dr. Seuss drawing. Publishers can get mats or glossy proofs by asking Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

## Nazis attack Swedish press for prophesying Axis defeat

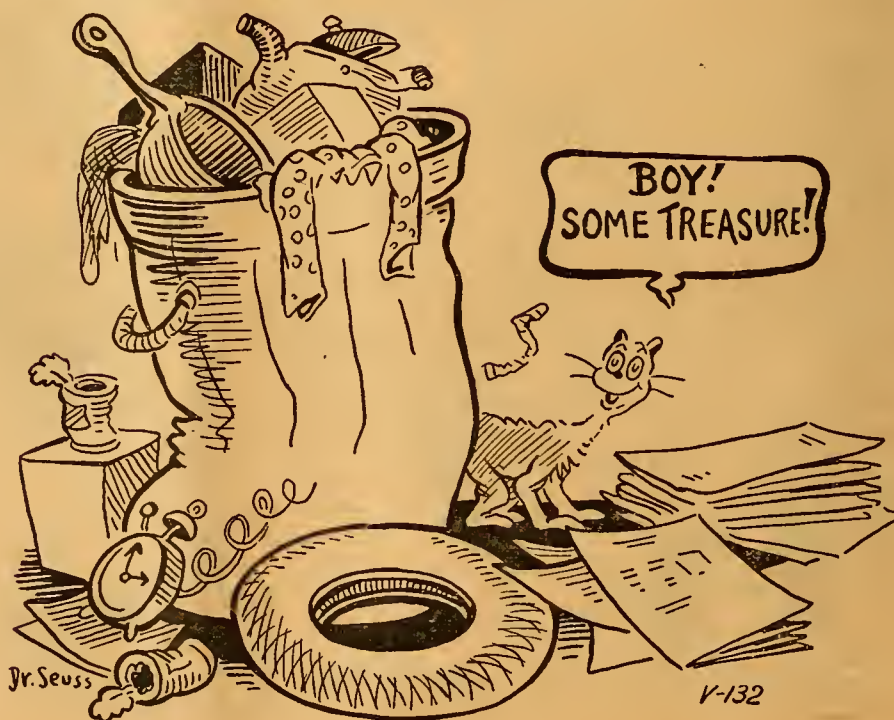
A new attack on the freedom of the press of neutral Sweden has been launched by the Nazis.

It was touched off by a statement by Paul Schmidt, spokesman for the German Foreign Office, who said that if Sweden continued its "present attitude" Germany might concern itself with that country's internal affairs. The Nazi newspapers were even more outspoken, with the Frankfurter Zeitung speaking of the possibility of an open conflict.

Reason for the attack is editorials in Swedish newspapers contradicting Nazi prophecies on the outcome of the war.

The Handels-och Sjöfartstidning of Gothenburg, one of the most influential Swedish newspapers, said, "Due to the American contribution, the democracies have gradually caught up with the Axis armaments. While doing this the Anglo-Saxons have saved the cause of world freedom. America's entry will be the decisive factor. America is already driving Japan from the South Seas, the American Navy operates everywhere and American pilots are on all fronts."

The Sydsvenska Dagbladet of Malmö said, "When the Anglo-Saxons launch a large-scale offensive, the war will show a marked change in its fourth year. World reaction has shifted radically."





# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 38

## Government movie

### "THE WORLD AT WAR"

Released throughout the Nation September 18, "The World at War" tells story of the 10 years leading to Pearl Harbor. To make it, Office of War Information blended historic moments from the news-reel libraries with captured Axis films, appropriated the Nazi propaganda ministry's own motion-picture record of the blitz in Poland, Holland, Belgium, France.

*Two pages of pictures—16, 17*



## U. S. RATIONS FUEL OIL

Warning that households scattered over three-fourths of the Nation face the prospect of uncomfortably cold homes this winter because of the shortage of fuel oil, Price Administrator Henderson September 17 announced that coupon rationing of oil will begin about October 15 in 30 Eastern and Midwestern States and the District of Columbia, but will cover all oil used after October 1.

Decision to ration fuel oil was announced 2 days earlier by WPB Chairman Nelson. WPB at the same time issued regulations for September 16-30, permitting home owners to fill their tanks to capacity provided the capacity

is not more than 275 gallons. Buildings for four or more families get 50 percent of capacity in that period.

Coupons issued to a householder will be decreased by the amount of oil he reports in his tank. Purchases after October 1, moreover, will be possible only on promise to surrender coupons when they become available.

### Coupon books being prepared

The rationing program will be initiated as soon as necessary forms and coupon books can be printed and distributed, Mr. Henderson said.

The amount of oil to be allowed each heating unit under the plan, which is gaged to cut consumption 25 percent in the affected area, will be based on several factors, chief among them being floor space in the house and the amount of fuel used last year.

Householders, to get coupon ration sheets, will be required to furnish local rationing boards with detailed information about characteristics of the dwelling and furnace. This will be done through use of an application form during a special registration period, dates of which will be announced later.

### OPA formula used

Employing a formula worked out by the OPA in consultation with the heating industry, local rationing boards will determine the number of gallons of fuel oil to maintain daytime temperature of 65° under average weather conditions. Adjustments then will be made on the basis of past consumption.

If poor insulation and poor oil-burner efficiency make it impossible to maintain

*(Continued on page 7)*



# VICTORY

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Cartoon by Duffy for VICTORY. Mats in two- and three-column size are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V number.

## 600,000,000 extra pounds of chicken sought for winter

Secretary Wickard has called upon the Nation's poultry industry to produce 200,000,000 extra chickens during the fall and winter to help supplement the supplies of meat in prospect for civilian use.

The national poultry organizations suggested that 200,000,000 additional chickens be reared to a weight of at least three pounds to supply an additional 600,000,000 pounds of poultry for consumers this winter. Secretary Wickard has been assured that poultrymen and farmers, utilizing existing brooder house and other production equipment not

normally used to capacity during this season, would participate in the program.

A five-point plan for the efficient operation of the emergency program has been suggested. The five points include increased hatchery outputs at this season in line with demand for chicks; adoption of a management program to meet cold weather production problems; feeding to utilize feed wheat and vegetable oil meals of which there are greatly increased supplies; sanitation; and utilization of existing equipment and facilities.



## On the Home Front

Last week we were reminded that 2 years ago the only active battlefields of the present war were the sprawling defensive lines of China doggedly holding her own against overwhelming odds, and the skies above Britain—where gallant airmen triumphed against swarms of Nazi planes. Today, the world picture offers a contrast so startling that, despite Allied set backs and uncertainties, we have reason to be grateful for deadly peril narrowly averted. The danger to human freedom remains, but we of the United Nations know at least that our combined fighting strength is mounting daily, and that the Axis has had its jolts.

### The web of transportation

The extension of war to all parts of the globe has multiplied our problems as well as our responsibilities. Our first responsibility is to get fighting men and war goods quickly to far-spaced battlefronts. Our first problem is to provide the means of getting them there in ships—by next year we will have some 2,000 new merchant ships—and of transporting men and equipment to battle stations. But workers, raw materials, and goods must be kept moving at home. The entire world conflict, then, is a web of transportation, and as Price Administrator Henderson says, "If this web of transportation breaks, the whole war effort falls apart."

Our present war demands for rubber in fighting services are 574,000 tons annually, only 26,000 tons less than we have been using yearly for all purposes. And of that tiny balance, all must go for war workers and war industries. Before we get synthetic rubber into adequate production we face the prospect of an almost complete break-down of the country's 27 million passenger cars—unless drastic steps are taken at once.

### Steps to weave it tighter

Some of those steps already have been taken. The appointment of Rubber Administrator Jeffers was in line with recommendations of the President's rubber investigating committee, which called for: a national speed limit of 35 miles an hour, Nation-wide gasoline rationing, compulsory tire inspections at regular intervals, stepped up reclamation from scrap rubber, immediate expansion of synthetic production. The greatest responsibility for saving rubber, however, lies with each one of us. Unnecessary

driving, besides a dozen ways of misusing our tires, must be ended.

The gigantic appetite of global, total war for goods and products creates new scarcities in a country accustomed to boast of its abundance. In addition to the tremendous volume of foods going to our fighting men, in 3 months we have sent our allies over 6 billion pounds of foodstuffs, and the abnormal demands for foods, at home and abroad, drag prices upward unless they are halted by price

### REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

Requests have been received for permission to reprint "On the Home Front" in whole or in part. This column, like all other material in VICTORY, may be reprinted without special permission. If excerpts are used the editors ask only that they be taken in such a way that their original meaning is preserved.

ceilings. Today, we are paying \$1.35 for food that cost a dollar in 1939. Only in products under price control have living costs declined.

### We divide up what's left

The upsurge of food prices has been stopped in some instances, legislation to permit effective price control will stop it in others. With some foods and products it is necessary to divide up the available stock. To this end the Office of Price Administration has been given authority to ration all types of meat and meat products except poultry, game, and lard, and to control their distribution from slaughterhouse to consumer. New farm machinery and equipment is on a rationed basis, in order to release steel and other metals for war uses. Fuel oil will be rationed after October 1 in 30 Eastern and Midwestern States and the District of Columbia. In preparation for rationing in this and other fields "all-purpose" ration books have been sent to the printer with an initial order of 150 million books.

Nation-wide control—the planned distribution of the total supply of products and services—actually is a form of rationing, without the use of coupons. Thus, all chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen—needed for vital war manufacture—have been reserved for limited agricultural uses. All "free silver" held by

the U. S. Treasury is held for essential war and war industry purposes. Motion picture producers will get from 10 to 24 percent less of the available stocks of 35 mm. film than they had in 1941.

### That applies to transport, too

Transportation and public carriers also may come within the scope of such "rationing." Use of tank cars by railroads in all movements of 200 miles or less will come under a permit system after October 10. The 90,000 school buses in the U. S. are coming under supervision as regards their use and distribution. The outlook for track materials is so serious that every device for saving the present rails and making use of abandoned trackage is being tried. Almost 200 miles of rails of a small railroad in the Southwest are going to the Navy for supply depot trackage and steel for a new arsenal.

The drums of war are today's steel drums. The use of steel drums, except those used by owners, has been forbidden for packing some 200 food, chemical and petroleum products, saving 100,000 tons of steel annually. Metal doors, door frames and shutters are out for the duration. But all these savings in steel leave the industry far short of its main requirements—iron and steel scrap. July's shipments fell below the monthly quota by 15 percent. Unless home and plant scrap collections yield what we must have, needed scrap may have to be taken wherever it is found.

### So we have the "standsit"

Space saving is material saving. The "standsit seat," now being tested on Washington, D. C., transit lines, is an effort to meet wartime crowding. "Standstits" are spaced 18 inches apart . . . Railroads and local transit companies, as well as war industries, are short-handed. Commercial air lines also are beginning to feel the labor shortage pinch, and will have to take on additional thousands of women employees. Trained nurses and nursing assistants are desperately needed, their training periods will have to be shortened. In fact, the manpower shortage everywhere is so critical that soon Selective Service job questionnaires will take on new meaning. Directive control over job placements of the Government's 2,300,000 civilian employees is a step in that direction. It is plain that shortly we will more than "ankle deep" in the war.



# MANPOWER . . .

## Civil Service gets authority to transfer Federal workers, without consent of employe or agency, to speed war program

The Civil Service Commission will take complete control September 27 over transfers of the Federal Government's 2,300,000 civilian employes. Authority was conferred on the War Manpower Commission September 12 by Executive order of the President, and passed along to Civil Service by WMC Chairman McNutt in a directive signed two days later. The Executive order continues the power of the Bureau of the Budget to arrange Federal agencies in priority classifications based on their relative importance to the war.

Under the directive the Commission is empowered to transfer employes from one Government agency to another without the consent of either the employe or the agency when it is felt that such a transfer will make a contribution to the war.

The Commission likewise can transfer an employe to a private enterprise when it is considered that he is more

urgently needed in such an occupation. In such cases, the consent of the employe must be obtained but not of the agency from which he is being transferred. Such an employe is carried on a leave-without-pay basis from his Federal position during the period he is in private employment provided it does not extend more than six months beyond the duration of the war.

Employes transferred from one agency to another or to private employment are entitled to reemployment with the agency from which they are transferred at the same pay and in the same status. No employe will be transferred to a position of lower rank or at less pay.

The Civil Service Commission is setting up appeal machinery to which either the employe or employer may appeal the decision of the Commission regarding a transfer in case either feels that, for valid reasons, the transfer should not be made.

## California war workers harvest fruit on Sundays to save crop from ruin

Following a suggestion turned to the labor-management committee, war production workers in a California plant are spending Sundays harvesting fruit that would otherwise spoil.

Details of this unusual enterprise were reported to War Production Drive Headquarters September 12 by T. L. Melgaard, chairman of the Production for Victory Committee in the Emeryville, Calif., plant of Paraffine Companies, Inc.

William Diaz, a welder in the machine shop, made the suggestion. He proposed that groups be organized to spend their day off harvesting fruit, some of which was rotting because of the farm labor shortage. In less than 24 hours after the suggestion was turned in, the committee, working with the United States Employment Service, arranged for a bus load of workers to spend the next Sunday picking fruit near Santa Rosa, Calif. A school board there supplied the bus.

## Admission of Mexican workers authorized by Biddle to meet wartime needs

Attorney General Francis Biddle September 14 authorized the Immigration and Naturalization Service to grant temporary admission to Mexican agricultural workers when the need for them is certified by the United States Employment Service.

### Implements agreement

The Attorney General's order implements an agreement between the United States and Mexico, announced simultaneously in both countries on August 6, whereby unskilled Mexican farm labor may be temporarily imported into this country under strict regulation and control to meet wartime agricultural labor shortages, particularly in the Southwest.

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A RECENT Rhode Island salvage drive netted everything from a steam roller to a broken pinball machine.



JOE. Even a little injury can keep a big man off the job—so he takes no chances. This is one of a series of 9¾" by 12½" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. Two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

## Stepping up nurses' training programs urged at meeting

Stepping up programs for the training of nurses and more extensive use of auxiliary workers were among the recommendations adopted by the subcommittee on nursing of the health and medical committee, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, at a meeting held September 14 to map plans for dealing with critical shortages in the nursing field, Federal Security Administrator McNutt announced.

### To suggest curricula

So that an accelerated program may be arranged for nursing classes starting this fall, the committee on educational problems in wartime of the National League of Nursing was requested to outline, by October 1, suggested curricula for 24, 28 and 30-month periods. For high school graduates the subcommittee recommends revising the 3-year curriculum so that organized education will be completed in 30 months and the last six months devoted to supervised practice. For students with two to four years of approved college preparation, the subcommittee proposes compressing the training period so that the student will be graduated in from 24 to 28 months depending on previous education and her accomplishments in the school.



## National service law for workers inevitable, McNutt tells Congress

Some type of national service legislation is inevitable if the Nation hopes to control its labor supply effectively, so that each worker will contribute his utmost to the war effort, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission told the House committee on labor migration, September 16.

Mr. McNutt revealed that the Manpower Commission has had such legislation under consideration for some time, but is not yet certain how soon it will be recommended to the President or what form the recommendation will take.

"You may take it for granted that any legislation which may be recommended will have been considered very carefully and will contain appropriate safeguards for the interests of all parties concerned," Mr. McNutt said.

### Manpower mobilization necessary

At this moment, Mr. McNutt said, there are serious general labor shortages in 35 major centers of war production, including Los Angeles, Seattle, Detroit, Buffalo, and Philadelphia. Labor shortages exist in the copper mining and smelting industry as well as in other non-ferrous mining industries and in logging.

Between now and the end of next year, he testified, we must add about 4 million workers in our war industries and probably an equal number to our armed forces. In order to replace workers entering the armed forces and to make the necessary shifts from nonessential to essential work, we shall have to place about 18 million workers in new jobs. About 11 million must be trained, mainly for semiskilled production jobs, between now and the end of 1943.

Present forecasts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment Security indicate that 62.5 million people will be employed in industry and the armed forces by December 1943. But the situation will change rapidly if it proves necessary to expand the armed forces beyond 9 million, to increase production of raw materials, and to construct additional fabricating capacity.

"We should face the possibility," Mr. McNutt said, "that we may need a labor force of 65 million or more by the end of 1943."

### Sources of needed labor

These additional workers will come from women not now employed, from

young people still in school, from older workers who can delay their retirement or come back from retirement to work, and from certain groups in the agricultural population, he said.

There are 9.1 nonfarm housewives under 45 with no children under 16 and 9.5 nonfarm housewives over 45. Many of these can take war jobs.

There are almost 7 million students aged 14 to 17 inclusive who could enter the labor force for a six-month period.

It is estimated that there are 2 million farm operators in the submarginal regions who could be withdrawn for war jobs without causing any great drop in agricultural production.

These figures are not to be regarded as a summary of the "labor reserve," he asserted, for the important problem is how many can actually be brought into employment.

### All labor possible must be utilized

The War Manpower Commission is seeking to bring about the fullest utilization of all available workers, Mr. McNutt told the committee. It is seeking to halt needless migrations of workers, discrimination against minority groups, the pirating of workers and other practices that disrupt the labor market and slow up production.

"Some way must be found to determine what each plant actually needs and to see that it gets no more and no less labor than it can use to the best advantage . . . It is obvious that decisions are required which cannot be left entirely to the employer's discretion and which require the judgment of experts skilled in occupational analysis and labor utilization."

### Labor inspectors needed

There is a clear need, he declared, for labor utilization inspectors to maintain continuous contact with plants in essential industries, to analyze labor needs, advise employers on methods of making more efficient use of the available labor supply. Such a system, he pointed out, has been in effective use in Great Britain since 1940.

Of the effect on individual workers, Mr. McNutt had this to say:

The term National Service often raises in peoples' minds the spectre of a dictatorial government, moving people about with no regard to their convenience, and forcing them into jobs which may be contrary to their training and interests. I should like to point

## PRESIDENT ENLARGES POWERS OF WMC

President Roosevelt last week transferred to the War Manpower Commission the United States Employment Service and all functions of the Social Security Board relating to employment service; the National Youth Administration; the Apprenticeship Training Service, and the Training Within Industry Service. The action was taken in an Executive order dated September 17.

out that this notion is entirely false and contrary to all experience in Great Britain and other democratic countries. The object of a universal service system is to answer the question which every patriotic person is now asking himself—where do I best fit into the total national effort? The individual receives conflicting advice from different sources, he does not know the total manpower picture, he is confused as to the best use of his talents. He needs counsel rather than compulsion, and this in general is what he would receive under a system of national service.

In British experience, the great value of having compulsory powers has been shown to arise from their mere existence. The fact that the powers are in the background materially assists the work of voluntary transfer and resort has to be had to the exercise of powers in only a limited number of cases. Up to date only a handful of people have been prosecuted for failing to obey directions to go to new employment or stay in their present employment. It is also important to remember that under the British system any worker or employer injuriously affected by an administrative decision may present his case to an appeal board on which management and labor are represented. It is obvious that similar safeguards should be contained in any legislation which we may decide to adopt.

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## McNutt names three more regional officers

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, September 18 announced the appointment of three more regional directors who will supervise the manpower program in 16 States.

James Bond, Director of the United States Employment Service for Texas at Austin, was named director of region X. The States in this region are Texas, New Mexico, and Louisiana.

Joseph A. Smith, personnel director of Sears, Roebuck & Co. at Boston, was named director of region I, with headquarters at Boston. The States in the Boston region are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board at New York, was named director of region II, the State of New York.



# RATIONING . . .

## New over-all ration book, providing plan for immediate rationing of any article, to be ready for public distribution soon

The first of the Nation's "all-purpose" ration books, designed to provide a swift means for rationing any article or commodity almost at the instant the danger of a critical shortage appears, was sent to the printer September 16 by the OPA.

### First of four

The book is the first of four of its general type needed to provide ultimate complete flexibility in the rationing mechanism. It contains 192 coupons on 8 pages, each page of separate color, and each coupon separately designated by number and letter. The design makes possible the use of the book for straight coupon rationing such as now used for sugar, or use of the point system whereby the consumer may "spend" his ration on various grades and kinds of a general type of commodity. The book is adequate for rationing of at least two major groups of commodities for a minimum of six months.

### May be distributed before Christmas

One hundred fifty million of the new books will be printed to insure adequate supplies at all distribution points when they are handed over to America's 132,000,000 people. This distribution will take place as soon as the printing job is completed, probably shortly before Christmas. The consumer will obtain his new book on the basis of his previous registration for War Ration Book No. 1, the sugar ration book. An adult representative of a family group may apply for books for all members of the family by presenting all the sugar ration books of that group. Consumers will retain their sugar ration books as their use will not be affected in any way by the new coupons.

Values will be assigned to the new books both as to commodity and unit value as new rationing programs are put into effect.

### Same size as sugar book

Specifically, the new book will be designated as "War Ration Book Two," book No. 1 having been issued for sugar. It

measures about 4½ by 5½ inches, approximately the size of the sugar book, and has a heavy manila cover with coupons printed on safety paper to safeguard against counterfeiting.

In order to conserve many tons of strategic metal, the pages will be glued together instead of stapled. The front of the book will bear the great seal of the United States of America, the serial number of the book, statement of its uses, and the signature of the OPA. All necessary information regarding the holder of the book, together with necessary instructions, etc., will appear on the back covers.

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## OPA TO RATION MEAT AT LEVELS ABOVE RETAIL IN ORDER DUE SOON

Authority to ration meat to consumers and to control the distribution of meat from slaughterhouse to consumer has been delegated to OPA by the Director General for Operations.

This authorization, contained in Supplementary Directive 1-M is, however, subject to the broad allocation of meat by the Chairman of the Foods Requirements Committee for domestic use, the armed services and other Government agencies, export and stockpiling.

### Special authorization granted

Because it will be some time before OPA is ready to ration meat at the consumer level the directive contains a special authorization which will permit OPA to issue an order controlling the general distribution of meat in a manner similar to the control exercised by WPB "M" orders. Issuance of such an order by OPA will be announced shortly.

The authority contained in the directive covers virtually all types of meat and meat products except poultry and game, but does not include lard, nor does it include slaughterhouse byproducts unfit for human consumption.

## Sugar marketing zone system is changed to improve distribution

Measures designed to assure more equitable geographical distribution of sugar and at the same time to ease the burden on transportation facilities, were taken September 16 by OPA through an amendment to the sugar ration regulations.

One part of the amendment authorizes the director of OPA's food rationing division to establish and change the boundaries of marketing zones and prohibits the movement of sugar from one zone to another. Another part prohibits deliveries of sugar to primary distributors on orders or contracts calling for delivery more than three days after they are received or made.

The new zoning regulation replaces the existing system of fixed zones, each consisting of one or more States, with primary distributors permitted to service one or more specified zones.

### Zone boundaries announced

Simultaneously with the announcement of the amendment permitting the Director of the Food Rationing Division to establish delivery zones, the boundaries of the first zones set up under it was announced. These zones, defined principally in terms of freight costs from the various refining centers, are roughly as follows:

Zone 1.—Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Zone 2.—Connecticut, southeastern New York, and northern New Jersey.

Zone 3.—Eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, and Delaware.

Zone 4.—All of Maryland, except two western counties, the two most eastern counties in West Virginia, eastern Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Zone 5.—The eastern part of Georgia and the southern part of South Carolina.

Zone 6.—North Carolina, those parts of South Carolina and Georgia not included in Zone 5, and Florida east of the Appalachicola River.

Zone 7.—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida west of the Appalachicola River.

Zone 8.—The eastern and southeastern parts of Texas.

Zone 9.—The remaining part of the continental United States.

Under the order, the surplus producers in Zone 9 are permitted to distribute in Zones 1 and 8, as well as in Zone 9. Primary distributors in other zones may distribute only within their own zone.



## Coupon rationing of fuel oil to begin next month for 30 States and Capital

(Continued from page 1)

the 65° temperature with this amount of oil, the householder is expected to cut down the heat loss rather than burn more fuel.

To prevent actual suffering in cases where householders lack the financial means to make such needed improvements, or where sickness or other factors are involved, local rationing boards will be permitted to make exceptions to this rule.

### People urged to cooperate

As details of the rationing plan neared completion, Mr. Henderson urged householders to convert oil burning furnaces to coal wherever and as soon as possible and to install insulation, weather-stripping and storm-sashing in homes in the interest of fuel oil conservation.

"The effectiveness of your efforts to do these things will determine to a large extent, the degree of comfort you will have in your homes this winter," Mr. Henderson said.

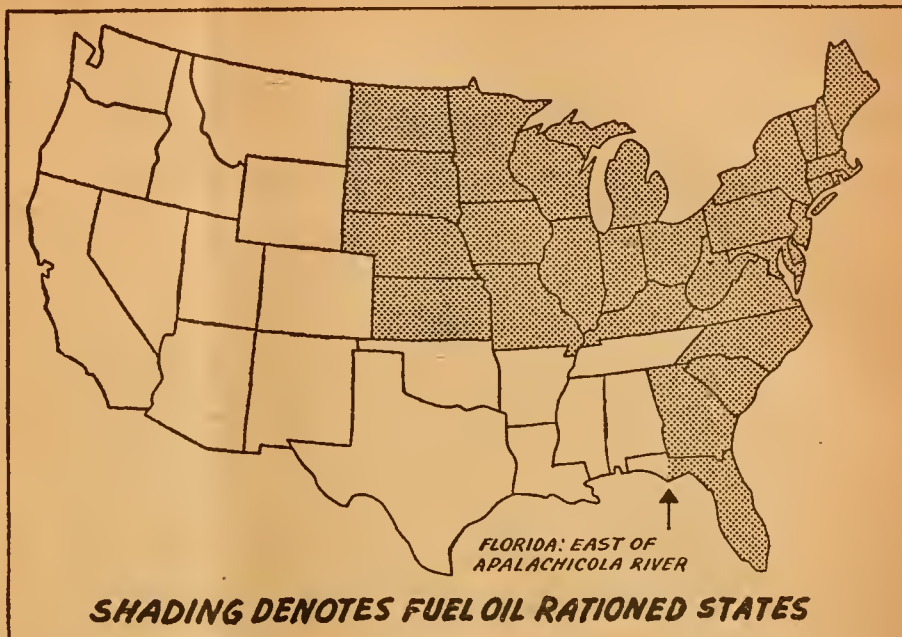
"The oil situation is so critical that there simply won't be enough to keep people warm in oil-heated houses this winter. If they act now, there are several things they can do to keep themselves from going cold.

"First, and most effective of these, is to take out the oil burner and put in coal. If for some reason you can't do this, there are other ways of helping yourself.

"Insulate your house to keep the heat from leaking out. Put in storm windows and weather-stripping to keep cold air from coming in. If you can't afford to do these things, then start learning now how to improvise the substitutes such as tacking strips of felt around the cracks of leaky doors and windows and keeping the window shades pulled for the insulation provided by the air-pocket between the shade and the window glass.

"Do all these things and any others that you can discover for yourself because you're going to need them."

The coupon rationing plan will operate on the "flow-back" system, with the consumer's coupons being used at every step by suppliers to replenish stocks. The rationing control will cover all distillate and residual fuel oils, including kerosene



and diesel oils, regardless of the use to which they are put.

### Rationed area large

The rationed area, which contains the homes of some 97 million people, comprises the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia.

Several Midwestern States were included because of shortages within their boundaries brought about by diversion of tank cars, normally used to supply their own needs, to help alleviate the shortage in the East.

"If conditions are severe during the winter," Mr. Nelson said, "the shortages of fuel will also be severe. If weather conditions are favorable, the shortage will be somewhat eased."

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## Second rest home opened for torpedoed seamen

The War Shipping Administration September 21 announced establishment of a second United Seamen's Service Home to be located at Bay Ridge, Md., for the care and rest of torpedoed American merchant seamen. The new unit was opened on September 24.

## Climatic factors considered in setting zones for rationing household fuel oil

Wide disparities in climate throughout the 30 States in which fuel oil will be rationed beginning next month will be considered in determining the rations householders will receive, OPA announced September 19.

The rationed area has been divided for this purpose into four thermal, or heat, zones. In addition numerous sub zones are being established to provide for ration adjustments in localities where the climate has been found to be unusual.

OPA announced the four zones as follows:

**Zone A.**—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, 15 counties in northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and northern part of Iowa.

**Zone B.**—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except upper 15 counties), Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Nebraska, and parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

**Zone C.**—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Kentucky, lower parts of Ohio and Indiana, and Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

**Zone D.**—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida east of the Apalachicola River.

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## All-rail shipments of oil

Tank car shipments of oil to the East Coast shattered all previous records with an average of 838,440 barrels daily for the week ending September 12.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## WPB creates smaller war plants division, giving formal substance to Holland's job

To provide machinery for the widest possible spread of war work to the smaller manufacturing plants of the country, WPB Chairman Nelson has set up in WPB a smaller war plants division, placing Lou E. Holland at its head. This action formalized Mr. Holland's position as deputy chairman on smaller war plants, a job to which he had been appointed previously.

Chairman Nelson September 15 issued a further order abolishing the bureau of finance and the contract distribution branch of WPB, transferring the functions and records of both to the smaller war plants division. Mr. Holland said he had no plans for taking over the personnel of the bureau of finance.

### Division to be decentralized

The smaller war plants division will be decentralized, Mr. Holland said, and the bulk of the personnel will operate, not in Washington, but in the field offices throughout the country.

WPB's field organization consists of 12 regional offices and 127 branch offices responsible to the field offices. In each regional office there will be an assistant regional director who will be the direct representative of the smaller war plants division and in charge of its field engineers. The division plans to have practical engineers in each of these regional offices who will help small business participate in war work.

The new division is building up a central staff in Washington, Mr. Holland said, and soon will begin the selection of assistant regional directors and engineering personnel for the field.

"In some instances—I hope in many—we shall be able to offer facilities of smaller plants adequate to handle entire contracts," Mr. Holland said. "In other cases we shall break down proposed contracts and offer facilities for parts of them. We have the assurance of all four of the Government buying agencies that the facilities we offer shall receive the fullest consideration."

Excerpts from a statement by Mr. Holland:

Owing to the fact that I occupy two positions, one as Deputy Chairman of the War Production Board on Smaller War Plants and the other as Chairman of the Board of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, there

has been some confusion in the public mind in regard to these two agencies.

The Murray-Patman Act called upon the chairman of the War Production Board, through his deputy, "to mobilize aggressively the productive capacity of all small business concerns and to determine the means by which such concerns can be most efficiently and effectively utilized to augment war production." Other duties were specified "with a view to insuring that small business concerns will be most efficiently and effectively utilized in the production of articles, equipment, supplies, and materials for both war and essential civilian purposes."

In addition to outlining in considerable detail the duties of the deputy, Congress also set up a financial institution known as the Smaller War Plants Corporation and gave that corporation power to give financial assistance to small manufacturing plants in qualifying for and executing war contracts and other orders essential to the war economy. The corporation was empowered also to act as a prime contractor for war goods.

It will be seen, therefore, that the functions of the deputy and those of the chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation are quite clearly separate, although obviously identical as to objective.

The only way smaller manufacturers ever could get into war production was by getting subcontracts, occasionally a prime contract for an individual firm and sometimes a prime contract for a group of small firms. The only thing we can do is to provide more of these contracts—and the only difference in our approach from that which has been made by our predecessors is in method.

We have obtained the promise of genuine cooperation on the part of the buying agencies and we are going to provide practical help for the smaller fellows in going after contracts and in executing them in a satisfactory manner once they have been obtained. We are going to see to it that every small manufacturer who gets a war contract, either prime or sub, executes that contract to the satisfaction of the buyer. In this way the small fellow will put himself in line for further contracts, and prime contractors who have been reluctant to do more subcontracting will become more inclined to do so.

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## Two oil well operators penalized on charge of illegal drilling

Two California oil well operators are penalized for violation of priorities regulations in suspension orders announced September 14 by the WPB Director General for Operations.

Hurbert S. Kohlbush and Chester F. Dolley are charged in Suspension Orders S-95 and S-96, effective September 14, with using scarce materials to drill oil wells which did not conform to the required uniform well-spacing pattern of not more than 1 well to each 40 surface acres.

## New preference ratings enable oil industry to obtain materials quickly

A-1-a and A-2 preference ratings have been assigned to deliveries of all materials used in the production branch of the oil industry and those used for maintenance and repair purposes or as operating supplies in other branches of the industry.

Ratings were assigned in Preference Rating Order P-98-b, which was issued September 15 by WPB upon recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War.

Operators will continue to use Form PD-200 to obtain preference ratings for the delivery of materials used in new construction in the refining, natural gasoline manufacture, transportation, and marketing branches.

The new order, effective until January 1, 1943, supplants Preference Rating Order P-98, under which the oil industry previously obtained materials.

Petroleum Coordinator Ickes stated that the new order should enable all branches of the oil industry to obtain necessary materials quickly.

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## Liberty ships surpass all records for building

Liberty ships, which constitute the main portion of America's greatest merchant ship construction program, are now being built at the fastest rate ever known in the history of shipbuilding. Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman of the Maritime Commission, announced September 11.

The 10 shipyards which are now producing Liberty ships turned out 56 vessels of 10,800 deadweight tons each during August and completed them in the average time of 82.89 days per vessel from keel laying to delivery into service. When contracts for the construction of these vessels were let, it was estimated that it would require 105 days to construct a Liberty ship.

Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Oreg., which has been setting the pace for American shipbuilders, again led the Liberty shipyards with an average of 50.2 days for building the 9 ships delivered during August.



## Nelson appoints Wilson, G. E. president, as WPB vice chairman to head production

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of WPB September 18 announced the appointment of Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Co., as a vice chairman of WPB.

In this post, Mr. Wilson will also serve as chairman of the newly-organized Production Executive Committee, and will exercise the powers of the chairman of WPB in seeing to it that production programs are met.

"Mr. Wilson will be the top production authority in the war program and will have the responsibility of seeing to it that programs and schedules for all phases of our war effort are met," Mr. Nelson said. "I am very glad that we have been able to enlist his services and I know that he will make a great contribution to the war program."

### Services on executive committee

Mr. Nelson disclosed that he has formed the Production Executive Committee to bring together top officials in WPB, the Army, the Army Air Corps, the Navy and the Maritime Commission to maintain a constant check and control on the production program. This committee will meet twice weekly, under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilson. Its other members will be:

Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Services of Supply, U. S. Army.  
Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Commanding General, Material Command, Headquarters, Army Air Force.

Vice Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Director of Material and Procurement, U. S. Navy.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission.

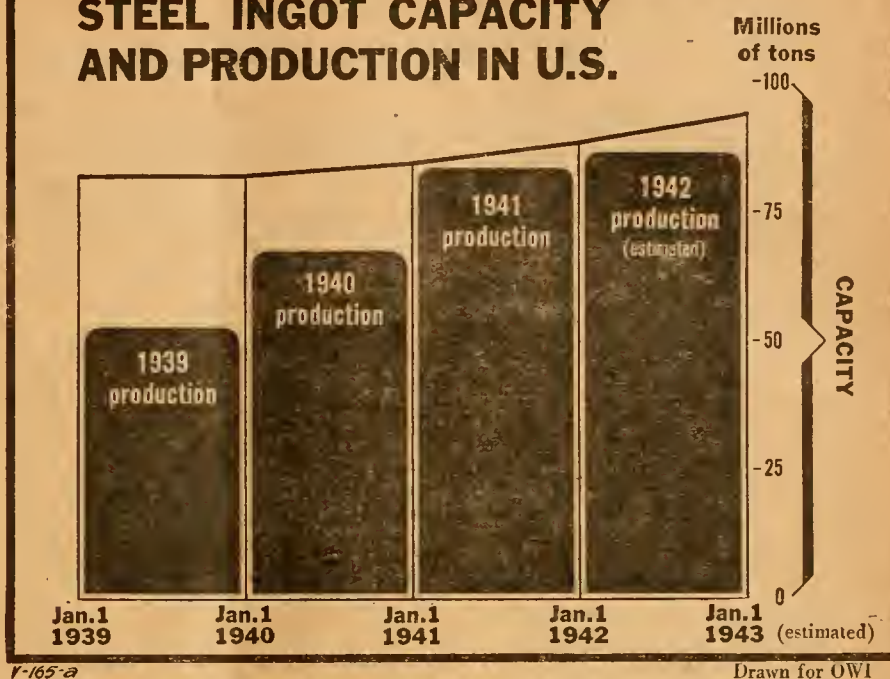
### President pleased

President Roosevelt, in approving the appointment, said that he was very happy to know that Mr. Wilson had been given a vice chairmanship of WPB, and added:

I have always considered Mr. Wilson one of the ablest production executives in the country, and he has done an outstanding job in the production of war material.

Mr. Wilson, who will serve on a dollar-a-year basis, has been president of General Electric since 1940. Born in New York City in 1886, he has been in the electrical industry since 1899, when he went to work with the Sprague Electric Co. in New York.

## STEEL INGOT CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION IN U.S.



## KAISER AUTHORIZED TO BUILD 3 SUPERPLANES FOR CARGO

Chairman Nelson of WPB September 18 announced that at his request Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, had effected arrangements through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with Henry J. Kaiser and Howard Hughes for the design and construction of three super-cargo planes.

A letter of intent has been given Mr. Kaiser by the Defense Plant Corporation, authorizing Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Hughes to proceed with the design, engineering, and construction of three cargo planes of the flying boat type, one of the planes to be tested statically and the other two to be completed for flying tests. The letter states that the design and engineering of the planes are to be approved by representatives of the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Engineering and construction are to be done under the direction of Mr. Hughes in his plant at Culver City, Calif. It is estimated by Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Hughes that the first plane can be completed in 15 months, the second in 20 months, and the third in 25 months. Cost of the three planes is estimated to run to approximately \$18,000,000.

Mr. Nelson said that while this work

is proceeding Mr. Kaiser will draw up plans for a plant in which planes of this type could be produced on a volume basis, so that construction of the plant could be started at any time that the military services decide that they want substantial numbers of this type of plane.

Construction of duramold, a combination of plywood and plastic material, is contemplated for the planes. Engines, propellers and instruments will be made available by the War and Navy Departments.

Any cargo plane program resulting from this step, Mr. Nelson pointed out, would be in addition to the regular Army and Navy cargo plane program, which is substantial and which is proceeding in step with the military plane program.

The planes to be built by Messrs. Kaiser and Hughes are to be flying boats of the twin hull type of approximately 60 tons capacity.

In the letter authorizing the planes, it is stated that neither Mr. Kaiser nor Mr. Hughes is to derive any profit from designing and manufacturing these planes, but they are giving their time and talent in the interest of what they believe will be a major contribution to the war effort.



## Varieties of axes, adzes, saws, and light hammers reduced to conserve materials

Simplification schedules covering saws, axes, hatchets, adzes, and light hammers were issued September 18 by the WPB Director General for Operations.

These simplification requirements, designed to concentrate production on fewer lines and thus release materials and productive facilities for the war efforts, are contained in Schedule II and III to the hand tools simplification order, L-157.

### Simplifications required

The first schedule, issued concurrently with the covering order on July 20, required simplification of hand shovels, spades, scoops, and telegraph spoons.

Schedule II provides that forged axes, hatchets, broad axes, forged adzes, or forged light hammers not conforming to the size, weight, and other provisions of the schedule may not be produced after 60 days from September 18.

After 45 days from September 18, pro-

ducers may not put ferrous metal into process for tools not conforming to the specifications of the schedule.

Varieties of axes will be reduced from 382 to 147; hatchets, from 62 to 38; broad axes, from 12 to 5; adzes, from 11 to 9, and hammers, from 180 to 113.

### Must complete inventories

At the end of the 60-day period, producers are required to compile complete inventory records, to be kept available for examination by the WPB.

The simplification schedule on saws (No. III) will cut from 800 to 210 the varieties which may be produced. Specifications become effective in 90 days, while processing of steel for saws is to end 30 days from September 18.

Saws affected by the order are manually operated wood and special-purpose saws of ten listed types.

## Building operators may obtain blanket construction permits to cover miscellaneous work

Operators of industrial plants, office buildings, apartment houses, hotels and other substantial buildings were granted permission September 15, by the WPB to apply for blanket authorization to cover miscellaneous construction work over a period not to exceed 6 months.

This makes it possible for both the operators and WPB to avoid handling numerous applications for construction jobs which are necessary in larger buildings, but which, under the former plan, had to receive individual authorization when the cost for all such work reached the limits set in the stop-construction order, L-41.

Under the new plan all routine individual construction jobs, except those estimated to cost more than \$5,000, may be included in applications for blanket authorization. In cases where authorization is granted, the applicant must file within two weeks after the expiration of each period of the term of the authorization a report covering the work done, its cost and the materials consumed. Form PD-200 should be used for all such applications and reports.

## WPB prohibits production of metal doors, frames, shutters; fire, hangar doors excepted

Production of metal doors, metal door frames and metal shutters for military or civilian use was prohibited by the WPB September 16 in Limitation Order L-142.

The new order halts all production except for fire doors meeting certain maximum specifications and for airplane hangar doors.

### To fulfill contracts on rated buildings

Manufacturers are permitted to fill orders received prior to the issuance of the L-142 order, provided that the door, frame or shutter is intended for a rated building or project already under contract, and provided that the door, frame or shutter can be completed in 45 days.

Manufacture of doors, frames or shutters on an A-10 or higher rating for repair and maintenance purposes is also permitted by the order.

Metal shutters covered by the order refer to means of closure in the side, floor, ceiling or partition of a building, shaft or tower, but not to windows or window shutters, which are covered by Order L-77.

## Application forms issued for construction ratings

A revised project application form PD-200, which is to be used for obtaining priority assistance and authority to begin construction for most construction items and equipment, is now available for use, the WPB announced September 14.

This form must now be used as an application for—

Authority to begin construction pursuant to the provisions of the Stop-Construction Order L-41.

Priority assistance for any project involving new construction, reconstruction, remodeling, or conversion.

Priority assistance for equipment when construction is involved. PD-1A applications formerly submitted for such equipment will no longer be accepted. When no construction is involved, however, PD-1A's will continue to be accepted for equipment.

### Available at WPB field offices

This revised PD-200 form does not replace PD-105, used for privately financed war housing, or PD-406, used for remodeling houses in critical defense areas. Neither does it replace form PD-3A, used for projects owned by the armed services and identified as "command" construction.

PD-200 applications are available at all WPB field offices, the County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture, field offices of the Federal Housing Authority, field offices of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, and many financial institutions.

Instructions as to filing the executed PD-200 forms may be obtained at all field offices of WPB.

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## Construction machinery parts manufacturers granted aid

Arrangements have now been made to grant assistance to manufacturers of construction machinery parts in obtaining raw materials for parts sold on an A-10 rating. Joseph F. Ryan, Chief of the WPB construction machinery branch announced September 14.

Under the new set-up, it will no longer be necessary for purchasers of most construction machinery parts to file separate applications for ratings but instead they can extend on their purchase order A-10 under Preference Rating Order P-100. The construction machinery branch will, in turn, assist the manufacturer in obtaining high-rated materials for the manufacture of parts to replace those sold.



## WPB revises limitation on chromium and nickel

Limitation Order L-134, which restricts the use of chromium, nickel, and their alloys to specified operating conditions of instruments, valves, and regulators of the type used industrially, has been revised by the Director General for Operations in the interest of further conservation of critical materials.

Ratings on which manufacturers or dealers are permitted to deliver new equipment have been raised from A-10 to A-1-c, and the required rating for deliveries of repair and maintenance supplies has been changed from A-10 to A-8 or higher, except on equipment needed by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, and other designated agencies.

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## Pipe firm penalized on priority charge

All priority assistance and allocations of restricted materials are withdrawn from the Florida Pipe & Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla., for a period of three months, on a charge of violations of WPB's copper conservation program.

Suspension Order S-100, announced September 14 by the Director General for Operations, charges that this company delivered some 3,000 feet of copper tubing on orders bearing preference ratings lower than A-1-k, although it knew that in doing so it was acting in contravention of WPB regulations.

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## Additional 25 percent of coconut, babassu, palm oil stocks frozen

Freezing of an additional 25 percent of inventory stocks of coconut, babassu, and palm kernel oils of all persons who have 240,000 pounds or more on hand was ordered September 16 by the Director General for Operations.

Twenty-five percent of all future imports of these oils, or of materials containing them, also is ordered frozen.

The action is taken in Supplementary Order M-60-a and is designed to add to the Nation's stock pile of high lauric acid oils.

## Industries in 100 prisons turning out vast amount of material for war use

The shops, machines, and farms of American prisons are beginning to make their weight felt in the battle of production, as a steady stream of bomb parts, engine parts, wood products, textiles, and canned goods moves to our armed forces and our Allies.

Utilization for the war effort of the facilities and labor existing in the country's prisons is guided by a Prison Industries Section, which was organized about four months ago as a part of the WPB's Bureau of Governmental Requirements.

Approximately 100 prisons in all states, owning more than \$60,000,000 worth of industrial equipment and land, are now cooperating in this program, and have turned out war materials ranging from airplane castings and bomb parts to paint brushes and camouflage cloth.

Although the full potentialities of prison industries have not yet been reached, substantial quantities of textiles, metal, and food products have been made by prison shops, and it may be assumed that a good part of this production is already in the hands of our armed forces in some of the most distant outposts of the world.

Thousands of acres of rich agricultural land on prison farms have been planted to vegetables. Prison truck farms and fruit orchards produce crops for canning factories manned by prison labor.

Jute, no longer available from India, is being replaced by osnaburg cloth fabricated from cotton grown on prison farms in the South. This cloth will be used extensively for camouflage purposes, and in the manufacture of utility bags for sand, vital to both the military and civilian defense program.

A survey made by the section reveals that cotton spindles operated by State prisons have an annual capacity of 7,000,000 pounds, and that prison looms have a capacity of 20,000,000 yards of 5½-ounce fabric, some of which is being used to produce cotton duck.

Among other products of the prison industries are wooden ammunition boxes, tool chests, tent stakes, and motor and other metal parts. Many skilled tool makers and metal workers are among an estimated 168,000 prison workers whose services will be fitted into the program when it is fully completed.

## All of Treasury's "free" silver loaned or committed for use as war metal

All "free" silver held by the United States Treasury either has been loaned to war industry or commitments have been made for its use, A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Operations, announced September 16.

Mr. Henderson said that "free" silver, that which is held by the Treasury in excess of currency requirements, is needed for war and essential civilian requirements and cannot be released to silverware and jewelry manufacturers, or other makers of nonessential civilian articles.

Current demand for essential use now absorbs all silver imported into the United States and the demand is growing at a markedly increased rate. By early next year it is expected to absorb also all newly mined domestic silver. Some 5,000,000 ounces of silver, all that the Treasury can legally release, is being made available for use in essential war

industries, and if the war is prolonged, steps will be undertaken to make additional Treasury silver available for war industries.

The bulk of the approximate 1,350,000,000 ounces of silver now held by the Treasury over its reserve requirements has been earmarked, or is in use, for bus bars and other nonconsumptive uses in aluminum, magnesium and other war plants to replace copper as a conductor of electricity. Under present arrangements, this will be returned to the Treasury at the close of the war.

The largest present essential consumptive uses of silver are as brazing alloys and as a substitute for tin in solder and in airplane engine bearings.

This demand is the cause of the rigid controls now covering foreign silver and will be the cause of a probable extension of similar controls to domestic newly mined silver in the future.



# AGRICULTURE . . .

## WBP restricts uses of fertilizer to save nitrogen for powder and basic foods

Nation-wide conservation of chemical fertilizers, to save nitrogen for vital war manufacture, was ordered September 14 by the WBP.

Order M-231, issued by the Director General for Operations, makes these prohibitions:—

1. Fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen cannot be used on grains sown in the fall of 1942 to be harvested as grain. If the grain is used as pasture or cover crop, the restriction does not apply.

2. Chemical nitrogen fertilizer cannot be used on golf courses, cemeteries, lawns, roadsides, and noncommercial planting of trees, shrubs and flowers. Commercial nurserymen and florists may use chemical fertilizers for propagation of trees, shrubs and flowers, and for flowers for commercial cut flower sale, on their own establishments, but not on the premises of their customers, private or public.

3. Delivery and use on crops of any mixed chemical fertilizer within a State not on the list of approved grades for that State as listed in Schedule A of the order is prohibited.

4. Delivery of any fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen prior to November 15, 1942, except for use during 1942 is prohibited.

5. Delivery of any chemical fertilizer in bags of less than 100 pounds is stopped, but provision is made to allow delivery of bags of not less than 80 pounds in a manufacturer's stocks.

6. Delivery of any superphosphate which carries less than 18 percent available phosphoric acid is prohibited.

### To supplement with organic nitrogen

Purpose of the order is to conserve chemical nitrogen which is necessary for basic food production and also is a necessary ingredient of explosives, particularly smokeless powder. With increased domestic production and expected imports from Chile, WBP said, not more than 80 percent of expected agricultural demands will be available. This is contingent, however, on regular receipts of nitrate from Chile.

The limited supplies of inorganic nitrogen can be supplemented with somewhat large quantities of organic nitrogen. The most important source will be increased supplies of animal manures from more livestock. Other sources are animal, fish and other tankage, castor pumace, tobacco stems, cottonseed meal, sewage sludge, peat, and humus.

The sole restrictions contained in the order on the manufacture, sale or use of fertilizers containing organic nitrogen only are that they must contain specified minimums.

Permitted uses and sales of chemical nitrogen fertilizers are:

1. Sales of packages of 80 pounds or more by dealers and agents provided they are not sold for any of the uses prohibited by the order.

2. Unrestricted sale and use of packages of less than 80 pounds now in the hands of dealers, agents, and consumers.

3. Educational and public-owned agricultural institutions for experimental purposes.

4. Sale of any chemical fertilizer in pressed tablet form or fertilizer prepared for hydroponics now in the hands of manufacturers, dealers or agents.

### Restriction on grades

Principal impact of the order on agriculture is the restriction on grades that

may be delivered within each of the 33 principal fertilizer-consuming States. Certain grades are deliverable in all States and no restriction is placed upon the amount that may be delivered to an individual consumer of an approved grade.

The grades approved for each State represent the minimum formulas which, in the opinion of agricultural authorities of that State, will supply basic plant food requirements.

The use of fertilizers in those States not specified in Schedule A is not large so far as chemical nitrogen is concerned. Approved grades will, however, probably be added for certain of these States in due time. In the meantime all other provisions of the order apply to States not specified.

## AMA delivers nearly 600,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs for Allied nations in July

The Department of Agriculture reported September 16 that nearly 600,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and other agricultural commodities were delivered by the Agricultural Marketing Administration during July for shipment to the Allied nations. The deliveries were slightly larger than in the preceding month.

The largest food requests of the Allies, as reflected by AMA's July deliveries, continued to be for grains and cereal products, of which 148,800,000 pounds were delivered during the month. Second largest quantity was in meats and fish, 122,400,000 pounds of which were delivered, the amount being slightly greater than in June. The 64,000,000 pounds of dairy products and eggs delivered was smaller than in the previous month, due in part to the shift in Allied requests from evaporated to dry milk.

### Digging into inventories

AMA was able to supply the Allied nations much larger quantities of badly needed fats and oils during July, and also laid down at shipside increased quantities of processed fruits, vegetables, and non-foodstuffs, including cotton and tobacco.

To fill the increasing demands of the United Nations, AMA is now beginning to dig into inventories which were accumulated last winter and spring, officials said. Stocks of dairy and poultry products and fruits declined slightly during July, and meat in somewhat greater degree. However, AMA's inventories of such urgently needed commodities as fats and oils, fish, and canned, dried, and dehydrated vegetables increased somewhat during the month.

### Bulky products moved too

In addition to concentrated foodstuffs, the Allied nations have been able to move large quantities of the more bulky commodities, such as salt pork, grain, and cereals. These products are needed abroad, and prompt shipment is also important here in order to release storage and transportation facilities required for handling new supplies of foodstuffs now becoming available from this year's production.

At present approximately 65 percent of the foodstuffs purchased by AMA is going directly to the Allied nations, and about 35 percent is being consigned to stockpile positions for anticipated Allied needs and for other uses.



## Jungles cleared for fiber plants as part of materials board's program to supply rope needs

Several hundred acres a week in Panama and Costa Rica are being cut from the jungle and seeded to manila fiber plants, as one phase of the world-wide program recommended by the Combined Raw Materials Board to fill the United Nations' war needs for rope.

But the board has acted on several fronts to meet the problem created by Japanese occupation of the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. It recommended 20,000 acres of abaca (manila fiber plant) for the Panama-Costa Rica project, and reports indicate that 16,000 acres will be planted by the end of the year. The board also found that sisal will grow in Haiti as well as Africa, and recommended that the 20,000 acres previously planted there be doubled.

Native grown American hemp, a good substitute for manila for some purposes, can be grown almost anywhere. Under Department of Agriculture direction, thousands of acres have been planted.

## U. S. rations farm machinery as war need for metals cut supply

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced that a temporary order prohibiting the sale of new farm machinery and equipment, except as specified in a rationing system governing its release, was issued September 17. The temporary order took effect September 17, 1942, and will be followed later by a permanent order governing the release of farm machinery in 1943.

Authority to ration farm machinery and equipment was delegated to the Department of Agriculture by OPA in an order effective September 16. Previous to that, the War Production Board issued a directive authorizing OPA to ration farm machinery or redelegate the authority.

With about 75 percent of our present steel production now going for direct war uses, Mr. Wickard said materials made available in 1943 will provide much less farm machinery and equipment than will be needed.

"The temporary rationing system pro-

vided in the regulations is designed primarily to control the distribution of the limited supply of farm machinery and equipment now on hand to assure its greatest possible contribution toward meeting the goals in our Food-for-Freedom program."

Secretary Wickard announced that Fred S. Wallace, Special War Board Assistant, will be in charge of the farm machinery rationing program at the national level, and that State USDA War Boards will be responsible at the State level. The rationing regulations provide for the establishment of county rationing committees to administer the plan in the counties. The chairman of the County AAA Committee in each county, who is also chairman of the USDA War Board, will be chairman of the county rationing committee. County USDA War Boards will appoint two other farmer members, and their alternates.

### Three groups included

The temporary rationing plan classifies farm machinery and equipment in three groups.

Items in the first group (Group A) include farm machines vitally essential to current agricultural needs and which may not be sold by a dealer unless the farmer has obtained a purchase certificate from his county rationing committee.

The types of machinery in this group for which a farmer must have a purchase certificate include: beet lifters, beet loaders, combines, corn pickers, disc harrows, feed grinders, fertilizer spreaders, grain drills, grain elevators, hay balers, lime spreaders, manure spreaders, milk coolers, milking machines, pickup balers, potato diggers, shredders, and tractors (including garden tractors).

In general, the farmer will be required to show that his present equipment is not adequate to handle his production, that he cannot meet his equipment needs by repairing existing equipment, by purchasing or renting used equipment, by custom work, or other means. He must also show that failure to approve his application will result in a substantial reduction in production of commodities essential in the war effort, and that the machinery will give better than average service for similar equipment in the community.

Items in a second group (Group B) include most other farm machinery and equipment not in the first group, and which may be sold upon certification by the farmer to his dealer that the equipment is essential for current agricultural production needs.

Items in the third group include such items as some hand tools and the smaller horsedrawn equipment, which may be sold without restriction.

The temporary rationing plan does not apply to repair parts, and excludes such items as automobiles, trucks, tracklaying tractors, or equipment ordered by governmental agencies.

## For community observance

## Wickard accepts invitation to open Nation-wide thanks for harvest

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Secretary Claude R. Wickard has accepted an invitation from a country editor in Mississippi to take part in initiating a Nation-wide program of thanksgiving in observance of the record production turned out by American farmers to meet their 1942 Food-for-Freedom goals.

The observance period, to extend through the harvesting season, will begin with an address by Secretary Wickard at a farmers' picnic in Tylertown, Miss., on October 3. The address will be broadcast on the National Farm and Home program.

The idea for such an observance period originated with Lester Williams, 39-year-old editor of The Tylertown (Miss.) Times and The Columbian-Progress, Columbia, Miss. Under the plan outlined by Mr. Williams, rural communities will be asked to organize "thanksgiving harvest observance" programs as a "stimulating force that will contribute to morale

and strengthen the faith of all Americans in the America of today and tomorrow." Each community would work out its own program in which churches, civic organizations, local newspapers and radio stations would cooperate.

Mr. Williams, in writing Secretary Wickard, said he had been "inspired" by the production farmers in his county are achieving. As a result, he sought some method of giving recognition to the "real importance of the war job on the farm."

"Somehow," he continued, "the traditional Thanksgiving Day program of no work and more food than a man can eat doesn't seem right during a death struggle like this war. A wartime thanksgiving observance ought to come close to the actual harvest time in every farming community and it should help win the war. It was from this point that we started to develop the idea of a thanksgiving harvest observance program in which we hope all rural communities will cooperate."



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

*The goal posts are in Berlin now*

## ODT frowns on long trips to sport events, suggests bringing games to fans instead

ODT Director Eastman September 12 called for drastic curtailments in travel to football games and other sports events in order to conserve vital transportation facilities for war purposes:

"During the fall and winter months, in peacetime, hundreds of thousands of Americans travel by train, bus, and automobile to football games and other sports events, including races. Because of war conditions, travel of this sort must be drastically reduced during the months ahead.

### Troops must travel

"Passenger train and motorbus equipment must be conserved for the movement of troops, the movement of soldiers and sailors on leave, the movement of relatives and friends to and from camps, and the movement of those who must travel on essential business connected with the war. All of these types of travel must have precedence over mere pleasure trips.

"Passenger travel on public carriers in some sections of the country has increased 100 percent over a year ago, and there is no section where the increase is less than 33⅓ percent. Week-end congestion on both trains and buses is a serious problem in all parts of the country.

"For these reasons the customary heavy train and bus travel to football games and similar events is out of the question this year.

### Will take steps

"No special train or bus service, including charter bus service, to football games or other sports events will be permitted. At the same time, I am directing that steps be taken by my Office to prevent the overcrowding of regular trains serving areas in which such events are to be held.

"It should be understood that local attendance at games is not objectionable insofar as this travel can be accommodated by local transportation systems, especially those using steel rails rather than rubber tires. However, travel by private automobile from any distance

should be avoided because of the need for saving rubber.

"We are counting on the cooperation of the colleges and high-school authorities and of those in charge of professional football in discouraging out-of-town attendance at sports events. We intend to solicit the help of the colleges and universities in making arrangements for the transfer of scheduled games to centers of population where as many people as possible will have an opportunity to attend the games without traveling. We intend also to ask the authorities to aid in preventing travel through their control over the distribution of tickets.

"Members of football teams may, of course, travel on regular trains and buses, but no special service will be available for this purpose."

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## ODT coordinates bus services to conserve equipment

Four special orders coordinating bus services to assure maximum utilization of equipment, including rubber, were issued September 15 by the ODT.

Special Order ODT No. B-22 directed Dixie Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Mo-Ark Coach Lines, Inc., each to eliminate a daily schedule between Florence, Ala., and Corinth, Miss., and to stagger service between those points. The reduction in scheduled service is 6,960 miles monthly.

Special Order ODT No. B-23 directed West Ridge Transportation Co., Buffalo and Erie Coach Corporation and Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., to stagger schedules, interchange tickets, and use terminals jointly on their routes between Kane, Pa., and Erie, Pa., and between Ashtabula, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y.

Special Order ODT No. B-24 ordered Boston & Maine Transportation Co. to suspend service between Springfield, Mass., and Brattleboro, Vt., and Vermont Transit Co., Inc., to divert two of its daily round trips between those cities over the abandoned route. The saving in scheduled service will be 2,880 miles a month.

Special Order ODT No. B-25 directed Southeastern Greyhound Lines to withdraw its two daily round trips between Huntington, W. Va., and Ashland, Ky., leaving the route to be served by the 10 daily round trip schedules of the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation. The saving in scheduled service will be 2,160 miles a month.

## ODT exploring rail-truck cooperation in handling limited freight movements

The part the trucking industry can play in short-haul and intra-terminal freight service to relieve the pressure on railroad freight car equipment is being explored by the Office of Defense Transportation, V. V. Boatner, ODT's director of railway transport, told the New England Shippers' Advisory Board in Boston September 15.

Referring to ODT's General Order No. 1, which set minimum weights for less-than-carload freight, as one of the important steps taken to effect a greater utilization of freight cars, Mr. Boatner paid tribute to the help the trucks have rendered.

"I have two associate directors with staffs exploring the possibilities in the field of rail-truck coordination," Mr. Boatner said. "I do not think it is generally understood that one of the major reasons for the railroads being able to surpass all previous records is the part that is being played by the trucking industry. The terminal and short-haul traffic carried by trucks has relieved the railroads of performing the equivalent of a drayage service in many communities. There remains, however, a considerable amount of short-haul and intra-city traffic in the large cities that moves by rail.

"I have appointed committees composed of outstanding commercial traffic men in various cities throughout the country to counsel and assist us in resolving this problem of rail-truck coordination."

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## Stern resigns from transportation post

For reasons of health, Edgar B. Stern has requested that he be relieved from his duties as chairman of the WPB transportation committee and that he be given an indefinite leave of absence. Mr. Stern's request has been granted.

A. F. Shafter, who has been acting chairman of the transportation committee, has been appointed chairman.



## L. c. l. load averages 9.5 tons per car, sets record

The Nation's class I railroads established a new record during July in less-than-carload freight loadings by averaging 9.5 tons per car, the ODT announced September 18.

Reporting under the terms of General Order ODT No. 1 which, on July 1, established an 8-ton minimum for merchandise loadings, 115 of the Nation's major carriers showed an increase of 41,654,000 pounds of merchandise handled as compared with June, and at the same time used 22,700 less cars for this traffic, with a resultant increase in the average load per car from 17,835 pounds to 18,983 pounds.

### Short lines boost weight

The short lines boosted the average merchandise weight per car from 14,469 pounds in June to 15,253 pounds in July. During July, 23 of these railroads averaged 20,000 pounds or more per car as compared with 18 in June and 16 in May. The short lines had an increase of 789,000 pounds of merchandise during July over June and used 489 less cars for its movement.

The reporting freight forwarders showed a 2,000,000-pound increase in merchandise handled as compared with June and a decline in the average weight per car from 37,153 pounds to 36,874 pounds. Their average weight per car, however, was 400 pounds heavier during July than during May.

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## Efficient use of cold storage space urged to meet demand

Warning that a "pinch" impends in refrigerated storage space required to preserve stocks of perishable foods for the war effort, ODT September 20 appealed to operators and users of refrigerated warehouses to utilize cold storage facilities as efficiently as possible.

With the period of autumn peak demands approaching, the ODT announced that total current occupancy of refrigerated warehouses is not materially greater than the percentage of occupancy a year ago but that anticipated demand for space shows a marked increase. The problem is to coordinate the use of storage and transportation facilities in such a way that refrigerated storage space will be available to various sections of the country at the times it is needed.

## PUBLIC SHARES RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRUCK DELIVERY LIMITS

An interpretation making it clear that the public is equally responsible with carriers under the delivery curtailment provisions of General Order ODT No. 17, governing operations of private and contract carriers by truck, was issued September 16 by Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of ODT.

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## ODT order frees 8,400 tank cars to transport oil to East

A total of 8,400 tank cars have been released for the transportation of petroleum into the Eastern Seaboard district as the result of an ODT order September 15 restricting use of the cars in short hauls.

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## ODT coordinates Harrisburg to New York bus service

A special order directing coordinated bus service between Harrisburg, Pa., and New York City, so that maximum utilization will be made of equipment and rubber, was issued September 18 by ODT Director Eastman.

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## British aviation depot exempt from freight permit rule

The ODT September 12 suspended from the provisions of General Order ODT No. 16, requiring unit permits on commercial freight for export, all property consigned to the British Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, and to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in New York City.

The suspension (Exception Order ODT No. 16-2) also applies to all petroleum and petroleum products in bulk moving to port areas for offshore destinations.

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## Hutchins appointed chief of ODT school bus section

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, September 16 announced the appointment of C. D. Hutchins, of Columbus, Ohio, as chief of the school bus section of the division of local transport,

## Rails of Boise-Farley line requisitioned for war use

Rails which once carried produce and cattle over the Elkhart and Santa Fe Line from Boise City, Okla., to Farley, N. M., will shortly go to war and carry steel for the manufacture of munitions, guns, torpedoes and naval stores to fight the Axis powers.

This was announced September 16 following a conference between Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, and Nelson.

### Nelson tells of needs

Explaining why the Government requisitioned the materials, Mr. Nelson said:

"These rails are urgently needed in naval supply depots of the Pacific Coast, such as the destroyer base of San Diego, and the naval air station at Alameda.

"The tracks that once carried New Mexico produce and cattle, will enable the Navy to bring in extra freight loads of needed equipment and supplies to provision ships and planes guarding the Pacific. In addition, a large amount of the 980,000 feet of track which the road will yield, will also be used to speed to completion the giant new arsenal at McAllister, Oklahoma."

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## Importers' group planned to handle oils for Government

A plan to establish a war-period association of importers to be known as the Emergency Group for Foreign Vegetable Oils, Fats and Oil-Bearing Materials was announced jointly September 16 by the BEW and the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture.

### To act as exclusive agent of the CCC

Under the plan, the emergency group will act as exclusive agent of the CCC in importing and handling foreign vegetable oils, fats and oil-bearing materials according to the terms of a contract to be signed by CCC and emergency group.

Individuals, partnerships, firms, corporations or unincorporated associations who wish to become qualified members of emergency group can obtain the necessary application forms at CCC offices at the New York City address; at Masonic Temple Building, 333 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.; at 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; or at the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Odd Fellows Building, 2288 Fulton Street, Berkeley, Calif.





## THE U. S. GOVERNMENT PRESENTS:

RELEASED THROUGHOUT THE NATION last Friday by OWI, "The World at War" packs in 66 minutes on the screen the tempestuous decade leading up to Pearl Harbor. Confiscated Axis film, much of it never before shown in this country, blends with historic shots from newsreels. Among the seized reels is Hitler's own camera record of the blitz in Poland, Holland, Belgium, France—the bombing and destruction of Rotterdam, Warsaw, and other defenseless cities, filmed by the German propaganda ministry and formerly displayed by the Nazis to frighten neutrals.

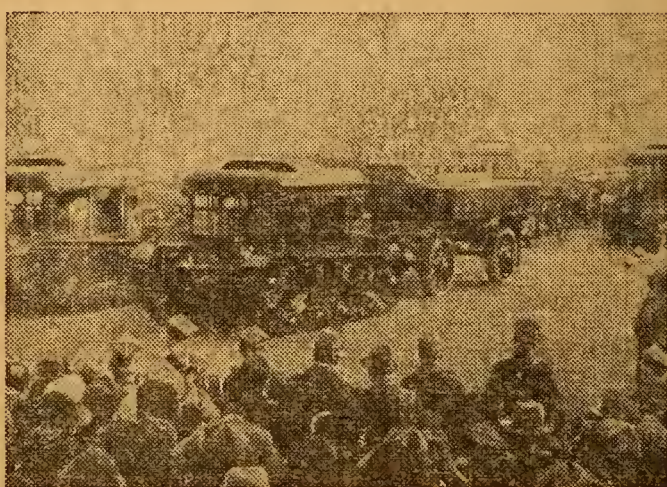
STORY TRACES THE PATTERN OF AGGRESSION by Germany, Italy, Japan. Starting with the incident which led to the Japanese invasion of Mukden, China, in 1931, "The World at War" pictures the fall of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium; Italy's decision as France crumbled; Dunkirk; Battle of Britain; heroic resistance of Russian army and people; December 7 in Hawaii; loss of the Philippines; U. S. Navy in the Coral Sea.

COMMENTARY IS UNOBSRUSIVE—The sequences tell their own story. Foreword says: "Nothing has been staged. Every scene in this record is authentic. This film represents an attempt to record history in the making. The Editors are Americans, and therefore partisan, but every effort has been made to let the facts speak for themselves."

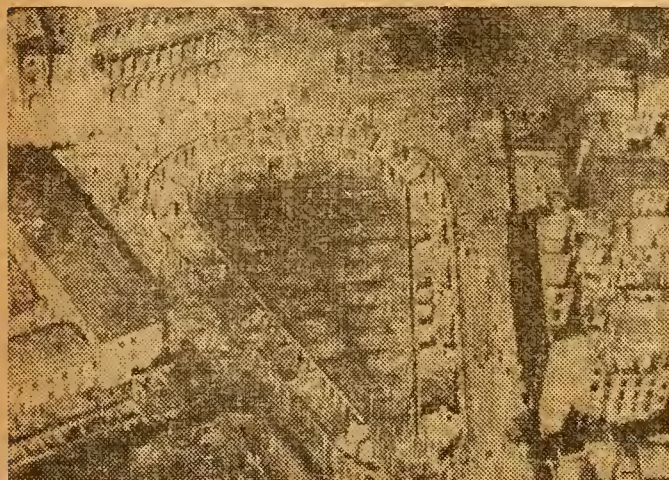
Invader gloats  
over captive city



1. MARCH INTO POLAND: Nazis behind the bombers



2. THESE WEAPONS met the onslaught—Polish army



3. THIS WAS WARSAW: A German photographed it



4. ON TO PARIS: Rubber boat crosses a French river



## "WORLD AT WAR"

was written and produced by Samuel Spewack, playwright, scenarist, and former war correspondent who now works for OWI, under the guidance of Lowell Mellett, chief of OWI's bureau of motion pictures. Gene Milford acted as film editor and assistant to Spewack. Paul Stewart did the commentary and Gail Kubik wrote the original musical score which was conducted by Alexander Smallens. Distribution to theaters is by the five major Hollywood motion picture companies, through their exchanges in 31 key cities.

Announcement of "The World at War" says "the film is the first in a series of factual war film records which the bureau of motion pictures of the OWI plans to release at regular intervals."

**A Parisian mother has  
told her child good-by**



**5. AFTER DUNKIRK:** French soldier in England to fight



**6. COMPIEGNE:** Hitler jig celebrates signing of armistice



**7. RUSSIA FIGHTS:** Red Army troops on the march



**8. VICTORIOUS HERE:** U. S. carrier in Coral Sea



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Alternative price method due in October to take squeeze off food sellers and help low-cost stores replenish stocks

An alternative pricing system to relieve the squeeze on wholesale and retail food distributors and thus return certain items to store shelves that have been missing because of prohibitive replacement costs will be issued early in October, OPA announced September 18.

### Gross-margin system to be allowed

Consumers may expect to benefit from this action through broader choice of food products at lower-cost stores which have been unable to supply a number of items whose replacement costs in some instances now exceed present ceiling prices.

Under the plan, which was first suggested in an OPA announcement August 10, wholesalers and retailers—in pricing the items on which there is a bad squeeze and on which OPA will provide an alternative pricing method—may have their choice of using as ceilings either their

current maximums or an adjusted gross margin over delivered costs on different groups of products. On a certain few selected commodities, however, OPA contemplates the use of fixed percentage margins, without the alternative of present ceilings. There will be separate margins for different types of distributors at wholesale and retail.

Wholesalers and retailers of food products were cautioned not to make any changes in their ceiling prices as yet, pending issuance of the official regulations. It probably will take some time after issuance of the orders for distributors to compile their new price lists. Thus, it is likely that the effect of the adjustment will not be reflected on store shelves to the ultimate consumer for some while.

Advance disclosure of the projected OPA action was made last month to permit distributors to contract at once with processors for their coming year's merchandise.

## Service establishments must post prices for all to see

Complete listings of all prices regularly quoted in March 1942 must be given on ceiling price statements which service establishments are required by the Service Trades Price Regulation (No. 165) to make, it was emphasized September 12 by OPA.

These statements must be kept available for examination by anyone during business hours and copies were required to be filed with local War Price and Rationing Boards by September 10.

Any graduating scale of prices or varying prices within a general classification must be explained as completely as possible, the service trades branch of OPA stated. The basis on which each price was quoted in March 1942 must be described as completely as the seller of the service knows his basis of charging.

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## Service trades price manual now being distributed

The Office of Price Administration September 17 began quantity distribution of Manual No. 2, explaining how the service trades price regulation (Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 as Amended—Services) applies to the more than 600,000 service establishments throughout the country.

Similar in scope to Bulletin No. 2, which explained to retailers the operation of the general maximum price regulation, Manual No. 2 is intended to help the many service trades affected to understand the provisions of the service trades price regulation and to check their ceiling prices under its terms.

### Maximum prices listed

Services whose maximum prices are established by the regulation are listed in the manual which explains how to arrive at maximum prices under the service trades price regulation, and various other requirements which service establishments must meet.

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A WATERBURY, CONN., woman and her daughter who recalled the shortage of fats during the last war and began savings fats December 7, have contributed 130 pounds of fats thus far to the present drive.

## OPA announces set-up of standards division

Operating sections of OPA's newly created standards division and their executive heads were announced September 11 by Dexter M. Keezer, Deputy Administrator and acting director.

Initially, the new division will have seven sections as follows: *Food and drugs* (which also will handle paints and chemicals for the present); *textiles, leather, and apparel*; *consumer durable goods*; *home furnishings*; *lumber and building materials*; *agricultural and industrial machinery*; and *rubber and rubber products*. Sections to handle fuel and petroleum products; chemicals and paints; transportation equipment; paper, paper products, and containers; and metals and metal products, as well as a commodity testing branch, are being organized.

### Executive heads

*Culver S. Ladd*, for many years State Food Commissioner and chemist of North Dakota, is chief of the food and drug section.

*H. S. Schenker*, head of the textile, leather

and apparel section has devoted his entire business career to textile qualities.

*Earl A. Graham* heads the consumer durable goods section. Mr. Graham came to OPA from the engineering firm of Sanderson & Porter, where he was senior engineer.

*Erwin G. Adelberger*, Cleveland interior architect and designer, is head of the home furnishings section. Mr. Adelberger was for several years the chief technician on furniture planning and developments for the State of Ohio's housing projects.

*Elroy A. Ledwith*, architect, who heads the division's lumber and building material section, became associated with the defense program in September 1939 as consultant on housing standards to the National Defense Advisory Commission.

*H. Seymour Pringle*, on leave from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is head of the agricultural and industrial machinery section. At Cornell, Mr. Pringle is assistant professor of agricultural engineering.

*Theodore M. Miller*, consulting chemist, heads the rubber and rubber products section. Mr. Miller has conducted research and development on a wide range of chemical problems, particularly those relating to rubber products and plastics. He is a member of the American Chemical Society.

*M. L. Egert* is the administrative officer of the Division. Mr. Egert is a member of the National Lawyers Guild and the American Society of Public Administration.



## Henderson refuses upward adjustment of beef prices

In a blanket order, Price Administrator Henderson September 15 turned down 33 applications from 26 packer-sellers of beef and veal carcasses or wholesale cuts, asking upward adjustments in their ceiling prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 for sales to the armed forces and Lend-Lease. The applications were made under Procedural Regulation No. 6 on the ground that unless prices were increased the Government's meat procurement for prosecution of the war and delivery to our allies would be impeded.

The Administrator's action was taken in Order No. 1 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 169, effective September 15, 1942.

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## Price restrictions lifted on dry corn milling products

In order to avoid serious dislocations in supplies, hominy feeds—a byproduct in the milling of corn largely used for animal feeding purposes—were exempted September 16 from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

The exemption by OPA applies also to other dry corn milling products, including corn germ, corn germ meal and corn germ cake except when packaged. The action was taken through Amendment No. 26 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, effective September 21.

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## Albuquerque milk sellers get price increase

Maximum prices for fluid milk currently charged by sellers in Albuquerque, N. M., may be increased one cent per quart and one-half cent per pint at wholesale and retail and one-fourth cent per half pint at wholesale, effective September 22, the OPA ruled September 16.

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## Swift & Co. denied price raise on surgical gut

An application by Swift & Co., meat packers, for an increase in the maximum price of "second cut" sheep and lamb intestines sold for use as medical sutures was denied September 14 by the OPA.

## OPA tightens grading requirements of choice beef and veal cuts to prevent upgrading by sellers to beat ceilings

Following up closely its vigorous Nation-wide drive against upgrading of meats, the OPA September 15 ordered more rigorous grading requirements of both beef and veal by every meat packer within the United States.

As the initial corrective step in this program, OPA directed that all beef and veal carcasses and cuts sold as "choice" quality must be so graded and grade-marked under supervision of official Department of Agriculture graders.

### Upgrading practiced

These choice varieties, which have been graded as AA, normally constitute approximately 5 percent of the total output and are used primarily by the hotel and restaurant trade. However, in recent months of short beef supply, buyers have encountered an enormously increased percentage of the total output privately marked by packers as choice Grade AA, which is the highest priced grade. Such increased volume in the top grades represents upgrading in which purchasers—anxious to secure supplies regardless of price—have acquiesced.

The new OPA action, taken in Amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 (Beef and Veal Carcasses and Wholesale Cuts), effective September 18, 1942, will eliminate such upgrading in the choice varieties.

Under the original regulation, OPA adopted the official Department of Agriculture grading standards for beef and veal. These standards are as follows: Choice (AA), Good (A), Commercial (B), and Utility (C). However, at that time packers were permitted to do their own grading. With the new amendment, the choice grade now must be inspected by the Department of Agriculture's graders. It is expected that this requirement will go far toward checking such flagrant abuses as have been prevalent during the past few months. However, OPA is prepared to take further action on other grades, if it should prove necessary.

Since July 13, when the regulation became effective at slaughter and packer levels, OPA has found that the grading provisions have been widely abused or ignored. Sellers who for many years availed themselves of the grading services of the Department of Agriculture dis-

pensed with these services to undertake grading themselves so that they would in grading their product upgrade and thus obtain a price in excess of the proper ceiling.

Others whose private grading standards prior to the regulation were low or inexact, since have applied only the highest grade letters to their products, notwithstanding the fact that by use of the objective standards contained in the regulation most of their products should have been grade-marked one, two, or three grades lower.

Many sellers have represented the grading of their beef or veal as required by Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 as official U. S. Grading and the meat which the sellers graded personally as having been officially graded with official U. S. standards. This was done merely because the uniform grade standards contained in the regulation coincide with the Department of Agriculture's standards.

Buyers who normally were able to prevent upgrading by refusing to buy the inferior grades at the prices received for better grades, have apparently acquiesced to the practice in order to obtain meat supplies during the present shortage.

### To protect retailers

Beef and veal upgrading, OPA officials indicated, has been a device intended to offset the loss of a normal volume of business because of the shortage. In a large measure, it has indirectly encouraged a rise in live cattle prices, particularly in the lower grades. As a result, retail sellers have been unable to buy meats at their proper ceilings, but have been compelled to purchase such meat at artificially high prices. This should be rectified by the new amendment.

A price increase of ¼ cent per pound is allowed in the new amendment at packer and wholesale levels to take care of the cost of grading and other increased costs for choice grade beef and veal.

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## Soap ceilings adjusted upward

Upward adjustment in the maximum price for soaps sold by ten wholesale dealers, in order to permit the handling of these products without loss, was authorized September 12 by the OPA.



## Methods for setting ceilings on new line rubber products announced by OPA

Methods by which manufacturers can readily determine the maximum prices that they may charge for new lines of rubber products are established in a new regulation announced September 15 by OPA.

The principal effect of the regulation is to replace Section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, which requires manufacturers to apply to OPA for a pricing method on new merchandise when other price-determining methods will not serve, by definite formulas whereby manufacturers themselves can price new goods, subject only to final review by OPA.

The new regulation, No. 220—Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Certain Rubber Commodities, effective September 19, applies only to manufacturers in the continental United States.

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## Ceilings set for rejected iron and steel products

Maximum prices for rejected flat-rolled and semifinished iron and steel products were established by OPA September 11 at levels ranging from 65 to 85 percent of the base prices for comparable products of prime quality, plus a percentage of a limited number of trade extras.

The new maximum prices amount to a 15 to 35 percent reduction in ceiling prices of rejected iron and steel products.

The new prices for rejected items are provided in Amendment No. 7 to Revised Price Schedule No. 6 (Iron and Steel Products) and became effective September 17, 1942.

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## Wood products manufacturers to choose pricing formula

An alternative method by which a manufacturer may determine his maximum price for turned or shaped wood products when the basic pricing formulas cannot be used is contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 196 (Turned or Shaped Wood Products), issued September 14, by the OPA.

## AREA RENT DIRECTORS GET DISCRETIONARY POWER

In certain clear-cut cases where landlords of housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses have petitioned for rent increases, discretionary power has been given Area Rent Directors to issue temporary orders allowing the increases immediately, Price Administrator Henderson announced September 17.

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## Prices for cement sales by manufacturers adjusted

In order to assure an adequate supply of cement in so-called "deficiency areas," as well as to provide a definite method of allocating recent increases in the cost of transporting cement, the OPA September 18 issued a specific price regulation for sales of this product by manufacturers.

The new measure, titled Maximum Price Regulation No. 224, Cement, has been drawn up to meet economic changes which have developed in the industry in recent months and removes sales of this product by producers from the provisions of the regulations which have governed them up to the present—namely the general maximum price regulation and Maximum Price Regulation No. 188. Sales by dealers remain, with few exceptions, under the general maximum price regulation.

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## Maximum prices set for Northeastern white pine

Shipments of Northeastern white pine which originate at the mill September 15 were placed under specific maximum prices with the issuance by the OPA of Maximum Price Regulation No. 219—Northeastern Softwood Lumber.

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## Deliveries of botanical drugs exempt from GMPR

Sales and deliveries of botanical drugs—such as digitalis, cascara bark, and hydrastis—by the pickers, growers, diggers and gatherers of these drugs were exempted specifically September 12 from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

## It's illegal to hold gas book you're not entitled to use except for lost ones

The OPA drive against "black market" gasoline transactions was implemented September 17 by an amendment to the regulations making it illegal for a person to possess a ration book not issued to him, or to the use of which he is not entitled.

A specific exception to the amendment will permit a person who finds a lost ration book to return it to a local War Price and Rationing Board without technically violating the regulations. It is also provided that anyone entitled to use a car or boat, may use the ration issued for that vehicle, providing the car is being used for the purpose for which the ration was obtained.

This action was taken in Amendment No. 10 to Ration Order 5-A.

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## Paper products distributors under licensing control

Uniform licensing control over all distributors of woodpulp, newsprint, kraft paper and other paper products was announced September 18 by the OPA.

Supplementary Order No. 19, effective September 24, automatically licenses all distributors of paper and paper products for which ceiling prices are established by any of the following maximum price regulations:

No. 114—Woodpulp.  
No. 130—Standard newsprint paper.  
No. 140—Sanitary napkins.  
No. 182—Kraft wrapping and kraft bag papers.

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## OPA revokes clause of cotton ginning regulation

A provision prohibiting cotton ginner from supplying ginning services after September 19, if they have failed to file a report required by Maximum Price Regulation No. 211—Cotton Ginning Services—on or before that date was revoked September 17 by the OPA.

OPA officials emphasized, however, that the repeal of this clause prohibiting a ginner from doing business by no means alters the requirement that each ginner submit the report called for by the regulation to his regional OPA office no later than September 19.



## OPA modifies West Coast lumber regulation

A modification of Maximum Price Regulation No. 26 (Douglas Fir and Other West Coast Lumber) as regards the method for establishing maximum prices for those lumber items not specifically priced by the Regulation, was announced September 15 by the OPA.

The September 15 adjustment, which is contained in Amendment No. 6, provides that the seller base his maximum price for an unlisted item on the basis of two common and frequently sold types of lumber which are specifically priced. September 19 has been set as the effective date of the amendment.

The amendment specifies that maximum prices determined by the seller must be submitted to the Washington, D. C., Office of the OPA within ten days and, if the OPA does not disapprove the adjustment of the price or request further information regarding its determination within 30 days, the seller is to consider it approved.

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## Heineman to supervise action if OPA rules are challenged

Appointment of Ben W. Heineman, of Chicago, as chief of the court review section was announced September 14 by Nathaniel L. Nathanson, assistant general counsel in charge of the court review, research and opinion branch of OPA's legal division. Mr. Heineman will supervise any litigation in the emergency court of appeals involving the validity of maximum price and rent regulations and orders issued by OPA.

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## PLYWOOD PRICES ADJUSTED

Adjustment of the established dollars-and-cents maximum prices for three of the lower grades of plywood—plyscord, plywall wallboard and "sound-one-side" plypanel—in order to bring prices into a proper relationship with upper grades was ordered September 15 by OPA.

These modifications, which are contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 13 (Douglas Fir Plywood), are designed mainly to increase the production of the lower grades of plywood, widely used in military construction. The amendment was effective September 21.

## OPA imposes Federal rent control October 1 in 55 more communities

In the second largest move yet made by the Office of Price Administration against inflated rents Price Administrator Henderson September 16 ordered rents reduced and stabilized on October 1 for all living quarters in 54 more defense-rental areas scattered across the country from Newport, R. I., to Walla Walla, Wash.

In 53 areas the order will cut rents back to levels prevailing on March 1 of this year. In the other area, Choteau, Okla., the freeze date is October 1, 1941.

(For other area see story on this page.)

### 50,000,000 in all controlled areas

Fifty million persons will be living in areas under Federal control when maximum rent regulations become effective in the new areas. Over 45½ millions live in areas now under control. The October 1 action increases this figure by just over 4½ millions.

An all-important requirement of the regulations is the registration by landlords with the area rent office of all rental properties in the new areas. Vacant or rented, the property must be registered during the period announced for the registration.

Two registrations will be held. One will be for houses, apartments, tenements and all similar dwellings. The other covers such living quarters as hotels, rooming and boarding houses, trailer camps, tourist homes and cabins, auto camps, even ground rented as space to park a trailer on, and all similar living quarters. Dates for registration will be announced locally.

Both registrations will take place within 45 days of the effective date of the regulations, which means they must be completed by midnight of November 14. Failure to register, failure to comply with any part of the regulations subjects willful violators to fines of \$5,000, one year's imprisonment, or both, as provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, by which the Congress gave authority for the control of residential rents in defense-rental areas.

### List of areas

Selma, Ala., Dallas County; Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties; Prescott\*—Flagstaff, Ariz., Coconino and Yavapai Counties; Benton\*—Bauxite, Ark., Saline County; Blytheville, Ark., Mississippi County; Hot Springs—Malvern,\* Ark., Hot Springs County only.

Marysville\*—Yuba City, Calif., Sutter and Yuba Counties; Colorado Springs, Colo., El

Paso County; Valpariso, Fla., Okaloosa County; Augusta, Ga., Richmond County, Georgia; Alken County, S. C.; Bainbridge\*—Calro, Ga., Decatur and Grady Counties; Toccoa, Ga., Stephens County.

Pocatello\*—Idaho Falls, Idaho, Bannock County only; Crab Orchard, Ill., Jackson and Williamson Counties; Fort Wayne, Ind., Allen County; Gary\*—Hammond, Ind., Lake County; Vincennes, Ind., Daviess and Knox Counties, Ind., Lawrence County, Ill.; Wabash, Ind., Huntington, Miami and Wabash Counties; Grand Rapids—Muskegon,\* Mich., Muskegon County only; Kalamazoo—Battle Creek,\* Mich., Calhoun County only; Lansing, Mich., Clinton, Eaton and Ingham Counties; Ludington, Mich., Mason County only.

Aberdeen, Miss., Chickasaw, Clay, Itawamba, Lee and Monroe Counties, Miss., and Lamar County, Ala.; Grenada, Miss., Carroll, Grenada, Leflore and Montgomery Counties only; Meridian, Miss., Lauderdale County; Carlsbad, N. Mex., Eddy County; Roswell, N. Mex., Chaves County; Silver City— Lordsburg,\* N. Mex., Hidalgo County only.

Jamestown, N. Y., Chautauqua County; Rochester, N. Y., Genesee, Monroe, Orleans and Wayne Counties; Sidney, N. Y., Chenango, Delaware and Otsego Counties; Ellizabeth City, N. C., Pasquotank County; Goldsboro, N. C., Lenoir, Wayne and Wilson Counties; Monroe, N. C., Union County; New Bern, N. C., Carteret and Craven Counties.

Sandusky\*—Port Clinton, Ohio, Erie, Huron, Ottawa and Sandusky Counties; Choteau, Okla., Craig, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties, (Maximum Rent Date: October 1, 1941); Medford, Oreg., Jackson County; Pendleton, Oreg., Umatilla County; Warren, Pa., Warren County; Newport, R. I., Newport County; Rapid City\*—Sturgis, S. Dak., Lawrence, Meade and Pennington Counties; Memphis, Tenn., Shelby County; Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas.

Borger, Tex., Carson, Gray and Hutchinson Counties; Eagle Pass, Tex., Maverick County; Gainesville, Tex., Cooke County; Greenville, Tex., Hunt County; Marshall, Tex., Harrison, Marlon and Upshur Counties; Brigham, Utah, Box Elder County only; Springfield\*—Windsor, Vt., Windsor County, Vt. and Sullivan County, N. H.; Everett, Wash., Snohomish County; Spokane, Wash., Spokane County; Walla Walla, Wash., Walla Walla County; Casper, Wyo., Natrona County.

\*Location of area rent office.

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## WYOMING AREA BROUGHT UNDER RENTAL CONTROL

Defense rental area of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been added to the list of areas to be brought under Federal regulation on October 1, Price Administrator Henderson announced September 18.

Rents for all living quarters in the area will be reduced to and stabilized at levels prevailing on March 1 of this year by the issuance of maximum rent regulations.

The Cheyenne, Wyo., Defense Rental Area consists of Laramie County with a 1940 population of 33,651.



## OPA establishes ceiling prices for fall and winter knitted underwear

Ceiling prices for fall and winter knitted underwear are established for manufacturers, and for retailers and wholesalers through two price actions announced September 15 by the OPA.

Because comparatively few manufacturers delivered these winter-weight garments last March—the base period of the general maximum price regulation—OPA issued a new order, Maximum Price Regulation No. 221—Manufacturers' Prices for Fall and Winter Knitted Underwear. The regulation, in effect, establishes prices for the industry on the basis of levels at which a few manufacturers made advance shipments of those goods last March for the coming cold weather season. These were manufacturers' "January 1942 opening prices."

With the establishment of maximum prices for manufacturers, OPA also found it feasible to provide ceilings at the retail and wholesale levels. This companion action is taken by adding fall and winter knitted underwear to the group of commodities covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 210—Retail and Wholesale Prices for Fall and Winter Seasonal Commodities. This provision is made through Amendment No. 1 to this regulation which sets a pricing method based on cost plus last year's percentage mark-up.

The two actions replace the general maximum price regulation which was inadequate for the pricing of these knitted seasonal garments. Both orders take effect on September 21, 1942.

### Twelve categories included

Twelve categories of knitted garments, made chiefly from cotton, wool and mixed fibers, come under the two regulations. These include specified types of men's boys', women's, misses', children's and infants' heavy-weight and winter-weight knitted underwear as well as fleece-lined knitted sweat shirts, and men's, and women's, and children's knitted sleeping garments—excluding brushed rayon sleeping garments.

Ceiling prices for manufacturers, in general, are those prices at which orders were booked during the period from December 10, 1941, to February 10, 1942. If a manufacturer booked no orders under these "January 1942 opening prices," but offered garments for the fall and winter season of 1942 during this period

on a written or printed price list which was distributed to his customers or to the trade generally on or before February 10, these are his maximum prices.

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## Hand-made hooked-rug jobbers warned against violating GMPR

Jobbers and distributors of hand-made hooked rugs were warned September 14 by the OPA that they violate the provisions of the general maximum price regulation if they pay more than the highest prices charged by sellers of these articles during March.

OPA field representatives are investigating reports that jobbers have authorized their representatives to outbid one another to procure the hooked rugs, which are produced for commercial purposes mainly in the mountain regions of North Carolina.

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## OPA adjusts prices for war agency laundry contracts

War procurement agencies renewing laundry contracts which expire after April 1 were authorized by the OPA September 12 to adjust the charges in the expiring contracts approximately to March levels.

The adjusted maximum prices in the renewal contract may not be higher than the price fixed in the expiring contract plus the percentage increase in the cost of living between the date upon which the expiring contract became effective and March 1942.

The method is set forth in Supplementary Service Regulation No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 as Amended (Services), effective September 12.

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## Cohn appointed assistant

Max F. Cohn, feed and grain specialist, has been named as assistant to Charles Kenney, who currently is acting head of the feed and grain unit, OPA, it was announced September 12.

## Two types of denim brought under price regulation

Ceiling prices on two types of denim—a sanforized finish and a type subjected to a water-repellent process recently specified by the Quartermaster Corps for use in the manufacture of barrack bags—were provided September 14 by OPA.

Cents-per-yard prices are set forth for these two denims in Amendment No. 6 to Revised Price Schedule No. 35—Carded Grey and Colored Yarn Cotton Goods. The amendment took effect September 12.

### Maximum for sanforized denims

For sanforized finish denims in a 28-inch 11 ounce-per-yard construction the maximum price is 30.625 cents per yard. In previously establishing a maximum for 28-inch 10 ounce mill finish denims, Schedule No. 35 did not specifically include the comparable sanforized finish denim. The table is completed by the addition and the formula previously used has been applied in this case.

For water-repellent denims permissible premiums above the ceiling for O. D. denim are provided, one where the water-repellent process is applied by the producer of the cloth, and a different premium where the process is applied by a job processor. The differential allowed for the process when applied by the producer of the cloth or by an affiliated concern is 1¼ cents per yard.

### Water repellant denims premium

Where the water-repellent process is applied by a job processor the premium allowable is 1.75 cents per yard. In such cases the seller is required to furnish to the buyer a certificate showing the name and address of the finisher who applied the water-repellent process.

The premium is allowable only for water-repellent denims made for use in products to meet Quartermaster Corps Specification P. Q. D. No. 142 (in its present form or as hereafter amended). It is further provided that if the Quartermaster Corps specifications are altered so that the required spray rating is less than 80 (initially) and 70 (after 10 days exposure), the OPA will appropriately revise the premiums and that the revised premiums will be made applicable to all contracts and deliveries made under the lower requirements.

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## Premium granted on Army sheetings, print cloths

A premium of one-half cent per yard may be paid for sheetings or print cloths where made for use in products manufactured to United States Army specifications which require synthetic resin-coated sheetings or print cloths, the OPA ruled September 16.

This premium, effective September 15, for sheetings or print cloths in the "grey" is provided through the issuance of Amendment No. 7 to Revised Price Schedule No. 35—Carded Grey and Colored Yarn Goods.



## Carload lot prices fixed for silk and nylon hosiery

In order to stimulate carload lot sales of used silk or nylon hosiery to the Defense Supplies Corporation under a program now being completed, the OPA September 17 set a maximum price on such sales at 3½ cents per pound, f. o. b. loading platform of common carrier at seller's shipping point.

Worn or used silk hosiery constitutes the principal source of supply of reclaimed silk fiber for use in the manufacture of powder bags for United States military forces.

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## New shoe styles must maintain quality standards

Quality standards for shoes must be maintained on new styles added to standard price "lines," the OPA ruled September 17. This order applies to retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers who deal in footwear in which a variety of styles is normally sold at a uniform price.

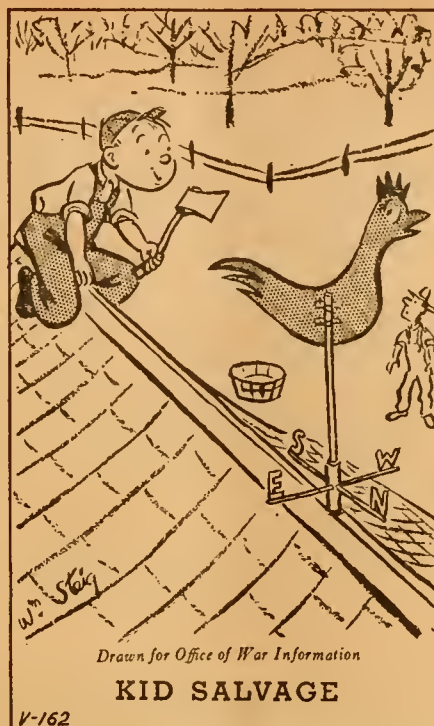
The ceiling price for each style in a "line" of shoes is the highest price charged during March 1942 for any style in that line, according to this action. Certain restrictions are imposed so that the pricing method applies only to sellers who in actual practice priced shoes in uniform price lines during March.

In order to assure that there will be no cheapening of quality, new styles added to a line of shoes by a retailer must be at least equal to the standards of workmanship and materials of other footwear in the line. It is also provided that a retailer who obtained shoes from manufacturers or wholesalers at the same price and who habitually sold them at more than one price during March 1942 must continue to make at least as large a part of his shoes available at the lower price level or levels as he did last March. Quality standards also are set forth for manufacturers and wholesalers.

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## Burlap price regulation

Sellers of burlap shall use the War Shipping Administration's war risk insurance premium rate in calculating allowable charges to be added to maximum prices for this imported fabric, OPA announced September 18.



KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI appears in VICTORY each week. Mats, in two-column size, are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

## Rayon yarn producer granted price raise

Because of the sharply increased demand for rayon yarn, the OPA September 17 permitted the National Rayon Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio—a small, high-cost producer—to sell its production of 300 denier Viscose process rayon yarn at 65 cents per pound.

The 65-cent maximum price for this company is established in such a fashion that it will not result in a higher price for finished rayon goods.

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## Cotton textile products given pricing formula

Any cotton textile product covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) falling within a fabric group for which specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices have been established shall be priced "in line with" the specific ceiling price for the most nearly comparable fabric, the OPA announced September 19.

## Cents-per-yard manufacturers' ceiling set for marquisettes

A manufacturers' ceiling price of 87½ cents per yard for the "base construction" of standard unfinished box-loom clip-spot marquisettes was established by the OPA September 19, as it added certain types and specifications of these goods to Revised Price Schedule No. 11—Fine Cotton Grey Goods.

Sales at retail and wholesale remain under the universal ceiling.

Amendment No. 4 to Schedule 11 effective September 24, provides for producers and mill selling agents specific maximum prices which in most instances are somewhat lower than those established by each individual producer under the general regulation.

For any construction other than a standard construction, the seller may determine ceilings only by applying to OPA for issuance of a price.

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## Firm gets pricing basis for new rayon stocking

One manufacturer of a number of ladies' full-fashioned rayon hosiery not delivered during March 1942—is allowed to establish a maximum price on the basis of his ceiling for plain rayon hosiery plus the additional cost of producing the new stocking, OPA announced September 17.

The firm is Nolde & Horst Co. of Reading, Pa.

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## Ceiling price fixed for "war model" sweater

A ceiling price reflecting the lower cost of manufacturing a new type of men's sweater designed to make a substantial saving in wool was established for one manufacturer September 18, by OPA. This is the first OPA price action covering a "war model" sweater.

The Ess-Tee Knitting Mills, Inc., of Lowell, Massachusetts, may sell on and after September 19 for \$16.21 per dozen f. o. b. mill, men's sweaters, the body of which is made of core yarn fabric consisting of 22 percent wool, 22 percent rayon and 56 percent cotton and the sleeves and pocket tips of which are made of an all-cotton fabric. Customary discounts are to be maintained. This approval is made through Order No. 67 under § 1499.3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation.



## OPA to set ceiling at grower level for dried prunes, raisins

Dried prunes and raisins will be placed under price ceilings at the grower level by a regulation to be issued by the OPA in about 2 weeks, it was announced September 16 in a joint statement by OPA and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These price curbs—the first to be fixed on any fruit—will be set at the same levels as the buying support prices to growers officially announced by the Department of Agriculture on August 22. Such prices reflect approximately 110 percent of parity to the grower.

### Grower support prices

The grower support prices—which will constitute the ceiling as well as the floor for these commodities—are as follows:—

For 3 District California prunes, 6¼ cents per pound basis; Outside California prunes, 6 cents basis; Northwest prunes, ¼ cent per pound less than prices for Outside California prunes of comparable size.

For natural Thompson seedless raisins, \$110 per 2,000 pound short ton; Sultanas, \$105; Muscats, \$110; Golden Bleached Thompson, \$132. Raisins are a California-grown product.

### Price regulation at packer level

On July 1, coincident with its announcement on canned fruits, OPA initially indicated its prospective action on dried fruits. This plan—amplified on August 19 after extensive consultations with the industry—also provides for a separate regulation lifting the March 1942 price ceilings on five important dried fruits and raisins at the packer level.

The price regulation at the packer level, official formal release of which is expected shortly, will take in raisins, dried prunes, pears, peaches, apricots and figs. With the exception of raisins and prunes, however, large quantities of the other dried fruits already have left growers' hands and have been marketed. Therefore, the regulation at the grower level will be confined to prunes and raisins.

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## OPA amends sugar replacement regulation

Manufacturers who use sugar in finished products delivered to the United States Army or Navy can qualify for replacement of the sugar they used, even though actual delivery is made by an intermediate contractor, under the terms of an amendment to the sugar rationing regulations announced September 17 by the OPA.

## OPA SUGAR EXECUTIVES NAMED

Seven executives from the cane sugar refining industry have been appointed by WPB to assist the sugar section in developing plans for concentrating cane sugar refining in fewer refineries.

The executives, who will work without compensation, follow:—

*Ellsworth Bunker*, president National Sugar Refining Co.;

*Carl Huttlinger*, supervising refiner, American Sugar Refining Co.;

*Louis V. Place*, vice president, W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.;

*Thomas Ornard*, vice president and treasurer, Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.;

*J. A. Bertonier*, vice president in charge of sales, Godchaux Sugars, Inc.;

*J. J. Munson*, vice president South Coast Corp.;

*A. A. Smith*, vice president and sales manager, California & Hawaiian Sugar Co.

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## Cocoa bean schedule amended

In order to integrate the present cocoa schedule with recent measures by Commodity Credit Corporation absorbing increased war risk insurance charges on certain cocoa bean shipments made after Pearl Harbor as well as the offering by War Shipping Administration of war risk insurance at cheaper than commercial rates, the OPA September 17 issued an amendment containing among its features the following:

1. Provides that special cocoa agreements entered into with Commodity Credit Corporation, providing for prices *higher* than OPA's maximum levels *may* be carried out at the contract price.

2. On cocoa beans not eligible for Commodity Credit Corporation's special agreement—which were shipped *after* August 15, 1942—addition of increased war risk insurance charges since December 8, 1941, is permitted, where such charges have been incurred.

3. On cocoa beans not eligible for the special Commodity Credit Corporation agreement—which were shipped *after* August 15, 1942—the new amendment limits the permissible addition of war risk insurance charges to prevailing rates offered by War Shipping Administration.

4. On cocoa beans eligible for Commodity Credit Corporation's agreement, the amendment provides that the seller shall *not* add increases in ocean freight, war risk insurance, and marine insurance except in cases of sales to the War Department.

### Brokerage charge permitted

The new amendment (No. 2) permits addition of 1 percent brokerage to the maximum prices on sales of cocoa butter. This is the trade custom. It was not provided for in Price Schedule No. 51 or in Revised Price Schedule No. 51.

## Canned fruit regulation simplified

Form by which wholesalers must notify retailers of the "permitted increase" on canned fruits and berries has been simplified, OPA announced September 17.

Under provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 197, the increases allowed to be charged by canners generally are passed along to both wholesaler and retailer and thus ultimately to the consumer.

Although the new Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 197 (Canned Fruits and Canned Berries at Wholesale and Retail), effective September 23, requires the wholesaler to file with OPA the same information as originally asked, the wholesaler now has a 30-day period after determining a maximum price in which to file.

Information which the wholesaler now must provide his retailer customer includes the following:

1. Description of item.
2. Specific amount that the retailer may add to his March ceiling.

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## Coffee inventories increased to "90-day supply"

Because a change in coffee roasters' quotas of green coffee has had the effect of reducing the amount of coffee in a "60-day supply," they are permitted to increase their inventories of green coffee, to a 90-day supply by Amendment No. 4 to Conservation Order M-135, issued September 16 by the Director General for Operations.

Under the new formula, a roaster multiplies his monthly delivery quota by 357 percent, and the resulting figure is his 90-day permissible inventory.

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## Army Exchanges to issue sugar purchase certificates

The Army Exchange Service of the War Department has been authorized to issue sugar purchase certificates to replace sugar used in products delivered to Army exchanges, the OPA announced September 14.

Applicants requesting the replacement of sugar should communicate directly with the exchange officer at the post where the products were delivered.

The authorization was contained in Amendment No. 11 to Rationing Order No. 3, effective September 19.



## Green tea supply frozen; black tea not affected

Green tea drinkers are going to have to learn to like black tea.

That is the effect of an order issued September 16 by WPB's Director General for Operations freezing for Government purchase all green tea held by importers, packers, wholesalers and jobbers and not already packaged in quarter-pound or smaller quantities.

Green tea, regarded by some connoisseurs as making a smoother brew than the more widely used black tea, already is fast disappearing from grocers' shelves, for this country's principal sources of supply were China and Japan. The new order will make green unobtainable here.

This variety of tea, normally one-fifth of United States imports, is most popular in upstate New York and the agricultural areas of the north central States.

Black tea, which comes from India and Ceylon and constitutes 80 percent of this country's imports is not affected by the freezing order.

### Small amount affected

A relatively small amount of tea is affected, for with war-curtailment of shipments the supply of green tea in the United States on August 1 was approximately 1,500,000 pounds.

The WPB order also restricts the inventory of tea a packer may have on hand at any time to a 6-month supply and that of an importer to a 2-month supply.

In the interest of conserving tires, gasoline and other critical items, the order, however, will permit packers to change their methods of tea distribution from a "direct-sale" to a "sale-through-wholesalers" basis.

### Reports required

Specifically, the September 16 order, Amendment No. 3 to the tea conservation order, M-111, requires importers, packers, and wholesale receivers to set aside, for the requirements of Government agencies, their entire inventory of green tea which is not packed in containers of one-fourth of one pound or less, or in bags or tea balls. The tea must be set aside without regard to existing contracts. Each person required to set aside any green tea must report to the War Production Board by letter not later than September 25, the types, quantities (by chests and chest weights), and location of the tea.

## Several new groups made eligible to buy typewriters under amended regulation

An amendment to typewriter rationing regulations materially broadening the classification of those eligible to buy both standard and portable machines was announced September 17 by the OPA.

The principal establishments affected by the amendment, No. 5 to Revised Rationing Order No. 4, are contractors engaged in war work, the merchant marine, labor unions, employers' associations, and agencies auxiliary to the war effort such as the United Service Organizations, the United Seamen's Service, and the Red Cross.

### Who may buy standard machines

The groups declared eligible to buy standard machines in addition to the contractors mentioned, include:

1. Persons engaged in the operation of merchant ships.
2. Prime contractors with the Army and Navy who are conducting air transport of military personnel and supplies to foreign countries.
3. The national office of the United Service Organizations.
4. The national office of the United Seamen's Service.

5. The national office of the Red Cross for use in connection with its services to the armed forces.

6. Labor unions and employers' organizations, 70 percent of whose membership is engaged in the production of war materials.

7. Establishments manufacturing aviation and lubricating oils and high octane gasoline.

### Who may buy portables

Groups declared eligible to buy portable machines include:

1. Labor unions and employers' organizations, 60 percent of whose membership is engaged in the operation of plants which have an A-3 priority rating or higher.
2. All offices of the United Seamen's Service.

According to the order, persons already eligible to purchase portables and those made eligible to purchase them under the amendment are eligible to buy standard machines, providing that these machines are of pre-1938 vintage. Persons selling typewriters of post-1935 manufacture to the Government are also authorized to buy machines manufactured before January 1, 1928, without obtaining a rationing certificate if the machines are purchased at the time of the sale.

## Rental typewriter moratorium applies to Army and Navy

The moratorium on the recall of standard-size typewriters of post-January 1935 manufacture now on rental to nonmilitary agencies of the Federal Government which was recently announced by OPA applies also to machines on rental to official branches of the Army and Navy, OPA officials said September 17. It had been previously indicated that the moratorium did not apply to the Army and Navy.

The moratorium extends from September 15 to December 15, the date for recall of machines on rental to Government agencies and the Army and Navy.

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## Ceilings set at March levels for rented tires and tubes

Maximum charges for use of tires or tubes—new, used, retreaded and recapped—on bus mileage contracts or other rental or lease arrangements must be determined under Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 which puts the ceiling price of services generally at the March 1942 level, OPA announced.

## Dr. Collins named OPA State director for Alabama

Appointment of Dr. Albert H. Collins as OPA State director for Alabama was announced September 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Dr. Collins succeeds Houston Cole who recently resigned.

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## Auto dealers restrained from pyramiding freight charges

Automobile dealers cannot pyramid freight charges resulting from the purchase of new passenger automobiles from other dealers, the OPA announced September 18 in an action designed to protect consumers from paying more than the actual charges between factory and the place of business of the dealer selling the car.

Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 85 (New Passenger Automobiles) restricts the amount of the transportation allowance to the actual freight charge by the most direct route from the factory to the place of business of the dealer selling the car to the ultimate purchaser.



# LABOR . . .

## Board acts to stabilize conditions in steel, lumber, tool-and-die industries

The National War Labor Board last week acted to stabilize conditions in three industries—steel, West Coast lumber, and Detroit tool and die. The board also rejected its panel's recommendation of a 5-cent-an-hour increase for the 225,000 employees of General Motors and decided to grant them instead an adjustment of 4 cents an hour in accordance with the board's wage stabilization policy.

A majority of a WLB panel had recommended an hourly increase of 5 cents for GM workers—1½ cents as a cost-of-living adjustment, and 3½ cents to narrow the differential with the Ford Motor Co. Instead the board granted an adjustment of 4 cents an hour in order to bring the workers' increases since January 1, 1941, up to the 15-percent increase in the cost of living between that date and May 1942. The vote was 6 to 3, the labor members dissenting. The increase was made retroactive to April 28, the date the old contract expired.

### Unions asked 12½ cents

The United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, which represents over 200,000 employees in 95 plants throughout the country and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which represents 25,000 in 8 plants of the Corporation's Electrical Division, had requested an increase of 12½ cents an hour.

In taking this action the board rejected, by a vote of 6 to 3, the labor members dissenting, the recommendation of the majority of its mediation panel that the 6.7 cents hourly differential between General Motors' wages and those of the Ford Motor Company, be narrowed by 3½ cents. It also rejected, by a vote of 6 to 3, the labor members dissenting, the request of the unions that the board calculate the increased cost of living on the basis of the average increase in the cities where the plants are located instead of the national average. The unions claimed this increase to be 17 percent instead of 15 percent.

### Maintenance clause ordered

The board also directed that the company and the unions include in their contracts a maintenance of membership

clause which is identical with provisions ordered by the board in many recent cases. It provides that employees will have 15 days during which time they can resign from the union in order not to be bound to remain members for the duration of the contract, and it contains safeguards against the coercion of any employees into union membership.

The board also unanimously directed that men and women employees should be paid in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work and directed the parties to negotiate a contract provision to put this principle into effect.

### Widening the steel policy's field

A total of 46 companies which operate blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills or steel casting foundries were asked last week by the WLB to show cause within 10 days why the decision of the board in the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation case should not be incorporated in their contracts with the United Steelworkers of America, CIO. The companies employ approximately 200,000 workers.

The board took its action at the request of the union, which has been attempting to negotiate contracts with these companies containing terms identical with the contracts signed as a result of the board's directive order in the case of the five steel subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

### Lumber Commission set up

In a sweeping decision designed to stabilize labor conditions in the lumber industry in five Western States, the Board last week set up a National War Labor Board West Coast Lumber Commission with power to decide the 17 cases now pending before the board and all future labor disputes in the industry.

The 17 cases now pending before the board involve nearly 100,000 workers, equally divided between the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, AFL, and the International Woodworkers of America, CIO. The total employment in the lumber and lumber products industry in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California, over which the commission will have jurisdiction, is considerably higher.

The commission will consist of 5 members appointed as paid officials of the board. In addition to the Chairman,

who will represent the public, it will consist of two representatives of labor and two from industry, none of whom will be selected from the lumber industry. Whenever the Commission is unable to reach a unanimous decision, the Chairman will decide the issue.

### Panel to sift evidence

A three-man panel is to be assigned by the WLB to consolidate the evidence in Detroit's four tool and die cases which are now before the board and to present findings and recommendations to the board. A report by a joint WLB-WPB-WMC committee had stated that the decision by the board in these four cases which have already been heard by four different panels would be a long step toward stabilizing the conditions in this industry in the Detroit area.

The four cases are General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers' Association, which represents approximately 180 job shops.

### Wage increase recommended for metal miners

The majority of a mediation panel recommended to the WLB last week that an increase of 12½ cents an hour be granted to 10,000 copper, lead, and zinc workers in Idaho and Utah in order to help turn a tide of migration out of the industry which has already interfered with "vital war production" and created "an emergency war problem of national significance."

### To survey West Coast aviation industry

Wage issues involved in the North American Aviation Company case now pending before the WLB are to be studied by Paul Porter of WPB and Arnold Tolles of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Since the wage scales in this plant, which is in Inglewood, Calif., and whose workers are represented by the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, are closely related to other wage scales in the industry, Messrs. Porter and Tolles will confer with all other interested aviation employers and unions in the area.

The recommendations which result from these conferences will be applied to other companies as their cases may be certified to the board. The wage dispute between the Vultee Aircraft Co., Downey, Calif., and the UAW-CIO, has been pending action by the board since it was certified May 25. The North American case was certified July 24.



## Used steel shipping drums banned for 200 food, chemical, petroleum products

The use of new or second hand steel shipping drums for packing approximately 200 food, chemical and petroleum products after 60 days from September 14 has been prohibited by the WPB in Limitation Order L-197.

Effective immediately, the order also prohibited the packing of any product on an additional list of approximately 35 items in a new or used drum manufactured, purchased, or delivered after September 14. This provision does not prohibit the packing of a product on the second list in drums now owned by the packer.

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## Embossed identification postponed for steel drums

In order to give manufacturers sufficient time to change their dies, Order L-197 on steel shipping drums has been amended to postpone until October 1 the effective date of a provision requiring the letter "X" to be plainly embossed on the bottom plate of new drums. Drums sold or delivered after September 14 must still be legibly marked in some manner with an "X," to help determine legal use.

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## Electronic devices brought under strict control

Electronic devices involving the use of vacuum or gaseous tubes will be brought under further control by the WPB.

Limitation Order L-183, effective October 3, covers considerably more ground than L-44, issued last spring, which prohibits only the manufacture of civilian radio receiving sets. Although none of the provisions of the latter order is affected, the new order extends coverage to everything else used in the electronic field from microphones to antennae, and including tubes, parts and complete equipment.

It provides that no one may manufacture, fabricate, assemble or produce electronic devices in excess of a minimum inventory required to meet deliveries on orders rated A-3 or higher. Inventories are permitted up to a 45-day supply, but may not in any case exceed 12½ percent of total 1941 sales.

## PRIORITY APPLICANTS TO USE REVISED FORM

Applicants requesting priorities assistance or authorization to begin construction under provisions of the stop-construction order, L-41, must use the revised form PD-200 after September 30, the WPB announced September 18.

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## Middlemen eliminated in sale of band instruments to U. S. armed forces

Manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers are required to sell their frozen stocks of 27 different kinds of band instruments directly to the United States armed forces by Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Limitation Order L-37-a, issued September 14 by the Director General for Operations.

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## WPB amends utility control order to speed installations

Installation of utility facilities using critical materials in defense-rated projects will be expedited under terms of an amendment to P-46 announced September 14 by WPB. Order P-46 covers maintenance, repair and supplies for utilities.

The amendment provides that suppliers of utility services to projects rated A-5 or better which require iron, steel or copper for their construction will be granted the highest rating assigned to other equipment for the project which also uses iron, steel or copper.

All other required utility facilities will be assigned the lowest rating granted to materials for the project, so long as the rating is not below A-5.

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## WPB revokes softwood lumber replacement ratings

Because of the extremely tight supply situation which exists in softwood lumber, the WPB has amended Order M-203, revoking the permission to extend certain ratings for inventory replacement purposes.

## Varieties of light bulbs reduced more than half, but no cut in production

Less than half of the various types of electric light bulbs and lamps currently produced will be manufactured after November 1 under terms of a simplification order announced September 18 by WPB.

Moving to conserve materials and production capacity in the incandescent and fluorescent lamp industry, the WPB ordered that types of bulbs now made be reduced from 3,500 to 1,700.

There will be no curtailment in the total production of electric bulbs as a result of the action. It is expected that adequate supplies of the permitted types will be produced to compensate for those which will no longer be made.

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## Used silk stocking sales to DSC unrestricted

In response to inquiries from dealers holding frozen stocks of used silk hosiery, the WPB September 14 pointed out that sales of the material can be made without restriction to the Defense Supplies Corporation.

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## Cryolite under rigid control

Cryolite was put under complete allocation and use control September 18, by General Preference Order M-198, issued by the Director General for Operations.

Cryolite, both natural and synthetic, may not be delivered, received, or used after October 1, 1942, except by specific authorization of WPB. The sole exception of this provision is the receipt and use of cryolite as an insecticide, the purpose of this exception being to avoid placing a great burden of paper work on farmers.

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## Timmis resigns from WPB

Resignation of W. Walter Timmis as chief of the WPB plumbing and heating branch was announced September 17 by A. I. Henderson, deputy director general for industry operations. Mr. Timmis resigned to join the armed services.

Ronald Allwork, New York City, who recently had been appointed deputy chief of the branch, was named acting chief by Mr. Henderson.



## New industry advisory committees

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees.

### CARBON BLACK

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chief, protective coatings section, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

Reid L. Carr, Columbian Carbon Co., New York City; Thomas D. Cabot, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass.; R. H. Eagles, J. M. Huber, Inc., New York City; L. C. Herkness, Charles Eneu Johnson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. E. Kayser, National Gas Products Assn., New York City; Oscar Nelson United Carbon Co., Charleston, W. Va.; T. P. Walker, Thermatomic Carbon Co., New York City; H. M. Wilgus, General Atlas Carbon Division, New York City; Robert I. Wishnick, Continental Carbon Co., New York City.

### COMBED YARN MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Edwin Brower, unit chief of the cotton yarn section.

#### Members:

Sam M. Butler, Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville, N. C.; B. C. Chace, Crown Mfg. Co., South Attleboro, Mass.; R. D. Hall, Stowe Thread Mills, Belmont, N. C.; C. B. Knowles, Kilburn Mill, New Bedford, Mass.; Harold Lineberger, Acme Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.; Frank Lyman, Fitchburg Yarn Mills, Fitchburg, Mass.; A. G. Myers, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; A. K. Winget, Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.

### COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCERS TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—George C. Heikes, chief, zinc branch.

#### Members:

A. J. Bien, American Metal Co., Ltd., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; J. W. Brown, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Inc., Wilmington, Del.; C. A. Butler, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; H. A. Gray, Eagle Picher Mining Co., Joplin, Mo.; James W. Lee, Phelps Dodge Copper Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; C. C. Lewis, American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Walter G. Patton, St. Joseph Lead Co., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; A. C. Schweitzer, U. S. Steel Corporation, 961 Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. E. Taylor, Kennecott Copper Corporation, 582 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Omar O. Victor, traffic manager, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., 906 Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; N. S. Worrell, American Zinc Lead & Smelting Co., Paul Brown Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

### ELECTRICAL AND FUEL SYSTEMS SUBCOMMITTEE, AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts section, automotive branch.

#### Members:

V. E. Doonan, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; J. E. Echlin, Echlin Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.; A. G. Phelps, Delco-Remy Division, General Motors Corporation, Anderson, Ind.; Ralph H. Rowland, Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Shank, Electric Auto-Lite Co., Toledo, Ohio; Hugh

H. C. Weed, Carter Carburetor Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

### EXHAUST COOLING AND LUBRICATING SYSTEMS SUBCOMMITTEE, AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts section, automotive branch.

#### Members:

F. C. Bahr, vice president, Chrysler Corporation & Gen. Mfg. Parts Division, Detroit, Mich.; Martin Malla, The G & O Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. T. Walker, Walker Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

### FROZEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Government presiding officer—R. P. Juhnichen, of the canned foods section, food branch.

#### Members:

Ralph O. Dulany, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.; M. T. Fannaly, M. T. Fannaly, Inc., Ponchatoula, La.; F. J. Becker, Gresham Berry Growers, Gresham, Oreg.; Edwin T. Gibson, Frosted Foods Sales Corporation, New York, N. Y.; R. M. Hagen, California Consumers Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.; B. C. Olney, Snider Packing Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.; A. J. Rogers, Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City, Mich.; Courtney Seabrook, Deerfield Packing Corporation, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. M. Seaman, Rozeman Canning Co., Mount Vernon, Wash.; R. T. Shannon, R. D. Bodle Co., Seattle, Wash.; T. R. Skinner, Westfield Planters Coop. Fruit Products, Inc., Westfield, N. Y.; E. E. Huddleson, Santa Cruz Packing Co., Oakland, Calif.

### PACKAGE GOODS CONFECTIONERY

Government presiding officer—John M. Whittaker, chief, confectionery section of the food branch.

#### Members:

Fred A. Von Lieberman, W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation, Charlestown, Mass.; John D. Hayes, Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Greenwood, Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Frank E. Lowenstein, Norris, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; Walter V. Johnston, Robert A. Johnston Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Russell Stover, Mrs. Stover's Bungalow Candies Co., Kansas City, Mo.; I. C. Parker, Pangburn Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. C. Carrington, Miss Saylor's Chocolates, Inc., Alameda, Calif.; F. A. Bunte, Bunte Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. H. Welch, Jr., Fred Sanders Candy Co., Detroit, Mich.

### PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER

Government presiding officer—E. H. Bucy, chief, protective coatings section, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

Walter M. Clark, Muralo Co., Inc., Staten Island, N. Y.; Paul R. Croll, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; O. J. S. de Brun, Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Co., New York City; E. M. Flaherty, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; W. D. Gilman, Gilman Paint & Varnish Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Robert F. Jaegle, Jaegle Paint and Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Franklin J. Lane, Boston Varnish Co., Boston, Mass.; W. I. Longworth, Lilly Varnish Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward H. McIver, Leland-Moore Paint and Oil Co., Charleston, S. C.;

McMurtry Manufacturing Co., Denver, Colo.; H. S. Margetts, W. P. Fuller and Co., San Francisco, Calif.; M. J. Merkin, M. J. Merkin Paint Co., Inc., New York City; Oakley Paint Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank Sulzberger, Enterprise Paint Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Steudel, Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

### PULPWOOD

Government presiding officer—David Graham, of the pulp and paper branch.

#### Members:

William T. Brust, Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.; R. L. Caldwell, Rhinelander Paper Co., Rhinelander, Wis.; William D. Comings, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; A. G. Curtiss, Gaylord Container Corporation, Bogalusa, La.; Walter DeLong, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Bellingham, Wash.; D. S. Denman, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Seattle, Wash.; Thomas Farwell, Ryegate Paper Co., E. Ryegate, Vt.; C. E. Wilds, The Brown Paper Mill Co., Inc., Monroe, La.; William Hilton, Great Northern Paper Co., Bangor, Maine; Stanton W. Mead, Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; James B. Nash, Nekeosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis.; Irving T. Rau, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., St. Helens, Oreg.; C. E. Smith, The Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.; A. H. Stier, Container Corporation of America, Fernandina, Fla.; K. A. Swenning, Brown Co., Berlin, N. H.

### TOILETRIES AND COSMETICS TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—Robert Blair, industrial specialist, chemical branch.

#### Members:

Michael Harris, Max Factor, Inc., Hollywood, Calif.; Stuart E. Kaiser, production manager, The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Howard S. Lyon, president, Comfort Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Abe Plough, president, Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; S. V. Rettino, traffic manager, Bristol Myers Co., Hillside, N. J.; Horace Rosner, Coty, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Carl von Rohr, Burma-Vita Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. D. Wheaton, traffic manager, Wildroot Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

### WORK CLOTHING CLOSURE

Government presiding officer—Jack E. Doron, chief, work clothes unit.

#### Members:

C. E. Anderson, Eastern Tool and Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Warren C. Anderson, United Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.; Thayer Baldwin, The Patent Button Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Edmund D. Janes, Seovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Jessup Salisbury, American Buckle Co., West Haven, Conn.; Phillip Shailer, The Autoyre Co., Oakville, Conn.; W. L. Walker, Universal Button Co., Detroit, Mich.

### LONG HAUL SWEET CREAM SHIPPERS

Government presiding officer—Clyde E. Beardslee, chief, dairy section of the food supply branch.

#### Members:

Walter Page, Midland Cooperative, New York, N. Y.; P. L. Haynes, United Milk Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. L. Witham, Wilson Milk Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Guy Spiers, Abbotts Dairies, Cameron, Wis.; H. A. Page, Page Dairy Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. C. Beardslee, Borden Co., Arcade, N. Y.; W. T. Creighton, Producers Cooperative, Springfield, Mo.; Barney Beach, Michigan Milk Producers Assn., Adrian, Mich.



## Maritime Commission to award bonds to shipyard employees who suggest efficiency plans

The U. S. Maritime Commission September 17 announced that it had approved a policy of awarding War Savings Bonds to shipyard employees who make the most important suggestions for promoting efficiency and curtailing waste within any given month.

Under this policy, shipyards constructing vessels for the Maritime Commission may make agreements with their labor-management committees to award War Bonds each month to the total of \$250. All employees, including the office staff but excluding corporate officers, are eligible for the awards.

### Suggestions sought

Suggestions which will promote health, safety, housing, and transportation will also be considered.

Prizes will be \$100, \$75, \$50, and \$25 bonds. These are outside limits set for awards by the Maritime Commission, and the actual amounts within those limits will be determined by the labor-management committee in each individual yard. Awards need not be made every month unless suggestions which merit recognition are received during the month.

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## Eight plants, three shipyards to receive production awards

Eight manufacturing plants and three shipyards have been recommended to receive Maritime Commission honors for outstanding production contributions to the merchant shipbuilding phase of the war effort, the Maritime Commission announced September 18.

### Award list

Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, Richmond Yard No. 2 at Richmond, Calif., will receive the "M" pennant award. At Portland, Oreg., another Kaiser yard, the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation will receive its third star and the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., at Baltimore, Md., will receive its first star.

Other awards of "M" pennants include Enterprise Wheel & Car Corporation, Bristol, Tenn., maker of steel castings; Western-Walker Co., Los Angeles, Calif., joiner work; Isaacson Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., shafting; Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Division, Braddock, Pa., reciprocating pumps; Selby, Bat-tersby & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., deck covering; Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. plant at Palmer, Mass., steel wire; Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio, cranes; and Erie Forge Co., Erie, Pa., forging.

## War production committees increase by 23.2 percent, report many records

A marked increase in the number of labor-management committees, and some of their reports on war production by plants where they function, were announced September 14 by War Production Drive Headquarters.

The number of committees increased last month by 23.2 percent over the July figure to 1,303.

### Many production records

Unsolicited reports as received from labor-management committees during recent months tell of many production records. Some of these follow:

*American Rolling Mill Co.* of Hamilton, Ohio, for 5 consecutive months set a new monthly record for production of pig iron, "even though blast furnace experts said we had reached the maximum."

The same organization's committee at Ashland, Ky., reported its one-thousandth maintenance and production record since Pearl Harbor. "It will soon more than double the number of records set in the entire year of 1941."

*California Shipbuilding's* committee of Los Angeles reported delivery of 15 ships in a month "the world's record to date for greatest number of ships delivered during 1 month from a single yard."

*Thompson Products, Inc.*, of Cleveland, re-

ported its aircraft output alone in 1 month exceeded that for the entire year of 1939.

*Paraffine Companies, Inc.*, of Emeryville, Calif., turned out a large paint order for the Army in half the normal time.

*Associated Shipbuilders* of Seattle laid a ship keel, previously requiring 98 days, in 21 days.

*Fort Pitt Steel Casting Co.*, of McKeesport, Pa., stepped up production to three times its estimated capacity.

*E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.* of DuPont, Wash., made 75,600 pounds of ammonia nitrate in a 24-hour day to meet an emergency deadline. The previous record was 58,000 pounds.

*Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.*, of Santa Monica, Calif., reported seven related departments, "with the same manpower and machines as always, in a 1-day drive boosted their production 25 percent above their previous record day."

*A. B. Farquahr Co., Ltd.*, of York, Pa., reported it was 3 months ahead of schedule and producing 125 percent more trench mortars than it originally promised.

*Harrisburg Steel Corporation* in Pennsylvania reported successive increases in open hearth department, rolling mill, forges and finishing shops. "The largest increase was in the finishing department where in 1 day lathe production increased 20 percent, setting an all-time daily high record."

*Morey Machinery Co.* of Astoria, N. Y., reported that "production for the first 6 months of 1942 was 4½ times over the whole year 1941."

## Blackout lighting fixtures which do not conform to specifications banned by WPB

Manufacture or sale of blackout and dimout lighting fixtures which do not conform to specifications of the War Department, Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission is prohibited by a new WPB order, which became effective September 18.

The order, L-168, also lays down conditions under which approved fixtures—street and highway lights, traffic signals, flashlights, lanterns and other equipment intended for use in blackouts and dimouts—may be sold.

Use of metals in the manufacture of approved fixtures is prohibited except, within the limitations of the steel and copper conservation orders (M-126 and M-9-c), for the minimum amounts of iron and steel required by the specifications, and the minimum quantities of brass and copper required to provide adequate electrical contact and conductivity.

Exemptions from the ban on manufacture of fixtures unapproved by the Services or Maritime Commission permit manufacture for the purpose of testing the conformity of the fixture with the

specifications; manufacture as authorized by a proper military official in an emergency; and manufacture by the authorization of the Director General for Operations.

Sales are prohibited, effective in 10 days, except:

1. For Army approved fixtures containing critical materials on A-1-k or higher rated orders, or on A-4 orders if no critical materials are involved.

2. Approved accessories for flashlights or approved lanterns may be sold to the consumer without ratings if the Director General has approved the sale by the manufacturer, and approved the area in which the fixtures have been distributed.

3. For testing conformity without specifications.

4. By a proper military official in an emergency.

5. In fulfillment of Navy or Maritime Commission contracts for use on ships operated by or under the direction of those agencies.

6. If otherwise authorized by the Director General.

Manufacturers are required to file detailed reports with WPB within 30 days, and on the 15th day of each succeeding month, containing sketches or drawings of their plans and data on their inventories and sales of such equipment.



## Continued ban on recordings will interfere with troops' morale, says Davis

Testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last week, Elmer Davis, director of OWI, told the committee of a commanding general's assertion that James Petrillo's ban on transcriptions and recordings by members of the National Musicians Union will interfere with the morale of American troops in the combat zones. The ban will also hamper the dissemination of war information at home, Mr. Davis said.

Mr. Davis pointed out that there are more than 150 small radio stations in this country which depend on recorded music to hold their audiences, and that without it they would be unable to keep going. A policy which threatens the continued existence of these stations, he said, is injurious to the national system of communications and may seriously hamper the work of informing the people about the war.

While admitting that he was not personally an addict of the juke box, Mr. Davis noted that "it seems to be highly popular among soldiers, sailors and marines in Army posts at home, and among factory workers as well." Recorded music, he said, is a vital necessity for our troops overseas.

Mr. Davis recalled his statement to

Mr. Petrillo, sent July 28 on behalf of the War and Navy Departments, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Treasury Department, Office of Civilian Defense, and OWI, and described the following results:

1. "Public statements by Mr. Petrillo . . . indicated that he was willing to permit recording to continue for home consumption—that is, provided the recording companies would guarantee that their records would not be commercially used. I am informed that there is no legal way in which recording companies can make any such guarantee . . . As a matter of fact recording has stopped."

2. Mr. Petrillo promised Mr. Davis that his musicians would continue to make recordings for the armed forces. "The number of radio programs directly produced by the Army is, however, small," Mr. Davis said. "What is needed is a free flow of freshly recorded music available through normal and customary channels."

3. Mr. Petrillo implied he would let musicians make transcriptions of the type used once on the radio and then destroyed. On September 3, however, the union president revoked all permissions for this type and said he would grant no more.

## First V-Home awards are made

With the Nation-wide V-Home survey getting under way September 15, the home of the mother of one of America's first World War II heroes, a Negro family in the Nation's Capital, and the family of a Russian immigrant were among the first to receive the Government's V-Home certificate, awarded for participation in the country's total war offensive, the Office of Civilian Defense reported.

Eligibility for the V-Home certificate is based on the following points:

(1) adequate air raid precautions; (2) conservation of food, clothing, transportation, health, and other vital resources; (3) salvaging of essential materials; (4) refusal to spread Axis propaganda; and (5) regular purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

Among the first in the Nation's Capital was the home of Alexander Bartnovsky, a native of Russia, who has a sister and two brothers in Nazi-occupied Odessa. Two of the Bartnovskys' six children are junior civilian defense messengers; one is a senior messenger and works at a club for service men.

The first Negro V-Home to be reported

was that of Eugene E. Jackson, Washington, D. C. Mr. Jackson is Group Warden in charge of feeding and housing in his defense area. Mrs. Jackson is his alternate. Their three sons all hold civilian defense jobs. Eugene, Jr., is Chief Communications Officer of the area; Stanley E. is area recorder; and Donald is a messenger.

## ODT to do survey of women transport workers in England

A first-hand study of ways in which women are helping to meet personnel shortages in the transportation industry in England will be undertaken by the ODT, it was announced September 16.

The survey, expected to take 2 months, will be made by Miss Dorothy M. Sells, chief of the personnel supply section of ODT's division of transport personnel, who will go to England for the study.

## Film for movies cut, but conservation expected to keep up length and number of shows

Motion picture producers and distributors were told September 17 that allocation of 35 mm. film by WPB would give them 10 to 24 percent less film than they had available in 1941.

This was made clear in a statement of policy issued by Harold Hopper, chief of the WPB motion picture and photographic section, on the administration of Order L-178 (issued August 20), which froze all film stocks in the hands of manufacturers.

"Voluntary conservation measures put into effect by the motion picture industry should make possible the same production volume as we have been accustomed to," Mr. Hopper said.

The statement declared there would be no restriction on allocation of film for the armed forces; for newsreels; for pictures approved by the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information; and for essential scientific and research purposes.

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## MEXICO ADOPTS OCD INSIGNIA

Mexico's civilian defense organization has adopted insignia identical to that used by the OCD, its air raid wardens and most of the Defense Corps members in the United States, OCD Director Landis has been advised by Gen. J. Salvador S. Sanchez, Chief of the Presidential Staff in charge of civilian defense under President Avila Camacho.

### National colors used

The national colors are used in the insignia of both countries. Thus a green circle is used, instead of blue, in Mexico as background for a white equilateral triangle on which the distinctive symbol of the service appears in red. PPC (Proteccion de la Poblacion Civil) replaces the "OCD" familiar in this country.

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## THESE CARTOONS



drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.

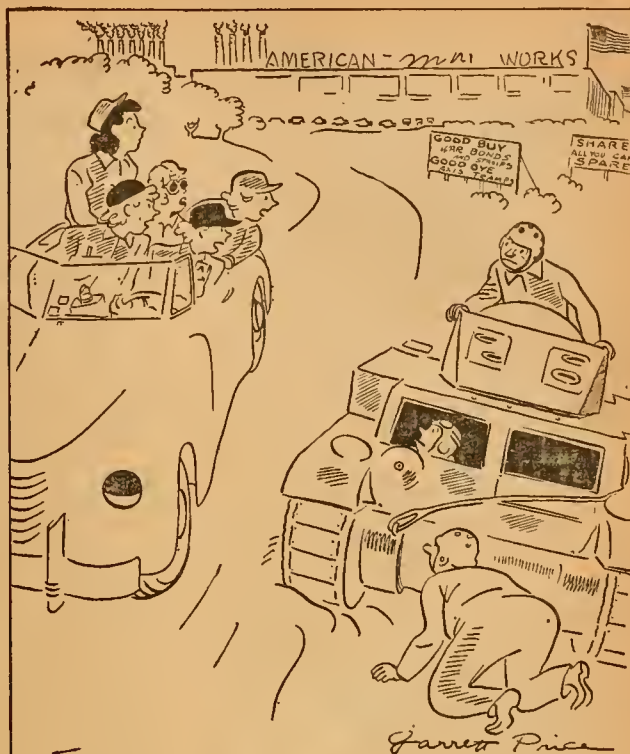




"It's the Wilkinsons phoning...they want us to come over to see their new tire!"

V-160 9/22

*Drawn for Office of War Information*



"Need any help?"

V-158 9/22

Drawn for Office of War Information



*"I makes 'a notch on the refrigerator, Ma'am, for every Jap I hopes to kill with this here fats salvaging."*

V-159 9/22

Drawn for Office of War Information



"This guy's got a new angle—he's pulling TIRES out of a hat."

V-161 9/22

Drawn for Office of War Information



## Jeffers, new rubber director, gets powers to guide agencies in program

William M. Jeffers, rubber director appointed last week as a result of the Baruch committee's findings, received President Roosevelt's support in the form of an Executive order directing Federal agencies to do his bidding on the rubber program. Meanwhile, Mr. Jeffers went to New York to confer with Mr. Baruch, saying:

"Mr. Baruch knows more about this job than anyone else, so I want to talk to him first."

The Presidential order gave the Chairman of the War Production Board full responsibility and control over the program.

Mr. Jeffers will be vested with all the authority of the Chairman of the WPB over the rubber program in all its phases.

Mr. Jeffers, now president of the Union Pacific Railroad, was born in North Platte, Nebr., on January 2, 1876.

In 1890, when he was 14 years old, he began his long career with the Union Pacific system as an office boy.

In accepting his appointment Mr. Jeffers said:

"I have just been appointed Rubber Administrator by the Chairman of the War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson. I am already at work. I intend to do whatever is necessary to carry out the assignment."

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## "Priorities in Force" booklet discontinued

The booklet "Priorities In Force" has been replaced by a new publication called "Priorities," published by the Priorities Field Service. The new booklet will cover material originally covered by "Priorities In Force" and will give an alphabetical and numerical listing of all priority orders and forms.

According to present plan the new booklet will be published every 2 weeks. Inquiries concerning being placed on the mailing list should be addressed to E. H. Campöell, Chief, Field Service Section, Division of Priorities, War Production Board, Room 7209, Temporary Building "E", Washington, D. C. Telephone: Republic 7500, Extension 3946.

Victory will resume its tabulation of new orders on a weekly or biweekly basis as soon as possible, and of course will continue the more detailed treatment of actions as they occur.

## There's no second prize

# Production up 350 percent since December 7 but we're not winning war, says Nelson

America's war production has been driven up 350 percent since Pearl Harbor, but that is not enough, Chairman Nelson of WPB told a great crowd of war workers at a labor-management rally at Camden, N. J., September 13. The address was broadcast over NEC Blue Network.

We are achieving that whole-hearted teamwork on the part of men and management which is essential to victory, Mr. Nelson said, "but we still have far to go. We have not won this war. We are not even winning it—yet."

"In this game there is no second prize," he told his audience. "We are playing for keeps."

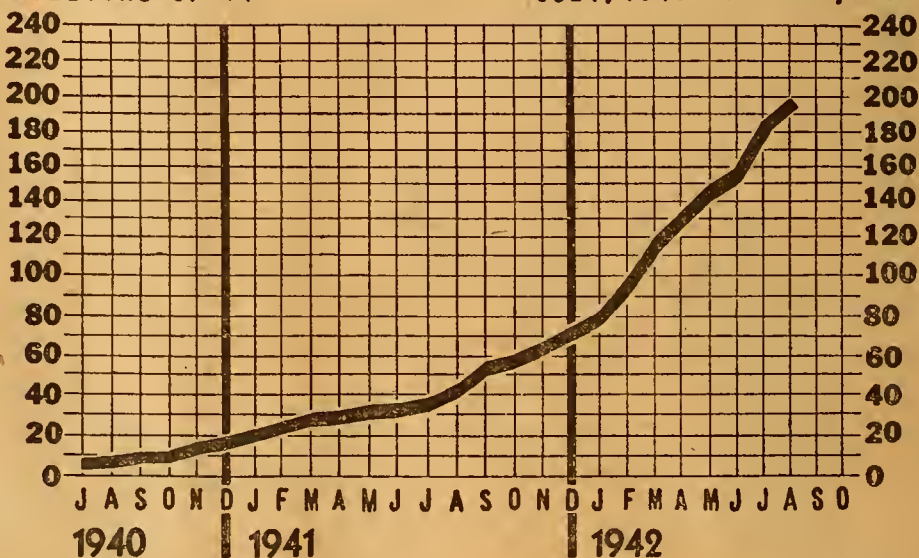
"The United States, which means each and every one of us, is engaged in a fight to the death against the Axis Powers. There is no place for America in Japan's 'Co-Prosperity Sphere'. There is no place for Americans in Hitler's 'new order'. For us they mean economic, political, religious, and personal slavery."

"No matter what was the shade of our personal opinions on domestic questions which once worried us, we are all of one mind. No matter what our status in peacetime America, we are all enlisted for the duration in the ranks of the defenders of democracy in a global war."

Mr. Nelson predicted that "the fighters with the best industrial system behind them will win the war" and pointed out that the enemy nations had the head start on us because they were engaged in war production several years before Pearl Harbor, while our huge industrial machine was still engaged in peacetime production. The conversion of our Nation from a peacetime to a wartime economy since Pearl Harbor has been rapid, but we still have much to do.

"There are tough times ahead of us," he warned, but expressed the conviction that management and labor, working together, would produce the weapons our armed forces need and thus assure our victory in the war.

## U.S. WAR EXPENDITURES



WAR EXPENDITURES of the United States Government in August were \$5,182,000,000, WPB announced September 16. This includes Treasury disbursements and estimated Reconstruction Finance Corporation expenditures.

THE AUGUST TOTAL compared with \$4,794,000,000 spent in July, a rise of 8.1 percent, and with \$1,196,000,000 in August 1941, an increase of 333.3 percent.

THE DAILY RATE of spending in August was \$199,300,000, up 8.1 percent from a daily rate of \$184,400,000 in July.



# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 39

## THE FACTS ABOUT ALL THE SCRAP CAMPAIGNS

Every American wants to do everything he can to win the war. Every American knows that winning the war depends on salvaging used materials. But each one must know what is being done and how he fits into it. Therefore, VICTORY has sifted all available information about campaigns, past, present and future, and assembled the facts to present a coherent picture.

*Pages 16 and 17*

**Half of every tank, gun  
and ship is made from  
scrap iron and steel**



V-1666

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## U. S. asks civilians to cut meat-eating to 2½ pounds a week; deliveries limited, probably to 79 percent

Through its chairman, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, the foods requirements committee of the War Production Board announced September 24 two steps implementing the wartime meat program established earlier this month.

To make certain of sufficient meat for Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease uses, the committee set up a policy of limiting total packer deliveries of meat into civilian consumption, and placed the limit for such deliveries during the final quarter of 1942 at the following percentages of total packer deliveries during the final quarter of 1941: Beef and veal, 80 percent; lamb and mutton, 95 percent; pork, 75 percent.

To provide for fair sharing of this meat supply, the committee asked civilians voluntarily to hold consumption at 2½ pounds per person per week.

Limitation orders effectuating the policy on restricted civilian meat deliveries by packers will be drafted and issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Secretary Wickard pointed out that, statistically, the limitation figures for the last 3 months of 1942 indicate an overall reduction of 21 percent below the amount of beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton available in the last quarter of 1941. However, in actual operation, the order may not result in so great a cut, since adjustments will be made when necessary to allow for changes during the past year in the pattern of distribution, and the wartime food requirements of different areas.

Wickard commented that the allowance to which civilians are asked to limit themselves in the interest of fair distribution is entirely adequate for good nutrition.

Explaining the two new steps taken in the wartime meat program, Secretary Wickard issued the following statement:

During the coming year American farms will produce and packing plants will handle over 24 billion pounds—a greater amount of meat than ever before in history.

But the demand for this meat will be even greater than the huge supply.

Three weeks ago we estimated Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease needs at 6 billion

*(Continued on page 10)*

## GASOLINE RATIONING, 35-MILE SPEED TO BLANKET NATION

On the recommendation of Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers, the Government late Saturday took the following actions:

The Office of Defense Transportation ordered a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit for all vehicles except scheduled trucks and busses, effective October 1. Governors of the States were to be asked to put the limit into operation.

The Office of Price Administration announced Nation-wide gasoline rationing would go into effect about November 22.

Earlier story on page 5

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

OCT 1 1942



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## WAR-WINTERS ARE COLD!

PLAN YOUR HEATING STRATEGY NOW!



## Business and professional women to help enlist aid in salvage campaign

The conservation division of WPB announced September 23 that it was holding conferences with a group of well-known business and professional women to discuss ways and means of achieving fuller participation in the National Salvage Campaign by women in all parts of the country.

The group which has been meeting with officials of the Conservation Division includes:

Miss Alice Haley, New York City; Miss Helen Robertson, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Sally Woodward, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Essie Elliott, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Jean MacDougall, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ruth Atwater, Washington, D. C.; Miss Edwina Nolan, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Vivian Shirley Nason, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Mabel Flanley, New York City; Miss Grace Hartley, Atlanta, Ga.

### Will help plan programs

Following the conference in Washington, the women will go to various parts of the country to work closely with local salvage officials in developing programs on a local basis.

Where active programs are already under way in which women are involved, the members of this group will work with are officials in charge.

★ ★ ★

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## On the Home Front

With our fighting fronts at great distances from our homes the surface appearance of our country at war is at first deceptive. There are, of course, many more men in uniform. Correspondingly, we miss young men behind drugstore counters, filling station attendants, shipping clerks, younger doctors, businessmen, and many of our college boys. But store shelves still hold a wide variety of goods; food is abundant, people are well dressed—on the average, perhaps somewhat better dressed than before the war—and if the cars on the road are fewer in number, they are not by any means as few as they will be.

### War energy seethes beneath surface

Beneath the surface, however, profound changes are taking place. War energy is seething and its ferment is manifest in many places, in many ways—in teeming streets, jam-packed busses and street cars, overcrowded dwellings in scores of war-boom towns and cities. In such surroundings a great deal of money is being spent, for there is money to spend. But already war prosperity is mingled with physical discomfort. There will be more discomfort, and fewer things to buy, as the war program advances. This year war production was only 40 percent of total production. Next year we must step up that war proportion to 60 percent. And taxes will skim off surplus buying power.

When War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson said that “two things are chiefly demanded of us—unity and endurance,” he was saying that total war calls for no half-way measures, that the price of survival for a free nation is bound to be high. The immense effort required to see that available stocks of goods are distributed where they will count most in carrying on the war leads to restrictive orders, with penalties for those who violate them. But the success of these measures will be only partial without voluntary cooperation on the part of every last one of us. Said War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul McNutt: “The people of this Nation have committed the lives of their young men to battle for our freedom beyond the seas. They will not permit those lives to be wasted so a few may do as they please.”

### A test of self-control

The voluntary principle will be put to the test in the 30 States where fuel oil

has been rationed. The plan sets quotas on the basis of average temperatures in four climate zones, with subzones within the main zones to allow for local differences in normal temperatures. It is a fair plan, a democratic plan, but its success finally depends on the individual, on his real desire to make “short rations” go as far as possible, for the good of all.

There are other and more indirect forms of rationing. One of these is “certificate rationing,” about to be applied to

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men’s rubber boots and rubber work shoes to insure supplies to men on war jobs. Dealers may not dispose of stocks except to purchasers who bring certificates from their local rationing board. Another kind of rationing, called “licensing control,” operates by means of licenses to sell issued by the War Production Board, which thus controls use and distribution of the things to be sold. This form of rationing has just been extended to cover sales of used machine tools or second-hand machines or parts.

### Even wood becomes critical

In a country that has been producing around 25 billion board feet of lumber annually, wood has become a critical material. Great quantities of lumber have been used to build cantonments. Ship construction, special kinds of wood needed in the aircraft industry, gunstocks, and the like have drawn heavily on supply. Most of our lumber has been placed under some form of control, and now there are to be further controls on the furniture industry. This industry probably will adopt the plan recently put into effect in the manufacture of bicycles—a few plants, known as “nucleus plants,” will continue to operate, concentrating all essential civilian furniture manufacture in a limited number of factories. The plan for “concentration of industry,” a plan designed to save materials

as well as to free machines and manpower for war work, in time will be extended to other fields.

### Freight cars carry more

Management, labor, engineering, and science constantly are working to devise better and quicker ways of handling war goods production, speeding transportation, finding substitutes for scarce materials, using those on hand to better advantage. In a single month 115 of the Nation’s major railroads boosted average loads per freight car by more than a thousand pounds. Freight congestion and delay to cars at terminals have been relieved by the cooperative action of shippers and carriers. New rail routes have been opened to shunt heavy coal movements from the fields of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky to New England. Tank car shipments of oil to the east coast have shown record-breaking increases.

The Government’s laboratories are experimenting with methods of cutting the tin content of tin plate for fish canning by  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the present amount. Reclamation engineers in the West have developed metal-covered wooden wheels instead of rubber tires for portable cement mixers, and reinforced concrete tires for a portable welding machine. Carpet manufacturers have produced new floor coverings as substitutes for scarce wool carpet fabrics.

### The search for materials

Army-Navy War Production rallies are being held in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania to step up coal production, desperately needed to supplement the fuel oil rations and to provide fuel needed by war industry. War Savings Bonds will be awarded by the U. S. Maritime Commission to shipyard workers who contribute the most practical ideas for speeding output and cutting waste. Retailers are meeting with Government agencies at Washington to discuss a “retail assistance” program designed to cut deliveries and end “frill” services for the duration. Less sugar will go to making condensed milk as milk processors turn more raw milk into butter, cheese, and milk powder, all vitally needed for war supplies. “Over-age” metal plates that accumulate in printing and publishing will be salvaged for scrap, including zinc photoengravings and electrotypes. But we are warned that unless the country’s scrap and salvage campaign goes into high gear this autumn, our blast furnaces will be forced to cut down production.



# RATIONING . . .

## OPA will test use of banks to handle ration paper and issue "checks" on it

A ration-banking plan to facilitate and safeguard the handling of ration coupons in trade channels after use by the consumer has been devised for Nation-wide use by the OPA and will be tested first for a six-week period in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y., area beginning within a month.

In making the announcement, Price Administrator Henderson said the plan contemplates use of all the State and national bank and clearing house facilities of the Nation. It has been worked out by the OPA with the cooperation and approval of leading bankers, the Federal Reserve Board, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and bears the approval of the Superintendent of Banking of New York State.

### Will simplify operations

Nation-wide operation of the plan, Mr. Henderson said, will remove from the local War Price and Rationing Boards the tremendous burden of counting and clearing the hundreds of millions of rationing stamps now coming into their hands each month under sugar rationing, and gasoline rationing in the East, and will facilitate the operation of all fu-

ture rationing programs requiring use of coupons. He said it will prove of great value to business men who now frequently have to wait in line at their ration board offices to turn in their coupons.

The ration-banking plan provides for the deposit of ration coupons just as currency is deposited in the bank by business men, with subsequent transactions handled by checks. The consumer's use of the coupons is in no way affected, the control starting, in the case of sugar coupons, with the retailer, and in the case of gasoline, with the wholesaler. Cost of the services rendered by the banks will be borne by the OPA.

"The plan visualizes that each sugar and gasoline merchant, except gasoline retailers, would open a ration banking account at a bank, where he would deposit all ration credits received from consumers or other traders. These credits would then be transferred against the movement of rationed merchandise by the use of non-negotiable 'transfer voucher' drawn by the buyer to the account of the seller, who in turn would deposit it for credit in his own account. The voucher would then be cleared back to the bank on which it was drawn for debit to the maker's account."

## Restrictions placed on sugar used in bulk condensed milk

New rules for use of sugar in making condensed milk, designed to conserve sugar by encouraging the processing of the milk into other essential foods not requiring use of this rationed commodity, were announced September 21 by OPA.

The milk processors, under the new plan, will be allotted sugar for the condensing of milk only if the milk so processed cannot be preserved by manufacture into other essential food products such as butter, cheese and milk powder, all vitally needed for our military forces and Lend-Lease shipments.

Condensed milk manufactured for packaging in 1-gallon or smaller containers is not affected by the new rules, which apply only to so-called "bulk packaging."

In view of the abundant supply of evaporated milk on hand, capacity for producing evaporated milk will not make an applicant ineligible to receive sugar for bulk condensed milk under the new arrangement.

The amendment, No. 14 to Ration Order No. 3, becomes effective November 1, 1942.

★ ★ ★

## Essential workers assured needed gasoline

Migratory workers, including farm laborers who move with the harvest from one section of the country to another, need have no fear of being stranded away from home by the advent of national gasoline rationing, William M. Jeffers, WPB rubber director, announced September 24.

Under present gasoline rationing in the East, and under plans being prepared for the entire Nation to conserve the country's auto tires, workers engaged on farms and war construction projects rank as essential workers in the war effort. They therefore are entitled to supplementary gasoline rations to move about as their work requires.

Those now away from home who decide to stay in the areas where they are now working, will be entitled to gasoline rations necessary to enable them to carry on their work, and to get back to their home towns when their work has been completed.

## Entire civilian supply of specified canned fruits, juices brought under WPB control

The WPB September 26 imposed controls over distribution by canners of the entire civilian supply of a large number of canned fruits, vegetables, and fruit and vegetable juices. The purpose of the action is to spread the supply more equitably among wholesale and retail distributors and also to provide more even distribution to consumers in all parts of the country.

No restrictions are placed on jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, pickles, relishes, soups, or packed foods for infants and invalids.

The order (M-237) places quotas on canners' deliveries of specified canned

fruits, vegetables, and juices which will be available to civilians after military and Lend-Lease requirements are met.

Supplementary Order M-86-a, which was issued on June 27, required canners to set aside fixed percentages of 24 kinds of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices for the armed forces and Lend-Lease. The remaining supply of these 24 products and the total supply of all of the other specified commodities are controlled by Order M-237.

The fixed percentages of the products ordered set aside by Order M-86-a for military and Lend-Lease purposes represent about one-third of the total 1942 pack of canned fruits and vegetables.



## Nation-wide gasoline rationing ordered: Jeffers asks speed cut to 35 miles to save rubber and win the war

Nation-wide gasoline rationing on the same basis as the gasoline rationing program now existing in the 17 Eastern States was ordered September 25 by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers. He also called for a speed limit of 35 miles an hour and asked voluntary control by motorists until the program can be got under way.

The rationing program will be carried out by the Office of Price Administration.

### ODT to review program

Mr. Jeffers' directive:

1. The Office of Price Administration is hereby directed and authorized to institute Nation-wide gasoline rationing on the same basis as the gasoline rationing program now existing in the Eastern States.

2. It will be understood that after the installation of a Nation-wide gasoline rationing, the Office of Defense Transportation will review the program from the standpoint of its effects upon the transportation service of the Nation.

3. The existing arrangements between the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration relative to rations for commercial vehicles in accordance with General Order ODT No. 21 will be continued and extended throughout the Nation.

With his directive, the first official action as the Nation's Rubber Director, Mr. Jeffers issued this statement:

As Rubber Director I am charged with three principal duties:

First, to provide the rubber for military needs.

Second, to provide tires for essential civilian driving and rubber for essential manufacturing needs.

Third, to accomplish these two requirements with as little disturbance as possible to the economic life of our citizens.

The rubber for our military needs—and to meet the commitments made to our allies—must and will be provided.

### Wants to avoid regimentation

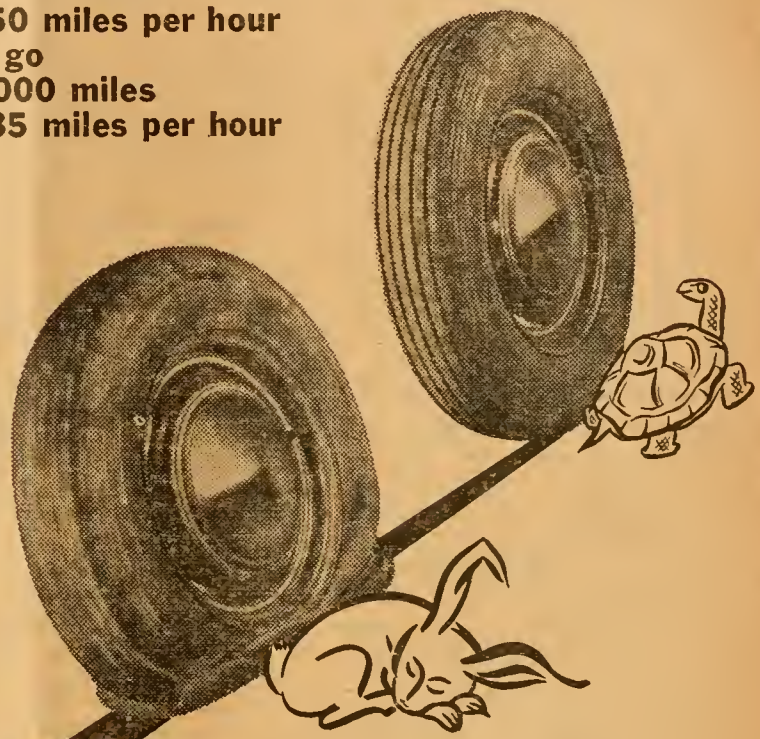
The rubber for essential civilian needs must also be provided.

The third duty, that of keeping our economic life from breaking down, is in the hands of each of the 27,000,000 civilian drivers in the Nation—each one is a soldier in this rubber war—and I believe all will be volunteers.

To accomplish this it is necessary for all of us to start on a common basis and to stick to it for the duration. I believe it can be done most fairly by fixing a maximum speed limit

# TIRES

**A tire which will go  
10,000 miles  
at 50 miles per hour  
will go  
18,000 miles  
at 35 miles per hour**



V-133

Drawn for OWI

of not to exceed 35 miles per hour and by Nation-wide rationing of gasoline.

Most of all I want to avoid the necessity for any additional curtailment of either the speed limit or the gasoline rationing programs that now are proposed. I want to avoid any enforced regimentation. I ask you to be your own policeman. I ask—and I am sure we will have—the wholehearted support and cooperation of all citizens. I know everybody is anxious to help his country win this war.

It will be impossible, of course, to get this program under way immediately in all its phases in every State. I urge, therefore, that every citizen ration his own driving and reduce his own speed in the interim. We can save a tremendous amount of rubber in a single day if every driver does his part. I ask each of you to take part in this voluntary program.

## Concrete tires

Concrete is the latest substitute for rubber in irrigation and power plant construction work by reclamation engineers in the West.

Commissioner John C. Page of the Bureau of Reclamation reported September 23 to Secretary of the Interior Ickes that an engineer on the Parker Dam power project near Phoenix, Ariz., had cast reinforced concrete tires on the rims of a four-wheeled portable welding machine.

HERE'S A CASE where slow and steady wins the war. This FOTOFAC is available for newspaper or magazine reproduction in two-column size. Requests for mats and glossy proofs should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-133.



## Blame the Axis for this one too

# Plenty of petroleum, not in right places, means fuel oil rationing for 30 States; want can be relieved by shift to coal

Today the population of 30 of the 48 States, an area containing 97,000,000 of the country's 135,000,000 citizens, is faced with that almost inevitable concomitant of war—a shortage of fuel.

The program of fuel oil rationing, which begins October 15 throughout the Eastern Seaboard States and the Midwest, has this in common with all other forms of rationing: it is intended to make a scarce product go as far as possible and to assure everyone his fair share of that product.

### Problems of transportation

Shortage of fuel oil is no more due to a shortage of petroleum than was the shortage of gasoline which first brought gasoline rationing to the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia. The fuel-oil shortage is only another aspect of the problem which produced a shortage of gasoline throughout much of the United States. It is fundamentally a problem of transportation. This country produces almost twice as much crude petroleum as all the rest of the world put together and this production has risen tremendously in the decades since World War I.

Fuel oil, by 1941, was moving our warships and our merchant vessels, pulling freight on our railroads, heating our factories. Fuel oil was converted into power in our power plants and used in metal furnaces. Last year the East alone consumed 175,000,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil.

Increasing amounts of fuel oil, light and heavy, were used to heat hotels, apartments, and private homes. In 1940, 10 percent of all the occupied dwelling units in the country which reported their heating fuel to the Bureau of Census were using fuel oil, kerosene (in that year we produced 69,000,000 barrels of kerosene for lighting and for domestic cooking), or gasoline, but the proportion varied greatly between different States in different sections. Of the 33,867,260 dwelling units which reported, 3,396,212 were oil heated—and 2,190,126 of them were in East Coast States.

### Sub changes situation

It's plain that in our peacetime economy America was altogether dependent

on the oil well—quite aside from the 590,000,000 barrels of gasoline which in 1940 went into the tanks of our motor cars. What happened? Why can we no longer count on easy and equitable distribution of 62,105,274,000 gallons of petroleum products every year as we could in 1941?

The answer is the Axis. Just before the war approximately 95 percent of all oil products shipped East came by tanker from the Southwest, around the long finger of Florida and up the east coast to refinery dockside. The advent of war, the arrival off our eastern seaboard of Axis submarines, made this system impractical overnight. Oil consigned to New Jersey refineries instead made a blazing inferno of the waters about sinking tankers. Tanker losses increased steadily, tankers yet afloat were withdrawn from the coastwise service to replace vessels lost on transoceanic transit routes, the time soon came when tanker service became a negligible factor in supply and then ceased altogether.

We didn't take it lying down. The problem was to bring overland the oil which formerly moved by sea and the story of the effort to do this is a fascinating story of applied Yankee ingenuity. We built new pipe lines, we reversed the flow of others, we built more barges, and we made more efficient use of our over-the-road motor tankers. But with all that, our railroads assumed the greatest part of the burden as they have assumed so many of the burdens in this time of war. Together the railroads and the petroleum industry, their efforts directed and coordinated by the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and the Office of Defense Transportation, performed something of a miracle.

### Middle West affected

Before Pearl Harbor, 44,000 tank cars were serving the Middle West. The Middle West produces approximately 1,100,000 barrels of petroleum a day and consumes most of it. Normally the Middle West actually imports a small percentage of petroleum products from the East, a movement now reversed. The bulk of these 44,000 tank cars were placed on runs to the East, until less than 14,000 remained in operation in the Middle

## Fuel oil to be denied if conversion is possible

Complete denial of rations of fuel oil for heating in apartment houses, and commercial, industrial, and institutional establishments which possess the facilities to convert their furnaces to coal, was announced September 20, by Paul M. O'Leary, deputy OPA administrator in charge of rationing.

"The Government has carefully cleared the way for conversions and arrangements have been made for priorities on materials and the manufacture of lugs, shaker bars, grates, and ashpit doors. In fact, many of these things are now made, waiting to be used."

Mr. O'Leary said that commercial, industrial, and institutional establishments will be required to report on the convertibility of their oil furnaces when they register for rations of fuel oil. Rationing boards, it was pointed out, will have the benefit of advice from heating experts in determining if such establishments should be denied rations.

In no event, whether it be a private home or a large manufacturing plant, will any establishment be eligible for a fuel oil ration if a new oil burner or equipment converting the furnace from other fuels to fuel oil has been installed since June 1, 1942.

West, where the use of tank cars for gasoline delivery has been forbidden altogether. These tank cars became parts of great 60-car trains which moved east from the oil fields on limited schedules.

An inevitable result of all this was to create distribution problems throughout the Middle West which result in artificial shortages in some zones and make it necessary to include the Middle West in the fuel oil rationing area. The fuel oil crisis proves again what has been proved so often before—that in war, that which affects a part of the people will eventually affect them all. In the East, on the Atlantic Seaboard, are 65 percent of all the United States homes heated by fuel oil and the Middle West, by accepting fuel oil rationing, is making certain that thousands of fellow citizens in the Seaboard States get through the winter without freezing.

We know what happened and we know why it happened and we know what must be done about it because that is what we are doing—we are rationing fuel oil in 30 States. But the outlook is not black. The outlook is for inconvenience, perhaps for discomfort, but there is much which can be done to alleviate discomfort. The outlook is not black because fuel oil, despite the fact that we grew increasingly dependent



upon it, is only one of the fuels available to us.

Most important, there is an abundance of coal. Probably at least 13 percent of all the oil burning furnaces in the fuel rationed areas—some 1,400,000 burners—can be converted to coal with little practical difficulty. Every householder who can convert should convert. By so doing he not only will be protecting himself and his family but he will be doing a service to his neighbors whose burner cannot be converted.

#### Necessity for conversion

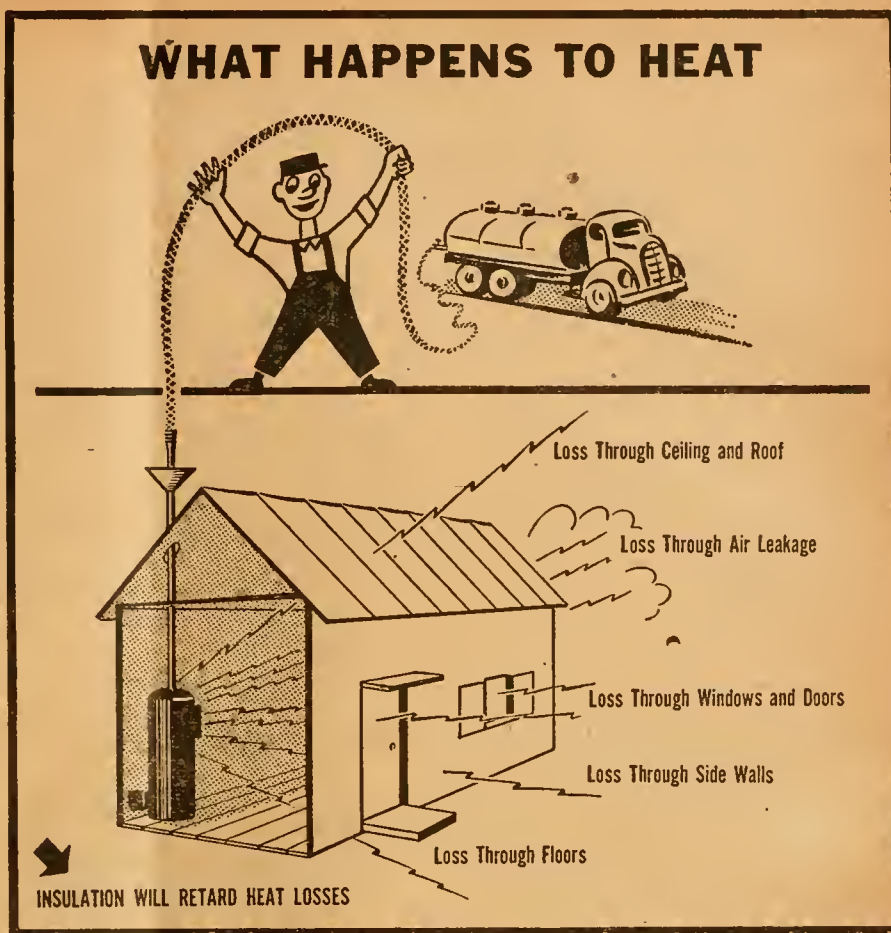
Conversion, substituting coal grates for pipes, is one way of saving fuel oil; another is by making the most efficient use possible of oil burners and by keeping the heat in the house. Under normal conditions the average house equipped with an oil burner uses 1,800 to 2,000 gallons of fuel oil a year—44 to 50 barrels. Ninety percent of that amount is consumed during the heating season, October through April. The amount of fuel used varies, of course, with the region and the sort of winter in the region. Under the unit rationing plan, consumption in the areas affected will be cut approximately 25 percent and the effort will be to maintain daytime temperatures of 65 degrees under average weather conditions.

This temperature—65 degrees—is the temperature used as a base in determining heat saving formulas. The number of “degree days” for a year in a given locality is determined by totaling daily deficiency in the mean temperature relative to 65 degrees. That figure is used as a base because it's assumed that the average home is heated at 70 degrees by day and 60 degrees by night to give an average of 65 degrees. On that basis, Boston comes up with a total of 5,853 degree days, Minneapolis with 7,898; Washington, 4,582; New York, 5,270; and New Orleans—far outside the rationed area—only 1,238.

#### How to conserve heat

The householder who has determined that he cannot convert his furnace to burn coal should first make sure that his oil burner is functioning efficiently. It then becomes his duty to make sure that his home is properly “heat tight” so that heat is not drained away. Rooms which aren't used during the day should be shut off; the heat from the kitchen should not be wasted; windows and doors should be weather stripped.

There are other tricks which cost little or nothing and which will bring about substantial savings in fuel. One of them is to get used to lower temperatures.



V-156

Drawn for OWI

A room temperature of 65° is warm enough for normal adults if they're properly dressed. The mere reduction of room temperature from 72 to 65 degrees may cut fuel consumption by 10 percent or more. If you insist on having your bedroom windows wide open, close the door tightly and place a rug or blanket before it. Close sunrooms tightly during cold weather and there's no need to heat the garage if there is antifreeze in the radiator. Put the fireplace to work. Its heat alone may be sufficient for fall and spring or during mild days in winter. Lower the shades at night and keep them down during the day except when the sun is shining directly on the window panes or the light is needed. The insulation afforded between window and shade by the air pocket may save from 5 to 10 percent in fuel. It has been estimated that 500 gallons of heat oil escapes through the windows of the average home during a normal winter.

If the fuel oil crisis means more to the East Coast than to any other part of the rationed area, and it does, New England in turn is the area to which the oil rationing presents the greatest problems.

More than 35 percent of New England families burn petroleum products for heating as to only 0.5 percent for the Southeast Central States. Rhode Island is highest consumer of oil burning heat with 45.8 percent of all furnaces using fuel oil followed by Connecticut with 42 percent and Massachusetts with 36.9 percent. New York's 18.6 percent accounts for the largest number of oil heated dwellings, 652,820 or almost 20 percent of the total. In New England, and elsewhere, too, throughout the rationing area, fuel oil rationing is bound to bring hardship to many.

But the chilly householder can take comfort in the fact that our airplanes will not lack for high-octane gasoline; that naval shore depots are well stocked with the oil which drives our warships toward the enemy; that war industries have the fuel they need to make weapons.

★ ★ ★

#### WHAT TROUBLES YOU ABOUT CONVERTING TO COAL?

Your questions are answered on page 9.



## Anthracite miners to hear battle front reports at four war production rallies

With the Nation on the threshold of cold weather and increased production of anthracite for war doubly important, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of WPB September 21 announced a series of four big Army-Navy war production rallies in the anthracite fields to carry to the miners an appeal for more coal.

Rallies will be held in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, and Pottsville, Pa., on September 28, 29, 30, and October 1.

They will be designed to take directly to the Pennsylvania hard coal miner the story of America's urgent need for more anthracite to supply Army, Navy, industrial, and domestic users in the United States and Canada.

At the rallies, Army and Navy men, some of them fresh from the battle fronts,

will make their war report directly to the miners.

Included on the program will be action displays of much battle equipment—quantities of it owing continued production directly to the anthracite miner.

The rallies will be the biggest displays of their kind ever held in the Pennsylvania coal regions. Mr. Nelson pointed out, and will be aimed to appeal to the pride and patriotism of every miner in every colliery in the fields to double and redouble his production for war.

"Winter is fast approaching us," Mr. Nelson added. "In fact, in Canada cold weather already is here and the need for fuel is mounting.

"This country this fall and winter is depending upon the anthracite miner more than ever before."

## Landlord, tenant may share coal conversion costs, OPA rules

OPA cleared the way September 25 for full landlord-tenant cooperation in the conversion of oil-burning furnaces to coal.

Supplementary amendment (No. 5) to all Maximum Rent Regulations for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses provides that a landlord and tenant may share the cost of such a conversion, or the installation of coal-burning equipment, if the tenant agrees.

### Single exception to rent regulation

Only because the fuel oil emergency demands that this important conversion step be taken whenever possible is OPA permitting this one exception to its maximum rent regulation which specifically prohibits any agreement between tenant and landlord to a rent higher than the maximum legal rent.

Under the amendment, issued September 25, a landlord and tenant may enter into an agreement immediately to share the cost of changing a furnace from fuel oil to coal. When the arrangement is completed the landlord is required to submit terms of the agreement to the rent director who may approve it, or, within five days, register his disapproval. The landlord may enter into the agreement if it is not disapproved by the Rent Director within 5 days.

Commenting on the amendment, Paul A. Porter, deputy administrator in charge of the rent division said, "While this amendment does permit landlords and tenants to share the cost of such a conversion, I want to point out that no tenant is obligated by the amendment to enter into any such agreement."

### Rent adjustments

Cooperating with the fuel rationing division's appeal that all houses that cannot be converted to coal, be at least insulated for economical heating, the rent division announced certain rent adjustments that may be made.

"If the landlord installs insulation of a substantial nature (including storm windows, weather stripping, etc.) designed to conserve heat, he may be entitled to an increase in the rent upon filing a petition with the Area Rent Office," the Rent Division pointed out in a statement. "Where, however, only minor alterations are necessary to change the heating unit or to improve the insulation no adjustment of rent will be allowed."

## Zones adjust fuel oil ration to climate

The fuel oil rationed area is divided into the four thermal zones established by OPA to adjust rations of fuel oil to climate. Zone boundary lines were drawn after a close study of U. S. Weather Bureau statistics showing the variation of "degree days" in the normal winter for different sections of the country. While Zones A, B, C, and D reflect these variations generally, OPA emphasized that subzones are being set up within the zones to allow for local differences in normal temperatures.

The zones are made up as follows:

### ZONE A

Maine; New Hampshire; Vermont; 15 counties of northern New York, including Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Fulton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Otsego, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida; Michigan; Wisconsin; Minnesota; North Dakota; South Dakota; 19 counties of northern Iowa including Allamakee, Winnesaukee, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Winnebago, Hancock, Kossuth, Emmet, Palo Alto, Dickinson, Clay, Osceola, O'Brien.

### ZONE B

Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; New York (except 15 northern counties in zone A); New Jersey; Pennsylvania; northern Ohio, south to and including counties of Belmont, Noble, Morgan, Hocking, Pickaway, Fayette, Clinton, Greene, Montgomery, and Preble; northern Indiana, south to and including counties of Union, Fayette, Rush, Hancock, Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Parke, and Vermillion; northern Illinois, south to and including counties of Edgar, Coles, Shelby, Christian, Sangamon, Morgan, Scott, Pike;

Iowa, except counties listed in zone A; northern Missouri, south to and including counties of Pike, Ralls, Monroe, Randolph, Chariton, Livingston, Caldwell, Clinton, and Buchanan; Nebraska; northern Kansas, south to and including counties of Atchison, Jackson, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborne, Ellis, Trego, Lane, Scott, Wichita; and Greeley.

### ZONE C

Delaware; Maryland; District of Columbia; Virginia; West Virginia; Kentucky; those parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas not included in zone B.

### ZONE D

North Carolina; South Carolina; Georgia; Florida, east of the Appalachicola River.

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## SUPPLY OF FUEL OIL REVISED DOWNWARD

Users of home heating oil will have to get along on the average, with about two-thirds of their normal fuel supply unless they convert their furnaces to coal, Paul M. O'Leary, OPA deputy administrator in charge of rationing, said September 25.

"The coupon rationing plan," Mr. O'Leary said, "is going to be geared to an estimated over-all average cut of 33 1/3 percent of normal consumption. We found that the 25-percent cut, originally planned, would not be sufficient to provide an adequate margin of safety and still meet the fuel shortage."



## Answers to your questions about converting to coal

The following explanations, in question and answer form, were issued September 23 by the plumbing and heating branch of WPB to clarify some of the problems which have arisen in connection with the conversion of fuel oil burners to coal:

### HOME-OWNER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q.** I have an oil burner type boiler which cannot be converted through the use of grates. Can I buy a new boiler that will burn coal, and have it installed?

**A.** No. A new boiler cannot be sold except to defense manufacturing plants and others having priority ratings (A-10 or better). Persons who have boilers that can't be converted should take steps to conserve fuel oil by insulation and other methods.

**Q.** My oil burner is old, and very inefficient. Can I buy a new oil burner, and thus save oil?

### Sale of new burners restricted

**A.** No, the sale of new oil burners is restricted to rated orders. Furthermore, in many States, a WPB order, L-56, prohibits the sale of oil to new equipment.

**Q.** I have two heating boilers. One of these is fired with oil and the other, fired with coal, is used only in severe weather. Can I get oil and continue to heat my building as I have in the past?

**A.** In most States, delivery of fuel oil is prohibited to anyone who has standby equipment unless that equipment is being used to its maximum capacity. This would mean that you would have to reverse your old procedure and use the coal fired boiler for as much of the season as you possibly could. In that case, you would be entitled to receive some oil to supplement your coal fired boiler in severe weather.

### How to get grates

**Q.** I have ordered a set of grates from my plumber, but he tells me that he cannot get them unless I file papers and get a priority rating. Do I need a priority rating?

**A.** No priority rating is needed to secure grates. A distributor, jobber, or wholesaler may purchase grates, stoker bars, fire doors, etc., for conversion without a priority rating. In turn, these may be sold to home and building owners, and

## Oil rationing sidelight

# Price boosting authorized to coax firewood on market as new demand hits 6 States

Six New England State offices of OPA September 21 were authorized to increase maximum prices of cordwood in their areas wherever necessary to assure an adequate supply to meet an anticipated acute shortage. The fuel oil shortage has increased demand for wood.

This action was taken immediately after the OPA was informed by Governors of the six States that the threatened shortage is grave and unless combated will add severe hardships to those already imposed by the fuel oil shortage.

### May raise prices

The State offices are empowered to make the upward price adjustments

either upon application or upon their own motion. No actual limits on the increases were set but an OPA spokesman said, "It is anticipated that in the case of cordwood no increases will be granted in excess of \$3.00 per cord above the present ceiling price."

This action, taken in Amendment No. 26 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to the general maximum price regulation effective September 26 parallels that taken August 14 when State offices of Washington and Oregon were given authority to increase the prices of cordwood, sawdust, mill ends, shavings and slabwood wherever necessary to meet a shortage in those areas.

to plumbing or oil dealers without any rating.

### Coal available

**Q.** I want to convert my oil burner, but my oil dealer tells me that I won't be able to get any coal either. Is this so?

**A.** We would advise you to get in touch with various coal dealers and see if you can get coal. We have been assured that coal will be available.

**Q.** Can I convert my oil burner to gas?

**A.** No. The sale of gas burning equipment is restricted by a WPB order (L-79, as amended) to rated orders.

**Q.** My heating man tells me that if I convert to coal, my boiler will not be large enough. Can I put in an extra section?

**A.** No, not without a preference rating. It should be realized, however, that the entire capacity of a boiler is used only during the most severe weather, and that most of the time the boiler will be large enough.

### Banks can finance conversion

**Q.** How can a conversion job be financed?

**A.** Conversion jobs have been removed from the credit-time restrictions of the Federal Reserve Board. Owners now can apply to a local bank and arrange to finance the cost of the conversion.

### DEALER AND WHOLESALE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q.** I am in the heating business and want to buy some grates, but my jobbing house will not sell them to me without a preference rating. What should I do?

**A.** The sale of grates is not restricted, and no rating is necessary. If you will let us have the name of your jobber, we will be glad to call him up and explain this to him.

**Q.** I am a wholesaler. If I sell my grate stock without ratings, how am I going to replace it?

**A.** You may file a special form (PD-IX) showing what ratings you have on grate stock for replacement and repair and showing the balance as grate oil conversion sales.

### Can get some stokers without ratings

**Q.** I want to put a stoker on a job to convert from oil to coal. The stoker manufacturer tells me that he needs a preference rating. I thought that stokers could be sold without preference ratings.

**A.** If a stoker has a capacity of less than sixty pounds per hour, a rating is not needed to get it. If over sixty pounds, the manufacturer has to have the rating of defense plants or others with high priority ratings to assemble it, and you will have to get your customer to file an application for a rating on a special form (PD-1A).

**Q.** I have lots of jobs signed up to put in grates for conversion purposes. I can get the grates, but I need some bolts, rivets, nuts, and pins to install them. What can I do about this?

**A.** File a special application (PD-1A), giving complete information relating to the planned conversion and send it to Operations Section, Plumbing and Heating Branch, War Production Board.



# AGRICULTURE . . .

## U. S. asks civilians to cut meat-eating to 2½ pounds a week; deliveries limited, probably to 79 percent

(Continued from page 1)

pounds. This has now gone to 6½ billion pounds. Civilian consumers would take more than 21 billion pounds if it were available. The total supply is 24 billion pounds. The total demand is 27½ billion pounds. There must be sharing of the supply.

The wartime problem of managing our meat supply is twofold: (1) to share the total output so that the minimum needs of our fighting men will be filled; (2) to share the supply available to civilians so that everyone has an equal chance to get his fair portion.

The foods requirements committee spent weeks gathering the facts and seeking solutions to the problems. We came to these conclusions:

1. We should arrange to share the meat supply with our fighting men and our allies through limitation orders that will make available for military and Lend-Lease use 6½ billion pounds, and will hold to 17½ billion pounds the amount of meat that can go to civilians during the year starting October 1.

2. We should arrange to share the 17½ billion pounds fairly among all civilians by rationing.

3. In the period before rationing can become effective, we should ask civilians to share fairly by voluntarily limiting consumption.

Under the wartime meat program, civilians will have a supply that would usually be regarded as normal. But now the demand is abnormal because of high buying power, coupled with a decreasing supply of most things to buy. The result is a very high demand for meat. If each of us with middle or high incomes tries to get all the meat he wants, some of us who are in war work or for other reasons can't get to the meat counters early in the day will have to go without. That is not fair.

### How the ration was determined

We urge that in fairness to their fellow citizens Americans of normal meat-eat-

ing habits hold their consumption to 2½ pounds per person per week. We determined this allowance by the following calculation:

During the coming year there will be available to civilians, 17½ billion pounds of dressed meat carcasses. There is a shrinkage of 10 percent in converting dressed carcasses to retail cuts. Hence the supply of retail cuts will total 15¾ billion pounds. Dividing that by 52 gives us 303 million pounds a week.

This is to be shared among 128 million Americans not in the armed services. But babies and vegetarians eat no meat. Children, invalids, and old people eat less than adults and adolescents. So we calculate on some 14 million half rations of meat and 114 million full rations, or a total of 121 million full rations.

### Control must apply to restaurants too

We then arrive at the allowance for each adolescent and adult of normal meat-eating habits by dividing the 121 million full rations into 303 million pounds. This gives us the figure of 2½ pounds per person per week.

It is necessary that individuals hold their consumption at this figure whether they eat at home or in public eating places. Public eating places in some sections may prefer some such device as a meatless day. We plan to consult with the trade groups of people managing public eating places and help them work out methods of enabling their patrons to stay within the sharing limits.

### Don't buy ration for baby

The individual household may use any method the family prefers to hold consumption within the 2½ pounds per person per week. If there are invalids, old people, young children, or vegetarians in the household, the housewife should not assume that the weekly allowance total for the household may be 2½ pounds for each person. For instance, if a family of four includes two infants and two adults, the weekly allowance should be 5 pounds, not 10. How the individual family chooses to manage the week's meals is not important. Perhaps the family would prefer meatless days; perhaps gen-

eral reduction throughout the week by means of meatless meals or smaller portions. The important thing is that each household stay within the limits set.

### This is a normal amount

American nutrition and health can be well maintained on the wartime allowance. It is a normal amount of meat. In addition, the Nation has abundant supplies of foods which are alternate sources of the nutritive values supplied by meat. We have asked nutritionists in Government and private employ to carry on educational programs which will inform homemakers on how to use alternate foods so as to get into family diets full amounts of the basic food values which meat supplies—protein, thiamine, niacin, and iron. Those families and individuals who have been accustomed to getting these food elements from a meat supply of more than 2½ pounds per person per week will be advised how they may get them from other sources such as eggs, milk, cheese, poultry, beans, and many cereal foods, vegetables, and fruits, which can be combined with the requested meat allowance to make a completely satisfactory diet for health and strength.

Cooperation of all civilians in sharing the meat by keeping within the requested allowance will speed the war effort. It will prove that the people of our democracy have the will and intelligence to operate a wartime economy fairly and sensibly.

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## Canned shrimp ceilings raised 17-27 percent

Ceiling levels on canned shrimp in both wet and dry pack have been lifted by 17 to 27 per cent per can at the packer level, OPA announced September 24, in conformance with the increased drained weight in each container ordered by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under the Pure Food Act.

At the same time, OPA ruled in Amendment No. 28 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective September 30, 1942, that the new ceilings for wholesalers and retailers shall be the individual seller's maximum prices per dozen for each type or style of pack and container size of canned shrimp which prevailed prior to the new amendment, plus an amount which will cover the added cost to them of canned shrimp.



## SPEED ON LIBERTY SHIPS FREES WAYS FOR TANKERS

The rapidly increasing production of Liberty Ships, together with the expanded program for turbine production, has made it possible to divert some of the existing ship-building facilities from the construction of Liberty Ships to tankers, the Maritime Commission announced September 25. In this connection, the Commission announced the award of a contract to the W. A. Bechtel Company, Sausalito, Calif., for the construction of 22 large tankers.

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## Copper chemicals order revised for farmers' benefit

The copper chemicals order, M-227, was revised September 24 by the Director General for Operations to permit farmers to obtain these materials for soil treatment, insecticides and fungicides without filing PD-600 forms.

Under the revised provisions, the individual buyer, at the time of placing his order, must certify in writing to his supplier that the amounts he obtains will be used solely for the cultivation of agricultural crops. The same certification system will be used by a buyer seeking copper chemicals for resale to farmers.

Other provisions of the order are unchanged.

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## Ickes cuts recommended petroleum production rate

October's daily recommended petroleum production rates are 4,066,000 barrels; a drop of 6,900 barrels daily from the total certified for September and almost 200,000 barrels less than actual daily production a year ago, Petroleum Coordinator Ickes announced September 22.

The slight drop in certifications for October is due, to a certain extent, to an anticipated drop in gasoline demand as the rubber conservation drives goes into high gear, Coordinator Ickes pointed out.

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## Apple storage rates adjusted

Warehouses handling and storing apples in five eastern States will be permitted increases in their present maximum rates, OPA announced September 21.

## WPB orders ODT to schedule priorities for use of tank cars

WPB Chairman Nelson has issued a Certification of Necessity to the ODT calling for the setting up of priority regulations to govern the shipment of materials and commodities by tank car.

The new schedule gives the ODT a specific mandate to distribute the Nation's 143,000 tank cars on a basis of first needs first, ODT officials commented later.

With the bulk of the country's tank cars transporting the petroleum which formerly moved in oil tankers, the need for cars to transport war-essential chemicals and vegetable fats and oils has become critical. Recognizing this situation, WPB has ordered the ODT to give these latter items preferential treatment in the allocation of cars.

The WPB order directs ODT to schedule priorities for the use of tank cars in the following order:—

"A" rating—for the transportation of any material for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, or for Lend-Lease shipment.

"B" rating—for shipment of commodities included in a WPB list of approximately 390 chemicals, foods, edible and nonedible fats and oils, and other miscellaneous products.

"C" rating—for the transportation of petroleum and petroleum products into District 1 (as defined by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War) and into or within the States of Oregon and Washington. The size of such shipments will be determined by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, subject to the review of the Director General for Operations of the WPB.

"D" rating—for shipment of petroleum and petroleum products, other than automotive gasoline, within District 1 and into or within Districts 2, 3, 4, and 5 (as defined by OPC), except the States of Oregon and Washington. The kind and size of these shipments will also be directed by the OPC, subject to review by the Director General for Operations of WPB.

"E" rating—for the transportation of automotive gasoline within District 1 and into or within Districts 2, 3, 4, and 5, subject to the same direction and review as the preceding ratings.

### Oil shipments threaten vegetable oils

Heavy tank car petroleum shipments are threatening to impede the movement of seasonal and highly essential vegetable oils, fats, and other products. By granting a high priority rating to these products, it will be possible for ODT, at the direction of WPB, to divert tank cars from the carrying of petroleum products and to assure in advance the fair distribution of all commodities vital to the war program which can only be transported by tank car.

ODT has been directed to make all diversions, as far as practicable, at the expense of the transportation of automotive

gasoline into or within Districts 2, 3, 4, and 5 and to secure the maximum coordination of tank cars with the use of pipe lines, tank ships, barges, and tank trucks.

### To step up efficiency

In order to make most efficient use of all facilities and to compensate for any future tank car diversions from petroleum hauling, the OPC has been authorized by WPB to order petroleum producers, refiners, and distributors to make purchases, sales, exchanges, or loans of petroleum and petroleum products. OPC is likewise authorized to arrange for the common use of terminals and distribution facilities.

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## ODT permit system to be extended on Great Lakes

The existing permit system of the ODT, applying to certain types of Great Lakes vessels, will be extended shortly to control the movement of virtually all commercial craft operating on the Lakes, ODT Director Eastman said, September 25.

In defining preferential classes of commodities, the revised priorities schedule just transmitted by WPB recognizes that "the application of all ratings is subject to the practical exigencies of loading and scheduling operations, which are matters entirely for the Office of Defense Transportation."

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## Western routes to shunt coal from Eastern gateways

In order to ease the pressure of coal movements on eastern gateways, certain railroads have opened new western routes to handle part of the traffic from the coal fields of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky to New England destinations, ODT Director Eastman, said September 23.

The new routes, established at the request of Mr. Eastman after negotiation between the ODT and railroads involved, will shunt part of the heavy coal movement from such gateways as Hagerstown, Md., and the Potomac Yard to Columbus and Marion, Ohio. From these points the diverted traffic will move east on northern lines.



# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## Methods of assigning priorities in field under newly-initiated WPB control

Methods to be followed by WPB field officers in the assignment of preference ratings to military and other Government orders were outlined September 16 in an announcement of Priorities Directive No. 2 by the director general for operations.

This directive establishes procedures to carry out the recently announced policy under which preference ratings will be issued by WPB officials only, in order to provide a closer check on the volume of materials for which ratings are assigned. Authority to issue ratings in the field was formerly delegated to Army, Navy and other Government procurement officers.

### Procurement officers to recommend

Recommendations for ratings will continue to be initiated by Government procurement officers. The directive provides interim methods for approval of ratings assigned to individual contracts on Form PD-3A, to construction projects on forms in the P-19-h series, and of re-rating directions on Form PD-4X, pending establishment of a complete system of review by revision of administrative orders and instructions. Included among the ratings to be reviewed are those assigned to Lend-Lease orders placed by or for a foreign government.

### Decisions of deputy general final

Following counter-signature by the appropriate service officer, WPB will check ratings assigned to see that they are in compliance with military priorities directives and instructions of the Army and Navy Munitions Board and with WPB regulations, administrative orders and instructions. In case of disagreement as to interpretation, the question will be reviewed as the director general for operations may direct. In disputed cases, the decision of the deputy director general for priorities control will be final.

### Exceptions

Excepted from the above are ratings assigned in the following circumstances:

(a) When the total value of the delivery or deliveries rated by the instrument does not exceed \$500. Purchases shall not be divided for the purpose of making this exception available.

(b) When the countersigning by an Army or Navy officer takes place outside of the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

(c) When the rating is assigned directly to a purchase made by a Post Exchange or Ship's Service Store.

(d) A purchase made pursuant to approval given by a commanding officer, commandant, or the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy, or by a commanding officer of a defense command of the Army, in an emergency where the degree of urgency is such that advance approval by a War Production Board official cannot be obtained, provided that in each such case a copy of the rating document is mailed to the Director General for Operations within 24 hours after issuance.

(e) In such other cases as may be excepted, either individually or by classes, or by or under written authority of the Director General for Operations.

Military construction, defined as the construction of facilities which will be owned and operated by the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission, and airport and other aircraft facilities to be built or owned by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for the use of the Army or Navy, is to be rated by an order in the P-19-h series, following application on a form in the PD-200 series. The application will be countersigned by the Army and Navy Munitions Board and must be approved in writing by an authorized official of WPB before issuance. All construction other than military construction will be rated only by WPB.

### Exemptions

Excepted from the above is "command construction," ordered by the Chief of Staff, United States Army, or the Chief of Operations, United States Navy, to be built under contract let by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Yards and Docks including construction of facilities for the repair or manufacture of finished items of munitions, having a value of less than \$500,000, and emergency flood control projects costing less than \$100,000. Such construction will be rated by procurement officers on Form PD-3A and the ratings approved by WPB.

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## Lighter tinsplate studied

Experiments to determine the adaptability of tinsplate for fish canning, having  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the present tin content, are under way in the laboratories of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

## Ordnance colonel heads WPB's materials redistribution branch replacing old requisition unit

Appointment of Col. Charles R. Baxter, Ordnance Department, United States Army, to be chief of the new WPB materials redistribution branch, was announced September 23 by A. I. Henderson, deputy director general for industry operations.

The new branch will take over the functions and personnel of the inventory and requisitioning branch, which has been responsible since last December for the movement to war industries of idle and excess stocks of strategic materials.

Colonel Baxter, a veteran of 30 years' service in the Army, was recalled to active duty in the Ordnance Department last January.

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## Cement storage order clarified by amendment

An amendment clarifying the provisions in Order L-179 covering methods of storing and testing portland cement was issued September 24 by WPB.

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## Advisory board named for WPB smaller war plants division

Lou E. Holland, head of the WPB smaller war plants division, announced September 21 the composition of a board of consultants who will serve in an advisory capacity to the division and to the smaller war plants corporation of which Mr. Holland is chairman of the board of directors. The consultants named are:

George Trundle, Trundle Engineering Co., Cleveland; William B. Stout, Stout Engineering Laboratories, Detroit; Stanley A. Carlson, Howe Machinery Co., Passaic, N. J.; W. B. Connell, West Side Machine Works, Kansas City; Ivan L. Johnson, Pacific Steel Casting Co., Berkeley, Calif.

"In the composition of this group of advisors," Mr. Holland said, "I have endeavored to combine high engineering talent and practical experience with the problems of small business."



## WBP drafts Eberstadt from Army-Navy board to integrate production and materials schedules

WPB Chairman Nelson announced September 20 the appointment of Ferdinand Eberstadt as vice chairman of the War Production Board. Mr. Eberstadt is leaving his post as chairman of the Army Navy Munitions Board in order to accept this assignment.

In his new position, Mr. Eberstadt will be responsible for the determination of programs and schedules and will be in charge of the flow of materials to manufacturers and producers throughout the war effort.

To meet this responsibility he will be chairman of the WPB requirements committee.

### Knowlson to work on U. S., British supply

WPB Vice Chairman James S. Knowlson, who is Mr. Nelson's deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board, will devote his attention exclusively to that board and to the general task of integrating the American and British production and supply programs.

In order that responsibility for the control of materials may be properly centralized, both in respect to the program determination and the execution of allocations and allotments of materials in accordance with such program, Ernest Kanzler, recently appointed the WPB director general for operations, will report to the chairman through Mr. Eberstadt.

Under the new set-up, Mr. Nelson explained, responsibility for seeing to it that proper programs and schedules are drawn up and the responsibility for making materials available to meet these programs and schedules are tied together by centering the responsibility in Mr. Eberstadt. Responsibility for following through on all production schedules to see that they are met is centered in WPB's recently appointed Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson.

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## Manufacture of armored cable halted to save steel

Manufacture of armored cable after 30 days from September 19 has been prohibited by WPB in order to aid in the conservation of steel.

## Success reported in controlling steel output through production directives

The system of issuing steel production directives, inaugurated by the WPB iron and steel branch about two months ago, is proving very successful in directing the production of the most urgently needed steel products and strengthening controls over output, Hiland G. Batcheller, chief of the branch, said September 24.

A committee of the branch, known as the production directive committee, meets with representatives of each steel producer to plan monthly output by products. The committee investigates all pertinent facts, such as the company's producing facilities, unfilled orders, relative priority ratings, etc., and then formulates a production directive indicating the product distribution for the company on a monthly basis.

This directive reflects the basic determinations of the WPB Requirements Committee. For instance, if the Requirements Committee has determined that 1,100,000 net tons of plates should be made in a particular month (this is the present figure), the total of all directives issued will equal this figure. The part of the total tonnage to be made by each producer is determined by the production directive committee.

Within the limits of each production directive, companies must schedule their orders on a priority basis. That is, if a company is directed to produce 5,000 tons of bars per month, it then schedules the 5,000 tons of bar orders on its books which have the highest priority ratings, and which are to be delivered in the specified month.

### For those who convert steel

In respect to nonintegrated steel companies (those who purchase steel for further conversion) the production directives are issued on a slightly different basis. The committee schedules the rate of operations of the producer on a basis comparable to integrated steel companies manufacturing the same product. The directive is then supported by an allocation of the necessary steel from specified integrated companies to the nonintegrated producer.

The committee has issued 84 production directives, 46 to integrated producers and 38 to nonintegrated producers. Practically all of the integrated producers have been covered but a large number of the nonintegrated companies are yet to be directed. Full coverage of the industry in 30 to 60 days is expected.

## AAA rating to small amounts of materials will combat stoppages in war production

In a move to prevent stoppages or slow-downs in essential production that might arise from lack of small amounts of critical materials, WPB September 22 announced it has authorized its regional offices to assign high preference ratings for the use of earmarked materials in emergency situations.

Under this regional emergency materials plans, preference ratings up to AAA may be assigned to avoid positive losses of essential production and up to AA-2X for other emergency cases.

Suppose, for instance, completion of a ship is being held up because a small amount of steel is needed for a critical part. If it is impossible to obtain the steel in any other way, the WPB field officer may assign whatever emergency rating is necessary to assure its immediate

delivery. With the way clear for the part to be made, the ship can be delivered without delay.

The quantities of materials against which such preference ratings in the aggregate may be assigned each month are not to exceed a small specified percentage of the available supply of each material.

The regional emergency allotment plan was put into operation September 22 and during the first month only 10 of the specified materials may be authorized.

These are:

Aluminum, brass, copper (refined), lead, nickel, pig iron, steel (scrap) steel (assorted structural), steel (other except plate), zinc.

Other materials to be included later in the plan are:

Cadmium, ferrochrome, cobalt, cork, formaldehyde, molybdenum, rubber (crude), rubber (synthetic), tantalum ore, titanium ores, tin, tungsten, vanadium.



## WPB limits use of fats and oils, so as to build up reserve supply

Limitations on uses of fats and oils, to permit building of a reserve supply of these vital war materials, were ordered September 22 by the director general for operations.

The new action, which is a revision of Order M-71, establishes new controls over fats and oils, but does not include cocoa butter, butter, wool greases, essential oils, mineral oil, vitamin-bearing oils, and some others.

### Finished products granted 90% base

Fats and oils used in the manufacture of edible finished products, such as shortening, mayonnaise, salad dressing, and the like, are limited to 90 percent of the amount used, by quarters, of the average of the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941. Special exception is made for margarine, which is given a quota of 110 percent.

Soap, excluding that made from domestic vegetable oil "foot," is given a quota of 90 percent. Vegetable oil foots may be used up to 119 percent of the base period consumption.

### Protective coverings granted 80% quota

Paints, varnish, lacquer and other protective coatings are granted an 80 percent quota. Linoleum, oilcloth, oil or

oleo resinous coated fabrics and pyroxolin coated fabrics get a 70 percent quota, and the quota for printing inks is 90 percent.

The order places no restriction on the use of fats and oils in a finished food product where the oil is not the principal ingredient of the product. Thus there is no restriction on the baking industry, as an example, where shortening is a necessary, but not the principal, ingredient.

To round out the restriction program, wholesale sellers of linseed oil are restricted in total deliveries to 80 percent of the amount delivered in the corresponding base period.

### Retroactive to September 1

The order is made retroactive to September 1 of this year in that the first period is from September 1 to December 31, 1942. After December 31, the order is applicable to regular calendar quarters.

A blanket exemption is granted to all manufacturers using less than 6,000 pounds of fats and oils in a quarter.

None of the restrictions apply to Lend-Lease orders, nor to military purchases of edible products.

Inventory restrictions on finished products heretofore in effect are continued. There are no restrictions on inventories of raw materials.

## Tool firm penalized on charge of priority violation

Reliable Tool and Wire Products Corporation, New York, N. Y., and Louis Rubin, the corporation's president, have been denied all priority assistance and allocations of scarce materials for a period of 2 months, on a charge of violating WPB regulations, it was announced September 21 by the director general for operations.

Suspension Order S-102 charges that Rubin, acting upon advice which he had good reason to believe was erroneous, applied the A-10 rating provided for repair, maintenance and operating supplies by Preference Rating Order P-100, to purchase orders for approximately 12,000 pounds of steel wire. This wire was ordered for the manufacture of hooks used in the assembling of dolls.

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IT TAKES 50,000 man-hours of work to build a medium bomber as against only 200 for an auto.

## Steel drums may be used to pack lacquer, varnish paints

The containers branch of WPB pointed out September 19 that lacquer is not included among the paint products for which the use of steel drums will be prohibited by Limitation Order L-197.

Paints covered are dry powder paints and water type paste paints.

Oil and varnish type paints may be packed in new or used drums in the hands of the packer on the date of issuance of the order, September 14, 1942.

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## Use of iron, steel in caskets, burial vaults further curtailed

Use of iron and steel in caskets, shipping cases, and burial vaults is further curtailed by an amendment to General Limitation Order L-64, issued September 24 by the Director General for Operations.

For a period of 90 days (September 24 to December 23), the amount of iron and steel that may be used in joining hardware may not exceed 6 pounds per casket. If the casket contains any handle hardware assemblies which were completely fabricated prior to March 28, 1942, the amount of iron or steel may not exceed 4 pounds per casket.

Beginning December 23, the weight of joining hardware may not exceed four pounds per casket, whether or not the casket contains handle hardware assemblies.

Effective immediately, the use of iron and steel in handle hardware for caskets is prohibited. However, manufacturers may use such hardware consisting of assemblies of bars, ears, arms, and tips which were in their inventory in completely fabricated form prior to September 24, 1942.

The September 24 order restricts the amount of iron and steel or galvanized steel in each liner to 50 pounds, not exceeding 26 standard gage thickness. However, manufacturers who possessed any iron and steel, galvanized steel, terne sheet, or copper bearing steel exceeding 26 standard gage thickness in inventory prior to March 28 may use such metal to produce liners exceeding 50 pounds in weight.

No metal liners may be used except to comply with State hermetic sealing regulations for the transportation of human corpses, or by the Army and Navy.

This new order will permit a total of 6 pounds of iron or steel in a casket and burial vault for an individual burial, after December 23. However, when a body is to be transported by common carrier an additional 3½ pounds is permitted in order to provide for necessary shipping case handles.

### 94% reduction in iron and steel used

It is estimated that the amendment will reduce the total amount of iron or steel in caskets, burial vaults, and shipping cases during 1943 to about 4,200 tons, from 36,000 tons expected to be used under restrictions in 1942, and approximately 72,000 tons used annually prior to issuance of L-64. This represents a reduction of about 88 percent and 94 percent, respectively.

## Distributors may purchase material for home radios

Priority assistance in the purchase of repair-shop material for the maintenance of home radios may be applied for on Form PD-1X by distributors and dealers who buy directly from manufacturers, it was explained September 21 by Linford C. White, chief of the WPB's distributors' branch.

This procedure does not impose any requirements upon the consumer or the repair-shop operator, but by making it easier for the large distributor to obtain parts it maintains established links between producer and home set owner.

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## Telephone service order defined

An interpretation of Limitation Order L-50, as amended September 7, making it clear that private telephone services are covered by the restrictions contained in the order, was issued September 19 by the director general for operations.



# LABOR . . .

## for women; refuses to force closed shop Board orders "equal pay for equal work"

In recognition of woman's role in the war, the National War Labor Board last week adopted the principle of "equal pay for equal work" for women in war production. The board also rejected a majority panel recommendation for a union shop at Wilson-Jones Company plants, and substituted instead a voluntary maintenance of membership clause. Man-days lost from strikes in war production, the board announced, amounted in August to 9/100 of 1 per cent of total man-days worked.

### "Equal pay" principle adopted

The board directed Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., to include in its agreement with the International Association of Machinists, AFL, a clause "which adopts the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' for female employees who, in comparable jobs, produce work of the same quantity and quality as that performed by men." The company, which employs 7,600 workers, was also directed to standardize and simplify its wage schedules, and to accept a revised and strengthened maintenance of membership clause because of the harmful effects of a bulletin board statement indicating the company's "recalcitrant attitude" toward both the union and the board's decision.

"The National War Labor Board has accepted the general principle of paying wages to female employees on the basis of 'equal pay for equal work,'" Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman, said in writing the board's opinion on this issue. "There should be no discrimination between employees of equal ability employed on similar work where production is substantially the same."

### Principle used in World War I

Dr. Taylor pointed out that this principle was adopted in 1918 by the War Labor Board in World War I and had been used by both the National Defense Mediation Board and the present board. He said:

The present case requires an even more complete statement of the manner in which the principle of "equal pay for equal work" is to be effectuated. Such a statement is of cogent importance at this time. Our country will depend more and more upon its

women to produce the materials with which its men will fight. In calling upon American women to assume a vital role on the industrial front, the country has an obligation to provide the utmost assurance that they will not be subject to discriminatory treatment in their compensation. They have a right to economic equality.

In treating this question in the present case, the panel has recommended, in part, that "Rates of pay for female employees will be based upon the established rates for the work performed. Where such work is identical with, or substantially the same as, that performed by men on the same or comparable operations, the base rates and hourly rates will be the same." The wording of the above-quoted section indicates the impropriety of using slight or inconsequential changes in job content or in method of operation as a sole reason for setting up a wage differential against women employees. . . . The board approves the above-quoted wording as recommended by the panel with the proviso, however, that it cannot be interpreted solely in relation to the physical characteristics of the operation performed. It must also be related to the quality and quantity of production turned out. Female employees assigned to the same operation which has been or which is performed by men should receive the same pay when they produce the same quantity and quality of output . . .

### Methods of computing wage

In its recommended clause, the panel takes specific cognizance of the fact that it is often impossible or inadvisable for female employees to undertake heavy physical labor which has been established as a part of certain jobs when they are performed by men. In such cases, the employment of women workers may entail extra supervision, extra set-up men or additional carry-off men. The panel suggests that such "extra labor costs will be computed and will be given pro rata weight in establishing an equitable rate of pay for female workers" . . . It is pointed out that such a division of tasks has often been used on jobs manned entirely by male employees as a means of reducing unit costs while maintaining hourly rates. There are sound reasons, therefore, for guarding against the use of the procedure to cut women's rates when the "extra" labor for heavy work does not increase unit costs of production.

### Union shop denied

The board refused to follow a panel recommendation that it grant a union shop to the United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers' International Union, CIO, representing 1,200 employees of Wilson-Jones Co.'s plants in Chicago and Elizabeth, N. J.

The company had signed a union shop contract with the union in 1940, but the contract had been terminated in the summer of 1941 when the union went on strike. Since that time the company has been following an open-shop policy. The majority of the panel recommended the union shop in order to restore the condition which existed before the strike.



JOE. He knows he can keep 'em rolling only if he stays fit. This is one of a series of 9¾" by 12½" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. Two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

"The board has in effect," the panel majority reported, "frozen the open shop in plants which were open shop before the war. The board has not ordered a union shop in any case in which there was not one before the war. The maintenance of membership clause is a device for freezing the open shop during the emergency, so far as board orders are concerned, where the open shop prevailed before the emergency.

### Strike figures announced

Man-days lost from war production by strikes in August were 9/100 of 1 percent of total man-days worked, according to statistics gathered by the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, the War Production Board, the Maritime Commission, and the WLB. The number of man-days lost rose from 233,614 in July to 266,353 in August, while the number of man-days worked fell from approximately 308 million in July to 300 million in August. The number of strikes in progress during the month rose from 222 to 229, but the number of men involved dropped from 80,722 to 79,414.



## Salvage develops into integrated program as WPB seeks to enlist every home, farm and plant for scrap collection

All America today is engaged in a great treasure hunt. The American people, of all types and ages, are searching for a type of material vitally needed by our war industries—scrap. The search is being carried on in the Nation's industrial plants, which supply 75 percent of our scrap; in the homes and business houses; and on the farms, where the farmers are gathering a new kind of "harvest" this fall.

Fathers and mothers, school children, members of civic and religious groups, housewives, farmers and farm women, businessmen, Government officials, and many others—all are engaged in this scrap hunt, which has become something of a patriotic adventure.

And they are finding that the factories, the homes, and the farms are a veritable treasure trove of materials needed to keep our war industries operating and our men supplied with weapons and equipment. Scores of articles, which hitherto have been considered useless, have been found to possess a peculiar value because of the basic materials they contain.

### Our need for scrap

The Nation's growing shortage of critical materials has become a source of worry, not to say alarm, to those directing the war effort. Because of the vast acceleration of our industrial machine since the launching of the War Production Drive, and because territories in the Far East from which we formerly obtained much of our raw materials have been occupied by the Japanese, our war industries early this year found themselves facing acute shortages of raw materials. These shortages threatened to hamper production and slow down the war effort unless they could be overcome at once.

Recognizing that there was a vast storehouse of scrap material in the country, if it could be gathered up—enough to meet the present needs of industry—the conservation division of WPB swung into action and launched the National Scrap Collection Program, which is now going at full force.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of WPB pointed to the increasing need of all kinds of scrap this summer and urged the American people to collect this material and to get it to the factories at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Nelson pointed out that there is an urgent need of all types of scrap—iron and steel and other metals, rubber, paper, manila rope, burlap, etc.—but that there was an especial need for iron and steel and rubber.

The steel industry, Mr. Nelson said, has been rapidly stepping up its production—from 67,000,000 tons in 1940 to a record-breaking 83,000,000 tons in 1941. Production in 1942 already is ahead of 1941, but the need is to bring the industry's production up to the full capacity of 90,000,000 tons—a total equal to the output of all the rest of the world. This volume of production could not be maintained, Mr. Nelson warned, unless at least 6,000,000 tons of scrap material could be obtained quickly.

The steel industry operates on a basis of half-and-half—about 50 percent pig iron and 50 percent scrap material. Due to the shortages of scrap, the ratio is now 54½ percent pig iron and 45½ percent scrap. With pig iron production continuing to gain, the ratio is expected to reach 60-40 by the end of next year.

Although the steel mills are doing their best to keep our war production up to schedule, many of them are operating on a day by day, hand to mouth basis and may be forced to close down this winter unless scrap can be obtained.

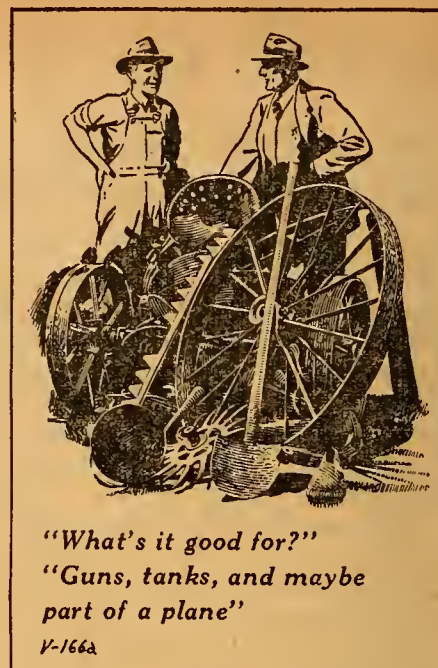
It has been determined that if our production schedule is to be maintained,

### TRUCKS CARRYING SCRAP GET PLENTY OF GAS

Trucks volunteered for the purpose of collecting scrap during the intensified salvage campaign will not suffer because of wartime gasoline and transportation regulations, it was announced September 21 by the WPB conservation division.

OPA fuel rationing division says that trucks collecting scrap will not be handicapped for lack of gasoline since the regular service rations are based on the actual mileage of each vehicle.

Under a general permit issued by the ODT last July 29, private and contract carriers engaged in the transportation of rubber or metal scrap are not required to reduce mileage or to offer empty trucks for rent or lease during an over-the-road operation, as provided by General Order O. D. T. No. 17. The permit remains in effect until October 31.



*"What's it good for?"  
"Guns, tanks, and maybe  
part of a plane"*

V-166a

This illustration has been used in the scrap campaigns to encourage farmers in collection. Mats or glossy proofs for publication are available on request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

17,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap must be secured during the later half of 1942 to give the steel furnaces sufficient inventories to prevent shut-downs when the cold weather sets in and to provide a stockpile for winter months.

### Getting down to cases

Where is this scrap coming from?

There can be but one answer—it must come from the industrial plants, the homes, farms, business houses, auto graveyards, and junk yards of the Nation.

Who will supply this scrap?

Each and every person in America.

To get a clearer picture of the situation, let's stop talking of production figures for a moment and look at some concrete cases.

We have more than 4,000,000 men under arms and more are being called into service each day. We must keep these men fully equipped to meet the enemy on an equal basis at all times. We must supply them with all the arms and ammunition they need, and we must have ships to transport this equipment—as well as food—to them, over submarine-infested seas. We must build ships and planes and tanks, not by the dozens, but by the hundreds and thousands.

Now let's see what this scrap collection means in relation to supplying these men with needed arms and equipment.



It has been estimated that there is enough iron and steel on the farms alone, if used with other materials, to make twice as many battleships as there are in the world today; or enough 2,000-pound bombs to drop three per minute from big bombers incessantly for more than three years.

And this refers to the farms alone. Think of how much there is in the industrial plants, in the homes, in the business places. Scrap that ought to be put into the fight.

There is enough scrap in an old flatiron to make 2 steel helmets, or 30 hand grenades.

A lawn mower contains enough scrap to make 6 three-inch shells.

A discarded farm tractor contains enough to make 580 machine guns.

An automobile, containing an average of 1,500 pounds of steel, if used with an equivalent amount of pig iron, will make more than 16 17-mm. guns, 27 20-mm. guns, 30 .50-cal. machine guns, or 1½ 16-inch Navy shells, or 3 2,000-pound aerial bombs.

The list could be extended indefinitely. Every item of scrap is valuable for some purpose.

### National salvage program

Our mills need scrap—must have scrap if they are to keep on turning out planes and ships and tanks.

The scrap exists here in this country in great quantities—a veritable “mine above the ground.”

The big job for the American people is to get this scrap from the places where it now exists—in useless form—to the factories, where it can be turned into weapons for our fighting men.

To accomplish this monumental task the salvage branch of the conservation Division of WPB early this year launched the National Salvage Program, a determined attempt to mobilize the entire population of the United States in a concerted drive to collect and deliver all the scrap material in the country that is available for war uses.

The WPB, through its salvage branch, approaches the problem through four major directions: (a) The industrial salvage section, (b) the general salvage section, (c) the special projects salvage section, and (d) the automobile graveyard salvage section. Each has a special function to perform.

### The industrial salvage section

This section is charged with the responsibility of educating industry to salvage all critical waste materials, to speed

## List tells housewives what to give

A CHECK list naming more than 100 household and farm items containing material essential for war production has been compiled by the American Industries Salvage Committee.

### ARTICLES CONTAINING MATERIALS WANTED FOR WAR

#### METAL

Metal beds—springs, old irons, old wood or coal stove, skid chains, old bathtubs, lawnmower, old metal refrigerator, old radiator, old washing machine, old kitchen sink, old ash cans, old sewing machines, old pails, old pipe, farm-garden-auto tools, old boiler, old furnace, old metal toys, skates, old metal fence, old wire, old pots and pans.

Old scissors and shears, old auto parts—tools, old electric motors, old electric fans, old washtubs, old metal cabinets, old jar tops, old farm equipment, old screens, old clocks, old batteries, old lighting fixtures, old furnace grates, lamp bulbs, old fireplace equipment, old metal golf clubs, metal plant stands, old washboards, old metal bangers.

#### RUBBER

Girdles, shower caps, rubber gloves, old tires—tubes, old bicycle tires, old rubber boots, old galosbes and rubbers, rubber baby pants, rubber plug stoppers, rubber nipples, rubber floor mats,

rubber sponges, rubber aprons, rubber garters, rubber toys, rubber shower curtains, old rubber washers, rubber corks, rubber covered wires, rubber seat pads.

Rubber soles and heels, rubber raincoats, rubber combs, rubber bands, pencil erasers, old garden hose, hot water bottles, rubber balls, rubber swim suits, rubber bathing caps, rubber mattresses, rubber sheets, old tennis shoes, rubber bath mats, old jar rings.

#### FABRICS

Old vegetable sacks, cotton underwear, wool underwear, old sheets, old pillowcases, old bedspreads, old towels, old washcloths, old handkerchiefs, old tablecloths, old men's shirts, old cotton dresses, old cotton curtains, old wool dresses, old suits, old coats, dust cloths, draperies.

#### HEMP

Old rope, old clothesline, old curtain cords, old light cords, old hemp rugs, old car-seat covers, old burlap bags.

THE LIST, sponsored jointly by the committee and the conservation division of the War Production Board, asks the housewife to place a check mark opposite every item available in the home and to make note of any other scrap which the list may bring to mind. Further instructions tell her how to make a systematic search for the scrap by starting in the attic and going through the house, garage, yard, and outbuildings, piling all scrap in one place for convenient disposal. If she lives on a farm there are further instructions to search the barn, fields, fence lines, ravines, and woods as well.

“THEN REMEMBER,” the instructions continue, “it is your responsibility as an American to see to it that your scrap gets into the fight, so take your scrap to the nearest salvage depot. If there isn't a salvage depot nearby, don't wait to be told what to do. Call your salvage committee to be sure that you throw your scrap into the fight.” WPB announced that local salvage committees would distribute the lists and be responsible for getting at least one copy into every home.

up the return of these materials into the War Production stream, and to help industry use the established channels of disposal.

The present objective of this section is to urge and assist the executive management of every industrial establishment to move into production channels all dormant and production scrap in their possession as speedily as possible. Production scrap is the type of scrap that accumulates during operation, left-over material which can be utilized in the manufacture of war materials.

Dormant scrap is defined as obsolete machinery, tools, equipment, dies, jigs, fixtures, etc., which are incapable of present or future use because they are broken, worn-out, dismantled, or in need

of unavailable parts necessary to reemployment.

The industrial salvage section will launch a Nation wide “dormant scrap drive,” beginning October 1, which will continue for 90 days. Seventy thousand top-ranking executives of industrial plants will be interviewed three times during this period. They will be asked to make an inventory of all dormant scrap materials which can be used as a schedule in making a complete disposal of all these materials through regularly organized scrap dealer channels.

The field force of the industrial salvage section, numbering 140 men, will be augmented, during this period, by 2,500 salesmen and sales executives, drawn from

(Continued on page 18)



## Facts about the scrap campaign

(Continued from page 17)

the sales staffs of all the major steel companies, who have been certified to serve as temporary field men of the section.

### The general salvage section

This section is charged with establishing salvage programs in local community areas, appointing local committees and directing their activities. The activities of this section extend into every household and to every business firm, including smaller industrial organizations in rural areas, and to every farm.

The general salvage section is represented by 48 State committees and nearly 13,000 county and local committees with a membership of approximately 140,000.

One of the first projects of this section, launched early this year, was a Nation-wide newspaper collection to meet a threatened newspaper shortage. The response of the American people in this campaign provided a surplus of stock beyond the immediate consumption needs, and the collection was halted for the time being. The response demonstrated the willingness of the American people to get in salvage materials when called upon to do so.

On October 5, the general salvage section will enlist 30,000,000 school children and nearly 1,000,000 teachers in a house-to-house, farm-to-farm scrap canvass. The Automotive Safety Foundation will establish for use over 200,000 official salvage depots, where the public can bring the scrap and dump it. Each school yard will be an official salvage depot.

The general salvage section, aided by farm implement manufacturers, is now conducting a "scrap harvest" to garner all the scrap on the farms of the Nation.

The program now being conducted by this section is touching every home and community in the country. Oil, rubber, automotive, and steel industries and their dealers, as well as numerous public and private agencies, are aiding in carrying out the program, which is being conducted through approximately 13,000 State and local salvage committees.

The newspapers of the country have assumed the responsibility of arousing and maintaining public interest in the program through widespread publicizing of its activities. The campaign is being held during different three-week periods in different States.

### Special projects salvage section

The objective of this section is to expedite the salvage of large aggregations of iron and steel and other secondary

materials that are impeded by legal, financial, or political obstacles which involve extensive negotiations. Such projects include abandoned railroads, abandoned streetcar lines, abandoned bridges, mines, buildings, factories, oil wells, and others. Up to the present time the sources for financial assistance for projects where the cost of demolition exceeded the ceiling prices have been the WPA and the Metals Reserve Company.

In addition to expediting the movement of iron and steel scrap, and occasionally other scrap, the section has been engaged in getting relaying rail for military installations by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

### The automobile graveyard section

The automobile graveyard section, now working through 254 field representatives, has the responsibility to see that 20,000 auto yards in the country are functioning as producing units. A great amount of the scrap that goes into the manufacture of war materials comes through the automobile graveyards. Some people are inclined to ask why these automobile graveyards are allowed to exist when there is a shortage of scrap, and the answer is: The Government desires to keep these graveyards operating in order to provide a channel through which to keep scrap flowing to the factories. The WPB has emphasized that operators of automobile graveyards do not hoard scrap. They could not if they wished. They are required to turn over their stock after 60 days, and their entire stock can be requisitioned at any time.

They keep their stock moving. There were approximately 1,000,000 cars in the auto graveyards on the first of March; today there are less than 500,000 cars. More than 1,000,000 cars have been moved in the interim.

There are approximately 6,000,000 cars in the Nation today that are 10 years old or older. With gasoline and rubber rationing, it is fairly obvious that many of these cars will never run again. Most of these should be sold as junk.

Government agencies dealing with transportation look upon an automobile either as a means of transportation or as junk. A car that cannot be used for transportation purposes is considered junk. The price that can be paid for an unusable car when sold as junk ranges between \$6 to \$10.

One of the problems the automobile graveyard section has to solve from a public point of view is the function of the

## THREE STATES GETTING IN MOST SCRAP WILL WIN PLAQUES FROM NELSON

Awards in a Nation-wide scrap collection contest will be made by the WPB in connection with the current Newspaper Scrap Drive. The three States collecting the largest amount of scrap per capita will receive honorary plaques from WPB Chairman Nelson and any county producing 100 pounds or more of scrap per capita during the contest will be awarded the Salvage Victory Pennant to fly from its courthouse flagstaff.

In announcing the rules of the contest, it was emphasized by the conservation division that only scrap metal and rubber which have been weighed and delivered to Victory Stock Piles, Official Salvage Depots, or scrap dealers' yards will be used in the compilation of the competition totals.

Only that scrap collected during the Newspaper Scrap Drive, of three weeks duration, in any State, will be included in the final tabulation of the contest. The drives take place during different three-week periods; many already have been started.

scrap dealer. The scrap dealer's function is to prepare iron and steel scrap and nonferrous metals adequately for use by consumers. For example, the body of an automobile is knocked off the frame, dropped into a press and made into a small bundle for use in a charging box. The frames, axles, springs, and wheels are cut up according to specifications also for use in consuming mills' charging boxes. The motor is cleaned of babbitt and sent to a foundry.

A similar process goes on in salvaging other types of scrap, which illustrates why the scrap dealer's function is so important.

In view of the fact that anywhere from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 cars annually come off the roads and enter graveyards, it is essential that these graveyards be kept in operation.

### Some questions about scrap

Many may be confused by the number of scrap drives that have been put on this year and wonder which is the REAL scrap drive.

All these separate drives are part of one continuing program which was launched by WPB and will be carried on indefinitely.

Some wonder why scrap must be sold to



dealers instead of going direct to the factories.

The answer is, scrap must be "processed"—graded, sorted, prepared, and packed—before it can be shipped. That is the job of the scrap dealer.

Someone who has collected some scrap—a housewife, business man, or farmer—wants to know what to do with the scrap.

Such persons are advised to take the scrap to their local scrap dealers, to the regularly established official salvage depots, or get in touch with their local salvage committees. There are approximately 13,000 State and local committees throughout the Nation.

The Government does not ask for contributions of scrap, but if one has scrap he wishes to donate, he should give it to some local charity or other agencies which will call for it, sell it and use the funds.

Celling prices at the mill have been set for all scrap. There is no danger of profiteering on the part of the dealers.

And finally, the question arises as to who is permitted to collect scrap. The answer is—everyone. The more the better. To avoid confusion, however, the public should work through local salvage committees. It's a big enough job for all.

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## WPB ASKS CITIZENS TO ACT AS "SALVAGE SCOUTS"

Citizens throughout the country were asked September 25 by the WPB conservation division to act as "salvage scouts" to search out and report idle iron and steel structures and any large amounts of abandoned machinery or metal equipment, wherever they exist.

"There is a vast amount of useful metal, idle and unused, in all parts of the Nation," said Lessing J. Rosenwald, director of the conservation division. "It is in many different forms—abandoned bridges, mines, buildings, railroad and street rails, saw mills, tanks, sunken ships, and in a great many other forms. Often we find a suggestion to the owner all that is necessary to start the metal moving to the mills."

Any person who knows of idle metal in any form is requested to send information concerning the nature, location, and, if possible, the ownership of such equipment to the Special Projects Salvage Section, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

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TRY THIS on the judge: A Milwaukee laundry truck driver, arrested for driving the wrong way on a one-way street, explained he was cutting his mileage 25 percent to save rubber. Sentence suspended.

## New Industry Advisory Committees

The Division of Industry Advisory committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new committees:

### ABRASIVE INDUSTRY

#### Members:

Arthur Batts, president, Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. H. Byers, president, Abrasive Products Co., Lansdowne, Pa.; R. R. Cole, general manager, Phosphate Division, Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. T. Dalton, secretary, Chicago Wheel & Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Gallaher, Clover Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Conn.; W. A. Harty, president, Exolon Co., Bladell, N. Y.; C. N. Jeppson, president, Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. D. Williams, treasurer and general manager, Washington Mills Abrasive Co., North Grafton, Mass.; J. Kuzmick, Abrasive Wheel Department, Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division of Raybestos Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J.; S. B. Leishman, president, Gardner Machine Co., Beloit, Wis.; T. J. McIntyre, vice president, Macklin Co., Jackson, Mich.; W. L. McKnight, president, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. W. McLean, president, Abrasive Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. V. Parker, president, General Abrasive Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; P. R. Shuttleworth, vice president, Allison Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

### FLUORSPAR MINING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—M. H. Billings, mica-graphite branch.

#### Members:

Ralph B. Derr, Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. N. Smith, Mahoning Mining Co., Platteville, Wis.; K. A. Johnston, U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Mexico, Ky.; J. M. Blayne, Rosiclare Lead & Fluorspar Mining Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Dickson, General Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.; E. D. Timberlake, Peerless Oil & Gas Co., Indiana, Pa.; F. G. Fabian, Hillside Fluor Spar Mines, Chicago, Ill.; Robert N. Frazer, Kentucky Fluor Spar Co., Marion, Ky.; Miles Haman, Crystal Fluorspar Co., Elizabethtown, Ill.; L. F. Hearne, Eagle Fluor Spar Co., Salem, Ky.; B. E. Clement, Davenport Mine, Marion, Ky.; Dr. J. L. Gillson, I. E. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

### CHASSIS PARTS SUBCOMMITTEE, AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT PARTS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. J. Donovan, chief, replacement parts section, automotive branch.

#### Members:

E. A. Clark, vice president, Budd Wheel Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wm. H. Courtright, William & Harvey Rowland, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; F. B. Willis, Bendix Product Division, South Bend, Ind.; J. D. Eby, vice president, Wagner Electric Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Miller, U. S. Asbestos Division, Raybestos Manhattan Corporation, Mannheim, Pa.

### PLUMBING AND HEATING WATER HEATER INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. W. Timmis, chief, plumbing and heating branch.

#### Members:

J. J. Chevlon, president, Lochinvar & Michigan Tank & Furnace Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; M. H. Feldman, vice president, John Wood Manufacturing Co., Inc., Conshohocken, Pa.; Earl Gossett, president, Bell and Gossett Co., Morton Grove, Ill.; George L. Harberger, Eastern Foundry Co., Boyertown, Pa.; R. E. James, general manager, Rheem Manufacturing Co., Sparrows Point, Md.; C. C. Lanman, president, Novelty Steam Boiler Works Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. R. Mendelson, president, Hotstream Heater Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. D. Rose, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Starke, president, Richmond Engineering Co., Richmond, Va.; A. H. Sutton, president, Mission Water Heater Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

### VINYL RESINS PRODUCERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Frank H. Carman, chief, plastics and synthetic rubber section, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

H. S. Bunn, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, N. Y.; L. F. Loutrel, Shawinigan Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.; John C. Brooks, Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Pitcher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; J. R. Hoover, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; Bradley Dewey, Dewey & Almy Chemical Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; W. C. Goggin, The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; Henry B. Townsend, General Latex and Chemical Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.

### GENERAL LINE CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—J. M. Whitaker, chief, confectionery section, food supply branch.

#### Members:

William H. Vogler, New England Confectionery Co., Cambridge, Mass.; William F. Heide, Henry Heide, Inc., New York, N. Y.; W. E. Brock, Jr., Brock Candy Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. H. Goodman, Nutrine Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.; Z. E. Vose, National Candy Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Otto J. Glaser, Dairy Maid Confectionery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. W. Reid, Jr., The Charms Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; L. R. Tilton, Bishop and Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Charles Haug, Mason Au Magenheimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### POULTRY AND EGGS PROCESSORS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Clyde E. Beardslee, chief, dairy section of the food branch.

#### Members:

N. R. Clark, Swift and Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Collier, Jr., Ft. Worth Poultry & Egg Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.; J. L. Perry, Seymour Packing Co., Topeka, Kans.; M. J. Goodrich, Strawberry Point, Iowa; Herbert Beyers, N. W. Turkey Growers Assn., Salt Lake City, Utah; Thomas W. Heitz, Rockingham Poultry Marketing Coop., Broadway, Va.; W. B. Loucks, Wadley & Co., New York, N. Y.; Robert F. Thurrel, N. E. Poultry Producers Assn., East Wolfboro, N. H.; Harry J. Beernick, Washington Coop. Egg and Poultry Assn., Seattle, Wash.; Willis W. Dayton, Fairmont Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr.; Frank A. Priebe, Priebe & Sons, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Leimert, Tranin Egg Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Independent dealers permitted to pay slightly higher prices for cigarette tobacco without raising smokers' costs

Action designed to permit independent dealers to pay slightly higher weighted average prices for flue-cured tobacco thus permitting stable prices for the various grades—although not increasing smokers' costs thereby—was announced September 22 by OPA.

This program is effected through issuance of a permanent price regulation on flue-cured tobacco, which is used almost entirely in the manufacture of cigarettes. The permanent order succeeds a temporary 60-day price ceiling, which has been in effect on the southern-grown commodity since August 31.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 228 (Flue-Cured Tobacco), became effective September 22. Through three salient features of the new order, growers—marketing the bulk of their better grades during the next seven weeks—may enjoy a broader buying support from manufacturers, dealers, and exporters than would have been the case under the temporary regulation. The features are as follows:

1. Private buyers of flue-cured tobacco now may average their purchases for the entire season from August 31, 1942, to February 28, 1943, so that they shall not exceed the average price paid by each purchaser during the August 24-28, 1942, base period. In the original temporary order, buyers were required to average out in two 30-day periods. Under the new and longer time provision, buyers may purchase top grades at higher than their ceiling levels and round out to the ceiling by averaging down when lower grades come to market later in the season. This averaging could not be done to satisfactory advantage in many cases, it was felt, during a short monthly period.

2. The permanent order contains a provision similar to that in the previous temporary regulation, namely that if any person had not purchased during the base period, he could use the 34.86-cent-per-pound market average for that August 24-28 time, as determined by the Department of Agriculture. However, the new regulation also broadens this provision to alleviate certain hardship cases.

3. Purchases of flue-cured tobacco for export are exempt from price control under the new permanent regulation. This has been done largely for administrative reasons. It is estimated that not more than 4,000,000 pounds or about one-half of 1 percent of the total crop—will be moved under this provision. Furthermore, not more than 2,000,000 pounds of such tobacco will be of the better grades.

"Pin hookers"—individuals who buy a few baskets of tobacco in the auction markets and then resell them in the same

markets—also are exempt from price control under the new regulation. This recognizes an established feature of the auction markets and preserves it.

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## 57 rice warehouses allowed to raise storage rates

Because current charges reflect conditions prevailing more than a year ago—during which time expenses incurred by warehouses have risen—the OPA September 21 authorized 57 Louisiana warehouses storing rough rice—the commodity in the pre-milled state—to increase their storage rates.

Upward adjustments—which vary for the individual warehouse—will range from 3 cents to 5 cents per 162-pound barrel of rice on an entire 12 months' seasonal basis.

### Retail price not affected

Despite these increases, which will range from 20 to 35 percent, the retail price of milled rice to the ultimate consumer probably will not be affected. The grower pays these storage costs, and the maximum increase of 5 cents per 162 pounds a year is insignificant as a cost item as compared with the price of approximately \$7 received by the grower for the same quantity.

The new rates, permitted by OPA in order No. 49 under Section 1499.18 (c) of the general maximum price regulation, effective September 21, also were approved by the Louisiana State Warehouse Commission.

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## Fruit cocktail canners may add increased costs to ceilings

The OPA September 22 ruled that canners of fruit cocktail and fruit for salad may add the increased cost of pineapple and maraschino cherries in computing their ceiling prices, as well as the increased costs of other ingredients permitted by Maximum Price Regulation No. 185.

## Fruit-packers may increase service charges temporarily, pending final adjustment

Packers and warehousemen of apples and pears will be permitted conditionally to increase current charges for their respective services, OPA ruled September 22, pending further and more searching investigations of widespread claims that these charges are abnormally low.

### Refund provided for

The conditional adjustment authorized by Amendment No. 29 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, effective September 22, provides that the additional charge paid shall be refunded to the person against whom it is assessed not later than December 31, 1942, unless the Administrator provides otherwise prior to that time. Such funds either must be placed in escrow by the warehouseman until that time or a surety bond guaranteeing refund posted with the OPA State office in the State where the service is performed.

Each storage company must report monthly to such OPA State office the names and addresses of all persons from whom it collects the additional charges and must show in the report the additional amount collected from each such person.

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## Formula announced for pricing fruit products

Complete details of the formula for determining packers' maximum prices for the 1942 pack of fruit preserves, jams and jellies, were announced September 21 by the OPA. Necessary adjustments at wholesale and retail will be authorized in a distributors' regulation soon to be issued.

The new formula and pricing methods are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 226, effective September 26, 1942, for most fruit preserves, jams and jellies and effective October 1, 1942 for apple, boiled cider, crabapple, grape and quince flavors.

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THE GUN CARRIAGE of a 155 mm. gun calls for 1,000 separate drawings, plus 500 more for the recoil mechanism.



## OPA announces details of price regulation on dried fruits sold by packers

Complete details of the official regulation establishing price ceilings on six important dried fruits by setting specific "dollars and cents" prices at the packer level, were announced September 22 by the OPA.

Dried fruits covered in the new regulation are apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, figs and raisins.

Although no action at wholesale and retail is taken in the new Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 (Dried Fruits), effective September 26, OPA quarters reaffirmed the fact that in a separate forthcoming regulation, wholesale and retail distributors of dried fruits will be permitted to adjust their ceiling prices.

### "Support prices"

The specific packer ceiling prices on dried fruits and raisins set by OPA are predicated on the use of the Department of Agriculture's "support prices" as a base. These prices are sufficiently high to meet the 110 percent of parity requirements of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. In each case, such price was adjusted for normal processing loss or gain. Estimated acquisition costs in 1942, including transportation to the packer's plant, were added to the adjusted fruit cost. The estimated 1942 packing and general selling costs were added to this amount. In computing maximum prices for sales to the Government, OPA set somewhat lower ceiling prices by deducting one-half the packer's general selling cost.

### "Dollars and cents" ceilings set

Specific "dollars and cents" price ceilings were set for both Government and private trade sales on various grades and sizes. On other grades, varieties, sizes and container sizes not named, OPA indicated that maximums shall be set from those listed by adding or subtracting—as the case may be—the same differential in dollars and cents which existed in the packer's price lists or schedules of differentials during the 1941-42 selling season for the 1941 crop. However, if such differential did not remain constant during such period, the differential in effect for the greatest length of time during such period must be used.

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## Goodale named to bakery unit

William F. Goodale, Jr., vice president of the Berwick Cake Co. of Boston and a specialist in cakes, cookies, and pies, has been named assistant to R. J. Conly, head of the OPA bakery unit.

## OPA opens program to help retailers cut deliveries and frills, reduce costs without violating price ceilings

Price Administrator Henderson announced September 22 that a "retailer assistance" program is being formulated so that retailers may reduce deliveries and eliminate "frills" from their operations as a means of lowering the cost of doing business under OPA ceilings.

### Trade representatives meet

The Administrator disclosed he had designated a committee of retailers from all parts of the country to meet in Washington with OPA's retail trade and services division and industry council September 29 and 30, to assist in development of the program. Representatives of the Department of Commerce and of the Office of Defense Transportation also were invited.

"A war economy has no room for business frills and furbelows," Mr. Henderson said in announcing the meeting. His statement follows:

The years preceding 1939 were years in which customers were hard to get and various business-attractive services came into being in many retail stores. Such things as same day delivery service, liberal credit terms, goods on approval, COD service on small purchases, pick-up of returns, became common

practice in both large and small stores to induce more public buying.

Today the picture has changed. We are at war. Time and many materials are short. Retailers are experiencing numerous difficulties and are operating under price ceilings that make control of costs a real, live problem.

### "Superficial" services not required

The general maximum price regulation requires retailers to continue to offer the same services that they did in March—the base month for ceiling prices. The reason for this provision is obvious—it is intended to prevent hidden price increases that result when customers are compelled to pay extra for things formerly given free. This basic reason still holds. OPA does not intend to relieve retailers from continuing to supply essential services if they have done so in the past.

However, there are many services given by stores which are not essential; in fact, are not even desirable under wartime conditions. It is these superficial services—holdovers from pre-war days—that can and should be eliminated. The buying public does not expect their continuance; the Government does not want it.

### Won't curb advertising

OPA has been working on this problem for some time. Private discussions have taken place with small groups in the merchandising field and sufficient basic information has been accumulated to permit work to begin on a definite "retailer assistance" program.

To forestall inquiries that inevitably arise when retail curtailment plans are discussed, I may say that OPA has no intention of issuing any regulations limiting advertising.

## Silver salt ceilings adjusted to increased silver prices

Adjustment of the maximum selling prices for silver salts to compensate for the recent increase in the price of silver was authorized September 22 by the OPA.

This revision is necessary, OPA officials stated, as maximum prices for silver salts were established by the general maximum price regulation on the basis of an imported silver bullion cost of 35.375 cents per troy ounce—the price prevailing in March 1942. However, Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 198, which became effective August 31, 1942, raised the maximum price for imported silver bullion from 35.375 cents to 45 cents per troy ounce in accordance with an understanding reached between the United States and Mexico.

The September 22 adjustment, contained in Amendment No. 27 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 of the general maximum price regulation, corrects this situation.

## Imported silver bullion price raised to 45 cents an ounce

OPA September 22 increased maximum prices for silver bullion other than newly mined domestic silver by 9.625 cents per ounce, bringing the price to 45 cents an ounce.

A similar increase also was provided for semifabricated articles containing silver, and for silver scrap.

Previously, maximum prices for such silver were tied to the bullion price of 35½ cents an ounce prevailing in March 1942.

### Higher prices retroactive

The higher prices are retroactive to August 31 of this year, when, pursuant to an understanding between the United States and Mexican Governments, the maximum price for imports of silver bullion and for metal domestically refined from foreign ores and concentrates, was increased from 35½ cents an ounce to 45 cents.



## Willow Run war housing project under construction Near bomber plant

Construction has begun on the first public war housing project in the vicinity of the Willow Run bomber plant and contracts have been awarded on two others with work scheduled to start immediately, John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, announced September 20.

Work is underway at Ypsilanti, Mich., on 3,000 dormitory units which will be made available for single workers at the bomber factory, biggest in the world.

Contracts have been let for 1,900 permanent family dwelling units which will be built in two groups, one of 900 and the other of 1,000 homes. These are to be built at Wayne and work will start immediately, Mr. Blandford said.

### Additional projects

Other public housing projects on which preliminary work is being rushed include 500 permanent family dwelling units at Inkster, 100 dormitory units and 100 permanent family units at Ypsilanti, and 2,500 permanent homes at a new townsite near the plant. Construction of the projects is under the Federal Public Housing Authority, a unit of NHA.

In addition to the public war housing, 4,500 privately financed homes have been programmed for the Willow Run area and have been approved by WPB.

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## Lumber from imported mahogany exempt from GMPR

In order to insure as far as possible adequate supplies of mahogany for use in war contracts, OPA September 23 exempted mahogany lumber, flitches, and veneer, manufactured in the United States from imported mahogany, from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

The exemption, which applies only to sales after October 1, 1942, to the United States, its agencies or "Lend-Lease" governments or to persons who will use such commodities to fulfill a contract or sub-contract with any such government or agency, was contained in Amendment No. 10 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4 to the general maximum price regulation, effective September 22, 1942.

## HOUSING CRITICAL AREAS

The WPB has added 10 areas to the Defense Housing Critical Area List. They are:

Camden, Ark.; Marianna, Fla.; Port Huron, Mich.; Courtland, Ala.; Newport, Ark.; Bainbridge, Ga.; Gulfport, Miss.; Altus, Okla.; Frederick, Okla.; Tampa, Fla.

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## OPA amends housing regulations

Landlords putting housing accommodations on the rental market for the first time in defense-rental areas where rent control is in effect no longer need to have the first rent charged fixed by the area rent director before being able to rent the property, by an amendment to housing regulations issued September 22 by the OPA.

The amendment, issued to all maximum rent regulations for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses, also does away with the same requirement for housing accommodations which have been changed, resulting in an increase or decrease in the number of rental units.

However, landlords must register such property within 30 days of renting, and the first rent charged may be ordered decreased if it is out of line with rents charged in the area for comparable accommodations.

This change is authorized under Supplementary Amendment No. 4 to all maximum rent regulations for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses.

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## Key West rents pushed back another 5 months

Rents for all living quarters in the Key West, Fla., Defense-Rental Area are being pushed back an additional 5 months to October 1, 1941, through amendments issued September 21 by Price Administrator Henderson. Additional evidence showing an earlier start of war activities in the area, particularly on the part of the Navy, necessitated the change in the freeze date to bring about a more equitable rental situation.

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THE ARMY is saving great quantities of copper for other war purposes by substituting steel for brass in shell cases.

## Northern hardwood, softwood lumber producers to roll back prices to October 1941 levels

Northern hardwood and softwood lumber producers—one of the few remaining branches of the lumber industry not previously under specific price regulation—were ordered September 19 by Price Administrator Henderson to roll back prices for shipments which originate at the mill to approximately the levels prevailing in October 1941.

This action was effected by the issuance of two price regulations, Maximum Price Regulation No. 223, Northern Hardwood Lumber, and Maximum Price Regulation No. 222, Northern Softwood Lumber, which contain specific dollars and cents prices for practically all standard and near standard grades and items of Northern lumber and a formula for pricing other Northern stock. The regulations were effective September 23, 1942.

As is the case with the great majority of lumber regulations which have been issued up to present, the two new measures apply only where shipments originate at the mill, with sales from distribution yard stocks remaining under the general maximum price regulation.

The ceiling prices established in the regulations are prices f. o. b. mill, except in the case of lumber imported from Canada. Prices for almost all standard and near standard grades of softwood and hardwood lumber and for the more common special grades of hardwood lumber are set out in dollars and cents terms. In the case of special grades and items of softwood lumber and the less common special grades and items of hardwood lumber, the regulations provide a formula for determining ceiling prices.

Wholesalers or commission salesmen are not required to file reports of sales of special grades and items. However, wholesalers and commission salesmen cannot charge a price for such grade or item which is higher than the price approved by OPA for the producing mill.

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## Hardwood lumber prices established

Dollars and cents maximum prices for additional "recurring special" grades and items of Appalachian hardwood lumber for nine mills have been established by Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 146 (Appalachian Hardwood Lumber), effective September 30, 1942.



## Auto repair shops to file price statements with local boards

Machine shops supplying automotive repair, maintenance, and rebuilding services are subject to price controls of the Service Trades Price Regulation (No. 165) and should file with their local War Price and Rationing Boards statements of March prices as required by this regulation, the OPA service trades branch said September 23. These statements should not be sent to the Washington office, it emphasized.

### List of services

Clearly covered under Regulation No. 165 are the services normally performed either for the retail or wholesale trade by concerns which specialize in such operations in connection with automotive vehicles as—

Crank shaft regrinding; cylinder reboring; repairing and rebuilding automotive generators and starters; reconditioning and rebuilding motors; clutch refacing; brake-shoe relining; overhauling and reconditioning carburetors; rebabbiting connecting-rods; align boring of main bearings; truing brake drums; brake lining installation; clutch rebuilding; cylinder head resurfacing; valve refacing.

Printed or mimeographed price lists such as are regularly distributed by such concerns to their customers may be used if the prices quoted are the highest prices actually charged in March 1942, and providing they contain an appropriate description of each service listed.

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## OPA given added control over new cars

In addition to its authority to ration new passenger automobiles, OPA has been given the right to control the use or alteration of new cars.

The director general for operations has issued Amendment No. 4 to Supplementary Directive No. 1-A, extending OPA's control over the sale, transfer, or other disposition of new cars to the use or alteration of these cars by any person except those specifically exempted under the terms of Directive No. 1. The exemptions apply to the Army, Navy, certain other Government agencies, and exporters.

Extension of the control is designed to permit OPA to prevent conversion of new passenger cars now in the hands of dealers, if it decides that such conversions are unwise.

## Henderson opposes rise in passenger coach fares by railroads in South

Application asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend a proposed increase of from 1.65 cents a mile to 2.2 cents a mile in passenger coach fares throughout the South has been filed by Price Administrator Henderson through OPA's recently organized transportation and public utilities division.

### Would affect war workers

The application asserted that the burden of the higher fare would be borne largely by war workers, commercial travelers, army camp visitors, and others now dependent on railroad travel because of gasoline and tire rationing. It asked the

Commission to order a hearing requiring the southern railroads to justify the increase, which would become effective on October 1, should the Commission finally grant the higher rate sought by the railroads.

Exhibits attached to the application show that southern carriers enjoyed an 85 percent increase in passenger revenues during the first 7 months of 1942 and that net railway operating income rose 86.4 percent in the same period. Net income before Federal taxes increased by 145 percent in the first half of this year as compared with the same period in 1941.

## OPA to license all dealers in used machine tools

Automatic licensing of all dealers selling used machine tools or extras, or second-hand machines or parts, was announced September 21 by the OPA.

Supplementary Order No. 20, effective September 26, 1942, also requires every second-hand machine tool or second-hand machinery dealer to register with the OPA, Washington, D. C., on or before November 2, 1942, by filling out OPA Form No. SO20:3. This form is obtainable at the Washington office of OPA or at any OPA regional State or district office.

### Dealer may lose license

A dealer's license may be suspended if he violates any provision of Supplementary Order No. 20 or any price schedule or regulation covering such machine tools and machinery. The dealer thereupon loses his privilege to do business.

Supplementary Order No. 20 does not apply to retail sales of second-hand machine tools or extras, or second-hand machines or parts.

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## Ceiling set on "Bubblfil"

The OPA September 23 authorized a ceiling price of \$1.25 a pound for "Bubblfil," a rayon yarn newly developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., of Wilmington, Del., as a possible substitute for sponge rubber and kapok. This product was not sold or offered for sale in March 1942, base date under the general maximum price regulation.

## OPA removes limit on gas to deliver motor vehicles

The five-gallon per month restriction on special rations of gasoline to deliver a motor vehicle after sale was removed September 21 by OPA. The previous allowance had proved inadequate, OPA said.

The new provisions will permit movement of a chassis, particularly that of a truck, to body installation plants. It will also permit the movement of a truck bearing mounted equipment for repair of that equipment. The new amendment is No. 9 to Rationing Order 5A.

The amendment does not remove the five-gallon per month ceiling on special rations granted to demonstrate a vehicle, or to move a car or boat from one sales or storage place to another, unless that movement follows sale of the car or boat.

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## Print roller engravers warned against upgrading of prices

Engravers of print rollers for textile printing were cautioned September 22 by the OPA that they may charge for their services no more than their highest charges for the same or a similar service rendered during March 1942.

Because of reports that some engravers of this type recently have revised their prices upward, OPA officials stressed that any increases in charges above March levels constitute a violation of prescribed ceilings.



## OPA announces method for adjusting ceiling prices of woolen and worsted fabrics

Means by which jobbers of woolen and worsted apparel fabrics, who also originate their own designs, may seek adjustments of ceiling prices were announced September 25 by the OPA.

Under Maximum Price Regulation No. 163—Woolen and Worsted Civilian Apparel Fabrics—markups are set forth which jobbers may apply to costs in determining maximum prices on their sales of fabrics. These markups, in the form of "division factors," take into consideration only ordinary selling expenses of jobbers.

The Amendment No. 6 establishes a method of granting adjustments when these regular jobber markups are not sufficient to provide for additional costs incurred by jobbers in connection with the manufacture, styling or designing of exclusive fabrics which they have originated. In some respects, such operators may be regarded as performing the functions of mills rather than the services of ordinary jobbers.

### Jobbers may appeal

Jobbers who suffer substantial hardships by reason of such additional expenses are authorized to file petitions for adjustment in accordance with Procedural Regulation No. 1.

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## Kincaid named chief of WPB hosiery unit

Appointment of Carl S. Kincaid as chief of the hosiery unit was announced September 22 by Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of the WPB textile, clothing, and leather branch. This unit is a part of the knit goods section, of which Mr. John Shireman is chief. Mr. Kincaid succeeds James D. Mayer, who recently resigned to return to private business.

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## Clothing manufacturers' deadline postponed

A further postponement until October 25, 1942, of the deadline for filing reports under Maximum Price Regulation No. 177 required of manufacturers and wholesalers of men's and boys' tailored clothing was announced September 21 by the OPA.

## Changes made in WPB clothing branch

Two changes in the personnel of the textile, clothing, and leather branch of WPB were announced September 21 by Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of the branch.

E. H. Scull, who has been chief of the clothing section since June, has been appointed special assistant to Mr. Walton. He is on leave from the presidency of E. H. Scull Co., Inc., of New York City.

G. R. MacDonald will succeed Mr. Scull as chief of the clothing section. Mr. MacDonald has been chief of the women's and children's clothing section since July. He is on leave from the Highe Co., of Cleveland, where he is a merchandiser manager.

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## Cloth for food processing and agricultural use assured

An adequate supply of sheetings, flannels, print cloth yarn fabrics, osnaburg cloth, and tobacco cloth is assured for specified food and agricultural uses through an order issued September 18 by the WPB.

Essential uses include: packaging of cheese; production of milk strainers and filters; covering of tobacco seed beds and shade-grown tobacco; and manufacture of cotton picking sacks.

The order, M-218, assigns an A-2 rating to orders placed by dairy supply manufacturers, textile converters, or cloth merchants.

The order affects approximately 30 cotton mills, 20 dairy supply manufacturers and 50 distributors of cloth for agricultural and food processing use. About 112,000,000 yards of woven cotton textiles are covered.

### Purposes specified

No person may use any of the cloth obtained on an A-2 rating under this order except for purposes specified in the order or to fill orders placed by the Army, Navy, and other specified Government agencies. Orders placed by the Army, Navy, and the Government agencies may be filled on a rating lower than A-2. However, the purchaser must specify that the cloth is to be used by such an agency.

Beginning October 19, the inventory of dairy supplies manufacturers and textile converters is restricted to a 60-day supply of sheetings, flannels, or print cloth yarn fabrics.

Effective immediately, a cloth merchant may carry an inventory sufficient only to satisfy the volume of business in his area, based on crop forecasts for the area served and his past experience.

## Prices of base material for cotton fabrics reduced to protect consumers

Reductions in manufacturers' ceiling prices for carded cotton sales yarns, base material for all of the more common grades of cotton fabrics, were announced September 25 by Price Administrator Henderson in a move designed to prevent increases in the prices which consumers must pay for cotton goods.

Because OPA cost studies reveal that prices provided by the carded yarn price schedule—No. 33—are too high in relation to the prices established for combed yarns and for other cotton goods, maximum prices for carded yarn numbers of 20s and coarser have been cut from 1¼¢ to 2½¢ per pound for singles and 1¼¢ to 4¢ for plied yarns. Schedule No. 33 has been completely rewritten and is now reissued as Maximum Price Regulation No. 33—Carded Cotton Yarns and the Processing Thereof. It took effect September 28, 1942.

### Followed parity rule

In reducing the maximum prices, Mr. Henderson stated that he had established ceiling levels which—based on cotton yarn mill cost surveys—are in "strict conformance" with the Section 3 agricultural provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 guaranteeing farmers a 110 percent of parity return of other specified levels before price ceilings may be imposed.

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## Ceiling prices set for woolen products from South America

In furtherance of the "Good Neighbor Policy," Price Administrator Henderson, September 21, set a ceiling on certain South American manufactured woolen blankets and piece goods, being imported into the United States for the first time, at a level designed to encourage Pan-American business transactions of this type.

The pricing formula allowed by the Price Administrator for one importer of these goods provides a percentage markup over actual cost "sufficient to provide for its selling operations."

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THANKS TO the Russians, the crack Nazi Hermann Goering Brigade now must advertise for recruits.



## WPB amends order governing ratings on officers' uniforms

Certain additions and clarifications to Order P-131 which sets up priority assistance to manufacturers of officers uniforms, including those for the Army and Navy, were made September 23 in an amended order issued by the WPB. The amended order included the following important changes and clarifications:

1. The rating assigned under the order may be used to secure cotton, wool, synthetic fabrics, thread, buttons, including detachable buttons if sold with the uniform, and other material actually a part of the uniform.

2. Definitions of officers uniforms are made specific.

3. Only custom or merchant tailors will be granted ratings for purchase of wool cloth over thirteen ounces in weight per yard in the fifty-six inch width. This applies to Army and Navy uniforms and also to tropical worsted for Army uniforms.

4. The order revokes ratings for all unfilled orders where delivery would be contrary to restrictions of the amended regulation.

5. Distributors are affected by the amended order as follows:

They are no longer limited in their purchases to producers with whom they had previously done business. They can purchase from any producer if they had been distributors prior to June 8.

After December 31, authorization certificates from the Army Exchange Service are required for shipment of ready-to-wear uniforms in the thirteen-ounce wool cloth or over. The same provision applies to ready-to-wear Navy officers uniforms.

6. The applications and appeal clause of the order has been revised. The Army and Navy must now pass on all applications for materials and also on appeals from provisions of the order.

7. Material graded as seconds or rejects by any Government agency cannot be used to manufacture officers uniforms except by a custom or merchant tailor.

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## WPB defines insurance rates for wool and wool tops

War risk insurance rates used in adjusting maximum prices for wool and wool tops must not exceed the low rates offered by the War Shipping Administration, the OPA ruled September 24 as a means of passing on to consumers the full benefits in saving on-war risk insurance.

The new Amendment No. 8 to Revised Price Schedule 53 (Wool and Wool Tops and Yarns) recognizes that insurance coverage by the War Shipping Administration available to all importers under open policies is at rates which are below the rates of commercial companies. With certain exceptions, the adjustments to the official rates are applicable only to shipments of wool which are evidenced by ocean bills of lading or similar documents dated on or later than September 30, 1942, the effective date of this amendment.

## WPA to patch tank driver's pants

WPA will patch the pants of the man in the driver's seat of the tank.

The military importance of this is indicated by statistics which show that in a single day in a tank the sturdiest trouser-seats the Army has been able to procure take a terrific beating. Only somewhat less heavy are casualties in trouser-seats of men in the jeeps.

WPA will meet this situation by undertaking the reclamation of Army clothing and equipment on a Nation-wide basis in each of the nine Service Command Areas throughout the country, it was announced September 18 by Brig. Gen.

Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator and Acting Commissioner of Work Projects.

General Fleming pointed out that in addition to the direct service to the Army and the important savings, the WPA clothing projects will enable thousands of women WPA workers, barred by age or other handicaps from war industries, to help materially in the war effort.

In addition to reclaiming Army clothing, the WPA projects will reclaim other items, such as barrack and field bags, blankets, comforters, haversacks and mattress covers.

## Ceiling formula for cotton bale bagging sales established

Cotton oil mills may establish maximum prices for sales of cotton bale bagging to cotton ginneries by adding to specific replacement costs and freight charges the customary markup of 5 cents per pattern complete with ties and of 4 cents per pattern without ties, the OPA announced September 23.

### Will not affect cotton farmer

The new action is taken through Amendment No. 32 to Supplementary Regulation 14, effective September 22. Inasmuch as resales of these materials are generally made by cotton oil mills during July, August and September, only isolated sales were made during March 1942, the base period of the general maximum price regulation. Moreover, no comparable commodity is sold by cotton oil mills and they were, therefore, generally unable to determine maximum prices under the original provisions of the general regulation.

Ceiling prices on resales by oil mills to ginneries supplement the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 211 which sets levels ginneries may charge cotton growers for bagging and ties furnished in connection with ginning. The September 23 amendment, therefore, will have no effect upon prices paid by the cotton farmer. Neither does the amendment apply to resales of cotton ties alone, such sales being regulated by Revised Price Schedule No. 49 (Resale of Iron and Steel Products).

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ONE REASON we need lead: The guns of a pursuit plane vomit bullets at the rate of 300 pounds per minute.

## WPB approves hemp production program

The WPB September 23, approved a program for the planting of 300,000 acres of hemp for fiber and construction of 71 mills for processing of the hemp into line and tow fiber to be used in the manufacture of rope and twine. This step further carries out a program for production of domestic hemp started almost a year ago.

### Commodity credit to have full authority

The amendment provides that all purchasers of hemp seed must now place their orders directly with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Each order must be accompanied by a statement from a Department of Agriculture representative on Form PD-L-521 certifying that the land and climatic conditions in the area in which the seed is to be planted are suitable.

The amendment also requires that persons holding two or more bushels of the seed on September 22 must file by October 2 a report of their inventory with the Office for Agricultural War Relations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### One mill for each 4,000 acres

The 71 mills to be built under a Government financed program will be placed adjacent to planting areas to assure immediate processing of the hemp once it is harvested. The requirements committee of the WPB has already approved use of needed materials for construction of the mills in a ratio of one mill for each 4,000 acres. At present there are only about five hemp processing mills in operation.



## Davis orders 523 Federal publications discontinued or curtailed for duration to clear channels for war information

Moving to clear channels for war information, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, issued September 25 the first of a series of orders cutting down Government publications and mailing lists.

The order, which becomes OWI Regulation Number Three, affects 523 Federal publications and series of publications; it makes mandatory for the duration of the war the recent elimination of 239 items and the curtailment of 284. The regulation provides machinery to make further cuts.

### Committee to study further cuts

The regulation is divided into four parts.

The first makes binding for the duration of the war all discontinuance and curtailment of publications and other informational materials made by any Federal department or agency between July 1, 1941, and September 25, 1942.

The second part establishes an Inter-Agency Publications Committee to recommend by November 1 further discontinuances, curtailment or modification in informational materials issued by the departments and agencies.

### General mailing lists abolished

The third part abolishes all general mailing lists built up of requests for "all releases and/or publications." Departments and agencies are called upon to notify persons of this action. Agencies are permitted to form selective lists based on requests for specific publications.

The fourth part prohibits the sending of Government releases by telegraph to newspapers, radio stations, or any other news media without permission of the OWI except at the request and expense of the receiver.

### Agencies made reductions up to 40%

For some time the OWI, with the cooperation of other Federal agencies, has been studying the flow of governmental releases. During this study, many agencies voluntarily abolished many publications not bearing directly upon the war. Cuts were also made in mailing lists. Over-all curtailment of publications in some nonwar agencies ran as high as 40 percent.

Publications affected are as follows:

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Office of Information.*—Annual Report of the Director of Information, pages cut from 34 to 17; Journal of Agricultural Research, pages cut from 192 to 96; Yearbook of Agriculture, discontinued; Farm Handbooks, discontinued; Farmers' Bulletins Lists, distribution cut one-third.

*Farm Security Administration.*—Annual Report of Administrator, discontinued in printed form.

*Rural Electrification Administration.*—Rural Electrification News, pages cut from 32 to 24; Summary, discontinued; Lineman, pages cut from 8 to 4; Epistle, discontinued; We Have the Power, discontinued; How to Build a Sound Cooperative, discontinued; Opportunity for Young Engineers, discontinued; Planning for Farm Plumbing, discontinued.

*Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.*—Monthly News Letter, discontinued; Naval Stores Report, distribution cut from 5,000 to 2,000; Annual Report of Chief of Bureau, number of pages cut one-half.

*Extension Service.*—Extension Marketing News, discontinued; Extension Pathologist, discontinued; Extension Entomologist, discontinued; Extension Forester, discontinued; Visual Aids Tip Sheet, pages cut from 8 to 2; Extension Poultry Husbandman, discontinued; Extension Animal Husbandman, discontinued; Recreational News Letter, discontinued; List of References on Home-Economics Literature, discontinued; Letter to 4-H Club Leaders, discontinued; Extension Service Review, 4 pages of cover cut—distribution cut by 500.

*Bureau of Animal Industry.*—Index-Catalogues of Medical and Veterinary Zoology, discontinued; State Sanitary Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock (Misc. 14), revision postponed; Three Technical Bulletins, distribution cut from 9,000 to 8,500; Journal of Agricultural Research Separates, distribution cut from 2,900 to 2,475; Report of Chief of the BAI, number of pages cut in half—distribution cut from 3,500 to 3,250.

*Bureau of Dairy Industry.*—DHIA Letter, pages cut from 26 to 9; List of Sires Proved in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, pages reduced from 158 to 140; Report of Chief of BDI, pages cut from 52 to 26.

*Agricultural Adjustment Agency.*—Briefly Speaking, discontinued; AAA Information Digest, discontinued; Statement of Expenditures, discontinued; East Central Flashes, discontinued; Northeast Facts for Committeemen, discontinued; Farm Defense News, discontinued; Annual Report, The Land, number of pages cut in half; Four Separates to Annual Report, discontinued.

*Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*—B of E and P Q News Letter discontinued; Insect Pest Survey Bulletin, discontinued; Entomology Current Literature, discontinued.

*Bureau of Plant Industry.*—Cereal Courier, discontinued; Cotton Division News, discontinued; Weekly Station Report of Division of Dry Land Agriculture, discontinued; Forage Crop Gazette, discontinued; Soil Survey News Notes, discontinued; News Letter of Division of Irrigation Agriculture, discontinued; News Letter of Division of Fruits and Vegetables, discontinued; Annual Report of Chief of BPI, pages cut one-half; Six Technical Bulletins, postponed; Three Popular Bulletins, postponed.

*Bureau of Home Economics.*—Annual Report, pages cut in half.

## VICTORY unaffected by Davis' order

VICTORY is not affected by OWI Director Davis' order of September 25, which makes mandatory for the duration the elimination or curtailment of 523 Government publications. VICTORY will continue to publish the news released by the Office of War Information, edited to give a coherent picture of the week's governmental activities relating to the war.

*Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.*—FCIC News Letter discontinued; Cotton News Letter, discontinued.

*Agricultural Marketing Administration.*—AMA News, discontinued; AMA Bulletin Board, discontinued; AMA Staff Reporter, discontinued; Supplements to Directory of Field Office, discontinued; Directory of Market News Broadcasts, discontinued; Consumers' Guide, issuance cut from 20 to 12 times a year; distribution cut from 150,000 to 147,000; Consumer Notes, discontinued; Consumer's Market, discontinued; Distribution of Foods under the Domestic Distribution Program, discontinued; Grain Inspector's Letter, discontinued; Trade-In Wool Top Futures, discontinued; Trade-In Cotton Futures, discontinued; Dockets on Cases under Packers and Stockyards Act, discontinued.

*Forest Service.*—Fire Control Notes, discontinued; Forest Service Bulletin, discontinued; Planting Quarterly, discontinued; Construction Hints, discontinued; State and Private Forestry Review, discontinued; Community Forests, discontinued; Annual Report of Chief of Forest Service, pages cut; Bi-Monthly Research Report, discontinued; Research Reports, Statistical, distribution cut from 5,000 to 3,500; Research Reports, Semi-Technical, distribution cut from 7,000 to 3,500; National Forest Resources, with Emphasis on Recreational Use and Fire Prevention, distribution cut from 207,700 to 155,800.

*Soil Conservation Service.*—Service News, discontinued; SCS Literature, discontinued; Field Directory, made semiannual instead of quarterly; Soil Conservation, pages cut from 32 to 24—distribution cut from 6,700 to 5,000.

*Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.*—Foreign Agriculture, pages cut from 48 to 28—distribution cut from 2,400 to 1,900; Agriculture in the Americas, distribution cut from 10,000 to 7,500; Foreign Crops and Markets, changed from weekly to monthly—distribution cut from 2,825 to 2,475; Foreign Crops and Markets (weekly), distribution cut from 2,825 to 185.

*Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*—Inside BAE, discontinued; Farm Population and Rural Life Activities, discontinued; Agricultural Situation in Relation to Banking, discontinued; The Wool Situation, discontinued; The Livestock Situation, combined in The Livestock and Wool Situation; Agricultural Economics Literature, discontinued; Farm Retail Price Spreads, discontinued; Dairy Production, discontinued; Poultry and Egg Production, discontinued; Annual Livestock Prices, discontinued; Prospective Seed Sales, discontinued; Soy Bean Price and Movement, discontinued; Cow Pea Price and Movement, discontinued; Disposition of Seeds, discontinued; Grain Storage Capacity, discontinued; Agricultural Finance Review, changed from semiannual to annual; The Fruit Situation, changed from monthly to quarterly; The Wheat Situation, changed to bimonthly except during planting and harvesting—pages cut from 20 to 14—distribution cut by 700; The Vegetable Situation, changed to quarterly from monthly—pages cut from 28 to 26—distribution cut by 700;

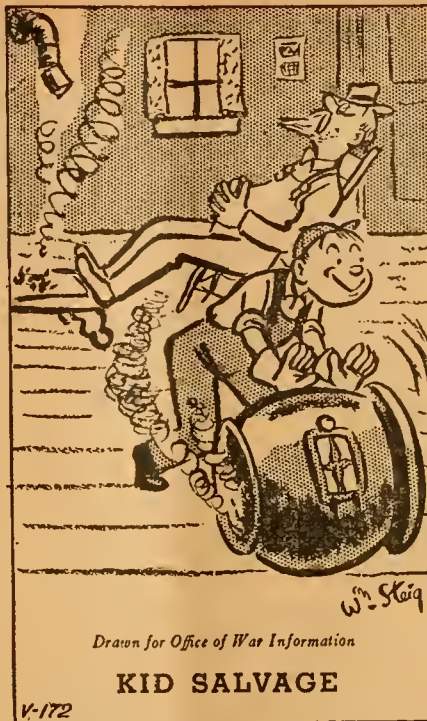


The Fats and Oils Situation, distribution cut by 365; The Dairy Situation, distribution cut by 1,350; The Demand and Price Situation, pages cut from 24 to 18—distribution cut by 1,500; The Poultry and Egg Situation, pages cut from 20 to 16—distribution cut by 1,400; The Farm Income Situation, distribution cut by 750; The Feed Situation, pages cut from 20 to 18—distribution cut by 670.

Also: The Cotton Situation, pages cut from 21 to 13—distribution cut by 600; The Tobacco Situation, pages cut from 38 to 28—distribution cut by 950; Land Policy Review, changed to quarterly from monthly—distribution cut from 11,000 to 8,000; Crops and Markets, changed from monthly to quarterly; Agricultural Situation (printed) distribution cut by 1,600; Agricultural Situation (Separate), distribution cut by 26,000; Agricultural Prices, pages cut from 36 to 24—distribution cut by 1,800; General Crop Report, pages cut from 34 to 20—distribution cut by 2,300; Cotton Report, distribution cut by 550; Annual Summary, General, pages cut from 96 to 80—distribution cut by 2,850; Annual Summary, Cotton, pages cut from 10 to 6—distribution cut by 550; Annual Summary, Truck, pages cut from 82 to 50—distribution cut by 350; Annual Summary, Price, pages cut from 42 to 24; Honey Production, pages reduced from 4 to 2—distribution cut by 700; Farm Disposition of Crops, pages cut from 100 to 58—distribution cut by 500; Livestock on Farms, pages cut from 24 to 16—distribution cut by 100; Livestock by Classes, pages cut from 30 to 6—distribution cut by 200; Wool Production and Income, pages cut from 6 to 2—distribution cut by 200; Mohair Production & Income, distribution cut by 200; Hatchery, pages cut from 6 to 3 pages—distribution cut by 100; Liquid and Dried Egg Production, distribution cut by 200; Cattle on Feed, distribution cut by 750; Sheep and Lambs on Feed, distribution cut by 750; Pig Crop Report, pages cut from 6 to 4—distribution cut by 1,200; Lamb Crop Report, pages reduced from 4 to 2—distribution cut by 1,200; Turkey Production, pages cut from 4 to 2—distribution cut by 1,850; Wool Production, distribution cut by 750; Wheat Stocks in Mills and Elevators, distribution cut by 1,000; Peanut Stocks and Processing, pages cut from 2 to 1; Fluid Milk, distribution cut by 150; Dry Milk Production, discontinued; Evaporated and Condensed Milk Production Combined with Dry Milk Production, combined pages cut to 2—Distribution cut 1,800; Fresh Market Crops, pages cut from 16 to 8—distribution cut by 300.

Also: Condition Market Crops, pages cut from 3 to 2—distribution cut by 1,100; Processing Crops, pages cut from 8 to 7; Truck Crop News, pages cut from 10 to 9—distribution cut by 1,500; Potato Stocks, pages cut from 6 to 4—distribution cut by 6,400; Fruit Prospects, pages cut from 11 to 8—distribution cut by 800; Farm Disposition and Income—Milk, pages cut from 102 to 14—distribution cut to 1,000 from 3,300; Farm Disposition and Income—Chickens, pages reduced from 23 to 2—distribution cut by 500; Farm Disposition and Income—Turkeys, pages cut from 16 to 2—distribution cut by 500; Farm Disposition and Income—Meat Animals, pages cut from 28 to 20—distribution cut by 500; Farm Production and Value of Livestock Products, pages cut from 14 to 8; Farm Labor Report, pages cut from 13 to 10—distribution cut by 1,300; Seed Prices, Movements, Shipments and Forecasts, distribution cut by 1,100; Monthly Creamery Butter and American Cheese, pages cut from 6 to 4; Weekly Cheese Receipts and Stocks, distribution cut by 200; Weekly Cheese Production, distribution cut by 300; Weekly Butter Production, distribution cut by 600; Land Economics, 17 reports postponed; State and County Planning, discontinued; Marketing and Transportation Research, 3 publications postponed; Division Annual Reports, discontinued.

**Agricultural Research Administration Office of Experiment Stations.**—Report on the Agricultural Experiment Stations, pages cut from



Drawn for Office of War Information

### KID SALVAGE

V-172

**KID SALVAGE**, a character drawn by Steig especially for OWI, appears in **VICTORY** each week. Mats, in two-column size, are available for publication. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. When requesting individual mats, please refer to V number.

272 to 164—distribution cut by 200; Report of the Puerto Rico Experiment Station, pages cut from 103 to 52—distribution cut by 750; Report of the Puerto Rico Experiment Station (Spanish edition), pages cut from 136 to 68—distribution cut by 250; Report of Chief of Office of Experiment Stations, pages cut from 26 to 13; Experiment Station Record, distribution cut by 200.

### U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Annual Report, discontinued; News, discontinued; American Legion Bulletin, discontinued.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Division of Current Information.**—News releases pertaining to foreign trade of United States averaging about 15 a month, distribution cut from 4,500 to 100; News releases pertaining to domestic economy of United States, averaging about twelve were issued each week, discontinued; World Economic Notes, reduced number of issues from six each week to three each week; Fillers, changed from a weekly to a monthly issue.

**Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.**—Department Store Collections & Accounts Receivable, discontinued; Jewelry Store Credit, discontinued; General Merchandise Sales, Rural, discontinued; General Merchandise Sales, By Regions, discontinued; Monthly Industry Survey, distribution cut from 3,800 to 1,600; Chain Men's Wear Stores—Sales and Inventories, discontinued; Total Retail Sales, distribution cut from 350 to 100; Installment Loans to Consumers—Personal Finance Companies, discontinued; Installment Loans to Consumers—Industrial Banking Cos., discon-

tinued; Installment Loans to Consumers—Credit Unions, discontinued; New Automobile Financing, discontinued; Furniture Store Credit, discontinued; Household Appliance Store Credit, discontinued; Variety Store Sales and Inventories, discontinued; Chain Shoe Stores Sales and Inventories, discontinued; Chain Grocery Stores Sales and Inventories, discontinued; Chain Drug Stores Sales and Inventories, discontinued; Inventories in the hands of Manufacturers, discontinued; Index of Shipments of Construction Materials, discontinued; Retail Sales of New Automobiles, discontinued.

Also: **Industrial Reference Service.**—Part 1. Chemicals and Allied Products, distribution cut from 956 to 50; Part 2. Electrical Products, distribution cut from 696 to 50; Part 3. Foodstuffs, distribution cut from 1,254 to 100; Part 4. Forest Products, distribution cut from 919 to 50; Part 5. Leather and Its Products, distribution cut from 767 to 50; Part 6. Machinery and Equipment, distribution cut from 708 to 50; Part 7. Metals and Minerals, distribution cut from 846 to 50; Part 8. Motion Pictures and Equipment, distribution cut from 1,105 to 100; Part 9. Motive Products and Equipment, distribution cut from 679 to 50; Part 10. Rubber and Its Products, distribution cut from 892 to 100; Part 11. Stone, Clay, and Glass Products, distribution cut from 626 to 50; Part 12. Textiles and Related Products, distribution cut from 815 to 50; Part 13. Tobacco and Its Products, distribution cut from 702 to 50; Part 14. Special Products, distribution cut from 663 to 100; Part 15. Business Series Reports, distribution cut from 569 to 150. **International Reference Service**, distribution cut from 1,200 to 200.

**National Bureau of Standards.**—Bulletin on Current Hydraulic Laboratory Research, discontinued.

**U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.**—U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Bulletin, discontinued.

**Weather Bureau.**—Annual Publication of Daily River Stages, changed from yearly to biennial; Bulletin W—Climatology, discontinued; Daily Weather Map, Washington, D. C., curtailed from issue of 1,500 daily to 1,000 daily; Daily Weather Map (Field stations), discontinued; Pilot Training Map, distribution cut from 1,600 to 1,100; United States Meteorological Yearbook, discontinued; Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, Washington, D. C., distribution cut from 5,500 to 4,950.

**Civil Aeronautics Administration.**—Civil Aeronautics Journal, publication cut from twice a month to monthly; Weekly Notice to Airmen, distribution cut from 12,500 to 12,200; Air Navigation Radio Aids, distribution cut from 16,120 to 10,900; Manual of Operations, distribution cut from 2,500 to 2,300; Press Releases, distribution cut from 648 to 250; Speeches (Reprint), discontinued; Airway Mileage Chart, distribution cut from 3,000 to 1,000; Airport Design Information, distribution cut from 5,000 to 1,000; Airplane Airworthiness, distribution cut from 12,000 to 1,000; Propeller Airworthiness, distribution cut from 9,600 to 7,000; Equipment Airworthiness, distribution cut from 9,000 to 7,000; Maintenance & Repair of Certificated Aircraft, distribution cut from 11,000 to 1,000.

**Census Bureau.**—Sales Financing, distribution cut from 1,635 to 1,494; Retail Sales, Ind. Stores—Summary 34 States, distribution cut from 2,475 to 2,275; Wholesalers' Sales, Inventories and Credits, distribution cut from 6,750 to 3,175; Confectionery and Competitive Chocolate Products, distribution cut from 795 to 735; Illuminating Glassware Manufacturers Sales and Credits, distribution cut from 170 to 135; Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Fillers, distribution cut from 1,523 to 674; Quarterly Wool Report, discontinued; Cotton, Leather and Allied Garments, distribution cut from 1,690 to 1,393; Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

(Continued on page 28)



# List of publications cut or discontinued

(Continued from page 17)

Other than Rubber, distribution cut from 2,193 to 764; Domestic Pumps, Water Systems and Windmills, distribution cut from 663 to 634; Red-cedar Shingles, distribution cut from 1,703 to 960; Warm Air Furnaces, Winter Air Conditioning Units, and Accessory Equipment, distribution cut from 719 to 584; Electrical Goods, distribution cut from 864 to 749; Lumber, Lath, and Shingles, discontinued; Cotton Spinning—Number and Activity of Spindles, distribution cut from 575 to 476; Consumption of Cotton by Classes of Products Manufactured, discontinued; Imports and Exports of Cottonseed Products, discontinued.

Also: Linseed Oil—Production and Stocks, discontinued; Cotton—Supply and Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Cotton in the U. S., distribution cut from 600 to 475; Cotton—Ginning and Production by Counties, discontinued; Cottonseed Products—Mill run, 1st cut and 2nd cut linters, discontinued; Fats and Oils—Animal and Vegetable Factory consumption of primary fats, oils by classes or products in which used, discontinued; Weekly Mortality Index, distribution cut from 4,293 to 2,334; Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths, distribution cut from 3,358 to 2,134; Monthly Vital Statistics Bulletin, distribution cut from 2,638 to 764; Summary of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths, distribution cut from 2,645 to 300; Cities over 25,000, distribution cut from 3,248 to 1,904; Counties over 50,000, distribution cut from 2,398 to 1,578; Financial Statistics of States—Summary Bulletin, discontinued; Financial Statistics of Cities—Summary Bulletin, discontinued.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Annual Report, distribution cut 1,300; FCC Reports, distribution cut from 200 to 150; Statistics of the Communications Industry, distribution cut from 565 to 171; Permanent Calendar, distribution cut from 825 to 335; Orders on decisions, distribution cut from 575 to 25; Proposed Findings, distribution cut from 575 to 25; Orders instituting investigations and inquiries, distribution cut from 575 to 25; ABC of the FCC, discontinued; Radio, A Public Primer, discontinued; Salary Report of Telephone and Telegraph Carriers, distribution cut from 450 to 125; From the Mail Bag, discontinued; Broadcast Actions, distribution cut from 1,855 to 1,805; Telephone and Telegraph Actions, distribution cut from 1,275 to 1,200; Actions Taken in Motions Hearing, distribution cut from 535 to 450; Announcements in Docket Cases, distribution cut from 1,075 to 250; Weekly Analysis, discontinued.

List of standard radio broadcast stations by: 1. Alphabetically, distribution cut from 3,550 to 500; 2. Frequency, distribution cut from 1,025 to 500; 3. State and City, distribution cut from 1,625 to 500.

Report of applications received for broadcast services, distribution cut from 1,610 to 1,535.

Lists of broadcast stations: Relay, distribution cut from 800 to 50; FM, discontinued; High Frequency, discontinued; Television (Commercial), discontinued (Experimental), discontinued; Developmental, discontinued; Facsimile, discontinued; International, discontinued; Class II Experimental, discontinued; Non-commercial Educational, discontinued; ST, discontinued.

Radio Service Bulletin: 1. Confidential, distribution cut from 650 to 325.

List of stations other than broadcast: 1. Call letter, 2. Frequency, 3. Service, distribution cut from 2,200 to 1,000; Report of telephone and telegraph applications received, discontinued public distribution; Action on Rules and Regulations, distribution cut from 1,235 to 1,135.

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Social Security Board.—Old-Age & Survivors Insurance Review of Operations, discontinued;

Employer's Estimates of Labor Needs in Selected Defense Industries, discontinued; Labor Supply Available at Public Employment Offices in Selected Defense Occupations, discontinued; Research and Statistics Exchange Bulletin—Employment Security, discontinued; Farm Labor Market Conditions, discontinued; Volume and Disposition of New and Reopened Claims for Unemployment Compensation, discontinued; Advance Tables—Public Assistance, distribution cut from 1,090 to 620—pages cut from 8 to 6; Applications and Cases—Public, distribution cut from 300 to 250—pages cut from 8 to 6; Source of Funds Expended for Public Assistance, distribution cut from 700 to 500—pages cut from 8 to 6; Comparative Administrative Costs of Public Assistance in 14 large cities, distribution cut from 300 to 250—pages cut from 8 to 6; Social Security Bulletin, distribution cut from 3,000 to 2,700—pages cut from 95 to 88; Social Security Yearbook, distribution cut from 3,000 to 2,500—pages cut from 370 to 290; Technical Publications Digest, distribution cut from 1,650 to 1,400—pages cut from 7 to 4; Daily Press Digest, distribution cut from 1,350 to 900—pages cut from 8 to 5; Press Digest, Weekly Summary, distribution cut from 1,350 to 500—pages cut from 4 to 2; Vocational Training Activities of Public Employment Offices, discontinued; Duration of Benefit Payments—Unemployment Compensation, discontinued; Experience Rating—Unemployment Compensation, discontinued; Reprints from Social Security Yearbook Employment Security Section Old-Age & Survivors Ins., discontinued.

Also: Number of Subject Employers and Delinquency of Wage Contribution Reports and Payments, changed from quarterly to annual; Volume and Disposition of Appealed Unemployment Compensation Cases, changed from quarterly to annual; Time Lapse in Payment of Unemployment Compensation Benefits, changed from quarterly to semiannual; Summary of Employment Security Activities, discontinued; Public Assistance Research Memorandum #4, discontinued; Annual Report of the Social Security Board, discontinued; Employment and Wages

of Covered Workers State Unemployment Compensation Systems, discontinued; Employment and Wages of Covered Workers Old-Age and Survivors Ins., discontinued; Certification of Disability in Social Insurance, discontinued; Unemployment Compensation Rights of Workers Employed in more than One State—Bureau Memo #11, discontinued; Yearbook Announcement, discontinued; Preprint of Public Assistance Section of Social Security Yearbook, distribution cut from 6,000 to 2,800.

U. S. Public Health Service.—Negro Health News, pages cut from 60 to 44; Hospital News, pages cut from 24 to 13; Annual Report of the Surgeon General, discontinued.

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Monthly Summary of Work, distribution cut from 6,400 to 5,400; Library Bulletin, discontinued; Duties and Procedure of Federal Trade Commission, discontinued; Press Releases of Commission, distribution cut from 2,500 to 800; Annual Report, distribution cut from 5,000 to 3,500; Rules, Policy, and Acts, distribution cut from 5,000 to 3,000; Corporation Reports on 76 Industries and one Summary, distribution cut from 1,000 to 26.

## FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Defense Housing Construction Bulletin, discontinued; Annual Report of Federal Works Administrator, number of pages and distribution cut; WPA Statistical Bulletin, distribution cut from 300 to 225; Report on Progress of the WPA Program, distribution cut from 15,000 to 8,000; The defense bulletin issued by the WPA Division of Information, discontinued; Public Roads, changed from monthly to quarterly; FWA Work Bulletin, discontinued; Defense Housing 1941, discontinued; FWA Builds for Victory, discontinued; Guide to FWA Housing Projects in the District of Columbia, discontinued; Guide to FWA Housing Projects in and near Pittsburgh, discontinued; Social Problems Series, discontinued; Special Reports Series, discontinued; The State Information Offices of WPA in 35 States (press releases, radio script, exhibits), discontinued; The Periodicals Section, 200 copies of 30 stories (to trade and engineering press), reduced to about 50 copies of 15 stories; Federal Work and Construction, discontinued; Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance, discontinued; Monthly Report of Unemployment, discontinued; Research Monographs, discontinued; Defense Housing Survey Reports, series discontinued; Defense Migration Reports, series discontinued.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Division of Information.—Current Conservation, discontinued.

Division of Personnel Supervision and Management.—Personnel Bulletin, distribution cut from 3,340 to 1,765—changed from bimonthly to quarterly.

Bureau of Reclamation.—Reclamation Era, discontinued; Project information booklets (Boise, Riverton), discontinued; Popular illustrated booklets (story of Boulder Dam), discontinued; Popular illustrated folders (Boulder Dam, Central Valley), discontinued.

Geological Survey.—"Publications issued in (specified month)", pages cut from 8 to 3—distribution cut from 8,500 to 5,000.

Bituminous Coal Division.—Notices, Orders, Rules and Regulations under the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended, distribution cut from 4,696,578 to 3,332,899; Tidewater Loading, discontinued; Tidewater Loadings by Ports and Destinations, discontinued; Weekly Coal Report, distribution cut from 2,372 to 1,659; Distribution of Coal Shipments, distribution cut from 969 to 687; Preliminary Estimates of Production of Bituminous Coal (PCT), distribution cut from 332 to 235; Bituminous Coal Tables, discontinued; Chapter on Bituminous Coal for Minerals Yearbook, discontinued.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions.—Information relative to the Disposal and Leasing of Public Lands in Alaska, dis-

## U. S. puts klampf on Mein Kampf

### Takes over royalties from der Fuehrer's best seller

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, announced September 24 the seizure by his office of the American copyrights covering Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and of royalty contracts and license agreements governing American publication of the volume.

Reynal and Hitchcock, American publishers of *Mein Kampf*, estimated recently that about 283,000 copies of the American edition had been sold.

About \$30,000 in royalty payments due the author and his German publishers have accumulated since the last payment, made on September 1, 1939. These royalties, together with those from future sales, will accrue to the credit of the Alien Property Custodian.



tribution cut from 2,000 to 1,000; The Problem of Alaskan Development, distribution cut from 4,000 to 2,000.

General Information Pamphlets: Hawaii, discontinued; Virgin Islands, discontinued; Alaska, distribution cut from 5,000 to 2,000; Hawaii, distribution cut from 2,000 to 1,000; Puerto Rico, distribution cut from 3,000 to 1,000; Virgin Islands, distribution cut from 2,000 to 1,000; Philippine Islands, distribution cut from 1,500 to 700.

Bureau of Mines.—Mineral Trade Notes, distribution cut from 2,350 to 150; International Coal Trade, distribution cut from 1,100 to 100; International Petroleum Trade, distribution cut from 1,250 to 100; Crude Refinery Report, distribution cut from 4,035 to 100; Manganese Report, discontinued; Mercury Report, discontinued; Slab Zinc Report, discontinued; Copper Report, discontinued; Zinc Report, discontinued; Molybdenum Report, discontinued; Lead Report, discontinued; Foreign Minerals Quarterly, discontinued; Motor-gasoline Survey, discontinued; Petroleum refineries including cracking plants in U. S., discontinued.

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Statistical Analysis of Carriers (rail) Monthly Hours of Service Reports, distribution cut from 700 to 550—size of page reduced by one-half; Tabulation of Block Signal Statistics, distribution cut from 600 to 100—pages cut from 35 to several in summary; Annual Report of Director of Bureau of Locomotive Inspection, distribution cut from 7,500 to 3,750—pages cut from 65 to 40; Accident Bulletin (rail), distribution cut from 800 to 600; Graphic Supplement to Monthly Reports, discontinued; Reports and Orders under Part I of Act, number of reports reduced from 460 to 406—distribution cut from 115,000 to 50,750; Rate Cases, number of reports reduced from 220 to 187—distribution cut from 228,800 to 194,480; Finance Cases, number of reports cut from 240 to 68—distribution cut from 2,400 to 680; Reports and Orders under Part II of Act—A., distribution cut from 218,000 to 130,000; B., number of reports cut from 578 to 223—distribution cut from 179,180 to 69,130; Reports and Orders under Part III of Act, number of orders cut from 25 to 23—distribution cut from 100 to 92; Recommended Reports under Part II of Act, distribution cut from 168,000 to 88,830; Regulations, distribution cut from 16,500 to 10,050; Accident Reports—Safety, distribution cut from 171,600 to 135,700.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Uniform Crime Reports, reduced from quarterly to semiannual; Annual Report of the Attorney General, discontinued in printed form; Justice Library Review, discontinued; Decisions of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, distributed every 3 weeks instead of every week; Federal Offenders, distribution cut from 3,000 to 1,600; Q & A on Alien Enemy Control Program, discontinued; Regulations Controlling Travel of Alien Enemies, discontinued; Rules and Regulations, Foreign Agents Registration Act, discontinued; Dept. of Justice Register, discontinued; U. S. vs. Harry Bridges, discontinued.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Monthly Labor Review, pages cut from 272 to 225; The Woman Worker, discontinued; Labor Standards, discontinued; Labor Information Bulletin, merged with Labor Standards and the Woman Worker—combined pages cut from 56 to 16; The Child, distribution cut from 8,675 to 7,425—pages cut from 20 to 16; Chart Series, Labor Statistics, distribution cut from 3,000 to 1,200; Employment and Payrolls, discontinued; Earnings and Hours (Monthly, printed), discontinued; Earnings and Hours (Annual), discontinued; Retail Prices (Monthly, printed), discontinued; Re-

## OVER A THOUSAND DAILIES JOIN IN SCRAP DRIVE

More than 80 percent of the daily newspapers in the United States have already pledged participation in the current newspapers scrap drive, according to a report to WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson from Richard W. Slocum, chairman of the newspapers scrap drive committee, last week.

Favorable replies to Mr. Nelson's appeal to the American press had been received early in the week from more than 1,400 dailies including the largest in the country, and more were coming in each day.

At a meeting in Washington, D. C., September 4, called by Mr. Nelson, American's newspaper publishers accepted leadership in a concentrated drive in their communities to bring in additional tons of badly needed scrap.

tail Prices (Monthly, mimeographed), distribution cut from 115,800 to 70,000; Wholesale Prices (Weekly, mimeo.), distribution cut from 49,700 to 27,700; Wholesale Prices (Monthly, printed), discontinued; Cost of Living (Monthly, mimeo.), distribution cut from 121,000 to 69,000; Cost of Living (Monthly, printed), discontinued; Building Construction, discontinued; Special Bulletins, distribution cut from 78,000 to 20,500; Comparison of Employment in Identical Establishments, discontinued; Trend of Employment, Periodic Payroll, discontinued; Field Operations Bulletin, changed from weekly to semimonthly; National Labor Conference, discontinued; Administrative and Technical Reports, pages cut from 120 to 32—distribution cut from 4,500 to 3,500.

Also: Causes of Stillbirth, postponed; Child Labor Regulation, No. 1, postponed; Child Welfare Legislation in 1939 and 1940, postponed; Child Welfare Services for Negro Children, postponed; Children born out of Wedlock, Baltimore, postponed; Community Welfare Picture as Reflected in Health and Welfare Statistics in 34 Urban Areas, 1940, postponed; Employment of Out-of-School Minors in 3 Cities, postponed; Factors Influencing the Birth Weight of Children, Baltimore, postponed; Pelvis of Adolescent Children, New Haven, postponed; State Supervision of Organizations and Homes Caring for Children, postponed; An Urban Experiment in Child Welfare, postponed; Social Statistics, September issue omitted—published in two 16-page supplements in 1942 instead of four 20-page supplements; Social Statistics Tables, monthly, changed to annual; Childhood Mortality, postponed; Hazards to Minors in Occupations Involving Exposure to Benzol and Other Industrial Poisons, postponed; New York Hospital Study of Feeding of Premature Infants, postponed; Puerperal Fatality, postponed; Osseous Development of Newborn White and Negro Infants, postponed.

#### U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

American Flag Services in Foreign Trade and with United States Possessions, discontinued; Report on the Employment of American Steam and Motor Merchant Vessels of

1,000 Gross Tons and Over, discontinued; Annual Report, discontinued in printed form.

#### NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

Progress Report, discontinued; Membership, Drainage Basin Committee, reduced from semiannual to annual; Roster Drainage Basin Committee, discontinued; Minutes of Meetings, Drainage Basin Committees, discontinued; Defense Area Reports, discontinued; Report of meeting of Ohio Drainage Basin Committee "A" and other basins, discontinued; Water Planning Reports, discontinued.

#### OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Consumer Prices, discontinued.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, distribution cut from 2,000 to 1,800; Department of State Bulletin, distribution cut from 1,600 to 1,350; American Foreign Service, distribution cut from 12,500 to 10,000; American Delegations to International Conferences, etc., distribution cut from 1,200 to 800; Treaties Submitted to the Senate, distribution cut from 1,500 to 500; Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America, distribution cut from 2,000 to 1,000; Treaty Series, distribution cut from 1,900 to 1,000; Executive Agreement Series, distribution cut from 1,400 to 1,000.

#### TARIFF COMMISSION

Annual Reports, discontinued; Economic surveys of various commodities, discontinued.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bulletin of the Treasury Department, distribution cut from 2,075 to 1,613; 26 pages eliminated; Prices and Yields of Public Marketable Securities Issued by the United States Government and by Federal Agencies, distribution cut from 1,000 to 400; Internal Revenue News Letter, discontinued; Statistics on Domestic Alcohol, discontinued; Doing Business With the Procurement Division, discontinued; Schedule, discontinued; Special Bulletin, discontinued.

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Text of addresses of Administrator, distribution cut to 75 from 230; Press Resume of Annual Report to Congress, distribution cut from 680 to 230.

#### WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Priorities in Force, discontinued; Priorities in Force (supplement), discontinued.

#### WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Information Round-up, cut from daily to 3-a-week.

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## OWI to broadcast to troops in Alaska

In an effort to provide American troops in remote stations with the kind of contact they want with home, the OWI announced September 23 that it would purchase a minimum of 8 hours' radio time daily beginning about October 1 to pipe news and special programs to service men in Alaska.

Commercial shows taken from the three major radio networks also will be transmitted.



# HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

## Children's Bureau urges States to develop programs for safety of children in wartime

Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, September 24 called upon every State to take prompt steps to develop a program of safeguards for children in wartime.

"The Federal Government stands ready to participate in State and local plans for the safety and well-being of children," Miss Lenroot declared. But she pointed out that emergency conditions affecting children vary widely from State to State and even from one locality to another.

Miss Lenroot made public a "Program of State Action" which has been developed by the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime in consultation with the Office of Civilian Defense and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. The measures advocated in the plan for the States are based on the recently adopted Children's Charter in Wartime, which calls upon all citizens as a wartime responsibility "to guard children from injury in danger zones; to protect children from neglect, exploitation, and undue strain in defense areas; to strengthen the home life of children whose parents are mobilized for war or war production; and to conserve, equip, and free children of every race and creed to take their part in democracy."

The Director of the Office of Civilian Defense has forwarded to State Defense Councils copies of the program developed by the Commission on Children in Wartime and has suggested that this program serve as a guide to the committees of State and local defense councils concerned with children.

Miss Lenroot summarized the objectives of the State program as:

(1) Health service and medical and dental care for mothers and children, including boys and girls in the age groups which may soon be called upon for war production or military service, with special provision as needed for wives and children of service men;

(2) Adequate nourishing food for all children during the period of rising costs of living and rationing of food supplies, through such means as nutrition education, school lunches and low-cost milk;

(3) Protection of children in danger zones, including provision for their safety in the event of enemy attack, measures for emergency care following attack, and preparation through officially established evacuation authorities for evacuation and reception care if necessary;

(4) Day care for children of mothers whose employment is essential to the war program;

(5) Special assistance as required to meet wartime needs of children in their own homes, and adjustment of public-assistance measures to meet problems due to rise in cost of living, migration, and separation of families.

(6) Community child-welfare and other social services which will conserve home life for children and safeguard them from neglect and juvenile delinquency resulting from wartime conditions and provide appropriate care for unmarried mothers and their children.

(7) Adequate provision for the care of children who because of war conditions must be separated from their families.

(8) Opportunities for recreation and other experiences in home and community life which will help children overcome wartime strain and insecurity, and provision for mental-health services to help children and parents make the adjustments required by war conditions.

(9) Full school attendance and school opportunity for every child, with particular emphasis on overcoming or compensating for shortages of schools and teachers, where they exist, and with adjustments as necessary to conform with child labor and youth employment policies.

(10) Meeting the manpower needs of the Nation for participation of young people in war production, having due regard for the conservation of health and educational opportunity for youth and in accordance with the following principles: no child under 14 years of age a part of the hired labor force; none under 16 employed in manufacturing and mining occupations; none between 14 and 16 employed in other occupations that involve release from school or readjustment of school programs unless it has been determined that labor shortages cannot be met otherwise, and guidance of youth 16 to 18 years of age whose work is essential to the war effort into occupations suited to their age and capacity in which they can make the greatest contribution with the least hazard to their health and safety.

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## OWI pamphlet explains absentee voting laws

Absentee voting and registration laws of all States are summarized in a pamphlet released September 18 by the OWI.

With thousands of war workers absent from their homes and several million men in the armed services, absentee voting takes on greatly increased importance during wartimes, the OWI announced.

Federal legislation on absentee voting recently passed by the Congress was approved by the President Wednesday, September 16. This legislation applies only to service men and only with regard to candidates for Federal offices. The act does not limit or restrict the right of a service man to vote in accordance with the laws of the State of his residence.

## Grew's report of mistreatment of U. S. prisoners irks Japs; will try counter-propaganda

The revelations of former United States Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, about the treatment of prisoners in Japan, have struck home.

Admittedly stimulated by Ambassador Grew's statement and the reports of Americans returned from Japan, the Tokyo radio September 22 announced an expanded propaganda program to counter the American revelations.

Japanese-language broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said that Vice-Chief Okumura of the Board of Information told the "Vice Ministers" meeting that "by means of radio broadcasts used against America, appropriate steps are being taken."

Shortly after the world was shocked by eye-witness accounts of Americans exchanged for Japanese nationals, the Federal Communications Commission monitors noticed a pronounced shift in the Tokyo broadcasts beamed to this country.

Obviously intended both as an excuse for the treatment of American prisoners in Japan and to counteract the effect of the testimony of returned Americans, the Tokyo radio began stating:

### Claim Japs mistreated

"The treatment accorded Japanese nationals in the United States since Pearl Harbor will go down in history as a smear on the American claim to humanitarianism . . ."

While the Japanese propaganda machine was trying to disclaim the atrocities meted out to American prisoners, Radio Tokyo broadcast a threatening editorial from the Shanghai Times, stating, "The Anglo-American nationals in Japan and occupied China should be herded together and driven into interior regions where there are no modern facilities."

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## THESE CARTOONS

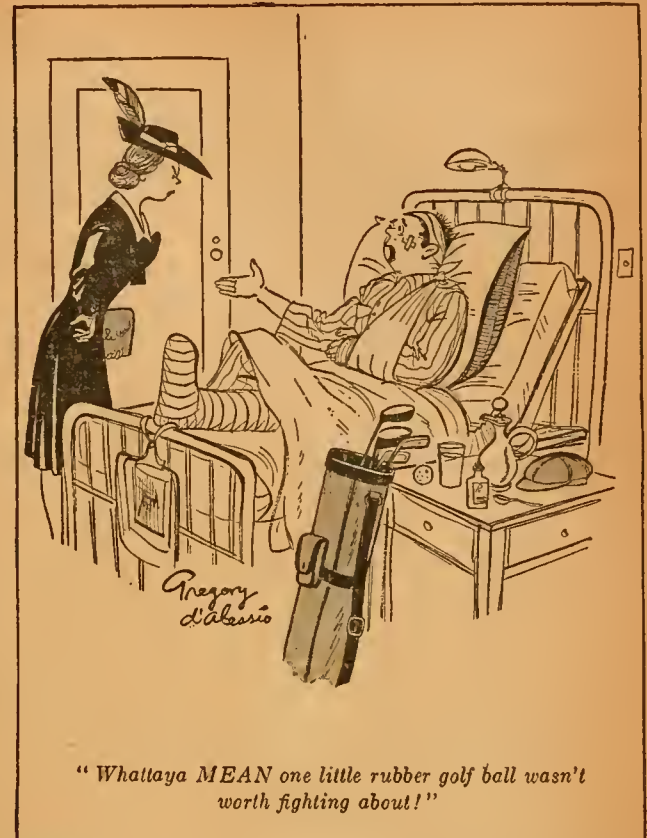
drawn by famous artists to help the war effort, are available to newspapers in two-column mats. Write Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., specifying whether you want individual panels or all four each week.





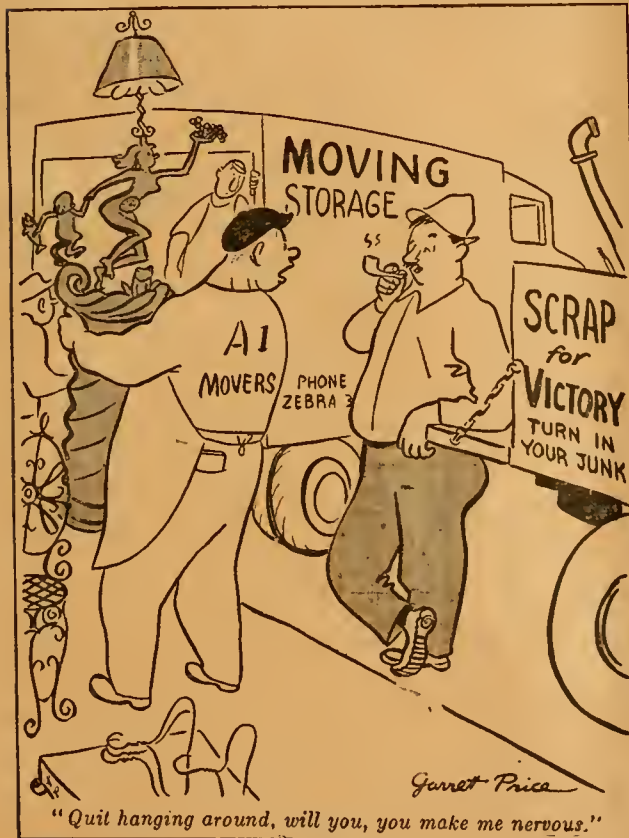
V-180-7429

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-178-7429

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-181-7429

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-177-7429

Drawn for Office of War Information



## Plants will slow down unless scrap drive succeeds, says Cabot

Paul C. Cabot, deputy director of the WPB conservation division, announced September 21 that unless the people under the leadership of the local press and in cooperation with local salvage committees and other community groups do an exceptional job in the collection of scrap iron and steel this autumn, America's blast furnaces will be forced to curtail production during the winter months.

### 7,000,000 tons needed

Approximately 7 million tons of scrap inventory must be made available to steel furnaces by the first of the year in order to carry them through the winter months when collections normally fall off, and only half this amount is now on hand. For the last 5 months scrap stock piles have been steadily rising, after many previous months of continuous decline, and it has been estimated that the necessary quota can be met if there is immediate intensification of scrap collection programs.

### Rising stock piles

Encouraging feature of the scrap drive has been the rise in monthly receipts of scrap iron and steel by consumer plants which went from 1,869,000 tons received during the month of January to 2,400,000 tons of scrap for July. This rise in receipts, indicating the corollary of an increase in actual collection of scrap, has been accomplished during a period when normal sources of scrap have been lost or greatly diminished.

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## SAVE TIME AND TROUBLE— GET INFORMATION IN FIELD

The WPB September 22 again urged businessmen that whenever they wish to obtain information from WPB they should go to their regional or field offices before coming to Washington.

"We have 12 regional and 127 field offices scattered throughout the country," the announcement said. "They were established in order to save businessmen the trouble of coming to Washington, and also to prevent an overload of work in Washington."

## Towns grow, doctors go to war

# Government moves to meet shortage of medical care in 300 industrial areas

Plans for meeting the need for medical care in communities where a shortage of physicians has developed are being made now by the U. S. Public Health Service and the procurement and assignment service of the War Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the commission, announced September 22. He added that the two services are co-operating closely in the planning of this emergency action.

### 300 areas affected

Mr. McNutt explained that in many areas an acute need for medical service has arisen as a result of extraordinary increases in population brought about by expansion of war industries or other war activities. In other areas there is shortage of medical service resulting from the entry of physicians into the armed forces.

Distributed throughout the industrial areas of the country are more than 300 communities in which the lack of medical care is being felt. The Chairman pointed out that among the most critical of these localities are:

Baltimore County, around Glenn L. Martin Company); Valparaiso, Fla.; Huntsville, Ala.; Childersburg, Ala.; LaPorte, Ind.; Charleston, Ind.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Rantoul, Ill.; Texarkana area; Bremerton, Wash.; Pryor-Choteau, Okla.; Vallejo, Calif.; Velasco, Tex.; Waynesville, Mo.; Wichita Falls, Tex.; Norfolk, Va.

Mr. McNutt also announced his approval of a statement of policy adopted by the directing board of the procurement and assignment service in which the procurement and assignment service accepts the responsibility of ascertaining the needs of the civilian population for medical service and providing the medical personnel to meet them.

The principles set forth in this policy statement, Mr. McNutt said, were developed in cooperation with the Federal officials concerned, and have the approval of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service. The statement has been approved by the Boards of Trustees of the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association and the war service committees of the two associations, and the Executive Committee representing the State and territorial Health Officers Association.

### Principles outlined

Following are the principles recommended by the Directing Board of the procurement and assignment service for meeting the emergency needs:

1. That it is a responsibility of the procurement and assignment service to ascertain the needs of the civilian population—non-military—for medical service.

2. That it is the responsibility of the procurement and assignment service to aid in providing the medical personnel to meet these needs.

3. That as presently constituted, the procurement and assignment service is not in a position to deal with the financial and administrative problems involved in the provision of medical care.

4. That so far as possible these problems should be met at the State level in view of the many different types of problems and needs and the relation of these and their solution to local situations.

5. That a survey of these needs should be made by the existing committees of the procurement and assignment service with the aid of such technical assistance as may be necessary. It is especially desirable that in determining these needs the State procurement and assignment committee seek the cooperation of the State Health Department, of the State Medical Society, and of the State Dental Society, of industry, of organized labor, and of other agencies, such as the State Defense Council, which should be able to make significant contributions to the solution of this problem.

6. That whenever possible the civilian needs as determined by these committees should be met through local arrangements, resources, and agencies. In case assistance is needed for the organization, administration or financing of necessary medical or dental services in these areas, the responsibility should devolve upon an agency which should include representatives of the State Health Department, the State Medical Society, and the State Dental Society, with the cooperation and support—financial and technical—of the appropriate Federal agencies; the administration of funds being delegated to the appropriate State agency.

7. That since these problems have been occasioned by the war, and in many instances transcend State lines, the Federal Government has a definite responsibility to cooperate with the States in meeting these needs by the provision, when necessary, of financial and technical assistance.

8. That the needs for medical care in certain areas are so acute and the pressure from various sources so great that it is imperative to have prompt action for implementation of this program. It appears to the directing board that the responsibility for the initiation of such action rests with the War Manpower Commission.

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NINE OF TEN iron hitching posts in the Grand Island, Neb., courthouse square have been enlisted in the scrap drive—they'll help do a job on three horses' necks named Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini.











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