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## WAR EFFORT INDICES

### MANPOWER
- National labor force, Dec: 83,300,000
- Unemployed, Dec: 3,800,000
- Percent increase since June 1940: 13
- Percent increase since June 1940: 72

### FINANCE
- Defense Industries, Nov: 2,760,000
  - Percent increase since June 1940: 92

### PRODUCTION
- Defense Industries, Nov: 2,760,000
  - Percent increase since June 1940: 92

### INSTALLED ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Actual (Kilowatts)</th>
<th>Scheduled (Kilowatts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>41,192,000</td>
<td>46,192,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>47,000,000</td>
<td>54,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>49,502,000</td>
<td>64,502,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>53,326,000</td>
<td>66,326,000</td>
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### Nelson heads War Production Board; has powers of "final" decision

President Roosevelt on January 16 signed the Executive order creating the War Production Board, with a chairman to exercise powers of "final" decision in general direction over the war procurement and production program. Earlier in the week Mr. Roosevelt had announced that Donald Nelson would be chairman. Text of the order follows:

**EXECUTIVE ORDER**

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the state of war declared to exist by Joint Resolutions of the Congress, approved December 8, 1941, and December 11, 1941, respectively, and for the purpose of assuring the most effective prosecution of war procurement and production, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established within the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President a War Production Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall consist of a Chairman, to be appointed by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Federal Loan Administrator, the Director General and the Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, the Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Special Assistant to the President supervising the defense aid program.

2. The Chairman of the War Production Board, with the advice and assistance of the members of the Board, shall:
   a. Exercise general direction over the war procurement and production program.
   b. Determine the policies, plans, procedures, and methods of the several Federal departments, establishments, and agencies in respect to war procurement and production, including purchasing, contracting, specifications, and construction, and including conversion, requisitioning, plant expansion, and the financing thereof; and issue such directives in respect thereto as he may deem

(Continued on page 4)
Supplying an army of 3,600,000

The size of the job ahead was further defined when Secretary of War Stimson announced plans to increase the Army in 1942 to 3,600,000 men, with more to come in 1943. The gigantic task of getting munitions made for this force was entrusted directly to William S. Knudsen, who has been Director General of OPM since its beginning. The President appointed Mr. Knudsen Director of Production for the War Department, with the rank of Lieutenant General. He is also to be a member of the War Production Board.

Earlier in the week the National War Labor Board took over the duties of the National Defense Mediation Board, along with new powers for final settlement of disputes. William H. Davis, head of the old board, remained as chairman of the new.

Auto rationing begins February 2

As a Production Division survey showed that the automobile industry had accepted the heaviest part of the anti-aircraft gun program, with extensive subcontracting, an initial meeting was held in Detroit by the management-labor group which is to advise OPM on complete conversion of the auto factories to war. The ban on sales of new cars was extended until February 2, when a rationing plan modeled after that for tires will begin. Price Administrator Henderson announced a plan for dealers to store 130,000 new passenger automobiles under conditions that would give the dealers compensation, and OEM Associate Director General Hillman encouraged auto salarmen who lose their jobs to register with local public employment offices for war production jobs.

Striking at profiteering which followed rationing of new tires, Mr. Henderson put ceilings on prices of re-treaded tires and roadable carcasses.

Principles for releasing information

The Interdepartmental Committee on War Information, through Chairman Archibald MacLeish, described principles to guide release of information by the Government during the war. As director of the OEM Office of Facts and Figures, Mr. MacLeish announced the radio division of OPM would be the "central clearing agency" for governmental broadcasting.

The Office of Civilian Defense tabulated 3,516,000 volunteers, as compared with 949,508 last November 23. OCD warned that air raid wardens are not permitted to carry guns.

A summary of the week's price and priority actions follows:

PRIORITIES.—Program covering production and conservation of petroleum products was completed last week with issuance of Preference Rating Order P-98 and Conservation Order M-68-c. The first makes available priority ratings of A-1-a to A-10 for deliveries of materials to be used for specified purposes in the production, refining, transportation, and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products. Also covered are production, certain types of transportation, of natural gas.

Conservation Order M-68-c prohibits construction or improvements begun before January 14, 1943, which will be completed within 60 days, are exempted. Amendments to Conservation Order M-68 permit completion of wells in process of drilling December 29, 1941; forbid drilling of new wells unless there is consolidation of all property interests within 40-square mile area surrounding drilling operation.

Automobiles.—Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary General Limitation Order L-2-f, extends until February 2, 1943, the ban on sales of new automobiles.

Manufacturing.—General Preference E-1-a revised, replaces Supplementary Order No. 1 to General Preference Order E-1, governing production and distribution of machine tools. Included is new master numerical preference list.

Preference Rating Order P-40, assigning A-1-g rating to materials for manufacture of industrial lift trucks, extended until March 10, 1942.

Metals.—Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-18 (chromium) prohibits melting by any person of more than 2 tons of primary chromium in any one month, without specific authorization of Priorities Director.

Amendment No. 1 for General Preference Order M-43 (tite) reduces from 5 to 3 tons, deliveries which may be made to regular customers monthly, without specific authorization of Priorities Director. Provides that the customer may not receive more than 5 tons from one supplier.

Conservation Order M-63-c (lead), prohibits the use of lead in certain civilian manufacturing, and curtails amount to be used in others. By amendment to M-63 (General Imports Order), lead is added to list of materials that may be imported only by Metals Reserve Company.

Amendment to Conservation Order M-9-c (copper) exempts health supplies from restrictions.

Miscellaneous.—General Preference Order M-62 (sulphite pulp), required all sulphite pulp producers to contribute proportionately such pulp to regular customers of three producers whose plants are engaged in war work, such as jewel bearings, and jewel-bearing materials, to go under complete allocation control on March 1, 1942, by terms of General Preference Order M-59.

Manufacturers supplying building materials to defense housing projects must apply for priority assistance under Production Requirements Plan. By amendment to Preference Rating Order P-53.


Pees.—Copper: raspered, coconut, palm and tung oils brought under terms of General Imports Order M-65.

All deliveries and uses of cashew nut shell oil restricted by General Preference Order M-66.

PRICES.—OPA set ceiling prices for "retreadable" tire carcasses and "retreads."

Copper price schedule (No. 15) amended in several respects; three chemical producers obtained OPA permission to buy special copper scrap above ceiling, for chemical use. Hide glue stock, raw material for hide glue, now in great demand, was placed under maximum price regulation.

Four makers of mechanical measuring instruments rescinded price increases, while major producer of borax and boric acid suspended increases for thirty days.

OPA announced machinery to eliminate "upgrading" scrap iron and steel. Inspectors will drop in, look over shipments, to protect scrap consumers.
President appoints Knudsen
Director of Production for War Department and a lieutenant general

The president announced January 16 the appointment of William S. Knudsen as Director of Production for the War Department.

On January 19 the President was to send the name of Mr. Knudsen to the Senate for appointment as a lieutenant general in the Army.

Mr. Knudsen will have entire charge of directing and expediting the gigantic production involved in the War Department munitions program, with special emphasis on the production of airplanes, tanks, guns, and ammunition.

He and his staff will in addition visit the great arsenals and munitions factories with the object of helping them constantly to improve and speed up their lines of production.

"A field in which he has no equal"

In announcing the appointment, the President said:

"Bill Knudsen is one of the great production men of the world and his acceptance of this new post means that he can give his entire time to the direction and expediting of production, a field in which he has no equal.

"The country is already immeasurably indebted to Mr. Knudsen and in accepting this assignment at my request, he is undertaking one of the most important tasks of the war.

"He will, of course, continue as a member of the new War Production Board."

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Committee on War Information outlines principles for Government release of data

Archibald MacLeish, director, Office of Facts and Figures, released on January 17 the following information:

"The Interdepartmental Committee on War Information has authorized me, as chairman, to release the attached statement of principles affecting Government issuance of information on the production of war matériel.

"The purpose of the Committee, representing agencies of the Government directly concerned with production for war needs, is to establish a clear-cut, uniform policy for Government departments consistent with the policy already established by the Director of Censorship for the guidance of press and radio.

COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Policy with regard to Government publication of information relating to the letting of procurement contracts and similar matters:

In order that the policy controlling Government publication of information relating to the letting of procurement contracts and similar matters may be consistent with the policy established by the Director of Censorship for the advice of press and radio, the Committee has adopted the following statement which has been approved by the departments and agencies represented on the Committee.

1. The policy considerations which should control in all cases of Government publication of information during the war period are:

   (a) Information helpful to the enemy should not be made public.

   (b) Information helpful to our own people should only be published when publication is possible.

   (c) In case of conflict between these two considerations every attempt should be made to resolve the conflict not by arbitrary action in either direction but by employing forms of publication, or kinds of publication, which will provide information helpful to our own people without providing information helpful to our enemies.

Specific U. S. general information

2. The publication of specific information relating to procurement and production can be helpful to the enemy if the publication informs of plans for the manufacture of weapons and other supplies of war, the location of plants, the types and quantities of materials, the dates of completion and similar data.

   Publication of general information of this kind can, however, be helpful to our own people to the extent that it supplies the basis for independent criticism of the war effort, stimulates production, and, in general, informs the country about the progress of the productive effort the country has been called upon to make.

   Furthermore, publication of certain information of this kind is necessary to specific sections of the population, as, for example, subcontractors, suppliers of labor, common carriers, public utilities, and others called upon to make specific preparations for, or to provide specific services in connection with, procurement and production projects.

   Information with regard to procurement and production should therefore be provided by Government departments and agencies and bureaus but subject to the following limitations:

- **Open display of awards taboo**

   (a) There should be no general publication of specific information as to contract awards, site locations of war industries and military installations, estimated supplies and critical materials available, specific production schedules and detailed progress reports. The open display of contract awards in public offices should be discontinued.

   (b) Where the construction of plants and installations, and the placing of large contracts requiring additional labor forces, are of such nature as to become known to localities where the work is done, information of a nondetailed character may be published by local newspapers and should be released by Government departments to interested Members of Congress for local use. Details as to kind, quantities, or delivery date of armaments or munitions or installations should not be given. (The Director of Censorship has advised press and wire services that Nation-wide round-up of such locally released procurement data may give material aid to the enemy, but that local publication of the kind here described is permissible.)

Necessary data

(c) Such information regarding the letting of contracts, the construction of factories and camps, and the like, as may be necessary to the proper functioning of supply, materials, facilities, and other services should be furnished, for their official use, to the appropriate offices of the United States Employment Service, Army procurement, OPM, and other designated agencies. Such offices should, however, be cautioned against release of procurement information to others than those duly identified as having a bona fide interest and when such information is so released to responsible persons they should be cautioned against its publication.

(d) To provide essential public information as to the progress of the production effort as a whole, the Office of Facts and Figures, working with the advice and assistance of the Bureau of the Budget, the Bureau of the Census, the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget, and other designated agencies, which should continue to receive on a confidential basis all information and data regarding procurement and production, will devise forms of publication which, without releasing the information of importance to the enemy, would enable the country as a whole to know from time to time whether or not it had met the requirements of the production program together with other forms of publication which would enable particular localities, and factories, etc., to ascertain whether they had met or failed to meet or had surpassed their quota of production.
MacLeish Designates OFF Radio Division for "Clearance" of Government Broadcasting

Designation of the radio division of the Office of Facts and Figures, under William B. Lewis as coordinator, as the central clearing agency for governmental broadcasting, was announced January 16 by Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures. The action was taken by direction of President Roosevelt in a letter from Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, to Mr. MacLeish, under whose supervision the letter directed that the work be done.

To "Give Guidance" According to the White House letter, Mr. MacLeish, through Coordinator Lewis, was instructed "to give guidance to Government departments and agencies and to the radio industry as a whole concerning inquiries originating within the Government and received by the Government from the broadcasting companies and stations and to handle certain Government programs on the networks within the United States."

The White House letter continued: "It is requested that you advise all departments and agencies of the Government, especially those in the offices of the Director of Censorship, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Coordinator of Information, as well as the national networks and the National Defense Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, that this assignment has been given to the radio division, OFF."

Not Intended to Conflict "It is not intended that the functions of the radio division, OFF, shall in any way conflict with the short wave or foreign broadcasting work now being carried on by the Office of the Coordinator of Information or by the office of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller. It is recognized, however, that certain programs arranged by the radio division, OFF, may, from time to time, be broadcast to the world at large and it is suggested that the radio division, OFF, on all such occasions, consult with and arrange broadcasts of this nature in cooperation with the officials of Mr. Rockefeller's office and those in Colonel Donovan's office in order to avoid conflict and possible overlapping of radio programs."

Mr. Lewis recently resigned his position as vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in charge of programs, to become assistant director of the Office of Facts and Figures, in charge of its bureau of operations, which includes the radio division. Assisting him in the radio division is Douglas Meservey, formerly assistant to the vice president in charge of programs of the National Broadcasting Company.

Composition of OFF The bureau of operations is one of the several bureaus into which the Office of Facts and Figures is divided. The bureau of intelligence is headed by R. Keith Kane, formerly of the Department of Justice; the bureau of production is headed by Martin Somerset, formerly an associate editor of the Saturday Evening Post; and the bureau of media liaison is directed by Ulric Beil, formerly a Washington representative of the Louisville Courier Journal, and, more recently, the executive chairman of the Fight for Freedom.

The staff of the Office of Facts and Figures includes a number of distinguished writers, journalists, and professional men. The associate director is Allen Grover, formerly vice president of Time, Inc. The deputy directors, whose work brings them into direct contact with the various departments and agencies of the Government, include among others Morris Hadley, New York lawyer, formerly a law partner of Under Secretary Patterson of the War Department and a member of the Corporation of Yale University; Christian Herter, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts and Overseer of Harvard University; Professor Abraham Feller of the Yale University Law School; and Capt. Robert E. Kinsler, former Washington columnist.

War Production Board (continued from Page 1) necessary or appropriate.

c. Perform the functions and exercise the powers vested in the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board by Executive Order No. 8875 of August 28, 1941.

d. Supervise the Office of Production Management in the performance of its responsibilities and duties, and direct such changes in its organization as he may deem necessary.

e. Report from time to time to the President on the progress of war procurement and production; and perform such other duties as the President may direct.

2. Federal departments, establishments, and agencies shall comply with the policies, plans, methods, and procedures in respect to war procurement and production as determined by the Chairman; and shall furnish to the Chairman such information relating to war procurement and production as he may deem necessary for the performance of his duties.

Decisions of Chairman Final

4. The Army and Navy Munitions Board shall report to the President through the Chairman of the War Production Board.

5. The Chairman may exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this Order through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine; and his decisions shall be final.

SPAB Abolished

6. The Chairman is further authorized within the limits of such funds as may be allocated or appropriated to the Board to employ necessary personnel and make provision for necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

7. The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, established by the Executive Order of August 28, 1941, is hereby abolished, and its personnel, records, and property transferred to the Board. The Executive Orders No. 8629 of January 7, 1941, No. 8875 of August 28, 1941, No. 8891 of September 4, 1941, No. 8042 of November 19, 1941, No. 9001 of December 27, 1941, and No. 9023 of January 14, 1942 are hereby amended accordingly and any provisions of these or other pertinent Executive Orders conflicting with this Order are hereby superseded.
PRICE ADMINISTRATION...

Auto dealers' facilities to be used for storing 130,000 new cars under stock-pile plan; compensation is provided

Facilities of new car dealers will be used to store an estimated 130,000 new passenger automobiles under a "stock pile" plan announced January 15 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Cars subject to the plan are those shipped by manufacturers after January 15 in fulfillment of the January production quota of 204,000 units set by the Office of Production Management.

New cars may be stored a year

To compensate dealers who accept cars for stock piling the plan allows the addition of a charge for storage, insurance, and other expenses to the retail price when the car is finally sold to an "eligible" user under the rationing plan set up by OPA. In all probability, new cars stored under the stock-pile plan will not be released for sale for at least a year. When released, they will be rationed to persons certified as "eligible" by the rationing authorities.

The "stock pile" program was disclosed in telegrams sent out January 15 by OPM to automobile manufacturers giving a set of conditions that must be observed as to shipments of passenger cars to dealers on and after January 15. Before making shipment of a new car, according to the telegram, the manufacturer first will obtain assurance:

1. That the dealer will not sell the car unless specific permission is given by OPA. Such permission, the telegram states, "will be granted by OPA when it is deemed in the public interest to do so, but probably not earlier than January, 1943."

2. The dealer will make available to OPA at any time the tires and tubes on the stored car, "provided that the dealer will be compensated to the extent of the wholesale price."

3. That the dealer will not sell the stored car, when proper permission is given, at a price higher than the total of the following:
(a) Manufacturer's list price; (b) Federal excise tax; (c) transportation allowance at carload rail freight rate from factory to dealer; (d) a further allowance of 5 percent of the total of the list price and the transportation allowance, or $75, whichever is lower, for handling and delivery.

Certain price additions permitted

4. When sale of the stored car is permitted, the dealer may add to the price thus determined a further amount equal to 1 percent of the list price, or $15, whichever is lower, for each month after February 1, 1942, that the car has been stored. This is to compensate dealers for storage, insurance, financing and other expenses.

AUTO SALES BAN FORMALLY EXTENDED TO FEBRUARY 2

Orders formally extending until February 2 the ban on sales of new passenger automobiles, light, medium and heavy trucks, and truck trailers were issued January 15 by J. S. Knowlson, acting director of priorities.

The present ban, which was put into effect January 1, would have expired January 15. Announcement that extensions would be ordered was made earlier.
Emergency ceilings set on "retreadable"
tires and "retreads" to stop exploitation; ceiling on used tires pending

Striking directly at widespread profiteering in second-hand tires, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced January 12 an emergency schedule of maximum prices for "retreadable" tire carcasses and "retreads" and said he would impose a price ceiling on used tires in the very near future.

Many vehicles affected

The January 12 schedule, which went in effect January 19, 1942, establishes the maximum prices that may be charged for retreadable and retreaded or recapped rubber tires for passenger cars, trucks, busses, agricultural implements, industrial machines, motorcycles, and other vehicles of common use.

The ceiling over used-tire prices, expected in a few days, will take the form of an amendment to the OPA schedule of maximum prices over new tires, which was announced on December 30. With the issuance of this amendment, Administrator Henderson will have established maximum prices over tires at every stage of condition and use.

To protect public from exploitation

"The public must be protected from exploitation," Mr. Henderson stated. "Your Government has been compelled to suspend sales of tires to ordinary civilian users in order that our armed forces may have adequate supplies. Excepting for doctors, nurses, and public services essential to the general health and safety, civilians will have to equip their cars and trucks with used or re-treaded tires. Profiteering in these tires already has reached serious proportions, a condition that cannot and will not be allowed to continue. Your Government cannot permit prices to determine who can afford and who cannot afford to buy second-hand tires in this time of war."

Bases for ceilings

Sets of ceiling prices in the January 12 schedule are given for the various sizes of used tire carcasses in such condition as to warrant retreading, for the actual retreading or recapping, and for retreaded or recapped tires. Specific top prices are set according to the market price of "camelback" used (the uncured rubber compound which is applied to worn tires to make the new tread) and the depth of the new tread. Maximum prices for retreaded or recapped tires are arrived at by adding together the maximum price of the carcass used and the applicable maximum price for the actual retreading or recapping.

Top prices for popular sizes

Following are the top prices in the January 12 schedule as applied to the more popular sizes of passenger car, truck, and tractor tires, using for purposes of illustration (1) the most expensive grade of camelback and the deepest tread depth (2) the second most expensive grade of camelback and next the deepest tread depth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASSENGER CARS</th>
<th>(Maximum prices)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Bucic tire carcass</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>$1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00-15</td>
<td>$1.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—To obtain the maximum price for retreaded or recapped tire, add to the carcass price the price of the applicable retreading or recapping job.

There are various other categories of comeback and tread depths for which the schedule lists maximum prices.

A "basic tire carcass," according to the schedule, means a used rubber tire retaining a maximum of ½ inches of the original tread, measured at the shallowest point of the center circumference.

"Retreading" is defined as the process of reconditioning a tire where all of the original tread rubber is removed from the worn tire and down to the fabric and new rubber applied to the tread surface and side walls. "Top capping," the schedule states, means the application of new rubber to the tread surface only, after buffing off the old tread, while a "full cap" involves the application of new rubber to the tread and shoulders as well.

Each retreaded or recapped tire sold must be accompanied by a statement to the purchaser reciting whether the tire has been retreaded, top capped, or full capped; the market price of comeback used; and the depth of the nonskid tread at the center of the tire after completion of retreading or recapping.

Fifth step affecting tires

This is the fifth step affecting tires that the Government has taken since the outbreak of war in the Pacific threatened to halt imports of crude rubber from the Far East. Restrictions on the processing of crude rubber were imposed by the Office of Production Management on December 11 and at the same time all sales of new tires for civilian use were halted temporarily. These actions were followed by OPA's tire rationing program that limited new-tire sales to civilians to uses directly connected with public health and safety. The fourth step was the issuance on December 30 of a schedule of maximum prices at retail over all new tires.

Must post lists after January 19

Under provisions of the January 12 schedule, on and after 8 a.m. on January 19, 1942, all sellers of retreaded or recapped tires, including establishments engaged in retreading or recapping, are required to post prominently in their shops or stores a list of maximum prices as determined by the emergency schedule. A copy of the OPA printed price list contained in the schedule may be used for this purpose, or the seller may draw up his own list, using the OPA maximum prices for such sizes of tires as he may handle or such types of retreading or recapping operations as he may perform.

Collection of special charges

In order to protect buyers, the schedule forbids any charges not already in effect. If, on January 9, 1942, any seller made special charges for extending credit, or for demounting or mounting of tires, and wishes to continue such charges after the effective date of this schedule, he must post publicly on or before 8 a.m. January 19, 1942, a sworn statement listing such charges. Unless the list of charges is posted along with the actual
maximum price list, no special charges may be collected.

Complete records of all sales of basic tire carcasses, and of retreaded or recapped tires, as well as of retreading and recapping work done must be kept by sellers for inspection by the Office of Price Administration. These records must include the date of sale, name and address of purchaser, price per unit, market price of camelback used, and depth of nonskid tread at center of the tire.

TIRE RATIONING—
FURTHER INTERPRETATIONS

The following additional interpretations of the tire rationing regulations were issued January 12 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Q. A certificate holder purchases a new tire which blows out or is otherwise destroyed. Is the purchaser issued a new certificate to obtain a tire to replace the tire so destroyed?
A. Yes.

Rationing applies to Territories
Q. Is a tire, for which the local board issues a certificate in the manner described in the preceding question, taken from the local quota?
A. Yes.

Q. Is a bus operator in Puerto Rico subject to the tire rationing order?
A. Yes. Tire rationing applies to the Territories of the United States.

Q. May a retail auto sales agency put a new tire on used cars to be sold to the public?
A. No.

Q. What are the general provisions relating to obsolete tires and tubes?
A. Certificates for the purchase of obsolete types of tires and tubes may be issued by the local board without regard to quotas, provided the applicant establishes his need for such types and agrees to trade in tires to be replaced.

Regulations governing spares
Q. An eligible vehicle has four serviceable tires and a spare which is not serviceable. May the local board, subject to its quota, issue a certificate to enable the operator of such vehicle to obtain one serviceable spare?
A. Yes. But the local board has discretion to require the applicant to obtain a retread or used tire for this purpose.

Q. May tires be obtained for trucks of a warehouse jobber used to distribute semi-finished steel from the jobber’s warehouses to steel processors?
A. Yes.

Q. Is a car operated by a volunteer Red Cross worker an eligible vehicle?
A. No.

Q. May a manufacturer of new tires, tubes, or casings sell to the manufacturer of new vehicle tires, tubes, or casings to be used as part of the original equipment of such vehicles?
A. Yes, with the approval of the Office of Production Management.

Q. May a certificate holder lease from a manufacturer new rubber tires, casings, or tubes of the number and size specified in the certificate?
A. Yes. Provided the lease is made pursuant to an agreement or renewal of an agreement in effect on December 31, 1941.

Half of scheduled synthetic rubber capacity may operate early in 1943;
pooling of patents, resources urged

Pooling of patents, resources, experience and technical skills by the rubber, chemical and petroleum industries should make possible successful attainment of the Nation’s 400,000-ton-a-year synthetic rubber program. Dr. E. R. Weidlein, chief of the OPM chemicals branch, said January 14.

Many technical difficulties have been avoided by the pooling of patents and technical information, Doctor Weidlein said. The best example of this is the fact that the production program agreed upon and now underway will avoid the use of chlorine. Chlorine is widely used in war production and present demands are more than supply.

Raw materials in sight for 200,000

Enough raw materials are now in sight for half the proposed program. They will be provided largely by the chemical industry. Basic ingredients for the “Buna S” type synthetic rubber adopted as a standard are butadiene and styrene. Butadiene is produced from petroleum, natural gas, alcohol or acetylene. Styrene is a byproduct of the coke industry, coming from benzol. Some twenty other chemicals are needed for the production of synthetic rubber, but the quantities used are small and present no large production problems.

If high priority ratings are assigned for the necessary quantities of noncorrosive steel for equipment, the first 200,000 annual tons of synthetic rubber will be in production by January 1, 1943, according to Doctor Weidlein.

Petroleum industry studies supply

The problem of raw materials for the next 200,000 tons has been discussed with the petroleum industry, which is studying the matter. The necessary butadiene can be produced as a byproduct in the 100-octane gasoline plants now being constructed to provide aviation gasoline. The butadiene can be extracted, Doctor Weidlein said, without cutting down the amount of aviation gasoline produced and without restricting the output of other petroleum products.

If this production is in sight by July of this year, the second 200,000 tons of synthetic rubber can be ready to go into production by mid-1943, he said.
Program to step up production of copper, lead, and zinc to meet urgent wartime needs announced jointly by OPM, OPA

Major details of the two-point Government sponsored program to meet urgent wartime demands for greatly increased domestic mine production of copper, lead, and zinc over the next 2½ years were announced jointly January 13 by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration. Participation by Metals Reserve Co. in the program was announced January 12 by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

Increased output imperative

Expansion of the armament program following entry of the United States into the war has made it imperative that unusual steps be taken to increase the output of these metals because of their prime importance in the production of armaments.

The new program is expected to increase the rate of production for lead and zinc by at least 30 percent over the current rate by the end of 1942. The gain in copper output should be substantial, although smaller than that expected in lead and zinc. Rocky Mountain area production of lead is expected to show the greatest gain. The program will enable high-cost copper producers in Arizona to increase output. Gains in copper will also be made in other areas. Substantial increases in zinc production should come from nearly all producing districts in the United States.

What the program involves

The program involves:

1. Payments by Metal Reserve Co. (subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation) of premium prices, substantially higher than the ceiling prices, for any production of these metals in excess of quotas. These premium prices will be 17 cents per pound for copper, 11 cents for zinc, and 8¼ cents for lead. Maintenance of these prices for over-quota production will be assured for a period of two and a half years, beginning February 1, 1942.

2. An increase from 5.85 cents to 6.50 cents a pound for New York, in the ceiling price for lead, and from 9½ cents to 10½ cents a pound for copper, 11 cents for zinc, or in the 12 per cent per pound ceiling price for copper. Price schedules will be issued by OPA establishing a maximum base price of 6.50 cents on primary lead and also establishing ceiling prices for secondary lead, bearing the proper relation to the 6.50-cent price for primary lead.

In general, the quotas assigned to companies now already producing any of these metals will be based on their output in 1941. Production in excess of these quotas and production from companies not now operating will for the most part be eligible for the premium prices and, will, in general, represent higher cost metals which would otherwise not be produced. Thus, the premium price arrangement continues the principle of differential prices for low and high-cost production heretofore followed by the Office of Price Administration.

Other conditions

Owing to marked differences between companies with respect to conditions of production and recent rates of increase in output, some companies will be assigned higher quotas specially fixed on the basis of outputs which can reasonably be expected at the ceiling price of 12 cents for copper, 8¼ cents for zinc, and 6½ cents for lead. Such special quotas will contribute both to equality of treatment as between companies and to maximum production. Companies that are to have such special quotas will be notified by telegram before February 1, 1942. In general, all other companies or producers that produced in 1941 will have quotas equal to their average monthly production in 1941 or that part of 1941 during which the company was producing. The entire output of producers that did not produce in excess of certain small minimum amounts, to be announced hereafter, will, however, be regarded as "premium output."

The entire production of any company which did not produce any copper, zinc, or lead in 1941 will be regarded as "premium output" except in few exceptional cases where special quotas will be established.

In the case of any transfer of ownership or leasehold rights of a mine subsequent to December 31, 1941, the Government will review the quotas of both buyer and seller.

The Metals Reserve Co. may purchase ores, concentrates, or metals. Whatever the form of the purchases, the intent will be that the producer (and not the custom mill or smelter) shall receive on his over-quota production the entire benefit of the premium prices.

Terms of settlement

In the event that the emergency terminates before the end of the 2½-year period, the Metals Reserve Co. will have the right to discontinue purchases by making an equitable settlement with producers. The terms of such settlement and other details of the program will be announced as soon as the necessary administrative procedure has been arranged.

All the over-quota production acquired by the Metals Reserve Co. will be used for, or by, the Government or will be sold, subject to Government allocation, at the regular OPA ceiling prices. All quota production must, of course, be sold by producers at or below OPA ceiling prices. Hence, the premium price program to stimulate additional production will not lead to higher prices to the consumer.

Why lead ceiling was raised

The ceiling price on lead was raised, Mr. Henderson said, because of special conditions prevailing in that industry. In the first place, imports of lead from Australia, Burma, and Canada are likely to be curtailed.

Secondly, there are more than 1,200 small lead producers in this country. Data received recently by OPA indicate that many of these small producers and some of the medium-sized ones have been operating at the break-even point or at a loss. OPA is raising the price of lead in order to provide assurance that the bulk of the producers in this industry will be put in a position not only to maintain present output but to carry on the development work necessary to expand production of lead.

Copper situation differs from lead

"In such circumstances," Mr. Henderson added, "it is necessary to provide a somewhat higher basic price and to offer a material premium in order to obtain large increases in output generally throughout the lead-mining industry. The entire program is in keeping with OPA's policy of taking the steps necessary to insure added supplies of basic metals."

Mr. Henderson added further that the considerations which led to an increase in the ceiling price of lead are not present as regards copper. The present ceiling price of 12 cents is adequate for copper with more than 50 percent of current output being sold profitably at this figure. Special arrangements have been made to insure continuance of current copper output that cannot be profitably produced at 12 cents, notably in the case of high-cost Michigan and a few other mines. Inauguration of the premium payments for over-quota copper will not, of course, disturb these special arrangements.
Ceilings on scrap and secondary lead in general are close to recent market prices

Ceiling prices for lead scrap and secondary lead tied in directly to the new base maximum price of 6.50 cents a pound for common primary lead were announced January 13 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The scrap schedule, issued concurrently with the formal ceiling over primary lead, covers lead scrap materials; secondary lead, including calking lead; battery lead scrap; and primary and secondary antimonial lead.

In general, the price levels set in the scrap schedule closely approximate market prices that have prevailed for the past few months, which in some cases were above the prices for primary lead. OPA had intended to restore scrap prices to a normal relationship with primary prices by imposing a ceiling below the current market. However, since the price of primary lead has been advanced to stimulate production for the enlarged war effort, prices for scrap materials are no longer necessary.

One-fourth comes from scrap

Lead scrap is obtained principally in the form of worn-out automobile storage batteries and discarded lead-covered telephone and power cable, lead pipe, and lead sheets. About a quarter of all the lead consumed in the United States this year will come from scrap.

The maximum prices are all f. o. b. point of shipment. Ceiling prices on lead scrap materials, secondary lead, and antimonial lead apply to all persons, except producers and plumbing supply houses. About a quarter of all the lead consumed in the United States this year will come from scrap.

Most of the ceiling prices in the schedule are established at discounts or premiums from a list of so-called base prices named for a large number of localities throughout the United States. These "base prices" in most cases are equivalent to the delivery price of common primary lead in carload lots in each locality.

** ARMY SUBSTITUTES **

In its campaign to conserve materials that, because of limited supplies, have been classified as "critical" and "strategic," the Army Quartermaster Corps in the last 8 months has introduced substitutes for 800 articles previously used, the War Department announced recently.

Common primary lead placed under ceiling; increased production vital to war effort

A base maximum price of 6.50 cents a pound, f. o. b., New York, was established for common primary lead in a formal ceiling schedule issued January 13 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The new schedule covers all buyers and sellers of primary lead producers, distributors, jobbers, dealers, and plumbing supply houses.

To stimulate production

Common primary lead has been ceiling since late March 1941 at 5.85 cents a pound, New York, under informal understandings between Mr. Henderson and the leading producers. The higher price, now set as a formal ceiling, is one phase of the Government's program to stimulate production of every pound obtainable of this essential base metal in view of the tremendous demands generated by the enlarged war effort.

Simultaneously, the OPA Administrator announced a schedule of ceiling prices for lead scrap materials, "secondary" lead including calking lead; battery lead scrap; and antimonial lead, both primary and secondary. The maximum price for all of these are keyed directly to the newly established price of 6.50 cents a pound for common primary lead.

The primary lead price schedule takes into consideration the customary differentials between the four grades: common, corroding, chemical, and copperized lead, by fixing a maximum differential for corroding and chemical lead at ten points above common lead and a maximum premium of five points for copperized lead above the price of the grade from which it is produced. A "point" is one one-hundredth of a cent.

Consideration also is given to the normal differential for special shapes. The maximum price of special shapes is fixed at 50 points above the pig lead price of the equivalent grade.

Provides for freight differentials

As it has been customary for lead producers to sell carload lots on a delivered basis, the schedule provides for the usual differentials between New York, St. Louis, and other specified delivery points. The carload delivered prices at such specified points are then made the basis for f. o. b. sales of less-than-carload lots, for which maximum premiums are stated.

For example, the carload base price of common lead delivered at Memphis warehouse, a point named in the schedule, is 6.50 cents per pound. A producer, shipping 10,000 pounds, which is less than a carload, from a Memphis warehouse, may charge not to exceed 6.50 cents plus 20 points, f. o. b., his warehouse. Premiums not exceeding 15 points to 30 points per pound may be charged in less-than-carload sales by producers. Distributors, jobbers, and all other persons, except producers and plumbing supply houses, may charge premiums not to exceed 60 points to 90 cents per pound for similar sales. Plumbing supply houses when making sales of primary lead may not obtain a greater dollar margin than that which they obtained on October 1, 1941.

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makers of metallic lead products, lead pigments asked to curb prices

Manufacturers of metallic lead products and lead pigments were asked not to make any sales at prices above those in effect as of January 2, in telegrams sent out January 13 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

This request was temporary in nature and intended to prevent the prices of lead products and pigments from rising immediately as a result of the higher price for primary lead announced January 13 by Mr. Henderson.

Long-range program studied

An immediate study of the situation in metallic lead products and lead pigments will be undertaken with a view of working out a longer-range price program. The prices of January 2 reflected the costs of lead materials acquired before the new OPA prices on primary lead were announced. Hence, sales of metallic lead products and pigments at that level for the present will not work any substantial hardship on the manufacturers and will contribute very importantly to the efforts of OPA to avert inflation.

Text of the two telegrams follows:

Until further notice from this office all producers of the following lead pigments: litharge, red lead, organic mineral carbonate of white lead, and blue lead sulphate, and lead silicate are asked not to sell any of such pigments at prices in excess of prices existing on January 2, 1942.

In connection with announced increase of primary lead price you are requested not to sell any metallic lead products at prices in excess of your prices on January 2, 1942. This office has additional information necessary to arrive at price determinations. Your cooperation essential. Please wire your assurances immediately. Letter requesting specific data follows.
Ceilings on aluminum “plant” scrap revised to encourage segregation

Rearrangement of maximum prices for aluminum “plant” scrap, to facilitate operation of the segregation order issued last week by the Office of Production Management, was announced January 13 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Two changes to facilitate segregation

To accomplish the objective of encouraging segregation of scrap, the amendment makes two changes to permit primary producers and secondary smelters to pay premium prices: (1) It eliminates from the schedule all segregated solid plant scrap, except 28s (pure aluminum), and (2) it establishes a one-cent differential between segregated and unsegregated turnings and borings. It was pointed out that the greater usefulness of segregated scrap enables purchasers to pay premiums and so provide an incentive for manufacturers to segregate their scrap more carefully.

No change is made in the ceiling prices of unsegregated plant scrap and “obsolete” scrap such as old sheet, utensils, castings, and forgings. Secondary ingot ceiling prices, as well as quantity differentials on scrap and ingot, remain unchanged.

Maximum prices for carload lots

The maximum prices for plant scrap in carload lots, under the schedule as amended, are as follows:

- Segregated 28s clips or other 28s solids, 11½ cents per pound; mixed clips or other mixed solids, 10 cents per pound; segregated borings and turnings, 9 cents per pound; and mixed borings and turnings, 8 cents per pound.

Since the amended schedule removes price restrictions from segregated solid plant scrap, it also eliminates the former provision whereby such scrap, consisting chiefly of high-magnesium alloys used in aircraft construction, was exempted from the price ceilings when returned to original producers for refabrication on a toll basis. Scrap of this character previously commanded a premium in the form of a low toll charge and it is expected that similar premiums will be paid now that the price restrictions have been removed.

Instructions for segregation

The OPM order, known as Supplementary Order M–1–d, requires that every plant producing as much as 1,000 pounds of aluminum scrap per month shall segregate its scrap by alloy specification and also by form. The three principal aircraft alloys 78S, 24S, and 52S, in solid form, must be returned directly to primary aluminum producers. All other segregated scrap may be sold either to primary producers or to approved secondary smelters. Provisions are included to prohibit contamination and to assure that the most essential defense uses be made of the scrap. Mixed scrap may continue to be sold through dealers.

More ceilings may be established

It is of the greatest importance to the war program, OPA officials emphasized, that high-grade segregated scrap be used only in the production of equally high-grade ingot or fabricated products, so as not to destroy valuable alloy elements. Such high-grade alloys, which are produced by secondary smelters but which are not explicitly covered by the price schedule, should be priced in proper relationship to the established ceiling prices for the standard grades of secondary aluminum ingot. OPA is studying prices of ingot grades not now covered by the price schedule and may establish ceilings on additional alloys.

Ceilings on hide glue stock

Because of inflationary price rises in hide glue and hide glue stock, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 14 a price schedule for hide glue stock, with a price schedule for hide glue itself likely after stabilization of the raw materials price.

Demand for hide glue has been stimulated by the acceleration of war industries. This demand has brought a shortage of hide glue materials through the last year, resulting in some price increases as high as several hundred percent.

Hide glue is essential to the manufacture of wood furniture, some abrasives, printing rollers, gummed paper, munitions wadings, and casings and many other products.

The maximum price schedule for hide glue stock, effective January 20, 1942, followed investigations by OPA and a conference with hide glue manufacturers, sellers, and tanners in Washington last month.

The schedule sets maximum prices for 15 classifications of hide glue stock ranging from $3.50 per 100 pounds for coney stock (rabbit) down to 0.125 cents per 100 pounds for goat fleshings.

Premiums adjusted for small lots of copper

Changes in premiums on less than carload lot shipments of copper from refineries are provided in an amendment to the Copper Price Schedule (No. 15) issued January 14 by OPA Administrator Henderson. Features of the amended schedule include the following:

1. A reduction of ½-cent per pound in the premium which may be paid on producer sales of small lots of casting copper.

2. A change in the ceiling on less than carload lots of copper, other than casting, to a 12½-cent per pound price at the refinery, as compared with the previous 12½-cent price, delivered at Connecticut Valley points.

3. A provision permitting any person to sell copper to the Metals Reserve Co., or any other Government department, agency or corporation previously approved by OPA at prices higher than the stated maximum prices.

4. Discontinuance of a previous provision allowing dealers to resell their copper inventory purchased over 12 cents per pound at a base price of 12½-cents. Such dealer stocks are now exhausted.

5. Reduction of the period for keeping records of sales from five years to one. This is the period provided in other schedules issued by OPA.

Changes in casing copper

Two changes were made in the casing copper field. First, the breakpoint set forth in the original order was changed from a minimum carload or not less than 40,000 pounds, to a 20,000-pound quantity. Second, the premium on sales of less than 20,000 pounds has been reduced to ½ cent. In the original schedule, a premium of ½ cent per pound was permitted on less than 40,000-pound lots.

Recent trade surveys revealed that the majority of the casing copper is trucked from producer to user in 20,000-pound lots. Since the ceiling is established f. o. b. shipping point, the OPA has found—after consulting with and upon the recommendation of the principal casing copper producers—that the ½-cent premium was unnecessarily large in relation to extra bookkeeping and handling costs.

The schedule has also been amended to make clear that no dealer in casing copper may charge a premium over the maximum prices for producers.

The change in the less than carload copper price ceiling to 12½-cents per pound, ex-refinery, as compared with the previous 12½-cent figure, delivered (Connecticut Valley) points was dictated by realization that the ½-cent premium was unnecessarily large in relation to extra bookkeeping and handling costs.

The schedule has been amended to make clear that no dealer in casing copper may charge a premium over the maximum prices for producers.
3 chemical firms allowed to pay extra for special copper scrap

Permission to buy for chemical use limited amounts of specially prepared copper scrap at a price higher than the established ceiling has been granted to three chemical producers by OPA, Administrator Henderson announced January 12.

Premium purchases limited

The premium price approved is 11 1/2 cents a pound, f. o. b. shipping point, which compares with the ordinary ceiling of 10 or 10 1/2 cents a pound, depending on the quantity purchased. Respective monthly requirements of the three chemical concerns for 50 tons, 120 tons, and 125 tons and their purchases at higher-then-ceiling prices are limited to these amounts.

In order to meet rigid manufacturing requirements, one chemical company buys 6-18 gage copper wire and another 8-16 gage copper wire; in both cases free from solder, insulation, lacquer, ash, tin, lead, iron and other foreign substances. The wire must be packed in loose bales or coils. The third manufacturer's specifications call for wire of not less than 98 percent copper content, of which 90 percent must be 10 gage or smaller. This wire must be reasonably free from tin and must be packed in loose bales, boxes, or barrels.

Price same as for crucible scrap

Mr. Henderson pointed out that extra cost to dealers is involved in preparing copper scrap for these users and that the price which they have been permitted to pay is the same as that permitted in Price Schedule No. 20 (Copper Scrap) for users of crucible copper, which requires approximately the same amount of preparation.

Each of the companies has been authorized by OPM to purchase copper scrap and is required to report its purchases of copper wire to OPA at the end of each month. OPA reserves the right to review its decision at any time and to reconsider the whole matter at the end of six months.

Mr. Henderson emphasized that, except where OPA has authorized the purchaser to pay a special price, all sales of copper scrap, regardless of the use to which the scrap is put by the purchaser, are subject to the maximum price provisions of Price Schedule No. 20.

Cigarette prices adjusted for 3 regular-size economy brands; no retail change expected

Manufacturers of regular-sized economy cigarettes, frequently referred to as 10-cent brands, are permitted to sell at a price not higher than $5.15 per thousand, less the usual trade discounts, under an amendment to the cigarette price schedule (No. 62) issued January 13 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Prices of three brands raised

The prices of these brands—Avalons, Dominos, and Twenty Grands—had been raised from $5.05 per thousand to $5.15 in late October and early November. The prices of other brands—Marvels, Paul Jones, and Sensations—were not raised at the time, due to a shortage of packaged cigarettes on hand for sale to distributors, although an increase to $5.15 per thousand was contemplated by at least two of these companies as soon as supplies could be accumulated to permit it.

Since this increase appears justified by increasing costs of labor and raw materials, this amendment has been issued to allow Marvels, Paul Jones, and Sensations the same maximum price as that established for Avalons, Dominos, and Twenty Grands.

Consumers not affected

Consumers are not expected to be affected by the current adjustment, since they are already paying retail prices for all six brands based on the $5.15 manufacturing quotation. Retail prices vary from State to State, depending to some extent on local taxes. Generally, chain stores have been charging 10 cents a pack and smaller tobacco shops 11 cents. Wholesalers and retailers are not directly covered by the manufacturer price ceiling order of December 31, or the amendment thereto. However, the OPA administrator has stated that no increase in cigarette prices charged by the retailer to the consumer over those on December 31 seems justified.

The maximum prices for "king-size" economy cigarettes and the so-called popular brands, such as Camels, Chesterfields, Lucky Strikes, Old Golds, and Philip Morris are not changed by the new amendment, which became effective January 9, 1942.

Price rise for borax, boric acid, suspended 30 days

Advances in price of $1 a ton on borax and $2 a ton on boric acid, asked last month by the American Potash & Chemical Co., major producer, for 1942 deliveries, have been suspended for 30 days in response to a request from OPA Administrator Henderson.

Since the suspension, field accountants of the chemical section of OPA have examined costs and other factors involved. Data necessary for a determination of whether an advance is warranted is expected to be available before January 22, when the agreement expires.

Large quantities for household use

The other major producer of borax and boric acid has not advanced its prices.

Large quantities of these products are utilized in package trade for household uses. Thirty percent of the output is used as a flux in the iron enameling trade and another 30 percent as flux in the glass industry.

Quit offering bonuses, OPA asks crude-oil buyers

Purchasers of crude oil from wells in East Texas and other oil fields who are offering bonuses and otherwise bidding above posted prices were asked January 10 to discontinue this practice immediately, by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Normally forecasts general raise

"In normal times, the offering of bonuses or other forms of premium to attract business away from competing buyers usually forecasts a general raise in prices for crude. Under war conditions this type of buying can only serve to contribute to an inflationary spiral."

"My request that crude oil buyers pay no more than the prices that prevailed on November 7, 1941, applied to posted prices. The effect of bonus offers or other deals which bring the total cost to the buyer above the November 7 posted prices must be considered as an evasion of my request. I ask all crude-purchasers to adhere to the posted prices and cease all premium offers."
Henderson tells of lard ceiling conferences with Agriculture officials, to combat contention Department was not consulted

With reference to Secretary Wickard's statement January 12 that the Department of Agriculture had not been consulted on the price ceiling on lard, which was raised by a general action to stabilize prices on fats and oils after the attack on Pearl Harbor and the loss of foreign sources of supply, Price Administrator Henderson on the same day issued the following partial chronology of conferences and communications between officials of the Office of Price Administration and of the Department of Agriculture which took place prior to the release of the fats-and-oils schedule:

**December 8**—Following the outbreak of war, activities of the Office of Price Administration were limited to watching markets, including hourly consultation with the Commodity Exchange Administration of the Department of Agriculture on the limits which had been placed on market fluctuations. When markets advanced the limit on Monday, and showed continued strength on Tuesday, it became apparent that restrictive measures must be applied on a wide group of commodities, including a ceiling on fats and oils and dairy products. J. K. Galbraith, assistant administrator, communicated with Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, who had been designated liaison on prices by the Secretary of Agriculture. Harold B. Rowe, assistant director of the Price Division, conferred with E. W. Gannuits, administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration. Mr. Gannuits did not question action on sugar; imported foods, and fats and oils, but reserved judgment on dairy products.

**Complied with recommendation**

The following morning, December 9, the Office of Price Administration gave public notice of contemplated action to stabilize prices of fats and oils. The following conferences and communications took place:

**December 10.**—J. K. Galbraith talked by telephone with Sam Bledsoe, Assistant to the Secretary, stating that stabilization measures were being announced. Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Rowe talked by phone with Mordecai Ezekiel on fats and oils.

Mr. Galbraith received a copy of a memorandum on the proposed stabilization measures submitted by Dr. Ezekiel to the Secretary of Agriculture. The original action proposed by OPA contemplated inclusion of dairy products. This Department memorandum recommended that dairy products be not covered and the following point was made in the memorandum: "I have therefore suggested to them that they make their further moves on the other oils and fats products first, and wait and see what happens on butter before taking any positive action there." This recommendation of the Department of Agriculture was followed and no action was taken on dairy products.

**Discussed order with Tolley**

**December 12.**—There was a telephone conference between J. K. Galbraith and H. R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the forthcoming order. Mr. Tolley and Mr. Galbraith conferred with Secretary Wickard on the tight situation in imported fats and oils and indicated he would respond at once to any suggestion Secretary Wickard would make as to the guaranteed minimum price necessary to ensure adequate production of any domestic fat or oil.

**December 17.**—Work was begun on a revised schedule.

**December 18.**—The preliminary ceiling action was publicly explained before the House Agricultural Committee.

**December 22.**—Mr. Henderson conferred with Secretary Wickard on the tight situation in imported fats and oils and indicated he would respond at once to any suggestion Secretary Wickard would make as to the guaranteed minimum price necessary to ensure adequate production of any domestic fat or oil.

**December 27.**—A preliminary draft of the revised schedule was completed. J. K. Galbraith called SMA Administrator Gannuits to get his recommendations as to members of the Department who would review it. The schedule was submitted to Preston Richards, livestock specialist, for special study of the lard provisions, and to Robert M. Walsh, the fats and oils specialist of the Department of Agriculture.

**December 30.**—Mr. Galbraith called Mr. Bledsoe to request appointment for Mr. Henderson and Mr. Galbraith to see the Secretary of Agriculture. This meeting could not be arranged.

**No objection to issuance**

**December 31.**—Preston Richards was called by Mr. Cavin of the Office of Price Administration, and Mr. Richards stated that he had discussed the matter with the Secretary and the Department was not prepared to approve formally or disapprove of the order, but would not raise objection to its issuance. Mr. Richards stated that he had raised doubts as to whether the lard ceiling was high enough to bring forth maximum supplies of lard, but believed that this matter could be adjusted subsequently. Shortly thereafter Mr. Richards called Mr. Galbraith and informed him officially of this position. After receipt of this message, the order was initialed and sent to the Federal Register at 4:30. Mr. Galbraith telephoned Mr. Bledsoe asking Mr. Bledsoe to assure the Secretary of Agriculture that there were no changes recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration would make them at any time.

Throughout the 3-week period there were other conferences between technical personnel of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture on details of the order.

A similar chronology can be prepared for any other farm commodity regarding which OPA has acted, Mr. Henderson stated.

**Henderson denies serving with Scott technocracy group**

The following statement was issued January 15 by OPA Administrator Leon Henderson:

"I understand Congressman Dies indicated today that I had been a member of a committee of eight which worked with one Howard Scott in promoting a move known as technocracy. Again Mr. Dies is wrong. I never was a member of any committee associated with Mr. Scott in promoting technocracy. On the contrary I frequently enjoyed disagreement by argument and debate with Mr. Scott as to his views, as did many others. (Incidentally, I would pay a large fee and so would others to listen to a debate between Mr. Scott and Mr. Dies.) When three members of the Scott committee resigned, I was asked to join them in undertaking a new study of technological unemployment which, I was proud to do. But I could not resign from the original Scott committee because I never belonged to it. The three resigning members were Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, professor of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University; Bassett Jones, one of America's outstanding electrical engineers, and Fred Ackerman, recognized as one of the country's leading architects."
Formaldehyde prices adjusted to avert hardships on some users

Amendment of Price Schedule No. 21 for formaldehyde, designed to avert hardships to certain users, was announced January 16 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Waste Paper Amendment

An amendment to Price Schedule No. 30 on waste paper, abolishing "old kraft corrugated containers" as a separate grade in the schedule, was announced January 16 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Effective January 19

The amendment redefines "old corrugated containers" as used containers of kraft or any other paper substance. The price for the redefined grade is established at $1.50 per short ton, f. o. b. point of shipment, which is the same price used for the same designation in the original schedule.

The amendment became effective January 19, 1942.

4 measuring instrument makers withdraw price increases

Four manufacturers of mechanical measuring instruments, in response to a request made to all plants in that industry by the Office of Price Administration, have withdrawn price increases previously in effect and canceled increases proposed for January 1942.

The companies involved and the products affected are:
- American Meter Co., New York City, proposed increase in tinned gas meters.
- Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co., Boston, Mass., increase on gauges and accessories, effective October 20, 1941.
- Mason-Nellan Regulator Co., Boston, increase on instruments, effective August 22 last.
- The Mercoid Corporation, Chicago, proposed increase on thermostats and other control devices.

Action contributes to war effort

In his letter to firms in the industry, Mr. Henderson pointed out that advances in price of measuring instruments, indicating and control devices are a matter of concern to a wide sector of the national economy. He asked that no prices for this type of equipment be above the levels effective on July 29, 1941.

The responding manufacturers indicated a desire to cooperate with OPA and that their compliance was made easier by an increased volume of business and the substitution of materials.

"Such compliance with our effort to avert inflationary spirals is a notable contribution to the war effort," Mr. Henderson said. "It indicates a patriotic desire on the part of these companies to help speed accomplishment of the big task we have undertaken."

Wax prices discussed

Wax prices are discussed at New York meeting Jan. 19

Importers, refiners, and processors of insect and vegetable waxes were requested to attend conferences with the Office of Price Administration in New York City on January 19 for discussion of proposals to stabilize prices. Administrator Henderson announced January 10.

Waxes under discussion are used as raw materials in many products, including polishes, leather dressings, carbon paper, electric-cable insulation, and water-resistant paints and varnishes.

OPA takes steps to eliminate misgrading of scrap steel, iron

Plans designed to eliminate the practice in some instances of misgrading scrap steel and iron were issued January 16 by OPA Administrator Henderson, in a letter sent to consumers of these products. The OPA's objective is an absolute elimination of such forms of price increases.

Depends on consumer cooperation

The program was set up after extensive conversations with leading scrap steel and iron consumers. Mr. Henderson stated that its success depends largely upon the "whole-hearted and complete cooperation" of the consumers.

OPA has secured the services of a capable staff of inspectors, experienced and competent to inspect and accurately grade incoming scrap shipments. Consumers are asked to give these inspectors access to their incoming shipments, so that they may inspect this scrap prior to unloading.

Any scrap found to be upgraded by OPA inspectors will be recommended for reclassification. Those firms selling such scrap to consumers will be in violation of Price Schedule 4—Revised and subject to the penalties for such abuses. Consumers accepting such upgraded materials will be considered in the same light as the seller and subject to similar hardship.

Inspectors will make visits to consumer plants from time to time, without set schedules. In this way, they will make spot gradings of materials.

Role of Colleges

The role of colleges and universities in the Nation's war effort was suggested in an official guide issued January 13 by the division of youth activities, OCD. Civilian protection measures, conservation programs, consumer and nutrition education, civilian morale service, and defense-stamp sales promotion are among the activities proposed by the youth division.

The bulletin which is being sent to every student government and administrative head through each State defense council, is the first official set of recommendations that the Office of Civilian Defense has made to colleges and universities.

Appointment was announced of Jim Ward as coordinator of college activities in the national office.
War Labor Board, created by President in OEM to “finally determine” disputes, replaces NDMB; Davis is chairman

President Roosevelt January 12 replaced the National Defense Mediation Board with a more powerful National War Labor Board. NDMB Chairman William H. Davis was appointed to the chair of the new board.

EXECUTIVE ORDER
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

WHEREAS by reason of the state of war declared to exist by joint resolutions of the Congress, approved December 3, 1941 and December 11, 1941, respectively, (Public Laws Nos. 328, 331, 332, 77th Congress), the national interest demands that there be no interruption of any work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war; and

WHEREAS as a result of a conference of representatives of labor and industry which met at the call of the President on December 17, 1941, it has been agreed that for the duration of the war there shall be no strikes or lockouts, and that all labor disputes shall be settled by peaceful means, and that a National War Labor Board be established for the peaceful adjustment of such disputes:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, it is hereby ordered:

Vacancy not to impair powers

1. There is hereby created in the Office for Emergency Management a National War Labor Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall be composed of twelve special commissioners to be appointed by the President. Four of the members shall be representative of the public; four shall be representative of employees; and four shall be representative of employers. The President shall designate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board from the members representing the public. The President shall appoint four alternate members representative of employees and four representative of employers, to serve as Board members in the absence of regular members representative of their respective groups. Six members or alternate members of the Board, including not less than two members from each of the groups represented on the Board, shall constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board.

2. This Order does not apply to labor disputes for which procedures for adjustment or settlement are otherwise provided until those procedures have been exhausted.

3. The procedures for adjusting and settling labor disputes which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war shall be as follows: (a) The parties shall first resort to direct negotiations or to the procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement. (b) If not settled in this manner, the Commissioners of Conciliation of the Department of Labor shall be notified if they have not already intervened in the dispute. (c) If not promptly settled by conciliation, the Secretary of Labor shall certify the dispute to the Board, provided, however, that the Board in its discretion after consultation with the Secretary may take jurisdiction of the dispute on its own motion. After it takes jurisdiction, the Board shall finally determine the dispute, and for this purpose may use mediation, voluntary arbitration, or arbitration under rules established by the Board.

4. The Board shall have power to promulgate rules and regulations appropriate for the performance of its duties.

5. The members of the Board (including alternates) shall receive necessary traveling expenses, and, unless their compensation is otherwise prescribed by the President, shall receive in addition to traveling expenses $35.00 per diem for subsistence expense on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this Order. The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of its officers, examiners, mediators, umpires, and arbitrators; and the Chairman is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of other necessary employees of the Board. The Board shall avail itself, insofar as practicable, of the services and facilities of the Office for Emergency Management and of other departments and agencies of the Government.

Mediation Board employees transferred

6. Upon the appointment of the Board and the designation of its Chairman, the National Defense Mediation Board established by Executive Order No. 8716 of March 19, 1941, shall cease to exist. All employees of the National Defense Mediation Board shall be transferred to the Board without acquiring by such transfer any change in grade or civil service status. All records, papers, and property, and all unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of the National Defense Mediation Board shall be transferred to the Board. All duties with respect to cases certified to the National Defense Mediation Board shall be assumed by the Board for discharge under the provisions of this Order.

Laws safeguarded

WAR LABOR BOARD MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

The President on January 12 announced the following appointments to the National War Labor Board, created by the Executive order signed the same day:

PUBLIC MEMBERS.—Chairman, William H. Davis; vice chairman, George W. Taylor, Professor of Economics at University of Pennsylvania and impartial chairman for various industries; Frank P. Graham, president of University of North Carolina; Wayne L. Morse, dean of Law School of University of Oregon.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, REPRESENTATIVE OF EMPLOYEES.—Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of United Mine Workers of America; George Meany, secretary-treasurer, American Federation of Labor; R. J. Thomas, president of United Automobile Workers of America; Matthew WolI, vice president, American Federation of Labor.

Alternate members (to serve in case of absence of a member).—Martin P. Durkin, secretary-treasurer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada; C. S. Golden, regional director of Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Emil Rieve, president of Textile Workers Union of America; Robert J. Watt, international representative, American Federation of Labor.


CONSTRUCTION REGIMENT

In order to augment the force of civilians now engaged on naval construction work, and to provide a body of workers for increasing needs outside the continental limits of the United States, the Navy Department has announced that it is enlisting properly qualified men in class V-6 of the Naval Reserve to form a construction regiment.

New Board takes over jurisdiction of 22 pending cases; 10 more disputes certified

By the end of its first week, the new National War Labor Board had taken jurisdiction over the 22 cases still pending on the Mediation Board's calendar, and had received certification, from the Secretary of Labor, of 10 new disputes, had held hearings in one of these cases and set hearing dates for 13 others.

First meeting held January 16

The Board held its first meeting January 16 at which it adopted the following resolution for transmission to the President:

The members of the National War Labor Board assembled for the Board's first meeting on January 16, 1942, hereby resolve to discharge to the best of their ability the responsibilities which have been placed upon them to the end that labor disputes may be peacefully, fairly and finally settled, and that maximum war production may continue without interruption until victory is achieved.

Public members to serve full time

At this meeting it also decided that the four public members would give their full time to the Board's work and that the industry and labor members would see that either they or their alternates were available for Board work at all times.

Board itself not to mediate

The Board also decided that it would not, for the moment, participate in mediation work but would name associate members representing industry, labor, and the public to do the mediating. At its meeting the Board referred to its labor members for settlement its first AFL-CIO dispute, the one involving the Los Angeles Railway Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee on organization and procedure

Before adjourning the Board set up the following committee on organization and procedure: William H. Davis, chairman of the Board; George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the Board; Roger D. Lapham, chairman of the Board of Directors, American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; Walter Teagle, chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America, CIO; Matthew WolI, vice president, American Federation of Labor.

The War Labor Board grew out of the agreement reached by the President's industry-labor conference held just before Christmas. The conference had agreed that there should be no strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war, that all labor disputes should be settled by peaceful means, and that a War Labor Board should be established for the peaceful adjustment of such disputes.

4 steps in settling cases

The Executive order set up the following four steps to be followed in settling cases:

1. Direct negotiations between the parties or procedures provided in collective bargaining agreements;
2. Intervention by the Commissioners of Conciliation of the Department of Labor;
3. Certification to the Board by the Secretary of Labor, though the Board after consulting the Secretary may take jurisdiction of any case on its own motion, and
4. After it takes jurisdiction, the Board shall finally determine the dispute and for this purpose may use mediation, voluntary arbitration, or arbitration under rules established by the Board.

10 disputes certified during week

The 10 new disputes certified during the week were:

Los Angeles Railway Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., and Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL; Transport Workers Union, CIO; and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. This dispute was referred to the labor members of the Board for adjustment.

Bendix Products Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Ind., and United Automobile Workers, CIO. Hearing scheduled for January 20.


Oliver Farm Equipment Co., Springfield, Ohio, and United Automobile Workers, CIO. Hearing scheduled for January 29.

Tree Fruit Labor Relations Committee, Inc., Yakima, Wash., and Fruit, Vegetable and Produce Workers Union; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Steam and Operating Engineers Union, all AFL. Hearing scheduled for February 5.


PRIORITIES...

Individual ratings extendible by simple endorsement, under Regulation No. 3; new forms mandatory after March 1

Assignment and extension of individual preference ratings has been simplified and made more uniform by Priorities Regulation No. 3, announced January 12 by Priorities Director Nelson.

Rating extended by simple endorsement

Beginning February 2, 1942, individual preference ratings of the type which has heretofore been assigned on PD-1 and PD-3 forms may be extended to suppliers and subsuppliers of the producer who receives the rating by a simple endorsement on purchase orders, like that now used for extension of limited blanket ratings and ratings under the Production Requirements Plan.

Under an arrangement between the director of Priorities and the Army and Navy Munitions Board, ratings assigned by Army and Navy field officers will no longer be limited to items appearing on the Army and Navy Priorities Critical List. However, under Regulation No. 3, extension of individual ratings will be limited to material which will be physically incorporated in the items originally rated.

Simplified forms available soon

Two new forms of Preference Rating Certificates, PD-1A and PD-3A, will replace the present forms, PD-1 to PD-5 inclusive, for assignment of individual ratings. Use of the new forms will be optional on and after February 2 and mandatory on and after March 1.

Form PD-1A which will replace Form PD-1 is a simplified blank to be used in making specific applications for materials or supplies when general preference orders do not provide the required priority assistance. When PD-1A applications are approved by the OPM Priorities Division, ratings will be assigned on the form itself. A similar procedure has been standard for some months. Form PD-2, which was formerly used to assign ratings in response to applications on PD-1 forms, will disappear and will not be replaced.

Preference ratings assigned to applicants who use Form PD-1A may be extended on and after February 2 to suppliers and subsuppliers of the applicant by the prescribed endorsement on purchase orders, signed by a duly authorized representative of the company making the extension, and will not require a countersignature from any Government official. Preference ratings assigned on PD-1 forms have not been extendible under any circumstances. Form PD-3A will be used for all applications for ratings in connection with orders from the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Panama Canal, National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Procurement Division of the Department of the Treasury, Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, and contracts or purchase orders from foreign governments. It will replace Forms PD-3, PD-4, and PD-5.

Ratings assigned on Form PD-3A may also be extended to suppliers and subsuppliers without countersignature. Ratings which have been assigned on PD-3 forms were formerly extendible without countersignature only if the amount of the order involved was less than $500.

When an individually rated order is served upon a supplier by the original applicant under the new procedure, the rating may be extended by the supplier, his suppliers and subsuppliers to obtain any material which will be delivered to the original applicant in accordance with the rating, but neither the applicant, his suppliers, nor subsuppliers may use the rating to obtain machinery or capital equipment which they use in fabricating parts to fill the order. If producers who have been assigned a rating on a PD-1A form need machinery or capital equipment for this purpose which they cannot obtain without priority assistance, they must apply for a separate preference rating on another PD-1A form. Prime contractors who need machinery or equipment to be used exclusively in filling Army or Navy orders may be given a rating for use in obtaining such machinery or equipment on PD-3A forms.

To replace inventories

Another important change made by Priorities Regulation No. 3 allows the recipient of an individual rating, his suppliers, and subsuppliers to employ the rating for replacement in inventory of materials used in filling the rated order, provided such replacement materials do not increase inventories above a practicable working minimum.

If the materials to be replaced are in whole or in part manufactured, processed, assembled, or otherwise physically changed by the supplier, the rating must be extended while the materials are in process of fabrication. For materials which are not processed or otherwise changed by the supplier, extension of the rating may be deferred up to three months, until an order can be placed for the minimum quantity procurable on customary terms. This provision is primarily for the benefit of wholesalers and distributors, enabling them to group their own orders while making deliveries in small quantities.

Single purchase order or "basket"

The new regulation also allows a supplier or subsupplier who has received two or more purchase orders bearing ratings of the same grade to include in a single purchase order or "basket," within the limitations which have been indicated above, any or all of the material which he requires to make deliveries in accordance with the rated purchase orders which have been served upon him. In such case, he must specify in the certification on his own purchase order all of the Preference Rating Certificate form numbers and serial numbers referring to the orders in connection with which he is extending the ratings.

Records and reports required

All persons who receive or extend preference ratings assigned on PD-1A and PD-3A forms must keep records as prescribed by Priorities Regulation No. 1 and make such reports as may be required by the director of Priorities. Use of PD-3A forms may also be subject to such further requirements as may be set forth by the Army and Navy Munitions Board with the concurrence of the director of Priorities.

Preference Rating Certificate Form PD-1A may be reproduced in blank by or for any user, but Preference Rating Certificate Form PD-3A may not be reproduced. PD-1A forms may be procured from the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management either in Washington or in field offices. PD-3A forms may be procured from contracting and procurement officers of the Army and Navy.

Copies of the new forms will not be distributed to applicants by the Office of Production Management or the Army or Navy until immediately before February 2, 1942.

John J. Hall named assistant to deputy director of priorities

Appointment of John J. Hall, of Pittsburgh, as assistant to the deputy director of Priorities, was announced January 10 by the Priorities Division, OPM.
New machine tool order issued with "master" preference list to govern deliveries

A new order covering production and distribution of machine tools, gages, and chucks was issued January 13 by the director of priorities. The January 13 order, General Preference Order No. E-1-a, Revised, was to take effect January 15. It replaces Supplementary Order No. 1 to General Preference Order E-1, which has covered machine-tool deliveries. The new order was originally issued January 6, to become effective January 10, but was suspended pending revision. It is now issued in revised form.

List not to be published

The new order contains only minor changes in substance from the previous orders, but is accompanied by a new Master Numerical Preference List which will take effect 30 and 60 days after January 15, depending upon the type of machinery involved. This list is restricted and will not be made public, but copies were to be sent to all manufacturers of machine tools, gages, and chucks, together with a copy of the new order and an explanatory letter.

Helps when ratings are same

The Master Numerical Preference List contains the names of contractors who are to receive preference in the delivery of machine tools when there is a conflict of delivery dates between orders with the same preference rating, and it indicates the relative urgency standing of those who are on the list. By referring to this list, machine tool, chuck, and gage makers can determine how to schedule deliveries to fill the orders on their books when they are unable to meet all delivery dates in accordance with preference ratings.

Action on gages and chucks

Gages and chucks were brought under the same complete priority control as machine tools by the terms of General Preference Order E-1-a, Revised. The revised Master Preference List will make changes in the urgency standing of machine-tool requirements of war contractors in accordance with new circumstances and the needs of the war program. Other changes effected by the January 13 order consist of clarification of the operations of preference ratings and urgency standings.

Priority aid to petroleum extended to production, refining, transportation, marketing; new facilities restricted

Priority aid to petroleum extended to production, refining, transportation, marketing; new facilities restricted

Priority assistance is extended to all branches of the petroleum industry by Preference Rating Order P-98 issued January 14 by the director of priorities.

Ban on new construction

The order assigns priority ratings from A-1-a to A-10 for deliveries of materials to be used for specified purposes in the production, refining, transportation and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products. Ratings are also assigned for the production and certain types of transportation of natural gas.

At the same time, the construction of new facilities or improvement of existing facilities, including filling stations, for the marketing of petroleum or petroleum products is forbidden by Conservation Order M-68-c, except when specific permission is granted by the director of Priorities. However, construction improvement which was begun before the effective date of the order and which will be completed within 60 days may be carried out. Otherwise, exceptions will be made only when the director of Priorities finds that new construction or improvement is necessary to promote the war effort.

Well-drilling provisions

Conservation Order M-68 issued previously was amended January 14 to permit the completion of wells in process of drilling at the time the order was issued, December 23, 1941. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent the waste of material in place or already used in drilling operations.

Another amendment to Conservation Order M-68 forbids the drilling of wells unless there has been a consolidation of all separate property interests within the 40-acre area surrounding the drilling operation.

A number of other minor changes have been made in Conservation Order M-68 to bring it into conformity with Conservation Order M-68-c.

General Preference Order P-98 assigns a rating of A-1-a to deliveries of materials to operators engaged in refining for use in the repair of equipment when there has been an actual breakdown of operations. Ratings of A-2 or higher assigned by the order, including the A-1-a rating, may be used only when the materials are not otherwise available, and before they are used, specific permission must be obtained from the director of priorities upon application through the Office of Petroleum Coordinator in Washington. Application may be made by telegram.

Lower ratings are assigned to deliveries of materials for repair, maintenance, and operating supplies used in other branches of the industry. These ratings may be applied by a prescribed endorsement on purchase orders signed by a duly authorized official, but the endorsement must also be countersigned by the director in charge of the nearest district office of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator.

Priority ratings assigned by General Preference Order P-98 may be used by any operator in any of the designated branches of the petroleum industry or by any supplier who delivers materials to the industry in accordance with the procedures outlined in the order. However, the rating may not be applied by a supplier to deliveries of materials which are processed or physically changed by him.

Priority assistance designed especially for supply houses which serve as inventory concerns of the petroleum industry has already been granted by General Preference Order P-83 which was issued December 8, 1941.

Aid now extended to all branches

With the issuance of the January 14 orders, priority assistance is granted to all of the remaining branches of the petroleum industry from exploration of new fields to distribution by filling stations. Since these orders govern all priority assistance extended to the petroleum industry, operators of petroleum enterprises will no longer be entitled to apply preference ratings assigned by General Preference Orders P-43 and P-100, which apply to research laboratories and to general maintenance, repair, and operating supplies.

General Preference Order P-98 takes effect January 14, and will continue in effect until February 28, 1942, unless sooner revoked or extended. Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-68 and Conservation Order M-68-c also take effect immediately and will remain in effect until revoked by the director of priorities.
24 uses of cellophane, other cellulose materials banned; absorb needed war items

The ban on use of cellophane and similar transparent materials derived from cellulose for certain packaging or manufacturing purposes was extended January 11 to cover a long list of articles common to the American home.

Hardship cases provided for

At the same time, an order issued by Priorities Director Nelson, cleared up major questions raised by the original ban and provided a solution for certain hardship cases.

New order, issued as an amendment to Limitation Order L-20, is effective immediately and expires February 15. It does not apply to stocks of cellophane in users' hands on or before January 8, nor to stocks held by suppliers which were cut, processed, or printed prior to January 8 in such a way that they could not be used by persons unaffected by the order.

Some orders exempt

Defense orders, as defined, and use of off-grade, waste or defective cellophane or deliveries of waste material.

Cellophane and similar transparent materials derived from cellulose are defined as having a thickness of less than five one-hundredths of an inch. Essential war chemicals, including chlorine, phenol and glycerine, are used to make these materials.

24 uses prohibited

Twenty-four general uses of the materials, either for packaging or manufacturing, are prohibited. The original ban applied only to 10 general categories. Here are some of the things affected:

- Razor blades and sets (except for export purposes); cosmetics and soaps; textiles, including such items as lingerie, sheets, pillow cases, towels, table linen, bedspreads, shirts, rubber products, including bathing caps, gloves, metal spools, mops, brushes, and hose-pipe kites; cigar box and candy box overwraps, where used as a secondary wrap to protect the box or carton rather than the product; sewing supplies, coat hangers, doll, cake decorations, toys and games, powder puffs, hair nets, paints, and molding clay and clay products. Including asbestos materials, including soap powder, polishes, metal spouts, mops, brushes, and shoe-polish kites; cig box and candy box overwraps, where used as a secondary wrap to protect the box or carton rather than the product; sewing supplies, coat hangers, doll, cake decorations, toys and games, powder puffs, hair nets, paints, and molding clay and clay products. Including asbestos materials, including soap powder, polishes, metal spouts, mops, brushes, and shoe-polish kites; cig box and candy box overwraps, where used as a secondary wrap to protect the box or carton rather than the product; sewing supplies, coat hangers, doll, cake decorations, toys and games, powder puffs, hair nets, paints, and molding clay and clay products.

Jewel bearings and jewel bearing materials will go under a complete allocations system on March 1, Priorities Director Nelson announced January 14. Until that date, under the terms of Order M-50, all transactions in jewel bearings not specifically authorized are prohibited, except for delivery on defense orders with ratings of A-1-J or higher. Use of large ring jewel bearings and very jewel bearings, as defined by the order, is prohibited for the same period under the same exceptions.

After March 1, a monthly allocation schedule will be sent to each supplier. Suppliers must file, before the 15th of each month, information on inventory required by Form PD-235. Users must file, by the same date, Form PD-236. From the information received, complete monthly allocations of jewel bearings and jewel bearing materials will be made.

Used in precision instruments

Jewel bearings generally are made from natural or synthetic sapphires or rubies and formerly were obtained largely from Europe. They are used as bearings in watches, clocks, meters and precision instruments of all kinds. Military requirements are large and on the increase.

It was emphasized that the order will work no hardship on civilian users: First, because adequate substitutes are being worked out; second, because watches and other instruments normally in civilian use require small jewels not needed in military equipment; and, third, because most civilian industries using them have large stocks of jewel bearings on hand.

The order went into effect January 14 and will remain in effect until revoked.

McKee aids cellulose unit

Appointment of David L. McKee, Memphis, Tenn., as consultant in the cellulose unit, chemicals branch, was announced January 15 by OPM.

Mr. McKee formerly was vice president of Smith, Robinson and Birkhart of Memphis, with whom he was connected for more than 20 years. He is a recognized authority on cotton linters.

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Use and deliveries of cashew nut shell oil sharply restricted

Drastic restrictions on deliveries and use of cashew nut shell oil were announced January 13 by the director of Priorities.

The order forbids the use of cashew nut shell oil under any circumstances except for three specified purposes, without express permission from the director of Priorities. Even for the purposes which are permitted, cashew nut shell oil may not be delivered or used except in filling defense orders with a preference rating of A-2 or higher.

For A-2 or better orders

The order permits use of this oil, which has been imported from British India, to fill defense orders rated A-2 or better for the following products:

1. Brake linings.
2. Molding resins to be used for insulating aviation ignition parts.
4. Such other products as may be specifically designated by the director of Priorities.

Hardship cases considered

The director of Priorities will consider individual appeals from the terms of the order in hardship cases where the amount of unemployment involved would be large, particularly for agriculture, and where the order would interfere with a program of conversion from nondefense to war production. Appeals should be addressed to the Office of Production Management, referring to the cashew nut shell oil order, which is General Preference Order M-66. The order goes into effect immediately.

Tin further restricted for small users

Tighter restriction on deliveries of tin to small users is contained in an amendment issued January 14 to the tin order, M-43, by the director of Priorities.

The original order permitted the delivery of 5-ton lots to regular customers monthly without specific authorization by the director of Priorities. The amendment cuts this amount to 3-ton lots, provides that the customer cannot receive more than 5 tons per month from all suppliers, and makes the customer file with his purchase order a certificate of compliance.

The amendment also redefines the term "distributor" to include tin warehousmen and jobbers.

CHROMIUM CONTROL TIGHTENED

Further tightening of control over chromium, vital alloy for corrosive and heat resistant steel, was announced January 13 by Priorities Director Nelson with issuance of an amendment to Order M-18-a.

The amendment prohibits any person from melting more than two tons of ferrochrome in any one month without specific authorization of the director of Priorities. Other provisions of the order are unchanged.

Purpose of the amendment is to prevent using up inventories of ferrochrome to fill less essential rated orders for chrome steel. Together with M-21-a, the chrome steel order, this regulation is designed to limit chrome steel to vital military needs.

Sodium nitrate allocation system to begin February 1

A complete allocations system for sodium nitrate to take effect February 1 was announced January 15 by the director of priorities.

Sodium nitrate is used as a fertilizer, for the manufacture of industrial explosives, nitric acid, potassium nitrate and glass and in meat curing and preserving.

Demand, particularly for agriculture, is expected to exceed for the spring months supplies on hand and in sight, and strict rationing of supply among the several uses will be necessary.

Approximately 70 percent of our sodium nitrate requirements are imported from South America. Lack of shipping space may interfere with imports, thus making allocations necessary.

The allocations will be carried on under General Preference Order M-62, which went into effect January 15 and continues until revoked.

SEPARATE ORDER REVOKED FOR TIN AND LEAD FOIL

The tin and lead foil order, L-25, January 15 was revoked by the director of priorities.

Limitations on the use of tin and lead foil are contained in Orders M-43-a and M-38-c, thus making L-25 unnecessary.

The order first was issued November 24, 1941, and its effective date later was postponed for 30 days. A subsequent postponement until January 15 was made pending issuance of the other orders.

List "A" copper users warned to file form PD-189

Manufacturers of copper products were warned January 16 that if they are using copper or copper base alloy in the manufacture of articles on list "A" of Order M-9-e and have not filed Form PD-189, they are in direct violation of law.

List "A" includes more than a hundred less essential civilian items. The use of copper in the manufacture of these items is prohibited after March 31, 1942. Manufacure is permitted from January 1 to March 31 under certain conditions.

The extension in time to March 31, afforded by paragraph (a) (4) of the order is not available to manufacturers unless each of the four conditions set forth therein, one of which is the filing of Form PD-189, is met. The form should be filed out and returned to the Copper Branch, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C., at once.

A-1-c rating prolonged for rebuilders of machine tools

Preference Rating Order P-77, which assigns a rating of A-1-c to deliveries of a specified list of materials to be used in rebuilding machine tools, has been extended to April 1, 1942, by the director of Priorities. The order would otherwise have expired January 25.

The rating assigned by Preference Rating Order P-77 may be used only by the specific persons to whom the order was addressed. It also places restrictions on deliveries of rebuilt machine tools.

New specifications suggested for traffic and blackout paint

New emergency specifications for traffic line and blackout paints were discussed at a meeting of the technical subcommittee of the protective coatings industry January 13, as an aid to national defense.

The new alternate specifications for traffic line paint would eliminate the use of titanium dioxide and tung oil, conserving them for more vital products.

The specifications were recommended to the Office of Production Management which, if it approves, will in turn recommend their adoption by municipal, State and Federal procurement agencies, and the Bureau of Standards.
News for Consumers

Consumer Information Centers

To help consumers meet their wartime problems and further the war effort, the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration is assisting in the establishment of Consumer Information Centers by consumer committees attached to State and local defense councils throughout the country.

The centers are sponsored in almost every instance by the local defense councils; and a variety of civic and welfare organizations, educational institutions, and local, State, and Federal agencies are cooperating.

The centers act as clearing houses for the following types of information:

- Progress of the war production program as it affects civilian living; materials which are limited in supply and how to conserve them; price, quality, and wise buying of goods; efficient use and care of goods; standards of adequate nutrition, housing, etc.; community programs to safeguard living standards, such as community canning, summer buying of coal, etc.; home planning and budgeting to maintain basic living standards while making necessary war adjustments; community resources to meet consumer needs; Government programs of help to consumers in understanding and meeting their problems and in participating in the war efforts.

Established to Date

The first of these centers was set up on an experimental basis in Chicago in October 1941. The Consumer Division has been flooded with requests for information on their organization and functions.

A partial listing of Consumer Information Centers now in operation or soon to open follows:

- Chicago, III.—Located at 176 W. Washington St., sponsored by the Chicago Defense Commission. Miss Mary Mark is director of the Center.
- Detroit, Mich.—See below.
- Williamsport, Pa.—Headquarters have been established in Room 216 of the Post Office building.
- Greenville, S. C.—Located in the Parker District. The Center is housed in a building with facilities for classes and for holding group discussions and conferences.
- St. Louis, Mo.—Opened at the Patrick Henry School, 1290 North Tenth Street. The Consumer Division's field representative conducted a training program for persons interested in forming the volunteer staff of the Center. The Center is an official activity of the St. Louis Defense Council, and was organized with a sponsoring committee representing various organizations.
- Seattle, Wash.—Sponsored by the Seattle Municipal Defense Council which assigned space to the Center in Room 100 of the Rialto Building.
- Bremerton, Wash.—The Bremerton Defense Council sponsored the establishment of a Consumer Information Center. Space has been given the Center at the Bremerton Public Library.
- Newark, N. J.—Sponsored by the Newark Defense Council, located at 51 Cranford Place.
- Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Center—called the "Home Makers' Information Center"—is sponsored by the Work Projects Administration and the Northeast Neighborhood House.

Detroit Center Opens

Opening of Detroit's first Consumer Information Center to provide local citizens with advice on wartime consumer problems, was announced January 12 by Dan A. West, deputy director of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, and E. W. McFarland, chairman of the Greater Detroit Consumers Council.

Miss Manetta Holdman, chairman of the council's information center committee, will be in charge of the center in quarters made available by Wayne University.

The Detroit Public Library, cooperating with the center, has announced the opening of a section at the main library where publications of interest to consumers will be made available.

The information center, it was announced, will maintain a program to aid consumers and consumer organizations in protecting the standard of living during the war period. It will cooperate with Federal, State, and local authorities in aiding the consumer to carry out his role in the Nation's war effort.

The center is now ready to supply speakers on consumer subjects, arrange displays, exhibits, demonstrations, and classes, assist in planning programs for groups, aid in finding the answers to consumer problems, and provide personal consultation to individuals.

Samuel Jacobs, field representative in this area for the consumer division of OPA, will assist the council in maintaining the center's service.

The following agencies are cooperating in carrying out the center's program:

Conserving Rubber Garments

Rubber experts say that overshoes and raincoats will last longer if kept in cool, dark places when not in use. Exposure to strong light or direct heat speeds deterioration.

Overshoes should be brought indoors and allowed to dry slowly. If dirty, they should be cleaned with a damp cloth or with mild soap and water. Raincoats should be hung smoothly on a hanger after excess moisture has been removed.

Regional OPA offices opened in Cleveland, Kansas City, and Dallas

Opening of three additional regional offices—in Cleveland, Kansas City, and Dallas—was announced January 16 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Mr. Henderson announced appointment of Jerome Walsh as regional attorney for the Kansas City office. Mr. Walsh has been in the general practice of law in Kansas City since the time of his appointment. Mr. Duniway was also announced. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Duniway was a partner in the law firm of Cushing & Cushing, having first become associated with it in 1933.
An important step in the broadening of activities carried out by the Office of Price Administration was taken January 15 with the appointment of seven regional price executives.

To have wide duties

The regional price executives will be in charge of all activities in the regional offices relating to the development of price policies and will represent the commodity divisions of OPA in the field. They will also supervise investigations and collection of information necessary for price action. An important part of their duties will be to handle explanations of price actions to business men in each area.

The appointments follow:

Atlanta—R. Preston Brooks, dean of the College of Business Administration, University of Georgia, director of the Institute of Public Affairs for the State of Georgia, and director of the Institute for the Study of Georgia Problems.

Dallas—Emmet Bedford, professor of government, University of Texas.

Kansas City—Jonathan Richards, formerly senior administrative officer of the price division and formerly with the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Chicago—George Benson, professor of government, Northwestern University; formerly consultant to the OEM personnel section.

Boston—Frank Beane, associate price executive of the iron and steel productions section, price division, OPA, who has been detailed from the Washington office.

New York—James F. Bogardus, formerly price executive in charge of the consumers’ durable goods section, OPA.

San Francisco—Norman Buchanan, professor of economics, University of California.

★ ★ ★

WROUGHT WASHERS

Pointing to price increases as high as 60 percent since January 1, 1940, OPA has requested manufacturers of plain wrought washers to refrain from increasing prices beyond levels existing in their companies on December 1, 1941, Administrator Henderson announced January 16.

Gasoline price rise allowed in 5 Wisconsin localities

Dealers selling gasoline in Madison, Sauk City, Stoughton, Sun Prairie, and Lodi, Wis., on January 15 were given permission by OPA to make upward adjustments of depressed wagon prices resulting from unusual competitive conditions, Administrator Henderson announced.

In letters to petroleum marketers operating in that territory, OPA declared there is no objection to increasing dealer tank-wagon prices of gasoline not in excess of the maximum prices shown below (all prices excluding taxes):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauk City</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoughton</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Prairie</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodi</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is stipulated that the usual differentials of consumer tank wagon prices over dealer tank wagon prices will be observed; such differentials not to exceed 1 cent per gallon on third-grade gasoline, 1.5 cents per gallon on regular grade, and 2 cents per gallon on premium grade.

Carry bundles, save trucks and paper, public urged

An appeal to the shopping public to help conserve tires, trucks, and paper by carrying home bundles instead of depending on delivery service was made January 15 in a joint statement issued by Dan A. West, deputy director of the Consumer Division, OPA, and Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, OPM.

A number of retail stores, which have undertaken on their own initiative to encourage the “take it with you” practice, have reported that they have encountered some customer resistance. Customes have said, in effect, “Why should I take the trouble to carry this package with me. The store across the street says it will be glad to make delivery of any article any time I ask it.” In this connection, the statement by Mr. Rosenwald and Mr. West said: “Merchants who do not offer extra service at the expense of our national conservation are doing their part toward winning the war.”

Two wheels, no gadgets:

Henderson tests Victory bicycle

Officials of the Office of Production Management inspected January 14 a new line of “Victory Model” bicycles, designed to meet adult civilian requirements during the war.

The bicycles, stripped almost completely of critical materials, gadgets, and bright work, were examined and tested by Leon Henderson, director of the Division of Civilian Supply, Jesse L. Maury, chief of the electrical appliances and consumers’ durable goods branch, and other OPM executives.

The bicycle industry has made plans to produce approximately 750,000 of the “Victory Model” this year for both men and women. In response to OPM requests, one standard model has been adopted by the 12 manufacturers.

It consumes no copper, nickel, or plated work, and no rubber except that used in tires, which are smaller and made of about 50 percent reclaimed rubber. The maximum weight of the bicycle is 34 pounds.

In 1941, the industry produced an estimated 1,827,000 bicycles in 10 model designs, each having an average weight of 55 pounds. Approximately 3,000,000 pounds of copper and nickel were consumed.

Besides saving large quantities of these critical materials in the “Victory Model,” it is estimated that 30,000 tons of steel will be saved as the result of the reduction in weight of the war product and the curtailed production program.
Entire capacity for cotton duck except lightest to be used for Armed Services

Effective at once, this country's entire capacity for the manufacture of all but the lightest cotton duck will be devoted to military use.

The Office of Production Management, sent telegrams January 16 to 475 mills, dealers, and jobbers, directing them to accept no contracts for the manufacture of cotton duck except contracts bearing preference ratings A-1-J or better.

Service needs exceed capacity

This action was taken because existing Armed Service contracts, together with invitations outstanding, call for more cotton duck than existing machinery producing and capable of producing duck can deliver.

Single and double filling and ounce ducks weighing 8 ounces to 20 inches and lighter are excluded from the order.

It is estimated that between 50 and 75 percent of available production on various types of duck is now under Government contract. In addition, the Armed Services have recently issued invitations to bid on approximately 200,000,000 yards of duck for delivery by June 30, 1942.

Cotton duck is essential for the Armed Services. It is used for tents, leggings, canteen bags, hammocks and haversacks in the Navy, tarpaulins for Army trucks, gas masks, stretchers, folding cots, etc.

**Materials assured**

Typical civilian uses of cotton duck (sometimes referred to as canvas) are for awnings, deck coverings, sleeping bags, coats worn by hunters.

J. S. Knowlson, acting director of priorities, pointed out in his telegram that invitations now outstanding and due to be filed before January 21 call for a preference rating within the limits of A-1-J. Consequently, any mill capable of producing duck can submit a bid with the assurance that its supply of necessary material will be made available.

An order carrying out the contents of the telegram is now being prepared and will be issued soon.

Corwin Wickersham to head foreign requirements section

Corwin Wickersham, of Greenwich, Conn., has been appointed chief of the foreign requirements section of the OPM Purchases Division, it was announced January 12 by Douglas C. MacKeachie, director of the division.

Mr. Wickersham came to OPM last November 17 from Standard Brands, where for the past 8 years he was vice president in charge of the Foreign Division. Prior to that he was president of Standard Brands Ltd. of Montreal, Canada.

The foreign requirements section will have the initial responsibility for handling all foreign requirements programs whether initiated in the Board of Economic Warfare or Lease-Lease, and the clearance of such programs with the appropriate branches of OPM. Mr. Wickersham will have charge of this work.

Prior to his present assignment in OPM, Mr. Wickersham was with the Division of Priorities.

R. S. Stevens has been appointed purchase adviser on heavy lines to the Quartermaster General's Office at Washington, D. C., the Division of Purchases of OPM announced January 15.

Mr. Stevens is loaned to the OPM by Montgomery Ward, where he is manager of the farm equipment and heavy machinery division.

He will advise and assist the Office of the Quartermaster General in the procurement of the following supplies and equipment: Canvas, tents, haversacks, pack equipment, leather, harness, saddlery and accessories, tableware, kitchen ranges, utensils, mess equipment, horse-drawn vehicles, hardware, hand tools, sets, chests, and miscellaneous.

As most of this kind of equipment is purchased at the Jeffersonville, Indiana, Quartermaster Depot, Mr. Stevens will spend much of his time there. He will, however, maintain liaison set-up in Washington, D. C.

War, Navy coordinate cotton duck purchases

The War Department and the Navy Department have worked out with OPM’s Division of Purchases arrangements for the coordinated purchase of all cotton duck required by the Armed Services.

When war broke out, those charged with procurement for the Armed Services realized that the supply of duck might be inadequate for their requirements.

The Navy Department prepared an estimate of the duck requirements of the Maritime Commission, the Marine Corps and the Navy. The Army did the same for its branches—Motor Transport, Chemical Warfare, Medical, Quartermaster, Air Corps, and Signal Corps.

This done, they prepared bids to meet their requirements. The Army and Navy sent them out together. In this way, duck manufacturers were informed of the total requirements of the Armed Services.

When the bids come in, the Army, Navy, and OPM procurement officers will get together, go over the bids, and award them to the company that can meet the requirements at the lowest possible price.

F. M. Folsom named deputy director of purchases

F. M. Folsom, of Chicago, has been appointed deputy director of the Division of Purchases of OPM, it was announced January 13 by Douglas C. MacKeachie, director.

Mr. Folsom is executive vice president and general manager of Goldblatt Brothers, Chicago, and formerly served as vice president in charge of merchandise of Montgomery Ward.

Mr. MacKeachie said that because of the war Mr. Folsom has been drafted back into active service with OPM. Previously, he aided the defense program as assistant coordinator of purchases under Donald M. Nelson with the original National Defense Advisory Commission, predecessor of OPM.
Temporary ceilings on raw wool set at South American prices to aid bidding on Army orders

Going market prices for raw wool in South American markets have been adopted as a temporary ceiling to enable American manufacturers and dealers to acquire supplies in time to bid on Army blanket, coverlet and worsted contracts, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 16. The Army bids were to be opened on January 20.

The temporary ceiling prices, applying to buyers as well as persons selling in this country, are embodied in an amendment to Price Schedule No. 58—Wool and Wool Tops and Yarns, which set an emergency ceiling at the levels of October 1-December 6.

To facilitate immediate Army buying

While current South American market prices are being used in the present amendment, Mr. Henderson said, this ceiling is for the specific purpose of facilitating immediate Army buying. The definitive ceiling prices for South American wool, which are now being worked out, will be somewhat under the temporary maximums and at levels appropriately related to prices for other foreign wool, the administrator added.

Some of the leading grades of South American wool and their temporary ceiling prices per pound under the January 16 amendment follow (clean basis):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montevideo</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Skirted-1'</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; 2'</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>$0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleece 50'</td>
<td>$0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-48'</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44'</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wool price schedule adjusted to avoid hardship on importers

An amendment to Price Schedule No. 58, Wool, Wool Tops, and Yarns, to allow any changes in war-risk insurance or ocean freight rates from those that prevailed between October 1 and December 6, 1941, to be added to or deducted from the schedule's maximum prices was announced January 12 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The revision is intended to remove any possibility that changes in these rates will work a hardship on wool importers.

Cotton mill executives discuss problems with OPM; committees to be chosen

At a meeting January 14 of a representative group of cotton mill executives with officials of the Office of Production Management an advisory committee was nominated.

A main committee representing the cotton textile industry and 10 technical subcommittees, representing different branches of the industry, will be set up at once.

At an informal meeting of the proposed membership of the main committee, following the nominating meeting, problems of the industry growing out of the war were discussed. Informal meetings of some of the proposed technical subcommittees were also held.

Call for maximum production

The keynote of the meeting was set by P. R. Guthrie, chief of the textiles, clothing, and equipage branch of OPM, when he opened the session by saying, "There will be no speeches today. We want to get down to work at once. We have to have maximum production from your mills and we have called you here to get your ideas on how we can get it."

Frank Walton, chief of the textiles and fibre section and Government purchasing officer, sounded the same note. "We are going to have to get more production," he told the later meeting of the proposed membership of the main committee. "The demand for cotton yarns and fabric is increasing rapidly, not only for our own war program but for our essential civilian supply and for Lend-Lease and other friendly foreign countries."

Technical subcommittees to be set up

Those present were invited to suggest possible ways of increasing production of cotton goods. One manufacturer said the need was for more trained employees. Another said there should be a central clearing house for all Government orders. Another thought bottlenecks might be removed by making additional machinery available.

The following technical subcommittees will be set up:

- Cotton duck, cotton bagging, cotton hosiery, cotton printing
- Print cloth, colored goods, carded yarn, combed yarn, cotton thread, combed fabrics, cotton yarn mercerizers, and statistics.

Proposed membership of the main committee follows:


Data asked of tanners, to determine ceilings for each

All tanners of leather are being asked to file detailed information on their production, sales, and prices with OPM so that individual lists of maximum prices can be compiled under Leather Price Schedule (No. 61). Administrator Henderson announced January 16.

Letters sent to 350

The request is contained in letters sent to approximately 350 tanners, who are subject to provisions of the emergency ceiling on leather. Replies containing the necessary information are asked for not later than February 1, 1942. After receipt and examination of these answers, the leather schedule will be amended to establish individual prices for each tanner. Tanners are asked in this letter to submit the highest prices at which they made actual sales of leather during the period October 1-15, 1941, and November 6-December 6, 1941.

In the original temporary leather schedule, issued December 24, the November 6-December 6 base period is used to determine maximums. This ceiling will continue to prevail until such time as each seller's list is approved by OPA on the basis of the information to be forwarded to them. Data on the October 1-15 sales are requested because this period is one which is contained in the pending Price Control Bill.

Similar information, but in much simpler form, will be sought in the near future from all leather sellers in order that maximum prices can be established for dealers, jobbers, and finders.
TRANSPORTATION . . .

Eastman names storage, local transport chiefs, head of materials and equipment

Joseph B. Eastman, director of Defense Transportation, January 14 named executives to his staff to head a division of storage, a division of local transport, a division of inland waterway transport, and a section of materials and equipment.

Appointment of nine other executives to his new staff was announced by Mr. Eastman on January 8.

Background of new executives

The new Division of Local Transport, it was pointed out, is to begin immediate consideration of the growing problems of local transportation of workers to and from war production plants.

Names of the new executives, together with Mr. Eastman’s explanation of their activities, follow:

DIVISION OF STORAGE

Headed by Leon M. Nicolson, Chicago. When the first World War he was director of Quartermaster Operations under General Gooch, then Acting Quartermaster General. Later he served as assistant director of storage in the purchase, storage, and traffic division of the General Staff that had become the coordinated supply division of the United States Army under the direction of General Gooch. Since 1920, Colonel Nicolson has been engaged in real estate and warehousing operations.

DIVISION OF LOCAL TRANSPORT

Headed by Guy A. Richardson, Chicago. Mr. Richardson was employed on properties under the management of Stone & Webster from 1868 to 1899. He was operating vice president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. from 1899 to 1921, and of the Chicago Surface Lines from 1921 to 1923, president in 1923, and receiver of the Chicago Railways Co. from 1921 to 1914.

SECTION OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Headed by Charles D. Young, Philadelphia. Colonel Young entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1900 as special apprentice in the mechanical department and has been with that road since that time. After holding various positions in the operating and mechanical departments, in 1912, he was made vice president in charge of purchases, stores and insurance, and in 1926 assumed the additional duties of vice president in charge of real estate and taxation. He is past president of the American Society of Testing Materials; is an inventor of devices associated with mechanical arts; and is a trustee of Drexel Institute of Technology. He served in the United States Navy during the World War, and was with the Transportation Corps during the World War; he now is a colonel in the Engineering Reserves and is chief of the railway section under the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

DIVISION OF INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT

Headed by Edwards Clemens of St. Louis. Mr. Clemens entered railroad service with the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis in 1901, and served with that company in various positions until 1919. From 1923 to 1925 he was vice president and general manager of St. Louis Traction, Inc., a subsidiary of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. In 1938 Mr. Clemens became vice president of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, which position he still holds.

Need for storage survey stressed

In announcing the appointments, Mr. Eastman said, in part:

"The work which the division of storage will carry on under Colonel Nicolson is in response to the direction of the President that the Office of Defense Transportation—"Survey and ascertain present and anticipated storage and warehousing requirements at points of transfer and in terminal areas; and encourage the provision of increased storage, loading, and unloading facilities where necessary."

The problem of storage and warehousing looms large in the war effort, as it did in the last World War. The war products which are being turned out in huge and increasing volume by the industries of the country cannot all be moved immediately and directly to the theaters of action, and facilities closely fitted in with the scheme of transportation must be provided where many of them can be stored for a time awaiting final movement to various parts of the world. Similar problems exist in the case of agricultural and other products necessary to the subsistence of civilian populations. It is necessary to the orderly and efficient conduct of the war effort that the storage and warehousing facilities be ample, be well designed and located, especially with respect to transportation, and be quickly provided.

Much work has already been done along these lines by the Army, Navy, Leasing, and other authorities, but there is need for centralized consideration of the matter and it is the clear intent of the President that the Office of Defense Transportation be the agency for that purpose.

I have created the division of local transport because of the many and pressing problems of local transportation by rail, bus, and private automobiles which have already arisen and will continue to arise in increasing volume in connection with the movement of workers to and from the plants and offices engaged in war work, and in connection with local transportation generally in the populous centers of the country. It goes without saying that for the most part they must be dealt with directly by State and municipal authorities, but these problems are of such vital concern to the Nation that I have felt that the Federal Government should provide leadership and help, and the Office of Defense Transportation is the proper place to center such work.

To recommend additional facilities

The section of materials and equipment, which Col. Young will head, has been created because of the direction of the President that the Office of Defense Transportation—"Stimulate the provision of necessary additional transport facilities and equipment in order to achieve the level of domestic transportation service required; and in this connection advise the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board as to the estimated requirements and recommend allocations of materials and equipment necessary for the provision of adequate domestic transportation service."

Young to report directly

The importance of this duty to the transportation system, in view of the tremendous demand which the war effort is making on materials of all kinds, is obvious. I have called the organization which Colonel Young is to head a section, instead of a division, because it will supply the staff work on materials and equipment for my carrier divisions, but Colonel Young will report directly to me. I shall place responsibility on each of the carrier divisions, so far as the type of transportation with which it deals is concerned to assist me in determining what recommendations shall be made; but Colonel Young will handle the staff work in gathering all necessary data and information and work in close cooperation with the heads of the carrier divisions. He will also assure with himself in this work men who are well informed by training and experience with forms of transportation other than railroads.
Tire rules changed for 6, 8 ply, and obsolete sizes

A two-point amendment to the Government's order restricting sales of new tires was announced January 17 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The amendment, which applies to Supplementary Order M-15-c of the Office of Production Management modifies the prohibition on sales of 6- and 8-ply in all popular passenger car and light truck sizes and imposes full rationing restrictions on truck tires for vehicles 10 years old or more.

Mr. Henderson emphasized that the January 17 amendment does not mean that there has been any change in the tire situation, but simply represents a minor adjustment made after investigations.

"Eligible" users of light truck size tires, according to the amendment, now can buy any ply of tire — 4, 6, or 8 — if they can obtain the required certificate from their rationing board. Formerly, only 4-ply tires could be purchased by light truck operators. To obtain 6- or 8-ply passenger car type tires, under the amendment the "eligible" user must prove to the satisfaction of his rationing board that a 4-ply tire will not serve his needs. Previously no 6- or 8-ply passenger-car tires could be sold to anyone.

By subjecting tires of sizes used by trucks 10 years old or more to the full restrictions of the rationing program, the amendment limits their sale to "eligible" users only. These "obsolete" sizes previously were under moderate restrictions that only required a user: (a) to prove his need for a new tire to the local rationing board; (b) to use the new tire only to replace a worn-out tire; and (c) to turn in his old casing to the dealer making the sale.

No change is made in the "obsolete" sizes of passenger car type tires for vehicles 10 years old or more, which means that tires for these old cars still can be obtained by satisfying the requirements of (a), (b), and (c), above.

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ARMY LUMBER PURCHASE

In preparation for increased defense construction activities under the victory program outlined by the President, the Army within the week ended January 10 purchased more than 700,000,000 board feet of lumber, the War Department announced.

No changes will be made in existing methods unless "need found to exist," prepared to act if necessary, says Eastman

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said January 16 that his newly created division of traffic movement will be prepared to take any action necessary in the interest of war production but that no changes will be made in existing methods unless "plain need is found to exist."

Plans relating to traffic movement

Since creation of the Office of Defense Transportation, a number of questions have arisen as to Mr. Eastman's plans relating to traffic movement. It was to settle these questions that Mr. Eastman issued his statement January 16. He said:

"A word should, I think, be said about the functions of the Division of Traffic Movement. It was set up in response to the direction of the President that the Office of Defense Transportation: "Coordinate and direct domestic traffic movements with the objective of preventing possible points of traffic congestion and assuring the orderly and expeditious movement of men, materials, and supplies to points of need."

"In cooperation with the United States Maritime Commission and other appropriate agencies, coordinate domestic traffic movements with ocean shipping in order to avoid terminal congestion at port areas and to maintain a maximum flow of traffic."

Authority and responsibility conferred

These two paragraphs confer very extensive authority and impose an equally heavy responsibility. It is not my desire to exercise this authority unless there is clear need for such action, but in view of the heavy responsibility, I must be prepared to act if such need develops.

No change unless need exists

I shall expect the Division of Traffic Movement, therefore, to become fully informed with respect to the organizations and methods by which both war and civilian traffic is now directed and controlled, the results which are being accomplished, and the possible dangers which lie ahead. And I shall expect the division to be prepared to act, where action is necessary. Neither the military authorities nor the private shippers of the country, however, need fear that there will be any attempt to change existing methods, unless plain need is found to exist, nor, in that event, without taking counsel of those immediately concerned.

Amendment exempts tires for "indoor" trucks

Amendment No. 1 to the Tire Rationing Regulations, announced January 15 by OPA Administrator Henderson provided that the word "truck" for the purpose of the Tire Rationing Order and Regulations means "any vehicle designed for use on the highways to carry freight, including raw materials, semifinished goods and finished products, farm products and foods."

In the original Regulations the words "designed for use on the highways" were not used in defining trucks, and inquiries came to OPA and OPM from industrial plants whether transactions in new tires and tubes used on special apparatus operated on their properties were restricted.

The Tire Rationing Order and Regulations now restricts transactions in only such new truck tires and tubes as are capable of being used on any truck as defined above. Since most trucks used wholly within plants are not designed to be used on highways and do not use tires capable of being used on highway trucks, this amendment exempts such indoor trucks from the Rationing Regulations. The amendment was made effective as of January 12, 1942.

"Big Four" producers rescind price rise on original equipment tires for farm machinery

Price increases in original equipment tires for farm machinery established by the "Big Four" tire producers as of January 1 were voluntarily rescinded January 15, following a request made by OPA Administrator Henderson that these firms make this "your contribution to stable farm prices."

Agree to rebilling

Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear, and U. S. Rubber Co., also agreed to the administrator's suggestion that they rebill at former prices all sales of original equipment tires for farm machinery made since January 1.

Farm machinery manufacturers had indicated the necessity of raising their farm equipment prices to pass on to the consumer these January 1 tire increases. The Price Administrator asked the equipment manufacturers to hold such price increases in abeyance, pending a request to rescind the tire advance. Necessity for an advance in farm equipment prices now is expected to be averted.
CONSERVATION . . .

Aid of 1,700,000 retail stores enlisted
to salvage waste materials for military use

A program to mobilize the Nation's 1,700,000 retail stores in a continuing drive to salvage materials needed to produce weapons for America's fighting men was launched January 10 by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, OPM.

Merchants sign pledges

Merchants in all sections of the country are being asked to sign pledges that their stores are saving waste paper, scrap metal, old rags, rubber, and other materials urgently needed for our country's all-out war effort. Those signing the pledges earn the right to display window emblems signifying that they are taking part in the "Salvage for Victory" program.

Cooperation of retail stores in the bureau's Nation-wide salvage effort is considered one of the most important aspects of the over-all program to return to war industries all previously wasted or idle materials. Through State and community salvage committees, now being set up throughout the country as part of local defense councils, the bureau is appealing to the general public to collect and dispose of waste materials in homes. Persons wishing to sell their collections are advised to notify local junk dealers, while those who prefer to give their waste, may donate it to any one of a number of charitable agencies which collect such materials.

"Countless thousands of tons of these materials, now going to waste, can, through the cooperation of America's stores, be put to military use to defeat the aggressor nations," said Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Instructions on the most effective procedure to follow include these suggestions:

- Go through your store today and gather up all waste materials and discarded equipment you are no longer using.
- Assign one of your employees to supervise the regular collection and disposal of waste materials in your store.
- Sell all these to a waste material collector or give to a charity, school, or other organization collecting them.

Pledges are now being mailed. Upon their return to the Bureau, stores will be sent window emblems containing the message: "This store is helping make weapons from waste paper, old rags, scrap metal, old rubber.

Day-by-day accumulation requested

As the first step in getting reclaimable waste to America's war factories, store owners are urged to clean out their storage rooms and basements. Therewith, they are requested to see that the day-by-day accumulation of waste continues to flow from their stores in a steady stream.

In the salvage of waste paper—badly needed to make new paperboard to wrap war materials—it is suggested that cartons, boxes, and paper bags be flattened and tied in large bundles; newspapers should be piled separately.

Rags, metals—iron, steel, brass, copper, aluminum, lead, etc.—and rubber—old automobile tires and inner tubes, rubber overshoes, etc.—should be segregated in boxes or bags.

Stores which do not receive pledge cards within the next few weeks are requested to send a card to the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, Office of Production Management, Washington, D.C., and one will be mailed immediately.

SLOAN APPOINTED TO COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

Appointment of William M. Sloan, widely known communications engineer, as head of the telegraph and cable section of the OPM communications branch, was announced January 16 by Leighton H. Peebles, chief of the branch.

MISS DAVISON RESIGNS

Miss Eloise Davison, assistant director in charge of group activities of the Office of Civilian Defense since August 23, has resigned, it was announced January 16 by Director LaGuardia.

MISS DAVISON WAS MARRIED TO CCD BY THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.
HOUSING...

Makers of defense housing materials must now apply for priority aid

Manufacturers supplying materials for defense housing projects should hereafter apply for priority assistance under the recently announced Production Requirements Plan.

The Production Requirements Plan is a simplified scheme under which approved production may be granted priority ratings which will assist a producer in obtaining required materials for 3 months at a time.

This change in the procedure on defense housing projects is provided for in connection with an amendment to Preference Rating Order P-55, issued January 12 by the Priorities Division.

Manufacturers not to extend rating

Under the former procedure, manufacturers of building materials could extend project ratings to speed up their own purchase orders for necessary materials. Under the new procedure, however, these manufacturers may not extend the rating assigned to the project, but will apply on form FD-25a for assistance under the Production Requirements Plan.

When a rating has been applied to a housing project, that rating may be extended by a builder to a supplier if the supplier has "not in whole or in part manufactured, produced, assembled or otherwise physically changed" the materials to fill a rated order. The rating carried by the project may then be applied by the supplier to his own purchase orders for finished items. But when the rating has been extended to a manufacturer, the manufacturer should apply for assistance under Production Requirements Plan, and is not to extend the project rating directly.

Other requirements

Other requirements of the amendment are: (1) That suppliers sign an acceptance of Preference Rating Order P-55 amended, before applying its rating to their orders. (2) That each extension of the order is authenticated by an authorized agent of the Federal Housing Administrator.

The amendment authorizes a supplier to defer application of the ratings assigned to orders filled by him, until he can place a purchase order with a manufacturer for the minimum quantity procurable on customary terms.

FWA authorized to construct 17,300 demountable houses

The second group of defense housing projects to be built under the recent Presidential allocation of $135,000,000 was announced January 13 by Charles F. Palmer, coordinator of Defense Housing, in making public a letter to Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, FWA Administrator, authorizing the Federal Works Agency to proceed immediately with construction of 17,300 demountable houses in 13 defense localities:

Name of locality and number of dwelling units follows:

Bremerton, Wash., 1,600; Burlington, Iowa, 400; Crab Orchard, Ill., 400; Joliet, Ill., 600; Mineral Wells, Tex., 100; Norfolk (including Portsmouth), Va., 11,500; Ogden, Utah, 2,000; Radford-Fulsaski, Va., 500; Rockford, Ill., 200; Sandusky, Ohio, 200; Sturgeon Bay, Wis., 100; Weldon Springs, Mo., 300; Whidbey Island, Wash., 100.

2,700 dormitories, 1,300 trailers authorized

The second group of temporary shelter projects to be built under the recent Presidential allocation of $13,000,000 was announced January 13 by Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, making public a letter to C. B. Baldwin, PSA Administrator, authorizing the Farm Security Administration to proceed immediately with construction of 2,700 dormitories and 1,300 trailers in 7 defense localities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trailers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremerton, Wash.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton, Ohio</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joliet, Ill.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk (including Portsmouth, Va.)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radford-Fulsaski, Va.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockford, Ill.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, Calif.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Week's report:

1,190 homes completed

Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, announced January 14 that 1,190 new publicly financed homes for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel had been completed during the week ending January 10, making a total of 66,104 now ready for occupancy.

With 132 homes going into construction during the week, the total of publicly financed homes now being built or completed reached 106,712.

Federal funds have already been allotted for 160,364 defense homes.

Steel insect screen ceiling duplication is removed

Steel insect screen cloth is removed from the list of products covered by Price Schedule No. 40—Builders’ Hardware and Insect Screen Cloth—in an amendment announced January 16 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Inclusion of this type of insect screen cloth in Schedule No. 40 is no longer necessary, Mr. Henderson explained, since maximum prices covering all forms of selling, except retail, are established in Price Schedule No. 6—Iron and Steel Products—and in Price Schedule No. 49—Resales of Iron and Steel Products.

The amendment leaves in Schedule No. 40 commercial bronze, hand-drawn copper, and "koolshade" fabric insect screening.

Negro defense housing approved in Detroit

Detroit will get a new defense housing project for Negro occupancy, to be located on a site unanimously recommended by the Detroit Housing Commission last June, according to a joint announcement of Charles F. Palmer, coordinator of Defense Housing, and Baird Snyder, III, acting administrator of the Federal Works Agency. At the same time it was announced that the project soon to be opened at Nevada and Penslon Avenues will be scheduled for white occupancy.
AGRICULTURE...

Argentina allocates $3,000,000 for sack factory to use cotton surplus and meet industry needs for bags

Because of growing difficulties in finding export markets for surplus cotton, the existing shortage of jute bags, and the needs of industries requiring bags in their operations, the Government of Argentina has authorized the allocation of 10,000,000 pesos ($3,000,000) for the construction of a National Cotton Sack Factory to make bags from surplus cotton, the Department of Agriculture said January 14.

To turn out 30,000,000 sacks a year

The factory will have an estimated production capacity of 30,000,000 sacks a year, or sufficient to supply the 26 to 23 million bags used annually by the flour and meal industries, leaving some 7 or 8 million bags for other uses. It is believed, however, that it will be difficult to have the plant in operation before the middle of 1943, because of delays in securing machinery from the United States.

50,000 bales annually required

The construction, installation, equipment, and initial management of the factory will be under the supervision of the Argentine Cotton Board, which for several years has been advocating the use of low-grade cotton from the Chaco region for that purpose. It is estimated that about 50,000 bales of low-grade cotton will be consumed annually in the factory's estimated output of 30,000,000 bags. This quantity, it is said, represents practically the entire production of low-grade cotton in the Chaco region at the present time.

Helps solve surplus problem

The authorization for the factory points out that encouragement of the internal consumption of Argentine cotton will contribute to reduction of the exportable surplus and thus to the solution of the current internal cotton surplus problem. In addition, the factory is expected to aid colonization of the Chaco and Formosa territories in northern Argentina.

The decree also points out that should cotton bags be substituted for the entire stock of jute bags now used annually in Argentina for the handling of flour and other mill products, sugar, tannin, yerba, raw cotton, cotton seed, tobacco, and other agricultural products, a total of about 287,000 bales of cotton would be required. This is equivalent to the amount of raw cotton now required in Argentina annually in the manufacture of other cotton products.

No estimate of the Argentine cotton crop for 1941-42 is available as yet. Last season's crop, however, amounted to the low figure of 232,000 bales. The average crop for the 5-year period ending with the 1939-40 crop was 289,000 bales annually.

Peacetime research pays wartime dividends, says Dr. Auchter, citing many developments

Peacetime research in planting rubber trees and manila hemp in Latin America, developing extra long staple cotton, improving fiber flax culture, and encouraging domestic production of drug plants, is paying wartime dividends, Dr. E. C. Auchter, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, pointed out January 14.

Extra long staple cotton developed

Dr. Auchter said work was begun several years ago in cooperation with a commercial concern to establish plantings of abaca (manila hemp) in Central America. The planting was enlarged in 1940 and further increases are planned. Abaca is a strategic material widely used for ropes by the Navy and has been imported from the Philippines.

The Bureau has been developing extra long staple cotton for use in the manufacture of balloons and parachute cloths, gas cells for dirigibles, and airplane wing coverings. New strains of Sea Island long staple cotton coming into production in 1942 have even longer and finer fiber. The SaxP variety of American-Egyptian cotton developed by the Bureau and now in large scale production in the Southwest, is being used for making balloon cloth and inflatable pontoons for seaplanes.

Cooperative research in Oregon has discovered improved methods of culture, harvesting, and handling fiber flax, a strategic fiber with normal imports cut off by the war. Also two new varieties, Martin and Highboll, were developed by plant breeders.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry have given technical help to drug manufacturers and others in an effort to guarantee a supply of medicinal plants used in making drugs vital to the Nation. Surveys reveal that only 3,500 acres in addition to that formerly planted will supply all medicinal plants needed by United States drug firms.

The Bureau has developed research on sugar cane and sugar beets, aimed for the most part at developing superior varieties and better cultural methods. Research in the last decade has freed United States beet growers from dependence upon European sources of seed, and provided a new industry for Southwestern seed growers.

Progress in rubber program

Work on the Latin American rubber program has made great strides, Dr. Auchter said. Approximately 10 million seeds of the Hevea rubber tree have been planted in a dozen Central and South American republics and research aimed at control of disease and improving yields is under way. Investigations of plants such as the desert shrub guayule that might be grown in the United States as a source of rubber are also in progress.
HEALTH AND WELFARE...

Critical shortage of nurses decried by Surgeons General of Army, Navy, Public Health Service; 50,000 trainees sought

The three Surgeons General of the United States have advised the subcommittee on nursing of the health and medical committee, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, that vast numbers of professional nurses would be needed to take care of the wartime requirements of the armed forces and civilian population. They stated that the present shortage of nurses is to grow more critical unless additional thousands of young women enter schools of nursing at once.

Surgeon General James C. Magee of the Army declared: "In the war of 1917-18, 21,000 brave women answered the Nation's call for nurses in the Army. Far more than that number may be needed in the present crisis," he said. "A heavy drain on the nursing resources of the civilian populace will be inevitable if this vital necessity is to be met."

The Navy likewise looks for a big scale enlargement of its nursing facilities, according to Surg. Gen. Ross T. McIntire. "While we cannot give out definite figures, it is anticipated that there will be a decided and consistent increase in the Navy Nurse Corps to meet all contingencies," Admiral McIntire cited the war and the expansion of the Navy to a two-ocean size, as the principal factors causing the step-up in nursing requirements.

Shortage of "alarming proportions"

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, pointed out that hospitals, clinics, public health departments, and other health agencies were clamoring for more professional nurses long before the outbreak of hostilities. Now, he said, the shortage has reached "alarming proportions."

"Lack of nurses," said Dr. Parran, "means less health protection, more illness, more disablement and death-manpower losses we can ill afford. If we are to emerge victorious in this titanic fight for freedom, thousands of young women must be enrolled in the nursing profession as the watchguards of the Nation's health."

He stressed the fact that nursing today is an exacting, scientific skill requiring the finest talents women possess. But, he added, for those qualifying, this profession offers more security and wider opportunities for service than any other open to women.

"It is important to remember that the need for well-trained nurses will not end with the present emergency," Dr. Parran observed. "After this war, the postwar world will look to America for food and materials. It will also look to us for medical and nursing help."

Campaign to enroll 50,000

The Nursing Council on National Defense has reported to the subcommittee on nursing that a vigorous program is now under way to enroll 50,000 well-educated young women in the Nation's schools of nursing this year. The campaign has been launched through the State Nursing Councils on Defense, who are sending speakers into high schools, junior colleges, and colleges to interest women in the possibilities of nursing careers.

Health supplies exempted from copper order

An amendment to Copper Conservation Order M-9-c, excepting health supplies from the restrictions of the order was issued January 13 by the director of Priorities. Health supplies, as defined in Order P-29, are added to list "B" of M-9-c and will take whatever rating is assigned by the health supplies branch.

Save bale ties for reuse, farmers and others urged

Farmers, dairymen, stockyard operators, and livestock producers were requested by the United States Department of Agriculture January 12 to make special efforts to conserve bale ties (baling wire).

The Department estimates that farmers will need between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of 14- and 15-gage wire for baling hay, straw, and other forage crops in 1942. This is equal in weight to about three modern battleships, or 3,000 medium tanks. Farmers can make a direct contribution to the war effort and protect themselves from possible shortages by conserving bale ties.

Commission prepares to deal with flood of pleas by workers for birth records

A nine-member Vital Records Commission held its first session January 14 to discuss methods of expediting the issuance of birth certificates and other necessary citizenship identification to applicants for jobs in industrial plants at work on secret Army and Navy contracts.

The commission, appointed by the health and medical committee, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, is composed of the following:

- Dr. Lowell J. Reed, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (chairman); Major General D. Williams, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; Lt. J. M. Wheels, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy; George Perrotto, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. Robert L. Dunn, Bureau of the Census; Dr. J. S. P. Palf, director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board; Dr. John W. Fearer, State Health Officer of Indiana (chairman of Committee on Vital Statistics, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities); Dr. A. W. Hedrich, chief, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Baltimore, Md. (American Association of Registration Executives).

Emergency demand for records

At the request of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt directed the health and medical committee to appoint a Vital Records Commission. At its first session January 14 the commission considered the immediate situation arising from the demands for vital statistics records. The unusual demands for these records has flooded the State Departments of Health with applications and a stringent emergency has arisen.

The commission plans to meet frequently until the most immediate steps have been taken care of.
CIVILIAN DEFENSE

3,516,600 volunteers enrolled in OCD services; rose from 949,508 in 7 weeks

Tabulation disclosing the total number of 3,516,600 volunteers enrolled in the various services of the Office of Civilian Defense was released January 12 by Director F. H. LaGuardia in an address in Washington.

The tabulation showed a total of 1,433,755 volunteers assigned to training or duty in the protective services of the Citizens' Defense Corps personnel. In addition a total of 477,267 volunteers was assigned to the community services in the Volunteer Participation Activities in the various localities.

The tabulations in the protective services were as follows:

- Air raid wardens, 607,307; auxiliary firemen, 258,967; auxiliary police, 149,259; medical personnel, 126,676; and all other protective services, 255,030.

The total of 3,516,600 reported January 12 compares with a total of 949,508 as of November 23.

The total of 7,681 defense councils reported January 12 compares with a total of 5,995 as reported on November 23.

Bulletin describes youth participation

Participation of youth in civilian defense was emphasized with release January 16 by the division of youth activities of a bulletin describing organization of "Youth Defense Auxiliaries."

Air-raid wardens not permitted to carry firearms

Air-raid wardens are not permitted to carry firearms, the civilian protection division of the Office of Civilian Defense said January 16. The official statement follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State or region</th>
<th>Number of defense councils</th>
<th>Number of volunteers enrolled to date</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Air-raid wardens</th>
<th>Auxiliary firemen</th>
<th>Auxiliary police</th>
<th>Auxiliary medical personnel</th>
<th>All other protective services</th>
<th>Volunteers assigned in volunteer participation activities (community service personnel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
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<td>600,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Number of defense councils from Nov. 25, 1941, report.
2 New York City does not include volunteers for surgical dressings and sewings, 50,000; first aid, 75,000; representation.
3 City blood donors, 15,000; grand total, 260,010.
4 Iowa report—Des Moines only.
5 Missouri report—St. Louis and Kansas City only.
6 Oregon report—Columbia only.
7 California report covers 46 cities only.
8 Georgia—29 councils reporting.
9 2,000,000 enrolled.

Reports have come to the Office of Civilian Defense that volunteer civilian defense workers serving as air-raid wardens are frequently carrying firearms when they report for duty. This office would like to emphasize the fact that these citizens are engaged in "none-defense" only and that their duties would not include the engagement in combat with the armed forces of the enemy.

It is not contemplated that any part of the volunteer citizens defense corps will carry firearms with the possible exception of auxiliary policemen. In any case auxiliary policemen are to be armed only when local police authorities in their discretion decide that the defense upon which they have placed the auxiliary policeman is such that he should be armed.
National commissions established in Cuba, Haiti, and Dominican Republic to stimulate trade; organization of 20 now complete

Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, announced January 13 the establishment of national commissions of the Inter-American Development Commission in Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

20 commissions now functioning

Establishment of the Cuban, Haitian and Dominican Commissions brings to a successful conclusion the organization of 20 national commissions which are actively cooperating with the Inter-American Development Commission in its program for the stimulation of Western Hemisphere trade and the development of resources.

Cuban Commission

The Cuban Commission is headed by José Manuel Casañas, Senator of the Republic and president of the Asociacion de Hacendados de Cuba. The other members include:

Ramón Crusellas, vice chairman, industrialist; José Ignacio de la Cámara, director of Banco del Comercio; León Alsenstein, industrialist; Teodoro Santiesteban, secretary. The Cuban Commission is headed by Abel Lacroix, Minister of Finance and president of the Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba, sugar industry; José Ignacio de la Cámara, director of the Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba.

Haitian Commission

The Haitian Commission is headed by Joseph Nadal, vice chairman, merchant.

Ten U. S. exchange students soon to be selected

Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, announced January 11 that 10 United States students soon will be selected for 1-year scholarships in colleges of the other American republics, under the "Roosevelt Fellowship program." The fellowship project, sponsored and financed by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, provides for an annual exchange of students, 10 going from the United States to the other American republics and 20 coming to the United States—one from each of the republics.

Mr. Rockefeller, in announcing the Roosevelt Fellowship program, said:

"Affords another strong bond"

"The 21 American republics confidently face the future together, during the war and after. The scholarship program, which the American republics have jointly arranged, affords another strong bond to assure the cooperation which is essential to victory and a stable peace. The nations of the New World recognize that mutual respect and trust, which results from true understanding, is the foundation for present-day solidarity and for permanent peace. The scholarship program is an integral part of the program of the various governments to bring about both these objectives."

The exchanges are designed to spread in the other American nations a sympathetic understanding of the activities and culture of the United States; and, in the United States, an understanding of the cultures of the other Americas.

Bingham in England studying civilian defense for OCD

Word of the arrival in London of Lt. Harry Bingham, U. S. N., was received in this country January 14. Lieutenant Bingham went overseas as an observer for the Office of Civilian Defense for an indefinite stay. He will be attached to the U. S. Embassy, and will make a continuous study of civilian defense in England. In Washington Lieutenant Bingham was in charge of the National Speakers' Bureau of OCD.
Contract distribution offices reach 107

Opening of 9 additional field offices to help qualified manufacturers obtain war work was announced January 7 by the Contract Distribution Division of OPM, bringing to 107 the total number of such offices now operated by the Division.

Locations of new offices

The new offices and their addresses are:

- Madison, Wis.—405 Washington Building. Cliff E. Ives, State director, will be acting manager.
- Duluth, Minn.—Earl H. Pitney, manager.
- Fort Wayne, Ind.—110 Utility Building, 116-118 East Wayne St. O. A. Dinneen, manager.
- Sacramento, Calif.—Suite 407, Farmers Merchants Building, 1014 Eighth St. E. H. Cameron, acting manager.
- Clarksburg, W. Va.—Empire Building. John A. Kennedy, chairman of the advisory committee, will serve as acting manager.
- South Bend, Ind.—112 West Jefferson Boulevard. Howard E. Richardson is manager.
- Trenton, N. J.—City Center Bldg., 22 E. Hanover St. Charles S. Maddock, acting manager.
- Camden, N. J.—Broadway Stevens Building, 300 Broadway. Frederick Cohen, acting manager.

Manufacturers in and around these cities are invited to take or send to the new Contract Distribution Division offices information as to the equipment of their plants and types of products they now make or have made in the past.

The division also announced the appointment of the following State directors and State advisory committee chairman:

- Advisory Committee Chairman—J. M. Smith, Indiana; Robert M. Haas, North Carolina; A. P. Macrae, Arizona; and Carl Gray (formerly State director of Connecticut), Connecticut; Thomas H. Barnfield, Oregon.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON POST: Liaison Officer

- Office of Price Administration: Leon Henderson, Administrator.
- Consumer Division: Leon Henderson, Administrator; Dan A. West, Deputy Director.
- Office of Price Fixing: Charles E. MacLeish, Director.

WASHINGTON POST: Liaison Officer

- Office of the Coordinator of Industrial Conservation: Sidney J. Weingarten, Chief.
- Bureau of Industry Advisory Committee: Stacy May, Chief.