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VICTORY

formerly **DEFENSE**



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE AGENCIES IN THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 16, 1941

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 50

DEFENSE PROGRESS

MANPOWER

United States Army, Oct. 9.....	1,588,500
Navy and Marine Corps, Nov. 1....	375,914
Nonagricultural workers, Oct.....	*40,749,000
Percent increase since June 1940	14
18 defense industries, Oct.....	2,700,000
Percent increase since June 1940	69

FINANCE

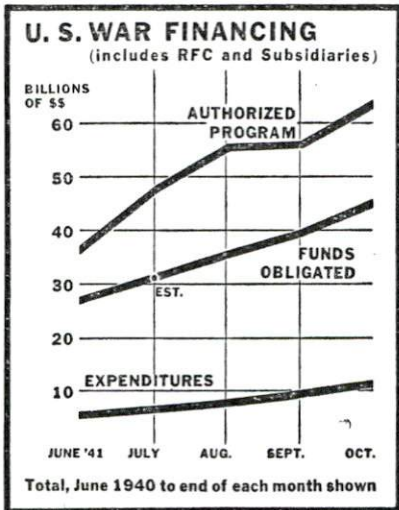
<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>	
June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Authorized program, Nov. 30.....	*64,591
Obligations Oct. 30.....	*45,893
Total disbursements, Nov. 30.....	13,158

PRODUCTION

Paid on contracts, June 1940-	
October 31, 1941.....	\$9,389,000,000
Combat vessels in October.....	*4
Merchant ships, October.....	*9

<i>Week ended December 13</i>		<i>Strikes Workers</i>	
Significant defense strikes in progress during week.....	1	100	
Number settled.....	3	400	

*Preliminary.



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Review of the Week

In a week which found the United States finally at war with all the Axis Powers, production officials brought back from a White House conference plans to work armament factories around the clock seven days in seven. As Congress prepared measures to provide and equip greatly augmented fighting forces, OPM Director General Knudsen and Production Director Harrison told the press the extra effort is being applied immediately to speeding up delivery of anti-aircraft guns, ships, planes, and tanks in the order in which they may be needed. Mr. Knudsen described a Victory Program which contemplates doubling the heavy bomber schedule to roughly a thousand a month.

Speed up now, negotiate later

OPM Associate Director General Hillman appealed to the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor to apply the 168-hour week in war plants immediately and negotiate adjustments later. The War Production Committee of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, recommended to the OPM Labor Division 7-day, 3-shift operation of the Nation's copper, zinc, and lead mine facilities.

Curtailments revised

The OPM agencies revised their curtailments of civilian goods in the light of the immense new need for arms. The passenger car and light truck production maximums already announced were cut by one-fourth for December and cut in half for January to reserve the steel and other indispensable materials for war. February reductions in domestic washing machines will be more than double those for previous months. Automatic phonographs are to be cut by proportions reaching, in February, 75 percent. At that time the production of gaming machines will be forbidden.

Public utilities were forbidden to undertake any substantial expansion without permission from OPM.

At the same time OPM set up an inven-

tory and requisitioning section to acquire war materials promptly "whenever normal sources of supply are inadequate." Priorities Director Nelson appealed to manufacturers with inventories greater than their immediate needs to place them at the disposal of the Government voluntarily "in order that we may get these materials immediately without having to resort to the slower processes of requisition."

Imported materials guarded

Far-reaching steps were taken to guard the supply and price of imported war materials and foods. The sale of new tires and tubes was forbidden from December 11 to 22, except on top defense orders, and the processing of rubber, practically all of which comes from the Far East, was put under stringent control by the Priorities Division. The use of iridium in jewelry was banned except when specific permission is given. Iridium is needed for airplane engines. The Office of Price Administration prescribed maximum charges for all those materials commercially known as fats and oils, except butter; on unprocessed coffee, cocoa, and pepper; and on cocoa butter.

The OPM Materials Division asked strict limits on deliveries of glycerin, a component of explosives which is made largely out of Philippine coconut oil.

The Priorities Division took control of the entire supply of shearlings (skins of sheep that have been sheared) so that flying suits for our air forces will not run short. Houses supplying the petroleum industry were given an A-8 rating on materials. Manufacturers of industrial explosives, and makers of insecticides, fungicides, and germicides received priority aid. Allocation of silk was continued, as was the order giving aid to manufacturers of mining equipment. Copper restrictions were relaxed to a certain extent to permit use of metal already partly fabricated.

Priority aid was prepared for completion of 7,042 dwelling units under construction by the United States Housing Authority.

Miss Harriet Elliott resigned as associate administrator of OPA. She had been in charge of the Consumer Division since the formation of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, at the beginning of the defense program.

OPA established a ceiling which reduces prices of old rags, a basic material in roofing, linoleum and certain grades of paper. Representatives of iron and steel scrap buyers and sellers, at a meeting with OPA, expressed satisfaction with the general level of prices under the present ceiling; but Administrator Henderson named two dealers in the Middle West as "frequent and persistent" violators of the schedule. OPA forecast action on the prices of scrap and secondary lead.

A Nation-wide study of crude oil production costs was undertaken by the Tariff Commission at the request of OPA.

Makers of parts for common barrels agreed to abide by reduced prices until a formal schedule is issued shortly. OPA asked producers of the solvents of industrial alcohol, butanol and acetone to refrain from quoting prices for delivery after January 1, pending steps to insure stability under wartime conditions.

Reported resales of rayon yarn at mark-ups higher than those approved by OPA moved Price Administrator Henderson to ask leading jobbers and converters for price lists. It was announced a ceiling would be imposed on raw wool.

OPA moved into the retail field with a price ceiling on flashlights, bulbs, and batteries which are a "must" in coastal areas threatened with air raids.

Reality of civilian defense

The Office of Civilian Defense attacked a task imbued with a sudden reality. The academic stage of planning has passed, Director LaGuardia said, in urging regional medical officers to get emergency field medical units and field casualty stations established on both coasts. OCD issued instructions on what to do in air raids, and cautioned parents to keep up the family morale by staying calm and giving the children useful tasks. Mr. LaGuardia announced creation of a Civil Air Patrol to enlist a personnel of 280,000 and take some of the pressure off the armed services.

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OUR STAKE IN THE PACIFIC . . .

Tin, rubber, manganese, chromite, tungsten, mica, rope, oils, and copra depend on keeping the sea lanes open

The Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, last week released the following survey of our material stake in the Pacific:

The United States has vast and vital interests in the Pacific, so vital that our lifeline to the Orient must be kept open with all possible energy. Our interests are in raw materials that are not obtainable elsewhere in the quantities we need.

The Nation was prepared—materials-wise—when the Japanese blow came. For many months we have been building stockpiles. We have lots of the stuff we need—and we are going to get more, which will insure our ability to press the fight for democracy on all fronts.

Best known of these vital imports are tin and rubber, but they are by no means the only materials for which we look to this far corner of the world. Chromite, manganese, and tungsten for hardening steel; kapok for making life preservers; graphite for lubricating the machines of modern war; mica for insulation; manila fiber for making rope; the tea that we drink and pig bristles for brushes—these and countless other things required for our national welfare we intend to get from the Far East and the Pacific.

Tin most important

Tin is probably the most important of our Pacific imports, and the one hardest to replace. We consume more than 100,000 tons of tin a year, produce practically none. Singapore and the Netherlands Indies provide us with our supply.

Canned food, a staple of American life, for soldiers as well as civilians, uses most of the tin imports. While glass can be substituted to some extent, and studies have been made of the use of silver as a lining for cans, tin is the most practical.

We have a good stockpile of tin on hand in this country; we are building a smelter in Texas to refine Bolivian tin ore. Careful conservation of our supply and possible expansion of the Texas smelter will help us get through the emergency. Nevertheless, the best solution is to keep the Pacific sea lanes open.

98 percent of rubber from Orient

Our situation in rubber parallels that of tin. Ninety-eight percent of our

crude rubber supply, and we are consuming more than 600,000 tons a year, comes from the Orient. In no other part of the world are the quantities we obtain available.

Fortunately for us, we have a "second line of defense" in rubber. Rubber is reclaimable. We now are using about 30 percent reclaimed rubber to 70 percent crude. We can double that use of reclaimed rubber within a few months.

While reclaimed rubber has certain disadvantages, for inner tubes particularly, it and our reserve supply of rubber will carry the Nation for many months. Meantime, we have embarked on an ambitious synthetic rubber production program, that probably could be expanded to fill military demands.

Tungsten comes down the Burma Road

Manganese, chromite, and tungsten are also drawn from the Pacific area. If steel is the bone of modern warfare, these alloying elements are its marrow. They make tough, hard steel, the kind that is used for armor plate and for projectiles that will pierce armor. They make possible modern tanks and fighting ships, war planes and guns. We need these minerals, all of them we can get.

We can facilitate the manganese problem by increasing imports from Brazil, Cuba, and South Africa, and by rapid expansion of domestic production from low-grade ores. Molybdenum, plentiful here, may be substituted for tungsten in many cases.

Approximately a third of our chromium supply comes from the Philippine Islands and New Caledonia, the remainder from Africa, Turkey, and Cuba. This makes freedom of the seas in the Pacific all the more important.

Elements of armor plate

Low-grade chromite deposits in the United States are now being worked, so that we can increase our domestic supply as much as possible.

Japan's threat to the Burma Road is a direct threat to tungsten, for down

its wandering curves comes the bulk of our supply. Domestic production increased sharply in 1941, and South America also is producing tungsten in quantity. Nevertheless, we imported twice as much as we produced this year and we need all we can get. Priority control exercised by the Office of Production Management has resulted in an increased use of molybdenum alloy in place of tungsten, but for certain military uses, tungsten steel is the best.

We depend upon Madagascar and Ceylon for graphite, particularly the higher grades. Deposits in Alabama, Texas, and Pennsylvania, however, will serve the purpose in the emergency.

Can't do without mica

Mica, particularly mica splittings, also are involved in the Pacific. We get 90 percent of our present supplies of this vital material from India, the remainder from Madagascar. Mica splittings provide the insulation necessary for electrical equipment and we cannot do without it. While we have a goodly supply on hand, we do not have enough to be independent of imports. This is partly a question of training labor, however, as mica splitting is difficult and tedious work. We can learn to split mica in this country if we have to.

All of the world's supply of Manila fiber, from which rope is made, comes from the Philippines area. There is no substitute for it and nothing takes the place of rope where rope is needed.

While these are the most important materials we get from the Orient they are by no means all. Palm oil, for instance, is important for tin plating. We get it from the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines and the other islands of the East Indies. Coconut oil, from which we make glycerin, comes from the same area.

We probably can get along without hides from Australia and New Zealand, and Australia's lead. But the various tanning agents, such as mangrove bark, which we get from the Far East are vital to our welfare. Then there are a world of things of lesser importance, such as sisal, burlap and jute, tapioca, tea, antimony, cobalt, tung oil, copra, mahogany, camphor, nutmegs, and pepper.

168-hour work week for victory, doubled bomber plans described by Knudsen

A 168-hour work week on planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, and ships in the new Victory Program was agreed on in a White House conference last week, OPM Director General Knudsen told the press December 10. Questioning developed that heavy bomber production plans would be stepped up to about a thousand a month. Mr. Knudsen said he was in favor of a "work or fight" labor policy.

Excerpts from the transcript of the press conference follow:

Q. Do you see the prospect that the man-hours per skilled worker will be materially enlarged now in order to keep these plants going 7 days a week—the amount of man-hours per week will be materially increased?

A. We were over in the White House yesterday, you know, and we agreed that we should work 168 hours a week on all of the principal groups, meaning planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, and ships; as fast as we can get the men on and the material there for it and have the machines for it, we will run 168 hours.

Will try shifts first

Q. Can this be done, Mr. Knudsen, without materially increasing the number of hours per shift of men now working, or hours per week?

A. First we will try to swing shift the thing and get all the men we can use out of the locality, and then when we have got everything we can get out of that, then we will have to increase the hours.

Q. Do you foresee the prospect that the Wage-Hour Act will have to be suspended for the duration in relation to defense industries?

A. That question cannot be raised until we have absorbed the extra labor supply that is available.

"Let's size up"

Q. Don't you think that will come soon, sir?

A. It might, I don't know. Of course, the attack and this sudden blow, have brought everybody up with a sharp halt, and "Let's size up what we have got to do now," and I am sure that we will get a response that is commensurate with my estimate of what is going to happen.

Q. Mr. Knudsen, in any of these industries can you run on 168 hours per week even where you have got the machine tools without materially increasing the work week per man?

A. Yes, you can do that if you can get sufficient swing shifts in on it.

Q. As a practical possibility, what industries can you do that in today?

A. Any machine shop.

Q. You have got an abundance of skilled labor for that purpose?

A. I imagine—if you say "skilled la-

KNUDSEN'S STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by OPM Director General Knudsen at his December 10 press conference:

TO ALL AMERICANS WORKING FOR DEFENSE—The hour has come. We must all center our efforts on production of the munitions of war. America's production engine that is turning now must be speeded up to maximum output. Let us move all schedules forward and put the supreme effort into getting more and still more material, that our fighting forces may have the means of carrying on total war.

WAR IS HERE—We are attacked. The Office of Production Management appeals for the utmost effort from American labor and management that victory may come swiftly and be complete. Man-hours worked by willing hands will do it.

bor," you mean manufacturers' labor, you don't mean tool makers.

Q. Whatever you need to keep those five industries going.

A. Most of the skilled mechanics trades are working more than 40 hours a week. In fact the machine tool is working 51 per week.

Q. The manufacturer is paying them time and a half; isn't that correct?

A. Yes.

Of labor contracts

Q. Do you think that the thing should go on in that way at time and a half for the Victory Program?

A. As long as they have got labor contracts that call for it they will pay it.

Q. You don't think those should be suspended?

A. How can you suspend a labor contract with the man you made the contract with? The Act puts the maximum hours that you can work as long as

there is help enough, and the time to suspend that or change it is when you haven't got help enough.

Converting civilian plants

Q. Do you have any estimates of the number of civilian factories that can be converted or are available for conversion?

A. What I have, sir, is only what has been given me, and I think the figures are pretty general now, but we have, of course, a couple hundred thousand factories in the United States of all sorts and all trades, and Mr. Odlum is engaged in getting the metal trades factories separated from those.

Q. Do you anticipate putting all of them to work under the Victory Program?

A. Wherever we can find that they can do a part of it we want them to do it. In some cases, you know, they might only be able to do roughing work and have to have it finished somewhere else.

New plants must be built

Q. In your statement last night you stated that the existing plants won't be enough, that new plants will have to be built . . .

A. There are certain kinds of plants that have to be built—explosives plants; there are no explosives plants—gun powder, TNT, sulphuric acid, and all of the ingredients that have to go with that.

Q. That is, for the rest, guns, planes, you can use existing facilities rather than building new ones?

A. We will have to have more bomber plants.

Doubling bomber program

Q. What would that call for, doubling the 505 a month that they are talking about now?

A. About that.

Q. That would be 1,010 a month.

A. I won't argue with you about the 10.

Q. In New England during the air raid warnings a number of factories were shut down and evacuated, and considerable production was lost. We were wondering whether you had given any attention in your Division to means of assuring that production is not shut down until absolutely essential.

A. This is the first time it happened, and we haven't got used to that kind of thing yet. In other places they are used to it and they don't shut down; they keep right on working.

Q. Do you look for that to be sort of systematized here?

A. Yes.

Q. What looks like the bottleneck to the Victory Program—machine tools or materials?

A. Some of both.

Q. Can you say which materials?

A. It is really a distribution and scheduling problem, you see. It might be one material today and tomorrow it might be another one. We have to deal with it as fast as it comes up through the allocation system.

Q. Will the future four-engine bomber plants be located away from danger areas like coasts?

A. Yes, sir.

Question of moving strategic plants

Q. Have any provisions been made to remove that expensive machinery in case of air attack, as the Russians have done, further inland?

A. I imagine we will do that.

Q. You will make plans for that?

A. If it is advisable.

How to get the 168-hour week

Q. Mr. Knudsen, the appeal for the 168-hour week has gone out from you, the War Department and the President on several occasions and we still apparently haven't got it. Do you propose any other method besides an appeal?

A. No; I think the Japs will take care of that.

Q. To what extent have you already drawn up your schedules under the Victory Program in the various types of armament, Mr. Knudsen?

A. I have only made a preliminary forecast to President Roosevelt yesterday. The program is not in final form.

Q. How soon do you think that the war industry generally can be on a 168-hour week?

A. Of course, a thing like that you don't start with a wave of the hand. You begin to get the industries where you have pressure—the bottlenecks, one after the other, and speed them up. Take your ships; that will probably be one of the first ones; your planes, your heavy planes will be up in the first rank; your antiaircraft guns naturally will get attention right off the bat.

Q. Are you going to hold—have you scheduled any meetings with industry and labor?

A. We had this one this morning, and we have one tomorrow and the next day—as fast as we can get them in here we are going to do that on the most critical items.

Effect on tank plans

Q. Does this program now since Sunday call for some change in this large tank program; that is, a revision of that

Shift to 24-hour 7-day production now, negotiate later, Hillman asks AFL and CIO

Sidney Hillman, OPM associate director general, sent the following letter December 11 to William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president, Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"The outbreak of war makes it imperative that American defense industries increase their production to the maximum as fast as that is humanly possible. American labor, I know, insists that nothing be left undone to equip our armed forces with the tanks, guns, planes, and ships required to insure victory.

"The President has asked that all defense plants be put into continuous operation, 7 days per week, 24 hours per day. Most of these plants are now covered by collective bargaining agreements, with regulations governing work assignments. These regulations will of course be involved to some extent in the change-over to continuous operation. In normal times, any necessary modifica-

tions or adjustments in those regulations would be negotiated before working schedules were rearranged.

"To prevent delay, I ask that the (labor organization) now urge its constituent unions to short-cut this procedure. I suggest that continuous operation be introduced immediately, and that adjustments required under trade union agreements be negotiated while the change-over is being made, or after it is completed. Where compensation bases are involved, I suggest it be understood that final agreements be retroactive to the date of the change-over. I further suggest that any question not settled promptly in negotiation be submitted to arbitration."

The organizations are "responding magnificently to the test of war," Mr. Hillman wrote. "Your vigorous pressure for immediate adoption of continuous operations in defense industries will be one more demonstration of labor's ability to meet that test successfully."

in favor of ships and bombers and planes?

A. No; not so far.

Q. Do you think it would—do you think the need for shipping, that is, naval vessels, would be greater than tanks?

A. I think SPAB will take up the question of rotation. This priorities job is by rotation. They will probably take that up.

Q. Mr. Knudsen, what is your forecast on the monthly expenditure that will have to be made to accomplish the Victory Program as far as the Victory Program has been scheduled now?

A. More than double what we have now.

Q. It is around 2 billion now.

A. We will have to go considerably beyond that.

Q. Are all production schedules being projected into 1944 and 1945?

A. Not so far. We have only got to 1943 so far.

Q. They are likely to be, aren't they?

A. Yes, increase them all along the line and try to get these requirements in.

Q. Mr. Knudsen, Colonel Battle of the War Department, I believe, said the other day that we already had a shortage of skilled labor. That is why I keep coming back to this. Don't you think the time is here today where if we increase beyond present output our production of

military items that the work-week will have to be extended?

A. I don't know. The work-week has been extended every other place where they have war. My only point is that as long as we have got idle people to put in to take a place we aren't justified in asking it.

Q. You don't think that time has come today?

A. It hasn't come today. You know there is a great training program.

Q. Do you foresee the possibility when this country will conscript labor as the British have done? For example, I have heard that in New York alone there are a lot of unemployed mechanics who refuse to leave the State of New York or the City of New York, and who are unemployed there.

Favors "work or fight" policy

A. Well, maybe if something happens to New York they will be darned glad to leave. I haven't any sympathy with the chap that doesn't want to go away to take a job when we are in the shape we are now.

Q. Do you believe there will be a time when you will have to conscript them as the British have done; in other words, you will have to work in this industry—

A. Work or fight?

Q. That's right.

A. Good; I am for it.

PRIORITIES . . .

Inventory and requisition section set up in OPM for action when normal sources fail

An inventory and requisitioning section is being set up in OPM to provide for prompt acquisition of war materials whenever normal sources of supply are inadequate, it was announced December 9.

The new section will administer the power to requisition materials and supplies as provided in the Executive order of the President issued November 19, 1941, Providing for the Administration of the Requisitioning of Property Required for National Defense.

To supplement priorities

Through the section established December 9, OPM may requisition materials directly or may review and approve requisition orders issued by other Government agencies.

The requisitioning procedure will not be used to interfere with control over the flow of materials to war and essential civilian industries by the priorities system, but will supplement the priority system whenever priority orders are insufficient to get essential materials to the right place at the right time.

Tupper to act as chief

The inventory and requisitioning section will be in the Priorities Division of OPM. E. A. Tupper will act as chief of the section, under the general supervision of L. J. Martin, chief of the compliance and field service branch.

To facilitate the work of the new section, the survey of existing inventories of scarce materials which has been undertaken by the industrial branches of OPM will be speeded up, and inventory control will be tightened all along the line.

Hoarded materials to be taken as needed

Priorities Regulation No. 1 provides that inventories must be kept down to the minimum practicable working level. This regulation will be strictly enforced. Hoarded scarce materials will be requisitioned as needed.

Regulations governing requisition procedure under the act of October 10, 1940 (Public No. 929, 76th Cong.), and the act of October 16, 1941 (Public No. 274, 77th Cong.), have been prepared and approved by SPAB. They will be pub-

lished in the Federal Register. The regulations provide for determination of fair compensation for all property requisitioned.

★ ★ ★

Nelson calls on manufacturers to release inventory surpluses voluntarily for war production

Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, on December 11 appealed to manufacturers holding inventories of materials greater than their immediate needs to make their surpluses available for military production.

His appeal followed the announcement of creation of the new inventories and requisition section of OPM which has power to requisition necessary materials.

"We know," Mr. Nelson said, "that many manufacturers both large and small are holding inventories, particularly of metals, in excess of present demand.

"These metals are needed, and needed now, for war. We want to forge every weapon at our command, and we want to do it immediately. Patriotic and voluntary release of inventories will help us, at the moment, more than any other one thing to do just that.

"Iron and steel scrap is equally as important as any raw material. I appeal to everyone who has scrap on hand in quantities to respond to this appeal."

Mr. Nelson asked manufacturers to wire to him directly giving size of inventories of critical materials and amounts of each they can spare for allocation to war production.

He urged a complete Nation-wide response to his appeal "in order that we may get these materials immediately without having to resort to the slower processes of requisition."

★ ★ ★

Mining order extended

Telegraphic notice has been sent by the Priorities Division to manufacturers of mining machinery and equipment, operating under the terms of Preference Rating Order P-23, that the order has been extended to December 31, 1941.

Sale of new tires banned until December 22

A flat prohibition on the sale of all new automobile tires except for top defense orders, to be effective from December 11 until December 22, was ordered December 10 by Priorities Director Nelson, on the recommendation of the rubber and rubber products branch of the Division of Civilian Supply.

The order is designed to stop a consumers' buying wave which broke out following Japanese attack on American territory December 7.

Although it contains a number of other rigid restrictions on the handling and processing of rubber products, the prohibition of new tire sales is the most sweeping part of the order.

The prohibition means that no new automobile, truck, bus, or motorcycle, farm implement or other type of tire or tube may be sold by anyone—including tire stores, both wholesale and retail; filling stations, automobile dealers or any others—except on Preference Rating Orders of A-3 or higher.

Doesn't apply to used articles

The restriction, however, does not apply to the sale of used tires and tubes, retreaded tires, or to the sale of tires and tubes furnished with new or used automotive vehicles.

Violators of this order will be subject to severe penalties.

Although the present prohibition on tire sales is effective only until December 22, a more lasting plan for controlling distribution of tires is to be worked out.

Processing restricted

Other restrictions of the order are effective at once and will remain in effect until further notice. General provisions of the order include:

Processors may not consume or process any rubber except for preference rating orders carrying an A-3 rating or higher and for certain other excepted uses specifically listed in the order.

Rubber may not be processed for the excepted uses at rates during December and later months greater than the rate of consumption in November; provided that this does not apply to purchase orders with rating of A-3 or higher.

Copper restrictions relaxed on partly fabricated metal

Manufacturers of copper and copper-alloy articles will be permitted to use, to a limited extent, inventories of partially fabricated metal between now and March 31, 1942, Priorities Director Nelson announced December 8. Restrictions were to have gone into effect January 1, 1942.

Restrictions are (1) that the material was on hand as of December 1, 1941; (2) that the metal was in a form or alloy that could not be used in the manufacture of any item not on List A of the order; (3) that no additional copper be required to complete the item; (4) that the aggregate metal used does not exceed twice the amount permitted between October 15 and December 31, 1941, and (5) that by December 20, 1941, each manufacturer files with the OPM Form PD-189, establishing the facts in his case, setting forth inventories and other particulars.

Some exemptions added

In addition to the prohibitory List A, a List B is added which makes specific exemptions for certain uses where the use of other material is impractical.

Minor changes are made in List A, largely concerned with building supplies and fire-fighting equipment.

Several changes are made for purposes of clarification, the most important being the statement that restrictions of the order do not apply to installation of a finished product for the ultimate consumer.

★ ★ ★

Error in copper order corrected

There is an error on page 3, paragraph one, of the mimeographed copy of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c, as amended, distributed for release in a. m. papers of December 8.

In line three of that paragraph, "List A" should read "List B."

The paragraph in question should read as follows:

"(b) GENERAL EXCEPTION
"The prohibitions and restrictions contained in paragraphs (a) and (c) shall not apply to the use of Copper or Copper Base Alloy in the manufacture of any item on List "B" attached where and to the extent that the use of any less scarce material is impractical, nor in articles, or parts thereof, which are being produced."

Large utility expansions subject to OPM approval whether aid is asked or not

Public utilities are forbidden to undertake any substantial expansion of property or equipment without express permission from the Office of Production Management, according to amendments to Preference Rating Order P-46, issued December 11 by the Division of Priorities.

Covers REA cooperatives

The order as amended applies to all producers engaged in supplying electric power, gas, water, public sanitation services, or central steam heating, regardless of whether or not they have applied for priority assistance by executing an acceptance of the order. It applies to publicly owned as well as private utility companies, and will cover Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives.

Policy on projects under way

The amendments announced December 11 are in line with the policy adopted the previous week by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board of disapproving projects for new or expanded utilities unless they are essential. However, projects already under way and at least 40 percent complete as of December 5 may be finished if the utility has supplies on hand for the purpose, or is granted priority assistance to obtain them.

With that one exception, utilities may not without permission withdraw materials even from their own stores or inventories for expansion projects costing more than \$1,500 in the case of underground connections or more than \$500 in other cases.

Ban applies whether aid is asked or not

Preference Rating Order P-46 as originally issued on September 17, 1941, permitted specified utilities and their suppliers, after executing an acceptance of the order, to use an A-10 rating to obtain maintenance and repair materials and operating supplies. It contained inventory and other restrictions which were construed not to apply to utilities which did not execute the acceptance or apply for priority assistance. With the December 11 amendments, the order covers all utilities of the types specified, without exception.

Utilities will continue to receive priority assistance when necessary to obtain operating supplies and materials needed

for maintenance and repair, with certain restrictions based on use during 1940.

All utilities are required to maintain a continuing inventory of material included in stores accounts.

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Supplementary rayon yarn orders continued indefinitely

Priorities Director Nelson signed an order December 10 continuing indefinitely Supplementary Order M-37-a allocating rayon yarn and Supplementary Order M-37-b designating the textile tabulating office, Bureau of Research and Statistics, OPM, to receive reports provided for in the allocation order. Both supplementary orders would have expired at midnight December 31, 1941.

Silk shortage continues

Indefinite continuance was decided upon because the situation caused by the shortage of silk and the use of rayon as a substitute, which made necessary the order allocating rayon, still exists. It is believed better not to have a specific termination date, as this causes uncertainty in the industry. The orders can be terminated when the situation permits.

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Welding release, T 58, corrected

OPM release T-58, dated November 29, 1941, stated erroneously that electrodes were included in the priority assistance granted by extension of Preference Rating Order No. P-39, covering arc welding and resistance welding equipment. The last paragraph of the release should have read:

"Preference Rating Order No. P-39, which assigned a preference rating of A-1-c to delivery of materials to be physically incorporated into or necessary to the production of, arc welding and resistance welding equipment, *excluding electrodes*, was extended to March 15, 1942."

A preference rating of A-1-c was assigned to orders for materials entering into the production of resistance welding electrodes, when authorized in each case, by Preference Rating Order No. P-85 issued December 3, 1941.

Passenger car and light truck quotas cut still further for December, January

Passenger-car and light-truck production quotas for December will be cut 25 percent and those for January 50 percent, Leon Henderson, Director of the Division of Civilian Supply, announced December 11.

The program, Mr. Henderson said, has received the wholehearted approval and cooperation of industry and labor.

This month's curtailment was to take effect December 15. This means a reduction of 51,212 cars from the quota of 204,848 cars fixed for the entire month. In January, 102,424 cars will be cut from the quota of 204,848. Passenger-car output in December, 1940, was 396,823, and in January, this year, it was 418,350.

Light-truck (less than 1½ tons) production beginning December 15 will be cut by 6,042 trucks from the quota of 24,169 established for the month, and output in January will be reduced by 12,084.

February quotas revoked

In asking the automotive industry and labor to make this contribution to the country's huge war effort, Mr. Henderson said that the automotive, transportation, and farm-equipment branch is undertaking an intensive study of the industry's problems to determine how production will be affected beginning February 1.

The February passenger-car allotments, which were announced November 19, naturally are being revoked pending the outcome of the study. The quota for that month was fixed at 174,122 cars, a reduction of 56.1 percent below this February's output. No plans for February production of light trucks have been announced.

Details left to management, labor

"I want to emphasize again," Mr. Henderson said, "that there is no guarantee that sufficient materials will be available to permit manufacturers to achieve the maximum production permitted."

Producers will be permitted to adjust their schedules between December 15 and January 31 in any way so that the overall curtailment will be worked out effectively from the viewpoint of both management and labor. The Division of Civilian Supply will leave to representatives of management and labor the task of working out the most effective method.

The increased emergency curtailment program was discussed December 10 at

an informal meeting with manufacturers, and at a meeting December 11 with representatives of labor.

At these meetings, it was pointed out that the automotive industry uses vast amounts of rubber, which is now under a freezing order issued by Priorities Director Nelson, and large quantities of steel.

Use of existing auto "bright work" extended to December 31; some parts exempt

An order postponing the effective date of the ban on bright work in passenger cars and exempting certain functional parts was issued December 10 by Priorities Director Nelson.

These changes were recommended by the automotive, transportation, and farm equipment branch of the Division of Civilian Supply as the result of a meeting November 19 with the passenger car subcommittee of the automotive defense industry advisory committee. The committee was informed of these recommendations and an announcement of them was made.

The order gives passenger car manufacturers until December 31 to use up existing stocks of "bright work" in its present form containing chrome, aluminum, nickel, or copper. The original order prohibited use of "bright work" containing these materials after December 15, except where special permission was granted for bumpers and bumper guard assemblies.

External windshield wiper arm and blade assemblies, external lock cylinder caps and covers, ventilator window latches, and body trim bright screws are exempt from the ban. These are functional parts for which no substitutes have yet been found.

Users must file statements

Bright work parts which were in inventory or in process of manufacture on October 27, the date of issuance of the original order, may continue to be used after December 31 only if they are treated by some practical method such as acid etching and sand blasting so that they forever lose their identity as bright finish.

Producers desiring to take advantage of the modifications must file with the automotive, transportation and farm

Ninety-eight percent of the crude rubber used in this country is imported from the Orient. A large stock pile of crude rubber has been built up to serve as a cushion against the effects of the war, but it was explained that this reserve must be used with great care. Increasingly smaller amounts will be available for new passenger cars and light trucks.

As a further conservation measure, no spare tires are being placed on passenger cars and light trucks now coming off assembly lines.

equipment branch before December 15 a statement of October 27 inventories of "bright work," and what steps they intend to take to comply with permanent removal of bright finish. Proof of compliance must be furnished upon request of the branch.

Two other orders affecting the automotive industry were issued December 10.

One merely formalizes the February 1942 passenger car production quotas, which were announced November 19.

Carrier quotas adjusted

The other order increases production quotas for December and January of manufacturers of passenger carriers (motor or electric coaches with not less than 15 seats). Since these vehicles are needed in defense work and because a backlog of unfilled orders has resulted from the original curtailment program, the order permits maximum production for the period December 1-January 31 at the following rates:

White Motor Co.....	132
Twin Coach Co.....	200
General American Aerocoach Co..	60
J. B. Brill Co.....	250
Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Co.....	549
Ford Motor Co.....	260
Mack-International Truck Co....	367

Under the original passenger carrier order, producers were restricted during the period from September 1 to December 31 to two-thirds the number of carriers produced during the first half of the year. Some manufacturers were engaged from January 1 to June 30 in redesigning their products in order to conserve aluminum and other scarce, critical materials. As a result, their production was substantially below normal during this period. The effect of the December 10 order is to adjust hardships.

Sharp cut ordered in "juke box" output; gaming machine manufacture to be banned

Sharp cuts in production of automatic phonographs, familiarly known as juke boxes, and weighing, amusement, and gaming machines were ordered December 10 by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities.

Large quantities of steel and other critical and scarce materials vital to the war effort are used in these machines.

Under Mr. Nelson's order, which was

drafted by the Division of Civilian Supply before the outbreak of war with Japan, manufacture of gaming machines—the so-called slot machines or "one-armed bandits"—will be prohibited beginning February 1 until otherwise ordered by Mr. Nelson.

To conserve steel and other defense materials, the order requires a 25 percent cut in the output of automatic phono-

graphs and weighing and amusement machines (principally pinball machines) during December below production in the 12 months ended June 30, 1941.

The curtailment of these products will be increased to 50 percent beginning January 1 and 75 percent beginning February 1. The last restriction will continue until further notice.

During December, production of gaming machines will be cut 50 percent under the same 12 months' average. This cut will be boosted to 75 percent in January and 100 percent beginning February 1.

Applies to all parts

The curtailment order is designed to cover machines usually, but not necessarily, operated by coins. It applies to all devices and parts of these machines, such as remote control boxes, microphone equipment, wireless systems, etc.

The order also prohibits immediately use of aluminum in any form in the manufacture of any of the listed machines.

Besides steel, the industries affected in the order use substantial amounts of copper and its alloys, nickel, bakelite, and radio tubes. They employ skilled and semiskilled labor, together with highly ingenious engineers, and it is believed by the Division of Civilian Supply that these men will be employed more advantageously in defense work.

12,000 employees estimated

It is estimated that all manufacturers covered by the order employ approximately 12,000 persons. The Labor Division of OPM has been consulted on the curtailment plans and has concurred in them. Many of the manufacturers are engaged in defense work, and it is hoped that an expansion of these activities will be possible shortly.

The manufacturers of cabinets for the automatic phonograph industry have facilities to produce wooden case goods, such as files and lockers for which there is now a large demand and an insufficient supply.

Later, the Division of Civilian Supply will deal with problems resulting from the manufacture of other coin-operated machines, such as cigarette, food, and soft drink dispensing devices.

Before deciding upon the curtailments set forth in the order, the division held several conferences with industry representatives and officials of various Government agencies. It was pointed out at these conferences that the products involved in the curtailment plans fall within the category of less essential civilian use, and that, therefore, cuts sharper than any ordered up to now in other civilian products must be expected.

February cuts in washer and ironer output are double those in present program

Additional cuts in the production of domestic washing machines and ironers were ordered December 12 for February 1942, by Priorities Director Nelson. The new cuts more than double those provided for in the present curtailment program, which has been extended through January.

The domestic laundry equipment industry is engaged in a substantial amount of war work, and is capable of producing 17 different items ranging from anti-aircraft machine gun mounts to bomb fin assemblies. It is expected that it will receive additional contracts as the war production schedule is stepped up.

Cuts range from 40 to 5 percent

During February, under the new order, cuts will range from 40 percent for the largest manufacturers to 5 percent for the smallest manufacturers below monthly average factory sales in the 12 months ended June 30. The range under the original order, covering the five months from August 1 to December 31, was from 20 percent for largest manufacturers to no cut for the smallest.

Four classes of manufacturers are established. The February curtailment for each, compared with the initial cut, is as follows: (based on average monthly sales for the 12 months ended June 30)

Class	February cut	
	5-month cut	February cut
A (average monthly sales of over 12,000 units).....	Percent 20	Percent 40
B (5,000 to 12,000 units).....	16	35
C (1,200 to 5,000 units).....	12	25
D (less than 1,200 units).....	0	5

The original order was announced October 29, but was retroactive to August 1. It came at a time of very high production for many companies. As a result, hardships resulted in some cases. In order to relieve this situation, the amended order changes the initial curtailment period from August 1-December 31 to September 1-January 31.

Iridium banned for jewelry manufacture

The Director of Priorities on December 12 prohibited the use of iridium and its alloys in the manufacture of jewelry, except when specific permission is given.

The order, Conservation Order M-49, applies to the use of iridium in jewelry manufacture and does not prohibit the sale of iridium jewelry articles already fabricated.

The purpose of the prohibition is to conserve iridium for military use, principally in the manufacture of hardened platinum magneto points for aircraft. Iridium is the hardening agent. Iridio-platinum alloy also is used in control instruments for tanks and other motorized war equipment.

The advisory committee on metals and minerals previously informed the OPM that ruthenium serves just as well as iridium for jewelry manufacture using platinum, and on July 3, 1941, the OPM requested jewelers to use ruthenium alloys. The December 12 order formalizes and extends that request.

Importers, refiners and dealers in iridium, as well as jewelers, are required to report stocks and inventories as of January 1, 1942. Our sources of iridium are Alaska, Canada, and Colombia.

Material needs of petroleum industry get preference; continuous development sought

Supply houses furnishing materials and equipment to the petroleum industry are assigned a preference rating of A-3 on their orders of specified quantities of materials by Preference Rating Order No. P-83 issued December 8 by the Priorities Division.

This order has the effect of classifying materials needs of the petroleum industry as defense requirements, since orders for materials to be used in the production, refining, transportation, or marketing of petroleum are given a defense rating. Production, as defined in the order, includes discovery, development, and depletion of petroleum pools. Marketing covers the operation of facilities for the distribution of petroleum products, not including natural gas, to service stations or to consumers, including substations, bulk plants, warehouses, and wholesale depots.

Preference Rating Order No. P-83 gives priority assistance in supplying needs of the whole petroleum industry for materials and equipment, because the industry is so organized that the supply houses serve as an inventory of its materials needs.

Tool, equipment makers also covered

The order covers supply houses as that term is generally accepted in the industry, and may also cover tool or equipment manufacturers exclusively engaged in furnishing materials to the petroleum industry. Before being entitled to use of a preference rating under the order, a supply house or manufacturer must execute an acceptance of the terms of the order and must also furnish information as to previous shipments, inventories, and requirements of the materials for which a preference rating is assigned. A special form, PD-82-a, has been prepared for this purpose.

Supplemental orders grant general rating

No supply house may make deliveries obtained by application of the preference rating assigned to it except under purchase orders or contracts which themselves bear a preference rating. Supplemental orders will be issued by the Priorities Division granting a general rating to specified orders for the materials sold through supply houses, so that deliveries of materials will not be held up pending submission of individual applications for

priority assistance by each firm in the petroleum industry.

Manufacturers furnishing materials to the supply houses will be given an opportunity to obtain a rating covering their needs for materials over a 3-month period under the recently announced Production Requirements Plan.

Continuous development provided for

The December 8 order covers materials to be used in the discovery and development of new oil wells, in addition to materials for maintenance and operation, so that continuous development of the Nation's petroleum resources will be provided for. Such continuous development is necessary to avoid a drain on existing wells which would reduce their natural pressure and might require installation of pumping equipment. It is believed that in the long run continuous development of new wells will require a smaller quantity of scarce materials for production equipment than would a more intensive production from existing wells.

All communications referring to this order should be addressed to the Petroleum Coordinator, Washington, D. C.

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Can committee formed

The Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees of the OPM announced December 10 the formation of a can manufacturers' industry advisory committee.

Committee members are:

J. F. Hartleb, president, Continental Can Co., Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; D. W. Figgis, executive vice president, American Can Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Richard P. Swartz, assistant to the president, Crown Can Co., Erie Avenue at H Street, Philadelphia; F. J. Costello, vice president, Federal Tin Co., Inc., 11 East Barre Street, Baltimore; Adam Batdorf, president, Liberty Can & Sign Co., 303 North Plum Street, Lancaster, Pa.; E. R. Thompson, president, Thompson Can Co., 1304 South Austin Street, Dallas; L. H. Clark, president, J. L. Clark Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.; F. T. Nesbitt, vice president & general manager, Owens-Illinois Can Co., Toledo, Ohio; D. M. Heekin, secretary & treasurer, The Heekin Can Co., Sixth, New-Culvert Streets, Cincinnati; L. F. Gieg, president, National Can Corporation, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; George A. Milton, Sr., president, George A. Milton Can Co., Inc., 131-151 West 14th Street, Brooklyn; E. A. Mignacco, general manager, Western Can Co., 665 Third Street, San Francisco; W. C. Cross, vice president, The Carnation Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.; R. S. Solinsky, president, Cans, Inc., 3217 West 47th Place, Chicago.

NEW PRIORITY ORDERS

Following are new and supplementary priority orders issued by the Priority Division up to November 30. A complete list of orders issued through early November appeared in DEFENSE November 18.

The orders, expiration dates, and form numbers where forms are used:

M-44, titanium pigments, until revoked, PD-146, 145.

M-45, sheet metal for steel drums, May 30, 1942, PD-154, 155.

P-9-f, supplementary order, turbo superchargers for heavy bombers, December 31, 1941, A-1-b, PD-48, 48a.

P-45-a, supplementary order, fire-fighting equipment for Forest Service, May 31, 1942, A-8.

P-74, material entering into production of heat treating furnaces, May 15, 1942, A-1-c, PD-81.

P-76, sheet steel used in manufacture of steel containers, May 30, 1942, A-4, PD-156.

P-79, iron and steel products used in production of non-metal containers, March 31, 1942, A-8 (for ferrous materials consisting of wire), A-5 (for other ferrous materials), PD-81.

P-82, rating plan for material entering into the manufacture of blind made products, April 30, 1942, A-8, PD-166, 81, 81a.

L-5-a, supplementary order, to restrict the production of domestic mechanical refrigerators, until revoked.

L-18, to restrict production of domestic vacuum cleaners, until revoked, PD-170, 171.

L-25, limitation order on tin foil and lead foil, until revoked.

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Governors and mayors asked to spread word of tire ban

Telegrams asking cooperation of State governors and mayors of 240 cities with a population of over 50,000 in notifying tire dealers of the ban on tire and tube sales through December 22 were sent out December 11 by Leon Henderson, director, Civilian Supply Division of OPM.

Arrangements were also completed for asking similar aid from mayors in 12,000 other smaller cities.

The telegrams asked that State and municipal police departments and sheriffs be used in notifying dealers of the ban on tire and tube sales. Use of police radio where available was requested. These agencies were also asked to report violations of the OPM order.

Makers of industrial explosives given A-8 rating for materials

Manufacturers of industrial explosives have been granted the assistance of an A-8 rating in acquiring the materials necessary for their production and packaging.

The Priorities Division issued December 12 Preference Rating Order P-86, which will be made available to known efficient producers, following their application, for specific quantities of materials. Producers must apply for the assistance provided by the order on Form PD-82, addressed in triplicate to the chemicals branch, OPM.

Essential for many uses

Industrial explosives are essential. Construction work, quarrying operations, and all coal and metal mining require these explosives.

Industrial explosives, as defined in the order, include:

Liquid nitroglycerine, blasting gelatin, all types of dynamite, such as nitroglycerine dynamites, ammonia dynamites, and non-nitroglycerine dynamites, and all types of black powder, and necessary blasting accessories, such as ordinary blasting caps, electric blasting caps, safety and detonation fuses, blasting machines, and rheostats.

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Glycerin shipments limited pending supply study

Producers, refiners, jobbers, and dealers in glycerin have been requested to ship no glycerin except for direct defense requirements, for hospital and medical use, and except to prevent an immediate shutdown in a civilian plant, the Office of Production Management announced December 10.

Also requested were immediate reports of glycerin stocks of 80 percent content or better, both by totals and by location.

Purpose of the request is to hold present glycerin shipments to a minimum pending a study of supply and requirements.

Cocconut oil, from which a great deal of our glycerin is made, comes largely from the Philippines. It is an important ingredient in the manufacture of explosives.

A-10 preference available to producers of insecticides, germicides, fungicides

Manufacturers of insecticides, germicides, and fungicides are granted priority assistance in obtaining scarce materials by Preference Rating Order P-87, issued December 13 by the Division of Priorities.

The Department of Agriculture has reported that farmers, dairymen and others are finding it difficult or impossible to obtain an adequate supply of germicides, insecticides, and fungicides. The December 13 order gives priority assistance to manufacturers of such materials in order to provide adequate quantities to prevent deterioration or diminution of the Nation's food and seed supply.

Priority assistance under the order may be obtained by 70 specified manufacturers who have been so notified. Other manufacturers may be added to the list from time to time.

Information required

Before becoming eligible for priority assistance under the terms of the order,

a manufacturer must execute an acceptance of the order and furnish certain information to the Priorities Division on Form PD-82, including his estimated materials requirements for the calendar quarter beginning January 1, 1942. Use of a priority rating of A-10 will then be assigned by the Director of Priorities for specified quantities of materials to be obtained during a three-month period by each individual manufacturer.

Insecticides, germicides, and fungicides are defined in the order as chemicals or mixtures of chemicals to be used for the following purposes, provided they are in connection with the production of food:

1. Spraying, dipping, dusting or fumigating domestic animals, seeds, tubers and bulbs, growing plants, stored products and buildings for the purpose of controlling destructive insects, fungi, and bacteria.

2. Disinfecting soil, farm buildings, dairy implements and machinery, cattle and poultry cars.

All shearlings under control to insure Service flying suits

The Office of Production Management on December 12, took over control of the entire shearling supply in this country so that flying suits, jackets, and coats needed by our Service air forces will not run short.

A shearling is the skin of a sheep that has been sheared.

Priorities Director Nelson sent the following telegram to all shearling tanners:

"You are hereby ordered not to tan or dress any shearlings of any grade or of any wool length, nor to dye any tanned or dressed shearlings, except upon direct Government contracts, or in the minimum amount necessary to enable garment manufacturers holding Army or Navy contracts to meet their required delivery schedules, taking into consideration their existing inventories.

"Do not deliver any shearlings to such manufacturers except upon receipt of a sworn statement from them that such deliveries are necessary under the foregoing restrictions. Deliver no shearlings otherwise.

"If you have any doubt as to whether a skin is or is not a shearling, communi-

cate with Joseph W. Byron, chief, leather and shoe section, OPM, before making any deliveries or continuing any processing thereof."

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Need to comply increased by war, Priorities Division warns

The Division of Priorities stated December 12 that the exigencies of war make it more important than ever that American business and industry comply immediately and wholeheartedly with all orders and requests for information issued by the Division.

The warning resulted from a few isolated refusals to report on inventories, needs and uses of certain critical materials.

One firm, which had delayed making a requested report, wired Donald M. Nelson declining to do so, stating that a national emergency was no time to be asking for or filing reports.

In his reply, ordering that the report be made immediately, the Priorities Director said, "Your refusal is unwarranted and has impeded the proper administration of the priorities system."

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Fats and oils placed under ceiling to prevent runaway prices in basic foods

Ceiling prices over the whole field known to commerce as "fats and oils," except butter, were imposed December 13 by Leon Henderson, administrator, Office of Price Administration, in his second war emergency action to prevent development of runaway prices in basic foodstuffs.

Effective immediately, the new temporary schedule forbids the sale, whether "spot" or "future," of raw, crude, or refined fats and oils, including lard and cottonseed oil, at prices above those prevailing on November 26. The ceiling applies to sales at all stages of distribution, excepting retail. Processed or finished fats and oils products, such as shortening and salad oil, are not covered by the schedule. Also excluded are "essential oils," mineral oils, and chemical oils.

November 26 level chosen

Referring to the exclusion of finished products, the schedule states that should unwarranted price rises occur in these "appropriate action" will be taken by OPA.

The ceiling date of November 26 was selected, according to Mr. Henderson, because it best accomplished OPA's purpose to limit prices to those which preceded "the recent speculative and sharp rise in prices that distorted the normal price relationship between the various fats and oils."

On November 26 the closing price of the December "future" for cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was 12.50 cents a pound, while the December lard "future" in Chicago closed at 9.77 cents a pound. Comparable prices at the close December 12 were 13.65 cents a pound for cottonseed oil and 10.57 cents a pound for lard.

Studies under way

The present temporary schedule is designed to meet an emergency condition, Mr. Henderson said. Upon completion of studies now under way, it is planned to develop and issue a revised schedule of a more lasting nature.

Contracts made to and including the close of business December 12 may be carried out at the contract prices, even though such prices may be higher than

the established maximums. However, the details of any such contract must be reported to OPA within 10 days after delivery of the product is made or received.

Any contracts made after December 13 in compliance with the temporary ceiling may be carried out at the contract prices, even if maximum prices set in a revised schedule should be below the temporary ceiling.

1,800 fats and oils used

There are approximately 1,800 fats and oils (excluding mineral, essential and chemical oils) that are essential to a wide range of industrial and domestic uses. Their annual consumption (referred to as "disappearance") in the United States exceeds 9,000,000,000 pounds. Excluding butter, which is not affected by the new OPA schedule, the "disappearance" of fats and oils in 1940 was close to 7,500,000,000 pounds. In 1941 this total will be substantially exceeded. Over 96 percent of the total consumption of fats and oils is confined to 16 major forms, of which the most important are lard, cottonseed oil, and inedible tallow and grease, all of domestic origin. Following these leaders in order of their relative "disappearance" are coconut oil, linseed oil, marine animal oil (whale oil, menhaden oil, sardine oil, codliver oil, etc.), soybean oil, palm oil, corn oil, tung oil, edible tallow, peanut oil, castor oil, olive oil, babassu oil, and perilla oil.

The edible fats and oils find their way into salad oils, cooking oils, shortening and oleomargarine. The manufacture of soap, soap powder, and cosmetics absorbs a substantial amount of the inedible fats and oils, while into the production of paints, varnishes, and printing inks go linseed, tung, perilla, fish, soybean, and castor oil.

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COFFEE SCHEDULE CORRECTED

OPA has corrected the text of Price Schedule No. 50, Green Coffee, to make 12.97 cents the maximum on July futures of Santos 4, and 8.55 cents the maximum on March futures of Rio 7.

Ceilings put on cocoa butter and on "raw" coffee, cocoa, pepper

Emergency action to cushion the impact of war on prices of four imported food commodities was taken December 11 by OPA Administrator Henderson in the form of temporary ceiling schedules for coffee, cocoa, and pepper in their "raw" or unprocessed state, and for cocoa butter.

Similar steps with respect to other sensitive foodstuffs of foreign origin will be announced in the near future.

These are interim measures

The administrator ruled that prices of all grades and types of green coffee, cocoa beans and cocoa butter, and whole pepper, whether relating to "spot" sales or "futures," must not exceed the levels prevailing at the close of business December 8, 1941. All contracts made before the effective date, December 11, may be carried out at the contract prices.

The moves December 11, Mr. Henderson stated, are of an interim nature and may be superseded by revised schedules upon completion of investigations now under way. Should this occur, the revised schedules will provide that all contracts entered into before the present temporary schedules became effective may be completed at the contract prices, even if the revised prices are set below the levels of December 8.

No shortages of the foods involved

Mr. Henderson emphasized that there is no shortage, actual or threatened, in coffee, cocoa, or pepper. Coffee, the bulk of which is imported from South America, can be had in quantities only limited by the shipping space available, and stocks within the United States are large. Supplies of cocoa on hand are not far from 5,000,000 bags, possibly the largest in our history and sufficient to supply our needs for 11 months ahead. Cocoa is imported from Africa and South America. Pepper stocks are estimated sufficient for at least 2 years.

Futures trading in Brazilian coffee is conducted on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; in cocoa on the New York Cocoa Exchange; and in pepper on the New York Produce Exchange.

Trading in other than Brazilian coffee centers in New York, New Orleans and San Francisco and is in the form of "actual" or physical coffee, rather than futures.

Dealers evading tire, tube ban can't rebuild stocks under rationing plan

Any tire dealer who evades the temporary ban on new tire and tube sales imposed December 10 by the Office of Production Management will be unable to replenish his stocks under terms of the rationing system now being developed, Leon Henderson, director of the Civilian Supply Division, announced December 13.

General compliance

There is general compliance with the order issued by the Priorities Division of OPM banning new tire and tube sales until December 22, Mr. Henderson stated. However, there have been isolated instances reported in which dealers have failed to comply.

Effect of rationing on stocks

While details of the rationing plan have not been fully completed, it is clear that when the plan is put into operation dealers will not be able to build up stocks by amounts greater than sales under the rationing plan. This means that dealers who violate the current ban on sales and deplete their stocks will not be able to build up the wide range of sizes and lines required to operate a tire business.

"The ban on sales of new tires is an emergency measure of the most imperative urgency," Mr. Henderson stated. "No dealer with a spark of patriotism will violate the strict letter of the order. No patriotic citizen will ask him to do so."

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Scrap rubber dealers asked not to exceed December 5 prices

Leading dealers who sell scrap rubber to reclaiming plants have been asked not to raise their prices above those charged on December 5, OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 11.

If no sales were made December 5, the dealers are requested to be guided by their most recent sale prior to that date.

Text of Mr. Henderson's telegraphic request follows:

I request you refrain from charging higher price on sale of any grade of scrap rubber than you charged your purchaser on December 5, 1941, or, if you made no sale to him on that date then on your most recent sale to him prior to December 5.

Henderson appeals to every American citizen to cooperate in saving rubber

Every American citizen was asked to cooperate in the conservation of rubber in an appeal issued December 11 by Leon Henderson, director, Civilian Supply Division of OPM.

Explaining the reasons for the temporary ban imposed on sales of tires and tubes, Mr. Henderson pointed out that the war in the Pacific threatens the flow of crude rubber into the United States and thus necessitates drastic action to avert scarce buying and hoarding of tires and tubes.

Rationing plan being developed

Meanwhile, he stated, a rationing plan is being developed which will insure equitable distribution of tires and tubes. Details will be announced in a few days. In the interim Mr. Henderson urged that any violations of the ban on new tire and tube sales be reported to the Civilian Supply Division office in Washington.

Text of Mr. Henderson's statement follows:

Outbreak of war in the Pacific threatens the flow of crude rubber into the United States. Because of this fact it has become absolutely imperative that this country limit in every possible manner the consumption of rubber, particularly the very large amounts required for automobile tires and tubes.

Need rubber for armed forces

We do have substantial stocks of crude rubber and tires in the country but no one knows over how long a period we will have to spread the consumption of these stocks. In the meantime we will be needing large amounts of rubber for the manufacture of tires and many other products for the armed forces.

The Government moved to meet this situation last night by imposing a temporary ban on sales of new tires and tubes as well as placing certain restrictions on the processing of crude rubber. No limitation was placed on the sale of used or retreaded tires.

Stop scare buying, hoarding

The ban on new tire and tube sales is designed to stop scare buying and hoarding. Every tire dealer must refrain from selling new tires or tubes during this limited period or face severe penalties. Meanwhile, details of the rationing plan covering the distribution of tires and

tubes are being perfected. Mr. Henderson warned that dealers violating the present ban on sales would not fare well under the rationing plan.

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RUBBER EXPORTS STOPPED

The Economic Defense Board, Office of Export Control, on December 11 advised collectors of customs at all ports of entry not to clear, until further notice, the exportation of rubber tires or tubes of any kind, crude rubber, or crepe rubber. These commodities may not be shipped to any destination whatever, unless consigned to the military or naval forces of the United States Government, or the shipment is to be made under provisions of the Lease-Lend Act.

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Ceilings set on Douglas fir "peeler" logs

Specific maximum prices, effective December 20, are established for Douglas fir "peeler" logs, from which plywood is made, in a new price schedule announced December 13 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Originally in Schedule 13

Originally, Douglas fir "peeler" logs were included in Price Schedule No. 13, which put a ceiling over prices for plywood made of Douglas fir. That schedule stipulated that "peeler" log prices should not exceed the levels which prevailed on or about May 1, 1941. A subsequent amendment based the prices on those prevailing from January 1 through August 1, 1941, and it was stated that a schedule of specific maximum prices would be drafted for "peeler" logs.

The new schedule, No. 54, sets maximum log prices for four districts: Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor, Columbia River, and the Willamette Valley. Actual grades and prices are stipulated for the first three districts, while in the case of the Willamette Valley district a method of computing the allowable maximum is given.

News for Consumers

Retreading Tires

In view of the current prohibition on new auto tire sales announced by the Office of Production Management last week, the Consumer Division of OPA is calling the attention of motorists to the possibilities of treading old tires. For many years motorists who wouldn't think of throwing away a pair of shoes just because of a hole in the sole, have discarded their tires when the tread was worn smooth.

This practice, however, wastes the good rubber left in the unworn part of the tire. Since the war in the Pacific jeopardizes further rubber importations, this wasteful practice should be eliminated as far as possible.

Recapping tires saves about six pounds of rubber per tire. With this practice extensively increased next year, OPA estimates that the Nation's autos can be kept rolling on rubber and thousands of tons of rubber will be saved for defense uses.

The cost of treading a passenger-car tire runs 40 to 50 percent of the cost of a new tire, and gives the motorist 75 to 80 percent of new tire mileage.

Most worn tires may be recapped unless the sidewalls are deeply cut or fissured. The Consumer Division suggests that the car owner be careful in selecting a treading concern. The cheapest job may be most expensive, if the tire does not hold up. Tire treaders who do work for commercial concerns that operate fleets of trucks are apt to be experts.

These three points must be considered before reconditioning of the tire is undertaken:

1. Tires should be removed for reconditioning when the original tread is beginning to disappear.

2. The tire should be examined by the skilled treader for these factors: He will examine the beads, which hold the tire on the rim, to see that the reinforcing wire strands have not chafed through the fabric. He will see if the inside casing is free from cuts, nail holes or fissures. He will disregard cuts on the outer surface tread if they have not gone through the fabric beyond two plies, and he will examine the carcass to be sure that the tread has not become separated from the carcass of the tire.

3. The process known as recapping or top capping in treading a tire is preferable to the process where the old tire is cut down below the breaker strip and new rubber added down over the shoulders of a tire. The latter process takes more rubber. It also makes the tire more susceptible to blow-outs. Regrooving, which consists of cutting a tread in smoothly worn tires should not be used. It wastes part of the rubber and makes the tire unsuitable for recapping.

Retreaded tires are not affected by the OPM order prohibiting tire sales. The Office of Price Administration recently recognized the importance of the treading industry when it requested manufacturers of "camelback," the rubber used for treading old tires, to refrain from further price increases of their product. Leon Henderson, OPA administrator, announced that recent price increases were under investigation, pointing out that tire-treading volume will expand substantially under the rubber conservation program, and that in consequence, "public dependence upon camelback during the emergency will be very great."

Gasoline

The Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration last week branded as exaggerated and misleading the recently circulated contention that reduction of the octane rating of regular gasoline from 75 to 70 would reduce gasoline mileage by as much as 10 percent.

Engineering consultants of the division termed particularly absurd the statements that such an octane reduction would for the country as a whole increase gasoline consumption by 5 percent.

The estimates of the industry that a reduction of regular gasoline from 75 to 70 would cost \$250,000,000, should be turned around, engineers of the Consumer Division report. Motorists are now wasting millions of dollars every year in burning higher-grade gasolines than are required by their cars.

They point out that octane ratings for most regular gasolines were increased from 70 to 75 within only the last 3 years. Only a few of the latest models require a gasoline with an octane rating as high as 75.

In a very few cases a simple and inexpensive change in ignition timing would be required to eliminate objectionable knocking on octane 70 fuel. If this adjustment is correctly made, the resulting loss of power and economy would be too small to be detected by the drivers of these cars.

Most cars will operate as efficiently on fuels with a 70 octane rating as they do on higher octane fuels. Many late model cars can operate without undesirable knocking on gasolines with an octane rating as low as 65.

Third-grade gasolines with an octane rating as low as 60 are quite satisfactory for older cars, and for several of the latest models.

Gasoline with an octane rating higher than needed by the car will not give added power or improve car performance in any respect, engineers state.

Our tanks and military planes will require large quantities of gasoline with high octane ratings. This means that there will be a heavy war demand for high-grade gasoline and the tetraethyl lead used to increase octane, or anti-knock quality, in gasoline.

In addition two materials, chlorine and lead, used in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead are scarce, being in wide demand for essential military and other defense uses.

Motorists may help relieve the pressure on tetraethyl supplies by avoiding the use of gasoline with octane ratings higher than necessary, the Consumer Division points out.

A slight amount of "pinging" on rapid acceleration or under heavy loads on hills is not harmful to a car, division engineers comment. In fact, auto mechanics often listen for a slight pinging to indicate that the spark is adjusted to give maximum gas mileage.

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Georgia schools use "War Against Waste" outline

Two hundred high schools in the State of Georgia have now received the "War Against Waste" outline lesson prepared by the staff of the Consumer Division.

Copies of the outline were distributed to high schools throughout the State on the request of Dr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools.

The outline lesson, which will be used in civics classes, contains a study program for classroom work, and a skit dramatizing the student's role in the campaign to save scarce materials for defense.

Grey goods transactions may omit price terms pending revision of schedule

Until such time as Price Schedule No. 11, Combed Cotton Grey Goods, is issued in revised form, transactions in the fabrics covered may be carried out without specifying price, providing the parties agree that settlement will be made in conformity to the applicable prices contained in the revised schedule, OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 10.

This ruling takes the form of a limited amendment allowing such transactions to be made prior to January 1, 1942. Purpose of the amendment is to enable converters and finishers preparing for their spring season to get delivery of combed grey goods and begin operations.

The amendment also prohibits rewriting of any contracts in which a definite figure has been agreed on to a figure higher than present applicable maximum price. Included also are specific prohibitions against evasions of the schedule.

Revised schedule expected this year

It is expected that the revised schedule, which has been held up to await completion of production cost studies in the fine goods industry, will be issued before the close of this year. These studies will be used as a guide to determine the new ceiling for fine goods.

If, as presently contemplated, the new maximum prices are keyed to the price of raw cotton, the schedule will provide that memorandum contracts made under the amendment of December 10 must be priced in accordance with the 10-market spot cotton price of the business day preceding the date on which the contract was made.

Raw wool ceilings to be established

Ceiling prices will be established for raw wool at approximately the levels that prevailed during the week ended December 6, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, announced December 8.

Formal schedules will be issued as soon as the necessary details can be worked out, the administrator said.

News for Retailers

Flashlights

Ceiling prices for flashlights and their bulbs and batteries, "must" items in Coastal areas threatened with air raids, were established December 9 in the first war emergency schedule to be issued by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The schedule, drafted in record time at the request of the Office of Civilian Defense, forbids manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, or retailers to sell flashlights or bulbs or batteries at prices above the highest prices quoted by them during the 2 months ended December 1, 1941.

Light may mean lives

In announcing his action, Mr. Henderson made the following statement:

"We are at war—war with foes that any night may dump their bombs on American Coastal cities and towns. Flashlights are urgently needed by civilian defense aids and citizens. They mean more than light—they mean lives.

"I call upon every patriotic manufacturer, distributor, and retail store handling flashlights to comply strictly with the price levels provided in the OPA emergency schedule. Failure to do so can mean but one thing—that there are persons enjoying the protection and privileges of our country who would take advantage of current conditions of extreme emergency to profiteer at the expense of their fellow Americans."

Mr. Henderson suggested that retailers, having determined the proper price level by applying the schedule's simple provisions, post their prices for flashlights, bulbs, and batteries prominently in their establishments. He urged all citizens to be alert for signs of profiteering and to report obvious cases to their local civilian defense authorities or directly to the Office of Price Administration.

Roofing

Ceiling prices established for asphalt or tarred roofing products by Price Schedule No. 45, issued December 1, were to go into effect on December 12, notwithstanding trade reports to the contrary, OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 6.

The maximum prices set in the schedule were from 5 to 10 percent below current levels.

"Producers who have accumulated abnormally large inventories of rags at prices which were inflated by their own speculative bidding cannot expect my office to defer action on roofing prices in order to protect them from inventory losses," Mr. Henderson said. "The roofing price schedule will go into effect on December 12."

Mr. Henderson declared that a thorough study of roofing prices and costs by his office, as well as a series of conferences with members of the industry, preceded determination of the roofing price maximums.

"One of the leading units in the trade, which has requested deferment of the schedule, had the largest earnings in its recent history during September and netted approximately 14 percent on over-all invested capital on operations as a whole during the first 6 months of 1941," Mr. Henderson said. "In fact, the first half net income of this producer was about equal to its earnings for the entire year 1940. Earnings of the asphalt roofing industry as a whole are at high levels."

Leather

Should it become necessary to set maximum prices for leather, they will be based upon the established ceiling for domestic hides, kips and calfskins and not upon prices prevailing at the time for imported hides and skins, OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 9.

"If tanners are willing to buy foreign hides at higher prices than those at which domestic hides are selling under the ceiling, leather prices must be too high," Mr. Henderson stated. "I still hope that OPA action on the prices of leather and leather products will not be necessary. However, it is quite clear that increased raw material costs arising from the use of foreign hides purchased at substantial premiums over domestic hide prices will generate pressure for advances in prices of leather and leather products. Further advances in the prices paid for imported hides is almost certain to result in action on leather prices by this office."

In making this statement, Mr. Henderson added he was fully aware that an allowance for differences in quantity and quality of leather that various hides yield must be considered in any comparison of hide prices.

Iron and steel scrap buyers, sellers at meeting satisfied with price schedule

Satisfaction with the present general level of iron and steel scrap prices as established by Price Schedule No. 4 has been expressed by representatives of both buyers and sellers of scrap at a series of meetings with the Office of Price Administration, OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 8.

Four meetings have been held thus far and a fifth was scheduled for Thursday, December 11.

Matters under discussion

Among the matters under discussion are: the possibility of higher railroad freight rates; problems of allocation resulting from the OPM scrap priority order; simplification of a few features of the grade structure; and methods to direct the flow of various types of scrap

into the most suitable consuming channels.

Consideration is being given to establishment of foundry steel grades because at present little or no scrap rail is available for foundry use.

Abuses threaten operation

Industry representatives brought to the attention of OPA several abuses that threaten to disturb operation of the schedule. These include: "trading" of prime and second grade steel products for scrap; reciprocal purchase agreements; tying arrangements; and certain forms of bypassing of customary dealer-broker-consumer relationships. These are definite evasions of the schedule, and OPA officials indicated that action will be taken against those responsible.

Two large scrap dealers named as "persistent" violators of price ceiling

Two of the largest iron and steel scrap dealers in the Middle West, Capital Iron & Metal Co. and Pioneer Iron & Metal Co., both of Oklahoma City, Okla., were cited publicly December 6 by OPA Administrator Henderson as "frequent and persistent" violators of the OPA iron and steel scrap maximum price schedule.

First instance of public exposure

The Office of Price Administration is citing the full details of the violations proven against these two firms to the Office of Production Management, to other Federal agencies, and to the authorities in several States and municipalities. Further steps to bring about compliance will be taken by OPA as well.

"I regret that these steps are necessary at a time when we are enjoying a very large measure of cooperation from both sellers and consumers of scrap," Mr. Henderson said. "The number of people in any industry who choose to exploit the defense program by deliberate profiteering is very small. But those who do are a menace not only to the public welfare but to loyal members of the industry whom they outbid for supplies. Public exposure of such profiteers is the only fair course.

"Scrap is a vital raw material in the production of steel, which we must have in vast quantities for defense. To profiteer in scrap in the present emergency

is to strike directly at the general welfare."

This is the first instance that OPA has given full publicity to violators of its steel scrap price schedule.

Capital Iron & Metal Co. and Pioneer Iron & Metal Co. are partnerships with Ralph Finkelstein and Reuben Finkelstein as members. Both firms are affiliated with Capital Compressed Steel Co., of Tulsa, Okla., and Springfield, Mo., and the Utah Compressed Steel Co., of Salt Lake City.

The violations of the iron and steel scrap schedule referred to by Mr. Henderson were uncovered by an OPA field investigator. The partners were invited to Washington to explain the transactions. They did not come in person, but were represented by an attorney and an auditor through whom they admitted the violations. They refused to make restitution or to agree to comply with the schedule.

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Scrap and secondary lead to be put under ceiling

OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 13 that a price schedule establishing ceiling prices on lead scrap and secondary lead at levels below those now prevailing would be established by OPA within two weeks.

Present prices of 3 ferroalloys, essential to steel, to continue through first quarter of 1942

Present prices for three essential elements in the production of steel—ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, and silico-manganese—will continue unchanged through the first quarter of 1942, OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 12.

Major producers agree

Queried by Mr. Henderson, all of the major producers of ferromanganese indicated they did not intend to advance current prices for the initial 3 months of 1942, while producers of ferrosilicon and silico-manganese have entered into individual agreements with OPA to continue to sell at present levels.

Ferromanganese and ferrosilicon are basic materials without which production of steel by modern methods would be impossible. Silico-manganese is more of a specialty alloy.

Almost no change since July 1, 1940

There has been no change in the prices of these three ferroalloys since July 1, 1940, excepting in the case of one relatively small high-cost producer of ferromanganese, located in the South, which has been charging \$25 a ton above the general market level of \$120 a ton, Atlantic seaboard. This producer has been asked by OPA to reduce its price to \$135 a ton, f. o. b. furnace.

Price involved in the individual agreements with ferrosilicon producers is \$74.50 a gross ton in carload lots, with freight allowance to St. Louis, for the 50 percent grade, which represents the largest tonnage production.

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Action forecast on prices of scrap and secondary lead

Action to establish control over the prices of scrap and secondary lead will be taken shortly by the Office of Price Administration, Administrator Henderson announced December 11.

About 90 secondary lead smelters and scrap dealers were invited to meet with OPA officials in Washington December 15, to discuss the price situation. The invited group was representative of a geographical cross-section of the industry.

Narrowing of differential between crude oil prices permitted in Texas area

Purchasers of North and North Central Texas crude oil are being given permission to narrow the differential between prices paid for oil produced in those areas and oil produced in Oklahoma fields from the present spread of 7 cents a barrel to 4 cents a barrel, OPA Administrator Henderson announced December 11.

At present the price posted for 40 and above gravity crude oil in North and North Central Texas is \$1.18 a barrel while the posted price in Oklahoma for similar gravity crude is \$1.25 a barrel. As the result of the new ruling the posted price for North and North Central Texas oil of this gravity can be raised to \$1.21.

The change applies to the following counties or portions thereof where the differential has previously been 7 cents under Oklahoma prices: Archer, Baylor, Brown, Callahan, Clay, Coleman, Cooke, Eastland, Foard, Jack, Montague, Palo Pinto, Shackelford, Stephens, Wichita, Wilbarger, and Young.

Action followed study

This action was taken after a study of transportation costs and other factors affecting marketing of crude oil and products from the two areas. In recent years the volume of production in North and North Central Texas has increased to the point where a substantial volume of crude oil from those areas is moving both northward and southward to distant refineries. Formerly crude oil produced in those areas was largely refined locally. Concurrent with this change in conditions, there has been a relative decline in Oklahoma crude oil production while demand has been increasing for products and crude oil from both of these areas. A narrowing of the existing price differential takes cognizance of these developments in the relative positions of Oklahoma and North and North Central Texas.

The action follows voluntary withdrawal on November 11, by three large purchasers of North and North Central Texas crude of a move to eliminate the differential completely.

Action in the current case should not be construed as indicative of OPA policy on the general crude oil price question now the subject of an independent study covering the entire United States, Mr. Henderson stated.

Tariff Commission to study crude oil production costs in U. S. at request of OPA

A comprehensive study of crude oil production costs throughout the United States is being undertaken by the Tariff Commission at the request of the Office of Price Administration, it was announced jointly December 7 by Raymond B. Stevens, chairman of the Commission, and OPA Administrator Henderson.

Expansion of Mid-Continent study

The study is an expansion of the investigation of Mid-Continent crude oil production costs announced recently. Field work and subsequent compilation of the data will be done by the Tariff Commission which has conducted a similar study of the industry in the past. Staffs of the Petroleum Coordinator's Office and the OPA will cooperate with the Tariff Commission staff in making the study. Data collected will be used by OPA in formulating price policies on crude petroleum.

Questionnaires were sent December 7 to approximately 10,000 crude oil producers in the United States, accounting for an estimated 95 percent of crude oil

production. By far the bulk of those receiving the request for data will be small independent producers.

Trying to reach every producer

An endeavor is being made to send questionnaires to every producer in the United States wishing to submit data. If anyone should be omitted, it is requested he obtain forms from either his local association or by writing the Tariff Commission at Washington, D. C. It is hoped that all the smaller producers will return the questionnaires promptly as, among other matters, a study will be made as between large and small producers and flush and stripper wells.

Material asked for includes information on costs entering into the production of crude oil and the discovery of new crude oil reserves, engineering and oil reserve data, and earnings data.

The questionnaires are to be completed and returned not later than January 31, 1942. It is hoped, however, that much of the data will be submitted before that date in order to complete the study as rapidly as possible.

Aviation gasoline refiners meet to speed production

Refiners of 100-octane aviation gasoline and their technical experts from all parts of the United States met December 11 at the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense to speed production of greatly increased amounts of this super fuel for the Nation's fighting planes.

Out of the all-day session, the refiners and the Petroleum Coordinator were to evolve a program for maximum production with present facilities, and for the swiftest possible completion of new plants.

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OPA asks suspension of quotations on three solvents

Producers of industrial alcohol, butanol, and acetone, essential industrial solvents now covered by OPA ceilings, were asked by Price Administrator Leon Henderson December 11 to refrain from quoting prices for delivery after January 1, 1942, until further word from his office.

Questions on nonferrous scrap to be answered in Chicago

Answers to questions most frequently asked concerning the nonferrous scrap schedules issued by OPA will be given by OPA officials at a meeting with nonferrous scrap dealers and consumers in Chicago, December 17.

This was announced by John C. Weigel, director of the OPA Chicago regional office, who invited attendance by all scrap dealers and consumers in the Chicago area who are affected by OPA price schedules covering aluminum scrap, brass mill scrap, copper scrap, and nickel scrap.

Questions necessarily limited

The meeting, which will be held in the Civic Theatre, 20 N. Wacker Drive, will convene at 2 p. m., C. S. T. Because time will be limited, questions from the floor, while welcome, necessarily must be confined to the phases of the scrap schedules selected for discussion, Mr. Weigel said.

Price ceilings established for old rags, used in roofing, linoleum manufacture

Ceiling prices below prevailing levels are established for old rags, basic raw material in the manufacture of roofing, linoleum, and certain grades of paper, in Price Schedule No. 47 issued December 9 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Maximum prices established in the schedule cover between 80 percent and 90 percent of the various grades of old rags. In the case of No. 2 roofing rags, a base grade, the schedule sets a top price of \$29 a ton for carload lots, f. o. b. point of shipment, compared with current market quotations of \$34 to \$35 a ton. The usual differential of \$2 a ton above and below the base grade is applied to prices of various other grades of roofing rags.

Ten grades of old rags used to make certain grades of paper are assigned maximum prices in the schedule, ranging from \$29 a ton to \$76 a ton for carload lots, f. o. b. point of shipment.

Allowances provided for brokers

Prices for less-than-carload lots in all cases must not exceed the established prices less 4 percent. Unless completed within 7 days, delivery of a carload lot by a series of truck shipments cannot command the carload lot prices established in the schedule.

Allowances are provided for brokers in old rags. Such an allowance, it is stipulated, may not exceed the lesser of the following: (1) The regular allowance customarily charged during the 12 months ended October 1, 1941, or (2) \$1 a ton on grades selling at \$31 a ton; \$1.50 a ton on grades selling between \$31.01 and \$53 a ton; and \$2 a ton on grades selling between \$53.01 and \$76 a ton. A "broker" is defined in the schedule as a person who has been engaged in the business of brokering or jobbing of rags between October 1, 1940, and October 1, 1941.

The schedule lists a number of requirements which must be fulfilled in order that a person may be entitled to receive a brokerage allowance. These provisions should be carefully studied, Mr. Henderson said, since OPA will insist upon their strict observance.

"New cuttings," i. e., cotton scraps accumulated in garment factories, etc., are not covered by the old rags schedule. However, it was stated, the prices of these cuttings, which are used exclusively by paper mills, are being watched closely. If any inflationary price tendencies develop, OPA will move promptly to establish a ceiling, Mr. Henderson said.

OPA regional office opened in New York

Opening of a New York City regional office with Sylvan Joseph as regional director was announced December 10 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Mr. Joseph spent a number of years in the banking, brokerage and investment business in New York City. Since April 1, 1941, he has served as a special assistant to Mr. Henderson.

Staff of the New York office, which will be located in the Chanin Building, will include A. H. Larzelare, acting executive officer; E. S. Ferguson, regional inspector; Carlton Endemon, acting regional attorney; John Chamberlin, acting price attorney; John Barry, acting enforcement attorney; and Ruth Ayers, consumer representative.

Work of the office will consist largely of investigations, inspections, and compliance problems referred from Washington, and to answering of queries.

Adams succeeds Whiteside at head of iron, steel branch

Charles E. Adams, of New York City, chairman of Air Reduction Co. Inc., and the United States Industrial Alcohol Co., on December 11 assumed charge of the OPM iron and steel branch, it was announced by Director General Knudsen.

Mr. Adams first joined the defense program on June 10, 1940, as senior administrative assistant to E. R. Stettinius, Jr., on the National Defense Advisory Commission. Because of the pressure of private business he resigned from the OPM staff on March 15, 1941, and since has been alternate employer representative on the National Defense Mediation Board. Mr. Adams is expected to make his organization announcements shortly. He replaces Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, who resigned some months ago but who stayed on during the interim pending the appointment of Mr. Adams.

Rayon jobbers and converters asked for price lists as excess premiums are reported

Reported resales of rayon yarn at premiums 20 cents a pound and more above the 4-cent mark-up approved by OPA brought from Administrator Henderson December 10 a request that leading yarn jobbers and converters file complete price lists with his office and a warning that OPA was prepared to take corrective measures.

Not under formal ceiling

Rayon yarn is not under a formal ceiling, but on October 28 Mr. Henderson issued a list of prices that his office considers the maximums that should be charged by producers of acetate, cuprammonium, and viscose process yarns. This list, which was based on the prices that generally prevailed as of October 5, specifically stated that resales of first quality yarns should not be made at more than 4 cents a pound above producers' prices and, further, that inferior yarns should not be resold above producers' list prices for first quality yarns.

Types of excesses listed

Mr. Henderson listed three types of excessive pricing that have come to the attention of his office:

1. Resales of unconverted yarns at premiums of from 25 to 27 cents a pound above producers' prices. These premiums, he said, are being charged by jobbers and weavers.
2. Resales by weavers at excessive prices of yarns acquired through allocation under the OPM silk substitution program.
3. Sales by converters at prices based on unwarranted conversion processes on reflecting conversion charges far above those generally prevailing prior to October 5.

Letters being sent to leading yarn jobbers and converters request the filing of complete and detailed price lists for both converted and unconverted yarns as of November 1 and of December 1.

After listing the three types of complaints given above, the letter adds: "The continuance of these practices will of necessity bring about definite action by this office, since this situation is having a disturbing effect on the whole rayon market."

Henderson asks mayors' aid in campaign to save waste paper

Mayors in 20,000 cities throughout the United States are asked to contribute their efforts to the current national waste paper conservation campaign in letters sent out December 10 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The letter calls attention to estimates that about 75 percent of the paper produced in the United States is destroyed by burning and urges the mayors to make sure that all municipal buildings and institutions immediately stop this practice.

Suggestions to mayors

Other suggestions offered to mayors in the letter are:

Get Chambers of Commerce behind the conservation program.

Impress upon factories and business establishments in each community the importance of conserving waste paper.

Devote press conferences and radio talks to urging householders either to sell or to give away their waste paper, and in all events to stop burning it.

Get waste paper dealers and charitable organizations in each territory to put on greater collection drives.

Mr. Henderson's letter was a further step in OPA's policy to aid in every way possible the conservation campaign begun some time ago by the waste paper consuming industries.

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"Open before Christmas," give wrappers for victory

Ignore "Not To Be Opened Until Christmas" stickers this year and contribute your gift boxes and wrappings to the national waste paper collection campaign.

This message was addressed to every American household December 11 by OPA Administrator Henderson. "Millions of boxes are now out of circulation as result of our national custom of concealing the nature of gifts until Christmas eve or morning," Mr. Henderson said. "Laudable as this sentiment is in peacetime, we are now at war and cannot afford to cut down the flow of waste materials to reprocessing plants. Used paper and cardboard cartons and boxes are the 'raw material' from which paperboard is made. And paperboard is in great demand to package war materials of all kinds.

"Don't be a bottleneck—get those gift boxes and their wrappings into the hands of your local wastepaper collecting agent for productive use."

19 manufacturers, jobbers agree to accept ceilings on barrel staves and headings

Substantial reductions in the price of the two most important parts of common barrels have resulted from an industry meeting held by the Office of Price Administration at New Orleans, December 6, Administrator Henderson announced December 11.

The "slack" or non-liquid-tight barrels affected by the action are widely used to pack and ship powdered chemicals and a variety of food products, including dried eggs and meats.

Pledge to abide by ceiling

Nineteen manufacturers and jobbers attending the New Orleans meeting pledged individually that they would abide by price reductions up to 2 dollars per thousand in the price of knifed hardwood slack staves, and up to 4 cents per set of pine slack headings larger than 12 3/8 inches in diameter. The staves and headings are the most important components of the barrels.

Price schedule will be announced soon

A formal price schedule will be announced shortly, Mr. Henderson said. Meanwhile, the maximum f. o. b. mill prices voluntarily accepted by persons attending the New Orleans conference, who represented a substantial majority of the industry, are as follows:

Length	Mill run	No. 1.	No. 2.
28 1/2"	\$15.00	\$17.00	\$14.00
30"	15.00	17.00	14.00
34"	19.00	20.00	
30" 1			

1 100 percent white, 5/8" bilge, ash butter tub.

OPA appoints two to machinery section

Two appointments to the machinery section of OPA were announced December 11 by J. K. Galbraith, assistant administrator.

Thomas P. Nickell, general manager of the LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y., will serve as a senior specialist in the farm equipment unit. He has held a variety of executive positions in a number of companies.

Mark B. Lewis, independent dealer in used equipment, has been named a senior specialist in the general and auxiliary machinery unit.

Allowable Additions to Maximum Prices for Staves

Kiln drying to 7 percent or less—	\$1.50
Tongue and grooved:	
28 1/2" and 30"-----	2.00
34"-----	2.50

Pine Heading

[SIS to standard 1/2" thickness]

[Price per set]

Size	Mill run	No. 1	No. 2
	Cents	Cents	Cents
12 3/8" to 13 1/2" inc.....	9	10	8
14" to 14 1/2" inc.....	10 1/4	11 1/4	9 1/4
15" to 15 1/2" inc.....	11 1/4	12 1/4	10 1/4
16" to 16 1/2" inc.....	12	13	11
17" to 17 1/2" inc.....	13 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2
18" to 18 1/2" inc.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2
18 3/8" to 19 1/8" inc.....	15	16	14
19 1/8"-----	16	17	15
19 3/4" to 20" inc.....	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2
20 1/2" to 21" inc.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
21 1/2" to 23" inc.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2
23 3/8" to 24" inc.....	30	31	29

Allowable Additions to Maximum Prices for Heading

S2S-----	Per set	1 cent
Extra thickness:	Percent	
5/8"-----	20	
3/4"-----	50	
7/8"-----	100	

Tongue and grooved and glued	Sizes *	Straight jointed and glued
Cents		Cents
2	12 3/8" to 16" inc.....	1 1/4
2 1/2	Over 16" to 18" inc.....	2
3	Over 18" to 20" inc.....	2 1/2
3 1/2	Over 20" to 22" inc.....	3
4 1/2	Over 22" to 24" inc.....	4

Price rises in Sitka spruce discussed at Oregon meeting

Producers of Sitka spruce, used extensively in training planes, were invited to meet in Portland, Oreg., with officials of the Office of Price Administration on December 12 to discuss prices, Administrator Henderson announced December 10.

Virtually all of the Sitka spruce used in the United States comes from Oregon and Washington. Prices have risen sharply as a result of demands for a great number of light planes for primary training of military pilots.

MEDIATION BOARD . . .

Majority of cases now settled without losing single hour of production—Davis

William H. Davis, chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, this week released a chart showing, he said, how the Board in 8½ months has established a voluntary "cooling-off" period while disputes are being mediated.

The chart shows in pictograph form the monthly average number of men on strike and at work while their cases were pending before the Board. Each figure represents 25,000 employees. The chart shows that the percentage of men at work in pending cases mounts from zero in March to 100 percent in the first 2 weeks of December.

Immediate return to work

"We have reached a point," Mr. Davis said, "where management and labor readily agree to an immediate return to work as soon as a strike is certified to the Board. What is more important, however, is that we are getting cases before a strike and we are now settling the majority of controversies without the loss of a single hour of production."

The statistics from which the chart was drawn are as follows:

Month	Workers in pending cases ¹	On strike in pending cases ¹	At work in pending cases ¹	Percentage at work
March.....	17, 825	17, 825	0	0
April.....	161, 634	106, 909	54, 725	34
May.....	615, 092	13, 234	601, 858	98
June.....	503, 592	8, 000	495, 592	98
July.....	75, 016	1, 853	74, 163	98
August.....	93, 197	11, 495	81, 702	88
September.....	141, 970	13, 567	128, 403	90
October.....	177, 425	16, 668	160, 757	91
November.....	216, 230	14, 195	201, 935	94
December.....	350, 753	0	350, 753	100

¹ Average number for the month. First 2 weeks.

As of December 15, a total of 109 cases had been certified to the Board, involving a total of 1,189,857 men. Of these, 80 cases, involving 852,347 men, have been settled. All 337,528 men involved in the 29 cases still pending are at work.

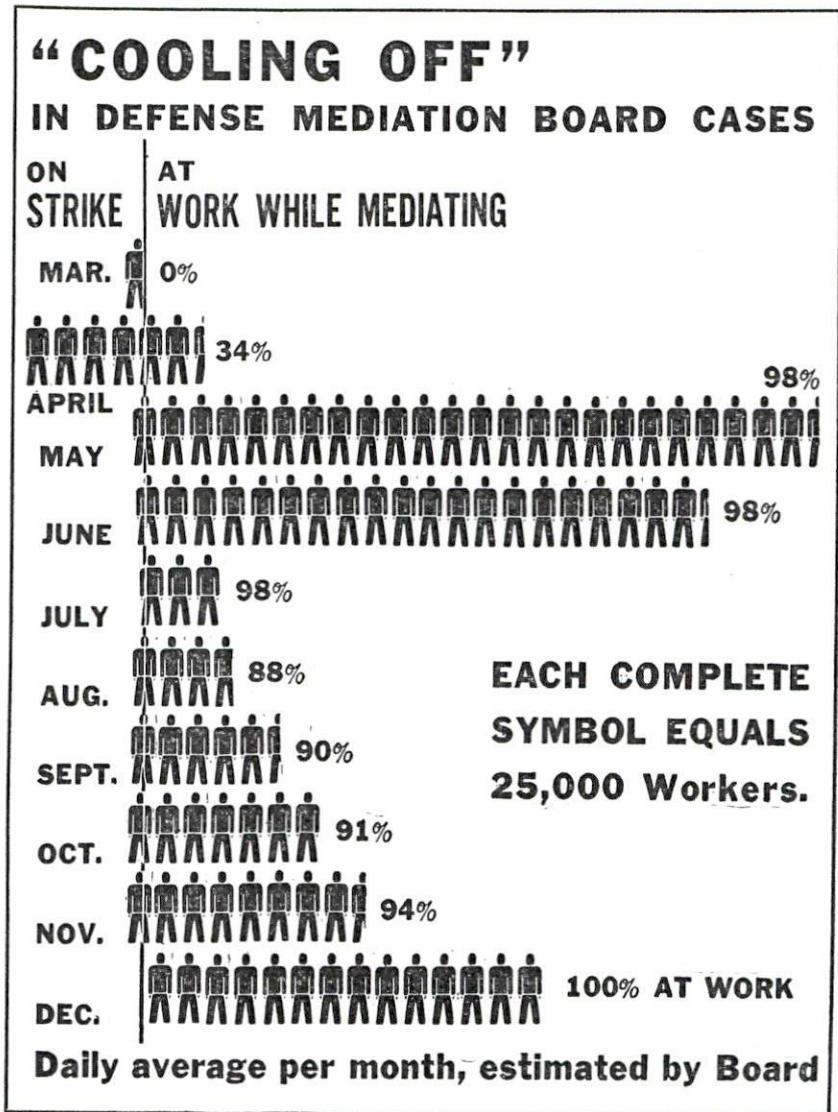
The National Defense Mediation Board last week (December 8-14) still had a calendar completely free of strikes, making the third consecutive week with no work stoppages. One new certification was made during the week.

The subcommittee appointed December 5 to assemble data for the arbitration award in the dispute between the Central States Employers Negotiating Committee and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, met all last week for this purpose. The committee has representatives of both parties on it and Mr. Ralph Seward, public member, represents the Board. Hearings will resume Monday, December 15, for 2 days, after which the decision will be

issued. The Board's award will affect 225,000 over-the-road drivers in 12 Mid-western States.

Burgess Battery Company

In accordance with the interim recommendations issued earlier in the month in the Burgess Battery Company controversy with the International Association of Machinists, AFL, Mr. Robert J. Myers was appointed to investigate the wage rates question. Mr. Myers is chief of the wage division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. He is scheduled to open his investigation at the company's Free-



port, Illinois, plant on December 15. Further action in the case will await submission of his report to the Board.

Waterfront Employers Association

Professor Donald H. MacKenzie of the University of Washington in Seattle was appointed last week to investigate the wage dispute involving the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast and the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL. Interim recommendations made in late November provided for the negotiation of a complete contract with the exception of wage provisions, which were to be settled by arbitration by the Board. Professor MacKenzie will submit his report to the Board and the arbitration award will then be made. A total of 1,065 longshoremen in three Puget Sound ports are involved.

Bell Aircraft Corporation

The dispute between the Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, New York, and the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, was settled December 11 by an arbitration award which grants substantial wage increases to the 12,000 workers who had threatened a strike over the issue. The dispute had been certified to the Mediation Board in October and hearings had been held in November, but the withdrawal of all CIO members and alternates from the Board had made it necessary to postpone hearings. At the Board's suggestion direct negotiations were entered into by the company and the union with the assistance of a Conciliation Commissioner.

New Cases

One new case was certified to the Board last week involving the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., of Butte, Mont., and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.

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LAKE ORE MOVEMENT

The all-time record for ore transportation on the Great Lakes was exceeded by nearly 15 million tons during the past season.

This was announced by OEM Transportation Commissioner Ralph Budd, as the last ore boat of the season left Duluth.

The total for the 1941 season is 80,111,745 gross tons of ore.

The previous record for all commodities, 142,000,000 tons, was exceeded by 25,000,000 tons, rising to 167,000,000 tons.

LABOR . . .

7 days, 3 shifts for U. S. copper, zinc, and lead mines advocated by CIO union

A program of 7-day, 3-shift operation of the Nation's copper, zinc, and lead-mining capacity has been recommended by the War Production Committee of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, to the Labor Division of the OPM. Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General, announced December 11 that this program will be referred to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board for action.

Labor Division to transmit copper report

Along with the union's report, the OPM Labor Division will transmit a report of its own study of the copper industry, making recommendations for expanding output from the Nation's copper mines.

Important points in the union's program include:

1. Seven-day, 3-shift operations.
2. Improved ventilation.
3. Abolition of modification of the contract system of wage payments.
4. More efficient "servicing" of miners with

tools, haulage, and hoisting facilities.

5. "Up-grading" of skills, greater specialization of tasks, training of new miners on the job, and a complete survey of the available mining labor supply.

6. Increases in wage rates where necessary to attract workers from less hazardous and less essential occupations.

7. Provisions of adequate housing in mining camps.

8. The establishment of local union-management production committees to work out at each mine, mill, smelter, refinery, and primary fabricating plant the details of wage adjustments, labor management, working conditions, and the handling of grievances.

9. Provision by the OPM of engineering and other consultants to assist local production committees in expanding non-ferrous metals production.

10. The establishment of a national industry-wide committee of Government, industry, and labor officials to coordinate the work of the local committees, make over-all surveys of production capacity, and study the possibilities of bringing idle mine capacity into operation.

Other sections of the union's report deal with problems of price determination, subsidies, fabrication, and priorities unemployment.

Hillman's message to American workers

The following message to American workers was issued December 9 by Sidney Hillman, OPM Associate Director General:

War is upon us.

Our armed forces are already engaged at sea and in the air, waging war with courage and faith in the cause of freedom—as well as with guns and ships and planes.

Labor must meet the challenge with similar courage and faith, and by supplying more guns and more ships and more planes in a steady, ever-increasing flow until the war is won.

Already the guns you have made and the planes you have built and the ships you have launched are blasting the foe, in defense of our shores.

Our victory depends on greater and yet greater production from the workshops of democracy.

Today our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and industrial workers share the front line of battle. Our fighting forces rely upon your skill and your energy for the implements of war. The workers of this Nation will prove that free Americans can outproduce, as they can outfight, any combination of slave peoples.

Ours is a sacred task to which we must consecrate mind and heart and hand. We will have to do the best possible job—on the assembly line, in the pit, at the throttle.

No obstacles must be allowed to interfere with our war effort.

We will face hardships and make sacrifices.

This is war—a people's war—a war of the common man against old tyrannies and new barbarisms.

Labor is more united than ever before in this great war undertaking. All labor has pledged its fullest cooperation and participation.

Ours is a labor movement unswerving in its devotion to the aims of freedom and in its determination to keep America strong and free.

Joined in this high purpose, labor can help not only to crush the Axis aggressors, but also to build a new world of peace and security.

The time is now.

Democracy's destiny is in the balance.

Labor will never fail the cause of freedom.

HOUSING . . .

Privately financed homes to get ratings for materials if foundations are already laid

A broad plan to make materials available for completion of privately financed dwellings for which foundations were in place on October 9 will be put into effect shortly, Civilian Supply Director Henderson announced December 11.

A-10 rating to be available

A formal order carrying out the program, to be known as Preference Rating Order P-71, was expected to be issued shortly by Priorities Director Nelson. Mr. Henderson said that application forms and other documents necessary to obtain priorities assistance will *not be available before December 22*. Accordingly, applications *will not be received* until that time.

The program covers private dwelling units which cannot qualify for assistance under the Defense Housing Plan—Preference Rating Order P-55.

An A-10 preference rating will be made available for materials necessary to complete homes and apartment buildings now under construction. Assistance will be given only if foundations were completed as of October 9, the date the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board announced its general construction policy.

70,000 believed to be covered

Officials of the Division of Civilian Supply, who drafted the order, estimated that approximately 70,000 private dwelling units now under construction are in the classification covered. On an overall average, these buildings can be considered half completed. Therefore, in making an estimate, the order is designated to make available the equivalent materials for 35,000 completed houses.

The A-10 preference rating may be applied only to materials on the Defense Housing critical list issued in connection with Preference Rating Order P-55.

To obtain this rating, a builder must fill out an application form and file it at a field office of the Federal Housing Administration, which will review it and send it to a field office of the Priorities Division of OPM. The Priorities district manager will be authorized to approve or disapprove the application.

Machinery will be provided for review in cases where there is disagreement.

In applying for a rating, a builder must certify the date on which the foundation was completed and must also certify the following:

That the materials purchased are necessary to complete construction, that this material is not available without a rating, that no practical substitute or alternative source of supply is available, and that materials on the critical list will be used only in the quantities and for the purposes called for in the building specifications.

In making application forms available by December 22, it is expected that persons desiring assistance will be required to file them with the FHA field offices not later than January 31, 1942.

Detailed instructions, including a statement of procedure, will accompany copies of the application forms.

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77,871 defense housing units aided by preference orders

The Priorities Division announced today that 5,270 preference rating orders, covering delivery materials for the construction of 77,871 defense housing dwelling units, were issued in the 9-week period from the announcement of the Defense Housing Plan on September 22, 1941, through November 30, 1941.

6,943 applications received

Applications totaling 6,943 for preference ratings under the plan were received during the period. Of these, 745 were disapproved, and 395 withdrawn by the applicants, or returned to them for correction.

The structures, covered by the priority ratings issued under the Defense Housing Plan, are in some 290 cities, towns, and small communities in which the spreading industrial activities of the Nation's war effort have caused overcrowding.

2,731 homes completed in week, Palmer states

Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, announced December 10 that 2,731 new publicly financed homes for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel had been completed during the week ending November 29, making a total of 59,312 completed or occupied.

With no homes going into construction during the week, the total of publicly financed homes now being built or completed remained 105,802.

Federal funds have already been allotted for 126,889 defense homes.

FHA-inspected privately financed homes started during the week totaled 3,585. Since January 1941, 204,125 such homes have gone into construction.

The total number of dormitory units for occupancy by single defense workers has reached 6,678.

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President determines need of 630 more defense homes

President Roosevelt determined December 10 that a need exists for 630 homes for families of industrial defense workers and enlisted personnel in five localities, upon recommendation of Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing.

In addition, the President approved provision of temporary accommodations for 200 families in Dayton, Ohio.

Localities and the number of permanent homes planned for each are as follows:

Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, 200; Baton Rouge, La., 40; Lubbock, Tex., 140; Hawaii, Bellows Field (Island of Oahu), 50; Shreveport-Minden, La., 200.

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ARMY NEEDS 10,000 NURSES

Greatly increased requirements of the Army Nurse Corps under wartime conditions were revealed by the War Department December 11 with announcement that more than 10,000 nurses are needed to fill existing vacancies and those anticipated in the immediate future.

Where to ask about bids on U. S. O. centers

The OPM Contract Distribution Division has issued the following release to help contractors bid on U. S. O. recreation centers:

The construction of U. S. O. recreation centers in Army posts, camps and stations is about to begin. This work is to be done under the supervision of the construction division, Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department.

Inquiries from building contractors should be directed to the office of the Zone Constructing Quartermaster nearest the building contractor's main office.

ZONE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTERS

Zone I.—Headquarters, Lt. Col. Shirley W. McIlwain, Army Base, Boston, Mass.; serves Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Zone II.—Headquarters, Col. M. A. McFadden, 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; serves Delaware, New Jersey, New York.

Zone III.—Headquarters, Lt. Col. J. H. Burghelm, Standard Oil Building, Baltimore, Md.; serves Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

Zone IV.—Headquarters, Col. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., 494 Spring Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; serves Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Zone V.—Headquarters, Lt. Col. B. F. Vandervoort, 232 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio; serves Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia.

Zone VI.—Headquarters, Lt. Col. Everett C. Hayden, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; serves Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

Zone VII.—Headquarters, Lt. Col. Ralph G. Richards, 14th and Farnam Streets, Omaha, Neb.; serves Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.

Zone VIII.—Headquarters, Col. E. V. Dunstan, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; serves Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

Zone IX.—Headquarters, Col. E. M. George, 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.; serves California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.

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Priorities district offices opened in El Paso, Tampa

The Priorities Division, OPM, announced December 14, the opening of Priorities District Offices in El Paso, Tex., and Tampa, Fla.

The El Paso office will be in room 223 of the El Paso National Bank Building, and will be under the supervision of Robert C. Stryker, district manager.

The Tampa office will be located in room 901 Wallace South Building; Theodore L. Hausmann is the district manager in charge.

Priorities to be permitted for completion of 7,042 low-cost USHA dwelling units

In a letter of intent dated December 5, 1941, addressed to United States Housing Administrator Nathan Straus, Donald M. Nelson announced the readiness of the Priorities Division to extend priority assistance to the completion of low-cost dwellings now under construction with USHA funds.

A-9 for projects more than half complete

Formal project rating orders are to be issued in favor of 26 projects in Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico, which are at least 50 percent complete. These orders will assign a preference rating of A-9 to necessary materials.

A-10 for others

Other orders, assigning a rating of A-10 to projects in Mississippi, Montana, Ohio, and Rhode Island, which are less than 50 percent complete, but which have foundations completed, will be issued.

In all, 7,042 dwelling units, representing \$28,886,000 worth of contracts will be affected by the Priorities Division order.

These projects, all of them previously approved by President Roosevelt, involved the demolition of 3,225 condemned buildings.

Letter of intent

A copy of the letter of intent follows:

DEAR MR. STRAUS: Consideration has been given to your request for priority ratings of certain USHA-aided projects appearing on your record list compiled as of November 12, 1941.

After due consideration it has been decided to grant priority ratings as specified on the projects hereinafter set forth:

1. A Project Preference Rating of A-9 to projects appearing on such list, which were at least 50 percent complete, as shown on such list, as follows (such rating shall not apply to copper sheet or pipe):

Project No.	City	State
Ariz-1-2	Phoenix	Arizona
Ariz-1-3	do	Do.
Fla-8-1	Sarasota	Florida
Illinois-7-1	Alexander County	Illinois
Ill-7-2	do	Do.
Ill-11-1	Danville	Do.
Ill-11-2	do	Do.
Ill-5-1	Granite City	Do.
Ill-9-1	Henry County	Do.
Ill-3-1R	Peoria	Do.
Ill-3-2	do	Do.
Ill-3-2A	do	Do.
Ill-4-1	Springfield	Do.

Project No.	City	State
Mass-10-1	Lawrence	Massachusetts
NY-5-7	New York City	New York
NC-6-1	High Point	North Carolina
NC-6-2	do	Do.
NC-4-2	Kinston	Do.
PR-4-1	Mayaguez	Puerto Rico
PR-3-4	Puerto Rico Hsg. Auth.	Do.
PR-3-5	do	Do.
PR-3-10R	do	Do.
RI-2-1R	Pawtucket	Rhode Island
Tex-10-1	Waco	Texas
Tex-10-2	do	Do.
WVa-3-2	Wheeling	West Virginia

2. A Project Preference Rating of A-10 to projects appearing on such lists which were less than 50 percent complete but which had foundations 100 percent complete, as shown on such list, as follows (such rating shall apply only to materials appearing on the "Defense Housing Critical List" but shall not apply to copper sheet or pipe):

Project No.	City	State
Miss-7-1	Clarksdale	Mississippi
Mont-5-1	Anaconda	Montana
Ohio-10-2	Portsmouth	Ohio
RI-1-1	Providence	Rhode Island

Can be used in negotiation

This letter is not to be construed as a formal assignment of a preference rating which may be extended, but we have no objection to its being used as a basis on which to negotiate with contractors, pending issuance of formal project rating orders. These orders will be issued at the earliest practicable date.

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15 added to defense housing critical areas

Fifteen new localities have been added to the Defense Housing Critical Areas List, it was announced December 13 by the Priorities Division.

The high priority ratings, available under the Defense Housing Plan, may now be applied to deliveries of specified building materials required to construct dwellings for workers engaged in war industries, and their families, in the following places:

Huntsville and Tuskegee, Ala.; Helena-West Helena and Pine Bluff, Ark.; Trona, Calif.; Burns City, Ind.; Sterlington-Monroe-Bastrop, La.; Chickasha and Muskogee-Choteau, Okla.; Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.; Corsicana, Mission-McAllen-Edinburg, Terrell, Uvalde, and Waco, Tex.

PURCHASES . . .

Steps taken to coordinate buying of office furniture for Government

Requirements in office furniture for the next 6 months by all Governmental departments and agencies have been reviewed at a meeting of procurement officers of all Federal agencies, sponsored by officials of OPM and Treasury Procurement, it was announced December 10. At the same time steps were taken to adapt the established methods of purchasing of Treasury Procurement to the present emergency.

Officials of the Purchasing Division and the furniture branch of OPM urged the need for coordination of purchasing by the 27 agencies represented at the meeting in the interest of prompt delivery and the need for spreading the business throughout the industry as far as possible.

Information will be centralized

Clifton E. Mack, director of Procurement of the Treasury Department, which normally acts as purchasing agency for the various departments of the Government, outlined a revised purchasing policy which will be followed during the period of the emergency to take care of greatly expanded needs.

Channelizing the purchases of office furniture through the Procurement Division of the Treasury is expected materially to ease the purchasing problems of the various agencies, since all available information, both as to requirements and supply, will be centralized at one point.

Modifications suggested

To meet the increased demands, Mr. Mack reported that the Procurement Division of the Treasury held a meeting of the wood desk manufacturers of the country on December 2 at which suggestions were received from the industry as to desirable modifications which might be made in the specifications for office desks in order to provide an article that might be made by all members of the industry and one that would conform more nearly to accepted commercial standards.

This liberalizing of specifications, in line with policies of the Contract Distribution Division of OPM, will make it possible to spread the necessary purchasing throughout the country. In ad-

dition, the Procurement Division of the Treasury proposes to modify the procedure under which needs were met solely by "open end contracts."

To permit bid on part of order

In the past one manufacturer would contract to supply the entire needs of the Government on one article for a year's time at a bid price under this form of contract. This method of procurement is no longer by itself adequate to meet a situation which demands far greater quantities than any one manufacturer or small group of manufacturers could supply.

Further steps to broaden the available sources of supply will take the form of allowing manufacturers to bid on only part of an order for a fixed quantity if they so desire. It is also proposed to provide for a moderate stock on hand to be carried in warehouses to be ready for emergency needs.

Steel product to be used in some cases

Decisions on the purchase of wood as opposed to steel furniture will be guided by the use to which the furniture is to be put, the location where it will be used, etc.; for example, for use on ships, in tropical countries, or where fire hazards are serious, steel furniture will be used. However, in order to conserve the supply of steel, particularly where the use is a temporary one, wood furniture of a very simple design will be specified.

The survey of future governmental requirements which included the Army, Navy, and Executive Departments, together with all the various temporary agencies, was conducted by the furniture branch of the OPM with the assistance of John M. Brower and E. R. Dibrell, furniture procurement advisers of the Purchases Division.

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DEFENSE BONDS

The campaign to sell Defense Bonds and Stamps must be stepped up immediately, Secretary Morgenthau has informed all State chairmen and State administrators of the Defense Savings Program.

Sales of Defense Savings Bonds for November amounted to \$233,487,000.

Contracts awarded

Defense contracts totaling \$96,802,344 were awarded by the War Department and Maritime Commission and cleared by the Division of Purchases, Office of Production Management during the period December 4 to 10, inclusive. Of this total, Army contracts amounted to \$77,902,344 as compared with \$102,163,644 for the previous week. Maritime Commission contracts totaled \$18,900,000.

AIR CORPS

Plomb Tool Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; wrenches; \$594,370.
Aviation Mfg. Corporation, Williamsport, Pa.; parts for aeronautical engines; \$974,397.

SIGNAL CORPS

Bendix Radio Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; radio parts; \$695,302. (For manufacture at Towson, Md.)
Teletype Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; teletype sets; \$1,594,730.

ORDNANCE

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., American Forge Division, Chicago, Ill.; forgings; \$575,360.
Denison Engineering Co., Columbus, Ohio; presses; \$1,221,304.
Logansport Machine Co., Inc., Logansport, Ind.; hydraulic presses; \$579,875.
General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; ammunition; \$6,780,000. (For manufacture at Saginaw Steering Gear Division, Saginaw, Mich.)

CONSTRUCTION

Fraser-Brace Engineering Co., Inc., New York City; architectural and engineering services and construction management in connection with TNT plant at Geneva, Pennsylvania, to be known as Keystone Ordnance Works; \$30,138,530.

Lion Chemical Corporation, El Dorado, Ark.; consultation services in connection with ammonium nitrate and anhydrous ammonia plant at El Dorado, and operation of plant for one year; \$2,398,270.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; acquiring additional equipment and machinery to be used in existing plants at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Philadelphia, Pa.; for manufacture of aircraft parts; \$774,735. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement of lease.)

General Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; establishment of additional plant with necessary machinery and equipment for manufacture of turbo superchargers and geared impellers for military aircraft; \$25,011,838. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement of lease.)

Wright Aeronautical Corporation, East Paterson, N. J.; additional building, machinery and equipment for manufacture of aircraft engines; \$4,974,200. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement of lease.)

Thompson Aircraft Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio; additional facilities for manufacture of aircraft parts and aircraft engine parts; \$1,589,433. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement of lease. Total agreement now \$12,787,905.)

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

MARITIME COMMISSION

Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; six export type cargo vessels; \$18,900,000.

Purchasing Division names 19 to key posts to deal with serious problems for 1942

Key personnel in the Division of Purchases, OPM, has been expanded by the appointment of 19 men to important administrative and consulting posts, Douglas C. MacKeachie, Director of the Purchases Division announced December 8.

Get ready for many new problems

Purpose of the appointments is to increase the top staff of the Division in order to get set up for many serious problems, relating to the supply of critical materials and products, which will face the Office of Production Management in 1942.

The new appointees are:

Wayne R. Allen, of Los Angeles, assigned to the Government requirements branch of the Civilian Supply Division as purchasing adviser. Colonel Allen, who is county manager and purchasing agent for Los Angeles County, Calif., will handle purchasing, requirement, and specification problems of the State and local governments and has started on a survey of minimum requirements by these agencies of critical materials.

William J. Barsanti, of Dearborn, Mich., assigned to the motor transport division of the Quartermaster General as an adviser on the procurement and distribution of tools and repair parts.

George to coordinate food purchases

Harry B. George, Jr., of Chicago, in charge of the purchase of nonperishable foods for the food supply division, will handle the coordination of the purchase of subsistence supplies by Government agencies.

Burt P. Flückinger, of Buffalo, N. Y., assigned to the food supply branch, where he will be in charge of problems of distribution and will act as chairman of the food distributors advisory committees.

Blanchard is textile consultant

Fessenden S. Blanchard, of Scarsdale, N. Y., assigned to the Bureau of Industrial Conservation as a consultant on textiles, handling a program of conservation and simplification in conjunction with the textile branch.

William L. James, of Tulsa, Okla., assigned to the equipment and supplies procurement branch, where he will act as adviser to the procurement officers of the defense agencies on supply items.

William C. Ewing, of Bedford Village, N. Y., assigned to the textile branch, where he will act as consultant on floor coverings.

Manderson in raw materials division

Harold A. Manderson, of Stamford, Conn., assigned to the raw materials division of OPM, as purchasing adviser. Mr. Manderson has had a long experience in the purchase of chemicals and metals first as purchasing director of Procter & Gamble.

George H. Lanter, Jr., of Bronxville, N. Y., assigned to the textile branch as consultant on textile finishing and dyeing materials particularly where dyes are used in uniform materials for the armed forces.

Meyer consultant on canned foods

Emanuel A. Meyer, of Biglerville, Pa., assigned to the food supply branch as con-

sultant on canned foods. Mr. Meyer was formerly vice president and sales manager of C. H. Wunelman & Co., canners of apple products and a former director of the National Canners Association.

Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, assigned to the equipment and supplies procurement branch, in charge of paper procurement. Mr. Porter is purchasing director for Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia where he has for many years made a study of simplification and conservation practices in the procurement of paper. He will carry on similar work for OPM, in connection with paper purchase by Government agencies and will also advise on inventory controls made necessary by a wave of advanced buying of paper which has been going on in both industry and Government.

John Morrow, Jr., assigned to Ordnance

John Morrow, Jr., of Chicago, assigned to the Ordnance Department of the Army as purchasing adviser. Mr. Morrow, vice president in charge of purchasing for International Harvester Co., is at present engaged in a survey of purchasing methods in connection with ordnance procurement problems.

Guy A. Tompson, of Tulsa, Okla., assigned as purchasing adviser to Clifton Mack, director of Treasury Procurement. Mr. Tompson will advise in handling the greatly increased volume of purchases of steel, chemicals and other heavy materials for the Lease-Lend program. He is vice president and general manager of the Bethlehem Supply Co. of Tulsa.

J. R. Taylor in containers branch

Joseph R. Taylor, of Rowayton, Conn., is assigned to the containers branch in charge of metal and glass containers and will act as Government chairman of the industry advisory committees of those industries. Mr. Taylor is general purchasing director of Socony Vacuum Co., of New York and has in the past given particular attention to the purchase of drums and metal containers.

Charles L. Sheldon, of Watertown, Mass., assigned to the containers branch, where he will act as purchasing consultant. Mr. Sheldon has been loaned by the Hood Rubber Co., of Watertown, Mass., where he is purchasing agent.

Ernest F. Pierson, of Worcester, Mass., assigned to the equipment and supply procurement branch as a purchasing consultant on wire and cable. Mr. Pierson has been connected with the American Steel and Wire Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Proctor assigned to textile branch

James W. Proctor, of Scarsdale, N. Y., assigned to the textile branch, where he will act as consultant on cotton duck. Defense requirements of the textile item used for many varied purposes are taking up almost the entire output of this industry. Mr. Proctor is an executive of Wellington Sears & Co., of Boston, Mass.

William M. Rand, of Everett, Mass., production adviser to Maj. Gen. Porter, chief of Chemical Warfare Service. Mr. Rand is vice president in charge of production of the Monsanto Chemical Co. and a member of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Irving Squires, of New York City, assigned to the clothing and equipage branch as consultant on clothing. Mr. Squires is vice president of Cohn, Goldman Co. of N. Y., men's clothing manufacturer. Mr. Squires will be in charge of many problems in the clothing industry in connection with the purchase of uniforms and garments for the Armed Services.

SPAB moves along 4 lines to speed victory production

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board took action December 12 in the following fields to speed and coordinate America's drive for victory:

1. *Critical raw materials from the Pacific area.*—At four meetings last week, SPAB reviewed the stockpiles of these materials which are now available in this country and worked out a program of policies for action insuring adequate military production even in case America's access to overseas sources of supply is cut off entirely. Within a few days a detailed summary of this program will be made public.

2. *Douglas dam.*—SPAB urged that this power project be authorized by Congress without delay, holding that its construction is vital to the war effort and that the new bomber program now being undertaken will be seriously hampered without it. It found unanimous agreement among experts that this is the only source of a large new block of electric power that can be made available as early as the spring of 1943.

3. *Aid for small business.*—SPAB reviewed and discussed with Floyd Odium proposals for aiding small business through limited allocations of critical materials. It called upon OPM to set up a special committee to work out with Mr. Odium a policy and a program of action to be submitted to SPAB at an early date.

4. *Investigation of copper production expansion.*—Due to increased activity which the present war effort is requiring of all officials in government, industry, and labor groups, SPAB decided that the information it has requested regarding copper production can be obtained more quickly if public hearings are dispensed with. Accordingly, it requested that Chester Davis, impartial chairman named by OPM to conduct the inquiry, obtain written statements from all persons who have suggestions.

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Women's mission to Great Britain called off

Because of the emergency created by the declaration of war, the projected visit of a commission of women to Great Britain under auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense was canceled, it was announced by Miss Eloise Davison, assistant director in charge of group activities.

CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION . . .

Permanent displays of needed defense equipment planned to speed production

Permanent exhibits or "market places," where manufacturers may see and examine samples of currently needed defense equipment and parts, will be established in six major cities between now and January 1 and in a number of other cities shortly thereafter, Floyd B. Odum, director of the Contract Distribution Division of OPM, announced December 7.

50 permanent exhibits scheduled

The Army, Navy, other Government purchasing agencies and many large companies holding defense contracts will break down defense equipment into subassemblies and bits and pieces and exhibit these smaller items in the "market places." Manufacturers who have not yet obtained defense work but believe they are qualified for it will be urged to visit the exhibit halls regularly. Displays will be changed often, items being taken out as manufacturers are found to make them and new parts or subassemblies put in their places.

Cities in which permanent exhibits will

be opened between now and January 1 include: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Cities in which permanent exhibits will be opened immediately thereafter include: Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Birmingham, Buffalo, Kansas City, Mo.; and Los Angeles.

Those next in line for exhibits include: Dallas, Denver, Memphis, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Portland, Maine.

Additional cities will be selected and announced later. A total of about 50 permanent exhibits will be established.

Increase production by spreading work

The exhibits constitute a major part of the Contract Distribution Division's program to increase and speed up defense production by spreading defense work into additional existing plants. Officials of the Division will be available in the exhibit halls to advise manufacturers as to how and where to negotiate for work they believe they can do and, in some

cases, prime contractors will send purchasing agents to the exhibits.

Supplement tours and clinics

These projects will supplement two other activities of the Division already under way—the tours of three special trains carrying samples of defense equipment and parts needed by the armed services, and defense production clinics in which groups of prime contractors get together with thousands of prospective subcontractors.

All these activities give the small manufacturer a better idea of the available work than he can obtain from bales of blueprints and specifications. They also enable him to confer with a large number of procurement officials and prime contractors without traveling all over the United States.

The permanent exhibits are designed also to help prime contractors find existing industrial facilities they need, both to speed up present production and as a basis for bidding on future assembling jobs.

NEW FIELD OFFICES

Opening of seven new field offices and the enlargement of three others to help qualified manufacturers obtain defense work has been announced by the Contract Distribution Division, bringing to 91 the total number of such offices now operated by the Division.

The new offices and addresses are:

Albuquerque, N. Mex.—103½ West Central Avenue, George Lusk, acting manager.

Boise, Idaho—Capital Securities Building, H. W. Bogie, acting manager.

Casper, Wyo.—P. & R. Building, H. C. Gustafson, acting manager.

Bismarck, N. Dak.—14 First National Bank Building.

Eau Claire, Wis.—128½ Graham Avenue.

Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—309-310 Boyce-Greeley Building.

Lowell, Mass.—Sun Building, 8 Merrimack Street.

Those enlarged are:

Allentown, Pa.—506 Hamilton Street, Ernest R. Follin, Jr., acting manager.

Johnstown, Pa.—U. S. National Bank Building, 216 Franklin Street, John S. Wagoner, manager.

Williamsport, Pa.—Susquehanna Trust Building, 120 West Fourth Street, H. D. Stuempfle, manager.

Engineering committee urges pooling of industrial facilities for Victory Program

Subcontracting and pooling of the facilities of American industry were urged December 12, in a resolution adopted by the engineering advisory committee of OPM's Division of Contract Distribution, as a means to provide vital matériel immediately for the Victory Program.

Members of the committee, meeting in Washington last week, called for immediate and wide-spread use of existing plant facilities now idle or partially idle. The resolution said:

"The judgment of the engineering committee is that any substantial increase in the volume of matériel, such as required by the proposed Victory Program within the month immediately ahead, when the need is most pressing, will require an immediate and wide-spread use of existing facilities, now idle or partially idle, through prime contracting, subcontracting and pooling."

This report was made to Floyd B. Odum, director of the Division of Contract Distribution.

Members of the Committee are:

George S. Armstrong, George S. Armstrong & Co., Inc., New York; R. K. Blanchard, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York City; John M. Carmody, administrator, Federal Works Agency; Wallace Clark, Wallace Clark & Co., New York City; C. M. Cogan, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York City; Walter W. Colpitts, Coverdale & Colpitts, New York City; Morris L. Cooke, technical consultant, Labor Division, Office Production Management; H. G. Crockett, McKinsey & Co., New York City; W. S. Ford, Milwaukee; Alonzo J. Hammond, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City; Harry Arthur Hopf, H. A. Hopf & Co., New York City; Elwood Horton, George S. Armstrong & Co., Inc.; Dr. M. Ittner, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York City; J. R. Lotz, Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, New York City; Herbert G. Moulton, representing the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; George T. Trundle, Jr., The Trundle Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. J. Walsh, Jr., Sanderson & Porter, New York City and John A. Willard, Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., Boston, Mass.

AGRICULTURE . . .

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

Wickard calls on farmers and families to complete mobilization for war production

"Today, whatever our occupation or status, we are first of all Americans," Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said December 9 in a Nation-wide broadcast over the National Farm and Home Hour.

Further remarks of Mr. Wickard:

Sunday morning's bomb explosions ended all confusion and uncertainty in the United States. Instantly, into the face of the attackers, a united Nation flung back the reply that force would be met with force; that America will not rest until we have cleared the seas of international pirates, and put down the possibility of such things happening again. We will see to it that our children do not have to live out their lives in a world where lawless nations are able to terrorize humanity.

This is the task ahead as placed before the American people, and their delegates in Congress, by President Roosevelt. The Congress, speaking for the people, accepted the task. *It will be completed.*

Don't expect an easy victory

Let us not underestimate the size of the task we have undertaken. It will be the part of wisdom not to expect a quick and easy victory. This Nation must buckle to work as it has never worked before.

No industry should underestimate its own responsibilities. That goes for agriculture along with all the others. It is true we have the land resources, and the skilled farm families, and the national organization for management of production that make it possible for us to do what needs to be done. We have the greatest farm productive capacity in the world. But you remember the Biblical parable of the servants with the talents. We shall be judged by how we produce with our talents; not by their number.

We have food reserves

We have got a head start on the job. In the Ever-Normal Granary we have stored reserves of food, feed, and fiber—the greatest in our history. In the soil we have stored reserves of fertility.

Already the effect of American farm production in this war becomes apparent. Because of American lend-lease food the British have been able recently to in-

crease their meat, cheese, and egg rations. This comes at a time when, according to last Saturday's newspapers—the Germans are being obliged to reduce the meat ration of their people.

Must rush organization

Now agriculture's part in the war-time economy of America becomes that of keeping farm production rolling; of maintaining the great superiority this Nation now has in the Number One material of modern warfare—food. We started a year ago to step up production in many commodities. 1941 set new records. Last summer we established 1942 production goals for agriculture, asking for still greater output. We set up State and county USDA Defense Boards to help farmers reach these goals. The farm-to-farm canvass in this campaign has been going on for several weeks. The first job for farmers, and workers in the agricultural agencies, is to rush the farm sign-up and to get the county reports, as nearly complete as possible, sent to State headquarters. It is essential that we have the State reports here in Washington as soon as possible.

Can't afford to waste supplies

All of us must do our best to reach these goals. Labor will be scarce in some sections, farm machinery will be scarce, so will fertilizers, spray materials and other essentials. It would be an offense against national safety to waste any of these scarce things on producing farm products that are not needed. This is a time to work together as if the United States were one big farm, to produce just exactly what we need. We can't afford to be careless or unwise in our production efforts.

Now we must, of course, reexamine the 1942 production goals which we established last summer. We are proceeding immediately to go over the goals again to make sure that they fit the new situation. We are certain, however, now that in the main they will fit. So I say again, proceed with all speed to complete the sign-up and get in the reports. If revisions are necessary in some production lines Defense Boards and farmers will be informed well in advance of the planting season.

There are two other immediately pressing tasks which farm people must complete. One is carrying through the program of repair of farm machinery. Steel is scarce. The manufacturers must know right away how much will be needed to produce repair parts needed for farm machinery. The metal will be allocated to produce these parts. The problem right now is to find out just what parts are required. Every farmer should be urged to buy or order repair parts now if he has not already done so.

The other immediate job is to get scrap metal off the farms and into the junk yards. More scrap metal is urgently needed for steel production. Don't neglect this task.

Greater burden on women

So much for the immediate job of farm men in this emergency. In any war, it's the women of the belligerent nations who make the greatest sacrifices and the greatest contribution to the cause of their country. Their part is even greater in modern war. They will have many duties in connection with community defense activities. It is the women who have the major responsibility of keeping up the family morale when the going gets hard and the outlook is discouraging. Farm women will be called upon for additional sacrifices, in the form of harder work, longer hours, greater responsibility for helping to manage the farm's business, and the farm's contribution to our national production program. They will do their part without stint.

No time for hysteria

America at war has no time for hysteria. The hour calls for cool, steadfast determination to see this thing through, for firmness as individuals and firmness as a Nation.

It is inspiring to see the evidence on every hand of the solid unity that has crystallized in America during the past 48 hours. I am sure no other nation on earth is so united as ours today. That unity will never tolerate defeat; will not stop short of victory. In that unity we shall resolutely undergo the sacrifices that are before us. In that unity we shall manage in agriculture to produce in spite of handicaps. In that unity, based on the justice of our cause, and following the leadership of President Roosevelt, we shall win through.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Survey shows 74.8 percent of all public storage space occupied as of July 1

The Transportation Division, Ralph Budd, commissioner, announces the completion of a very comprehensive country-wide survey of public merchandise and household goods warehouses. This survey was made by the Bureau of the Census at the direction of the warehouse section, Harry D. Crooks, consultant.

Scope of report

The report which fills nine pages gives as of July 1, 1941, the following information:

- Table 1—Public storage space by geographic divisions and by States.
- Table 2—Public storage space in primarily general merchandise warehouses, by geographic divisions and by States.
- Table 2A—Public storage space in primarily general merchandise warehouses on rail sidings, by geographic divisions and by States.
- Table 2B—Public storage space in primarily general merchandise warehouses not on rail sidings, by geographic divisions and by States.
- Table 3—Public general merchandise storage space in primarily general merchandise buildings, by rail and sprinkler facilities and by divisions and States.
- Table 4—Public storage space in primarily household goods warehouses, by geographic divisions and by States.
- Table 4A—Public storage space in primarily household goods warehouses on rail sidings, by geographic divisions and by States.
- Table 4B—Public storage space in primarily household goods warehouses not on rail sidings, by geographic divisions and by States.

Public space 74.8 percent occupied

Information received from 2,761 companies operating 5,140 buildings for public storage purposes indicate that on July 1, 1941, the total occupiable or piling space for public storage was 148,437,000 square feet, of which 111,061,000 square feet, or 74.8 percent were occupied. The occupiable space for public storage of general merchandise was reported as 105,479,000 square feet, of which 78,501,000 square feet, or 14.4 percent were occupied. Public household goods space was reported as 38,976,000 square feet, of which 29,789,000 square feet, or 76.4 percent were occupied.

Other space, including cold storage space in buildings not engaged exclusively in cold storage activity and other space specialized or restricted in use, was reported as 4,018,000 square feet, of which 2,771,000 square feet, or 69 percent were occupied.

These figures represent areas for pub-

lic storage only and do not include floor space leased by the warehouse companies to other organizations for private storage, manufacturing, offices, showrooms, and the like.

Not all warehouses included

Private warehouse, merchandise brokers, transient-freight terminals, and exclusively cold storage warehouses were not canvassed and similarly buildings used solely for the storage of agricultural products have not been covered with the exception of some cotton ware-

houses in important port cities. These warehouses are usually used for the storage of cotton but are suitable for the storage of general merchandise. (A survey of refrigerated warehouse space as of June 16, 1941 has recently been completed by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture).

The mailing list for this special survey was prepared with the cooperation of the American Warehouseman's Association, the National Furniture Warehousemen's Association and Distribution and Warehousing Publications, Inc. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Warehouse Consultant's office, Room 1244, Federal Reserve Building, Washington, D. C.

Insuring transport even more important now than in preparedness program—Budd

Unable to appear in person before the Southern States Industrial Council in Birmingham, Ala., on December 10, Ralph Budd, OEM Transportation Commissioner, sent the group a message by long-distance telephone. The message said, in part:

"Transportation is no less important today, when we are actually at war, than it was last Saturday when the talk which Mr. Capron has kindly consented to read for me, was prepared. Indeed, the need for insuring our country against a transportation shortage is greater, if possible, than it was when we were concerned only with a program of preparedness."

Excerpts from the speech Mr. Budd was to have delivered, and which was read for him by Mr. L. R. Capron, vice president of the C. B. & Q. railroad, follow:

Since the country has now been carried through three peak traffic periods without any delay to defense work—October 1939 when the heaviest weekly car loading reached 856,289, October 1940 with an 837,651 car-week, and finally a week in October 1941 with 922,882 cars—we are able to say with confidence that our transportation resources are at this time sufficient fully to meet our needs. We may say further that if transportation is treated as an integral part of the national defense, and therefore is expanded as the capacity for production is enlarged these resources will continue to meet our needs. *But* if this is not done

no one can guarantee continued satisfactory service.

At present the proportion in which the total freight traffic of the country divides is approximately as follows: railroads, 63 percent; highways, 8 percent; waterways, including the Great Lakes, 18 percent; pipe lines, 11 percent; airways do not yet figure prominently in the handling of freight.

In essence, of course, the transportation problem of the moment is one of *intensive* rather than *extensive* expansion. Our mileage of railways, highways, waterways, and airways is adequate, if properly maintained, to handle a considerably larger volume of traffic than is now passing over those routes. Indications point, however, to the fact that existing equipment units are in some cases at least being utilized close to capacity and new and additional units must be built if the defense and Lend-Lease load is to be adequately and efficiently handled, and especially to carry on actual warfare.

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SPEECH TO ENGINEERS

An article appearing on the Transportation Page December 9 referred to a speech Commissioner Budd delivered December 4 before the "American Society of Military Engineers." The December 4 speech actually was made before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

McNutt urges governors to mobilize State health and welfare services for emergency

Following is the text of an appeal sent December 8 by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, to the Governors of all States urging complete mobilization of State health and welfare services to meet the wartime emergency.

Urged to take immediate steps

As Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, I urge you to make immediate preparations to care for those civilians whose well-being may be jeopardized by enemy action.

The prevention and relief of suffering growing out of wartime disaster is a function of government. Regular State agencies operating health, welfare, and educational programs have already been making plans for necessary defense expansion in collaboration with State de-

fense councils, the Office of Civilian Defense, and this Office. Federal agencies are agreed that the needs growing out of war should be met through extension of peacetime services, rather than through the establishment of new agencies and new facilities.

In each municipality and county in your State public authorities are already operating peacetime health, welfare, and educational programs which properly form the nucleus of wartime activities. Many communities, possibly the communities in your State, should not only plan for the extension of their present services but should also prepare to provide whatever additional services may be necessary in case of attack or sabotage from without or within.

The wartime social services that should now be developed include those for the

care of persons who may be rendered homeless or needy through belligerent action. Provisions must be made for the shelter and feeding of such people, possibly in large numbers. Those communities which are already operating municipal lodging houses and municipal restaurants should plan to expand those facilities as necessary. Communities with home registration bureaus should consider what additional facilities may be necessary in case large numbers of people become homeless. Communities where there is as yet no framework for emergency housing and food distribution should establish a basis for such action as may be needed.

Persons rendered homeless may need immediate cash assistance to permit them to purchase necessary food, clothing, and equipment so that they may continue as nearly as possible in their regular pursuits. People whose work relationships are disrupted, and families of wage earners who are injured, are also likely to need cash aid. Many States and localities do not have an adequate system of cash assistance; Federal aid is not available without statutory enactment. Pending necessary legislative action, however, I trust that you will ask the appropriate State and local officials to canvass the situation against the time of such need.

The U. S. Public Health Service is in contact with health authorities and is prepared to advise them on the supplementation of regular peacetime services. The Office of Civilian Defense is also working with State and local health departments to establish such health services as may be necessary in wartime.

I know that you and the agencies under you—and all appropriate municipal and county authorities associated with you—appreciate your own basic obligation to provide wartime services as a part of our concerted national effort. There is imperative need for immediate, detailed planning and organizing on the part of duly constituted Government authorities; I stress this necessity with all the urgency at my command. At the same time I would point out that every effort should be made to prevent misguided zeal or hysterical activity. The emergency planning and organization which I now urge you to mature will be the most effective safeguard of community defense for your people and your State.

Student nurses sought for training to relieve acute shortage in all services

A general call for young women to enroll in schools of nursing to meet an existing shortage of professional nurses for the Army and Navy, and civilian requirements, was made December 9 by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, director of OEM Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Mr. McNutt declared that a critical need exists for thousands of professional nurses, and he urged young women to take advantage of the training courses now being financed by the Federal Government, not only to meet this shortage, but to prepare for careers in the distinguished profession of nursing.

"We have made every effort to obtain thousands of additional young women to take training in accredited schools for nursing this year," Mr. McNutt explained. "I urge that those who wish to volunteer contact their State or district nurses associations or the superintendent of nurses in their local hospital."

50,000 more student nurses needed

Miss Alma C. Haupt, executive secretary of the subcommittee on nursing of the Health and Medical committee, said a call had been issued for 50,000 more student nurses for this school year to

meet the present acute shortage of trained nurses. She pointed out that Congress had appropriated \$1,250,000 for training nurses for defense.

These funds, she added, are being used to provide for basic student training, refresher courses for inactive nurses returning to active duty, and for post-graduate instructions in special fields.

In order to relieve further the shortage of nurses, 100,000 volunteer nurses' aides are being trained by the Office of Civilian Defense and the American Red Cross.

New nursing chairman appointed

Meanwhile, Mr. McNutt announced the appointment of Miss Sophie C. Nelson, director of the Nursing Service of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass., as chairman of the subcommittee on nursing of the Health and Medical Committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Miss Nelson succeeds Miss Mary Beard, who has resigned to devote full time to the nursing program of the American Red Cross.

Miss Nelson has had a wide and varied career in the field of nursing, both in the United States and abroad.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

Plans to push organization of emergency medical services laid at meeting

Intensification of the medical program of the Office of Civilian Defense was planned at a 2-day joint meeting of regional medical officers with the Medical Advisory Board which concluded December 10.

Before leaving for the Pacific Coast, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, director of Civilian Defense, told the group that the academic stage of planning had passed. Two things, he said, are important now in the medical field: get emergency medical field units organized and drilled and establish field casualty stations in the target areas on both coasts.

Communities need emergency services

Every community must have an emergency medical service and every hospital an emergency medical field unit, Director LaGuardia said. Emergency medical field units are made up of physicians, nurses and nurses' aides from hospital staffs. Reserve units also should be organized among physicians, nurses in private practice and trained volunteers.

The medical division of the Office of Civilian Defense recommends that in areas with small hospitals whose resident staffs cannot be depleted, the primary emergency field unit of a hospital be made up in whole or in part of physicians, nurses and trained nursing auxiliaries in the community.

Call for volunteers as nurses' aides

Volunteers are urgently needed for training as nurses' aides to serve in hospitals, casualty stations, and in first aid posts. These aides are being trained by the American Red Cross in cooperation with hospitals designated officially as training centers by the Office of Civilian Defense.

First aid training must be pushed forward, both for the general population and for enrolled civilian defense workers such as air raid wardens, stretcher bearers, and fire fighters, the group agreed.

The medical defense officials decided that it is necessary for all hospitals to establish blood banks for civilian use, as well as collecting stations for plasma and

serum, similar to those developed by the American Red Cross for the Army and Navy. It was pointed out that a supply of whole blood and of plasma and serum for use among civilians is essential, as the armed forces will not be able to release any of their supply under conditions of actual warfare.

Plans under way on both seaboards

Medical defense plans were reported to be well under way in States along both seaboards in accordance with plans developed by the OCD. Dr. Wallace Hunt, medical officer for the Ninth Civilian Defense Region with headquarters in San Francisco, reported that the important cities of the West Coast, especially those in California, had well developed disaster services as a result of their experiences with earthquakes and that these are being rapidly integrated into the comprehensive Civilian Defense program.

Members of the Medical Advisory Board who attended the meeting were Drs. George Baehr, New York, chairman of the Board and Chief Medical Officer of the Office of Civilian Defense; Robin C. Buerki, Philadelphia; Elliott C. Cutler, Boston; Oliver B. Kiel, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Albert McCown, Washington, and Huntington Williams, Baltimore. Regional medical officers present, besides Dr. Hunt, were Drs. Allan M. Butler, Boston, First Defense Region; H. Van Zile Hyde, New York, Second Region; W. Ross Cameron, Baltimore, Third Region; Judson D. Dowling, Atlanta, Fourth Region; William S. Keller, Columbus, Fifth Region; and Witten B. Russ, San Antonio, Tex., Eighth Region.

Others present included Miss Mary Beard, director of the division of nursing service, American Red Cross; Dr. J. W. Crabtree, executive secretary of the Health and Medical Committee of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, and Dr. Erval R. Coffey of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Martha Eliot of the United States Children's Bureau.

On December 10 the regional medical officers conferred with the United States Public Health Service and the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services.

Give children patriotic tasks, don't subject them to too much talk about war, OCD advises

Parents were advised not to talk too much about war in the presence of their children but rather to attempt to make their children feel self-sufficient, in a statement issued by the Office of Civilian Defense December 10.

The statement said:

Your children know there is a war. They will keep cool if you do. You will keep up their morale best if you keep family life going along as usual. Try not to talk too much about the war, or listen to too much war news, especially at meal times.

Give them something to do

The best thing for children is to have real and useful things to do that will make them feel that they, too, are serving. They can help the Red Cross by knitting afghan squares, caps, and sweaters. They can sew their own name tags into their clothing.

They can get busy collecting paper, scrap iron, tin foil and other needed waste materials. They can turn out unnecessary lights to save the electricity. You would be wise to give each child some small special duty at home.

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Don't publish unconfirmed rumors, LaGuardia urges

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, addressed the following statement to the American people on December 11.

"The United States Army and Navy are fully conversant with the enemy situation. They are taking all measures to protect the United States and the lives and the property of its citizens. The Army and Navy will issue factual reports to the public, if and when danger is imminent. Until such reports have been issued by the only authorities fully conversant with the situation, it is urged on the people, the press and the radio of the United States that they do not publish as news any rumor which they have not had an opportunity to confirm.

"It is urged on the people of the United States that they view the situation calmly and do not allow themselves to become panic-stricken over false rumors which in many cases are entirely groundless."

Motorists told what to do when air raid starts

The Office of Civilian Defense issued December 11 the following official instructions to motorists, signed by Director LaGuardia:

Follow these rules if you're out in a car when an air raid starts. Do these things at once:

1. Pull over to the curb.
2. Park the car.
3. Turn off all the lights.
4. Get out of the car.
5. Take shelter in the best available place—indoors if possible.

If you're on a bus remember that the bus must stop when the warning sounds. Get out of the bus and take shelter.

If unable to shelter yourself indoors, sit down; if bombs start dropping near you, lie down. Cover your ears with your hands. Protect the back of your head.

If you meet a warden, go where he tells you to go, promptly and cheerfully.

CAUTION.—Don't leave your car in the middle of the street. Don't double-park. Don't run—walk.

Keep cool. Keep your head.

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BILL OF RIGHTS PAMPHLET READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

A 38-page, illustrated pamphlet on the sesquicentennial of the Bill of Rights, which will be celebrated throughout the Nation under the sponsorship of the Office of Civilian Defense, is now ready for distribution.

Historical summary

The pamphlet, which was prepared for the Office of Civilian Defense with the assistance of the Library of Congress, gives a historical summary of the writing of the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution, now known as the Bill of Rights, excerpts from statements of famous Americans on the various amendments, and material which may be useful in connection with the observance of the day.

Celebration on December 15

December 15 was selected as the date for the celebration, because, according to the pamphlet, it was on that day in 1791 that Virginia, the last State necessary to make them a part of the Constitution, ratified the 10 amendments.

LaGuardia establishes Civil Air Patrol to help relieve pressure on armed services

A Civil Air Patrol to enlist for the duration of the war approximately 90,000 licensed pilots, 90,000 student pilots who will be licensed by spring, and a ground personnel estimated at 100,000 was established December 9 by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The Civil Air Patrol will include approximately 23,000 civil aircraft and 2,000 airports in the United States on which there are no military or scheduled airplane operations, as well as hangars, shops, etc.

To provide training courses

Director LaGuardia declared it is the object of the Civil Air Patrol to enlist, train and discipline civil aviation personnel and matériel so that their potential value to defense may be made available immediately. The potential value would be enhanced by the voluntary completion of training courses provided by national headquarters of the Civil Air Patrol with the cooperation of the Army and Naval Air Services and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Curry named national commander

Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, U. S. Army Air Corps, has been assigned by the Army to the Office of Civilian Defense and designated by Director LaGuardia as national commander of the Civil Air Patrol.

Director LaGuardia announced he has appointed Maj. Reed G. Landis, former pilot U. S. Army Air Service as Aviation Aide to the director of Civilian Defense.

Established by administrative order

Director LaGuardia's Administrative Order No. 9 establishing the Civil Air Patrol follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me through my appointment as United States Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, through the Executive order of the President creating said Office, dated May 20, 1941, I have caused to be created and organized a branch of this Office of volunteers for the purpose of enlisting and training personnel to aid in the national defense of the United States, designated as the Civil Air Patrol.

In conformity with said organization, Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, U. S. A. Air Corps, has been assigned to this office by the U. S. Army and designated by me as its National Commander. Said organization shall be in the form as outlined in the attached chart, which is made a part of this Order as if written herein in full. The Civil Air Patrol shall carry out such Orders and directives as are issued to it by the Director of Civilian Defense. It shall be the duty and the responsibility of the National Commander to see

that the objects and purposes and orders issued in conformity with the policy of this Office are carried out and that all activities are reported regularly to the Director through the Aviation Aide.

All enlistments and appointments in the Civil Air Patrol may be disapproved by the Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Relieve pressure on armed services

Director LaGuardia said that in addition to the technical personnel potentially available, there are millions of persons interested in aviation and anxious to cooperate in some manner with Civil Air defense.

"It is known that there are certain specific services civil aviation can provide to the armed services that will relieve those services of some of the pressure due to the war, thus enabling them to use their men and equipment for other more important duties," Director LaGuardia said.

General Curry was promoted to the rank of Major General October 27, 1940 and assigned to command the Northwestern Air District with headquarters at Spokane, Wash. He previously had been assigned to command the Tenth Pursuit Wing at Hamilton Field.

Major Landis has been a member of the Chicago Aero Commission since its inception; a member of the National Advisory Board of the National Aeronautics Association and was instrumental in organizing the National Airport Transport, Inc., and the Trans-Continental Air Transport, Inc.

Major Landis was instrumental in organizing the National Association of State Aviation Officials of which he was president.

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Air combat crew commissions open to high school graduates

The Air Corps has made it possible for high school graduates to qualify as the nonflying officers who operate the War Department's secret bombsight and navigate its long range bombers.

Graduates of accredited high schools between the ages of 20 and 26 inclusive, who pass an Air Corps intelligence test, are being accepted for a joint navigator-bombardier training course recently established by the Air Corps, it was announced recently by the War Department. This course is expected to turn out 10,000 or more specialized combat crewmen by the end of 1942.

President accepts resignation of Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer director

The President December 10 accepted the resignation of Miss Harriet Elliott as Consumer Adviser on the Defense Commission and also as Associate Administrator and Director of the Consumer Division in the Office of Price Administration, in a letter the text of which follows:

DEAR MISS ELLIOTT: With sincere regret I have received your resignation as Consumer Adviser on the Defense Commission and also as Associate Administrator and Director of the Consumer Division in the Office of Price Administration, tendered in your letter of November twenty-second. As the circumstances that compel your action and with which I have long been familiar leave no alternative, I accept your resignation effective at the close of business today.

Appreciation expressed

In taking this action, I desire to express my own heartfelt appreciation and that of the consumers of the Nation of the splendid service you have given. You brought to your work natural aptitude, as well as valuable experience gained in part as the Commissioner for Consumer Protection in the old National Defense Advisory Commission, where as the only woman member you won both the admiration and respect of your associates.

In the work which you are now relinquishing you have defined and given form to the place of the consumer in the national emergency and brought together the staff and organization necessary for adequate representation of the consumer interest. All this you have done while carrying on your always important duties at The Woman's College of the University on North Carolina.

I wish you great happiness as you resume educational work on a full-time basis. My regret at the loss to the public interest which this return entails is lessened by the

thought that we can always fall back on your counsel and judgment as occasion arises.

Returning to university post

Under date of November 22, Miss Elliott wrote the President as follows:

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is with deep regret that I am presenting to you my resignation as Consumer Adviser on the Defense Commission and also as Associate Administrator and Director of the Consumer Division in the Office of Price Administration. I am not suggesting the date when my resignation shall take effect. I will await your decision as to the time when I may return to my duties at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. In the interim I will not discuss my resignation privately or make it public.

I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to assist with the defense planning program. May I also tell you that knowing you and working with you has been the rarest experience of my life. I will always cherish this experience with deepest gratitude. This Nation and the world are deeply in your debt for your incomparable and courageous leadership in this the most critical moment in all history.

TEXTS OF ORDERS

Texts of all official notices of OEM agencies, as printed in the FEDERAL REGISTER, are carried in the weekly SUPPLEMENT OF VICTORY. The SUPPLEMENT will be mailed to any paid subscriber of VICTORY on request to the Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM.

Henderson expresses regret at Miss Elliott's resignation

OPA Administrator Henderson issued the following statement December 11.

"The resignation of Miss Harriet Elliott as associate administrator of the Office of Price Administration, announced yesterday by the President, is a severe loss to the Consumer Division of OPA. Miss Elliott has devoted unswerving effort and great ability to her work in the protection of consumer interests. I am happy to state that she will continue to serve in a consulting capacity.

"The Consumers Division will continue as part of the Office of Price Administration. Until a successor to Miss Elliott is appointed I will assume personal direction of activities in the Consumers Division."

Ban imposed on amateur radio communications

Following special meetings December 8 of the Defense Communications Board and the Federal Communications Commission, the ban, imposed the night of December 7, on amateur radio communications in the United States, its territories, and possessions was tightened by the Commission to include all amateurs except those who may be permitted to function in a special national defense category upon specific recommendation of the Defense Communications Board.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, *Liaison Officer*

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas Dort, *Director*.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD: James Lawrence Fly, *Chairman*.

DEFENSE HOUSING DIVISION: C. F. Palmer, *Coordinator*.

INFORMATION DIVISION: Robert W. Horton, *Director*.

NATIONAL DEFENSE MEDIATION BOARD: Wm H. Davis, *Chairman*.

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

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: Fiorello H. LaGuardia, *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 PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, *Administrator*.

CONSUMER DIVISION: Leon Henderson, *Administrator*.

SUPPLY PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS BOARD: The Vice President of the United States, *Chairman*. Donald M. Nelson, *Executive Director*. The Secretary of War. The Secretary of the Navy. William S. Knudsen. Sidney Hillman. Harry Hopkins. Leon Henderson.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION: Ralph Budd, *Commissioner*.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald MacLish, *Director*.

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

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT: William S. Knudsen, *Director General*. Sidney Hillman, *Associate Director General*. Secretary, Herbert Emmerich. General Counsel, John Lord O'Brien.

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

PURCHASES DIVISION: Douglas C. MacKeachie, *Director*.

PRIORITIES DIVISION: Donald M. Nelson, *Director*.

MATERIALS DIVISION: William L. Batt, *Director*.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson, *Director*.

CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION DIVISION: Floyd B. Odum, *Director*.

LABOR DIVISION: Sidney Hillman, *Director*. RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BUREAU: Stacy May, *Chief*.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEES: Sidney J. Weinberg, *Chief*.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL CONSERVATION: Lessing J. Rosenwald, *Chief*.