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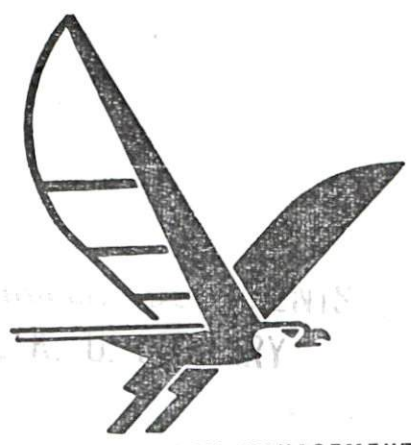
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VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE AGENCIES IN THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY 3, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 5

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER

National labor force, Dec.....	53,300,000
Unemployed, Dec.....	3,800,000
Nonagricultural workers, Dec.....	*40,940,000
Percent increase since June 1940	14
Farm employment, Jan. 1, 1942...	8,665,000
Percent decrease since June 1940	28

FINANCE (In millions of dollars)

June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Authorized program, Jan. 15....	*77,473
Total disbursements, Jan. 15....	*16,200

PRODUCTION (In millions of dollars)

June 1940 to latest reporting date	
Paid on contracts, Dec. 31.....	*12,140
Gov. commitments for plant expansion; 738 projects, Dec. 31....	5,885
Private commitments for plant expansion; 2,730 projects, Oct. 31.....	1,048

Week ended Jan. 31, 1942	Strikes	Workers
Significant strikes in progress during week.....	3	800
Number settled.....	2	750

*Preliminary.

Full authority to ration retail goods given to OPA by Nelson and President; further regulation "seems" inevitable

Full authority to ration all goods and commodities sold on the retail market and any products sold to ultimate consumers for the satisfaction of personal needs has been vested in the Office of Price Administration in a directive issued by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board and approved by President Roosevelt.

Sphere is defined

The order vesting rationing power over consumers' goods in the OPA, headed by Leon Henderson, says OPA may exercise the existing rationing power over:

1. The sale of products by any person who sells at retail.
2. The sale of products by any person to an ultimate consumer acquiring the products for the satisfaction of personal needs, as distinct from business or industrial needs.

The delegation of authority marks a further step in the preparation for rationing of consumers' products. Critical shortages exist in many basic raw materials which are more important in war production than in ordinary civilian channels. Tires are being rationed, and preparations are being worked out to ration automobiles and sugar.

Further rationing seems inevitable, WPB announced, and, so far as the civilian population is concerned in its ordinary purchases for personal requirements, the order announced January 27 gives full control to the OPA, although

the chairman of the WPB reserves the right to amend the delegation.

The order issued cuts a clear line between civilian rationing for personal needs and the allocation or rationing of goods for war purposes. While the OPA will operate in the civilian personal field, the order specifically states that the authority delegated does not permit the OPA to control acquisition of products for war agencies, including the armed services, or Government agencies or other persons acquiring products for export to foreign countries.

Allocation of materials and other supplies for war production will be administered as usual within the War Production Board under the priorities system.

Enforcement authority

In order to clarify further the distinction between civilian and war purposes, the order states that the chairman of the War Production Board will, on request, advise the OPA as to the portion of existing products which is available for rationing to consumers.

Since rationing of consumers' products may require enforcement authority, the order states that the OPA may regulate or prohibit the sale of items to any retailer who has violated any rationing order, and may also regulate or prohibit sale of products to any wholesaler or other supplier of any retailer if such wholesaler or supplier has violated any rationing regulation or order.

SINCE PEARL HARBOR:

CIVILIAN DEFENSE VOLUNTEERS

TOTAL AS OF

Nov. 24 1941	949,508
Dec. 31 1941	3,512,300

Each man equals 500,000 persons enrolled.

Review of the Week

In the midst of reorganization last week, the work went on. Down to the Office of Price Administration filtered, from Congress and President Roosevelt, newly legislated and stronger powers over prices; and from the President and War Production Board Chairman Nelson, authority to ration goods sold at retail. Mr. Nelson conferred on WPB's Industry Operations Division the jurisdiction in priorities and allocation over the materials necessary for war; and in the same Division, the industrial branches were grouped for more centralized control.

The last autos roll off

Under the eye of one industry branch already vitalized the previous week, the automobile assembly lines began rolling off their last peacetime machines, to clear the way for arms. Rationing was put off until February 26, but Price Administrator Henderson planned to release after the 12th, automobiles bought but not delivered before the freezing order January 1.

In another industry, a week which began brightly ended partly under clouds. On January 26, unions and owners of Pacific shipyards ratified an agreement under which workers were to accept an individual 6-day week and sacrifice double pay for Sundays so the yards could operate around the clock. On the 30th and 31st, welders revived their old complaint against the American Federation of Labor and walked out of six yards. An appeal from the WPB Shipyard Stabilization Committee, which had obtained the 6-day agreement and an earlier one intended to stabilize working conditions on the West Coast ways, failed to prevent the strike.

More amenable were members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, who agreed to continue hauling our food from the perilous deep while the War Labor Board arbitrates a dispute over war risk insurance. The Board settled 6 disputes in the week.

A break for little business

Meanwhile, the Industry Operations Division gave an estimated 128,000 small

manufacturers a break in the form of a 1-page application blank to cover all their priority needs for 3 months at a time. Under the new plan the little man has an opportunity to preserve his business and build the over-all picture of our resources by reporting equipment of the sort needed for essential production.

Chemicals came in for special treatment. Industry Operations gave the war chemical industry very high ratings for repair, maintenance, and operating supplies. At the same time OPA set ceilings on prices of oxalic acid and carbon tetrachloride, which have important uses both for war and for peace.

As preparations went forward for the retail rationing of sugar, which contributes to industrial war chemistry through alcohol which in turn makes smokeless powder, WPB shifted its wholesale allocations of the sweet from a 1940 base to a percentage of the receiver's 1941 use. The new base will help to distribute sugar to the spots where war workers concentrated after 1940. OPA amended its sugar ceiling to straighten out contract provisions.

Aluminum, mercury, tin

The long battle to reserve metals for essential purposes continued. All aluminum except for 15 specific uses, which will get mostly low-grade material, was set aside for work on war contracts. Use of mercury was drastically curtailed, and will be forbidden after March 31 for a long list of articles and processes. Nickel, brass, and copper will be saved by chopping in half the metal permitted for Christmas tree bulbs and other non-essential incandescent lamps. Enough brass to make a million artillery shell cases a year will be obtained simply by substituting japanned metal in shoe eyelets.

Tin to can beer, coffee, dog food and eight other classes of products was cut in half for February as a starter. One WPB adviser told canners that though they would have to get along with less tin plate, cans would be supplied for vegetables on which the Agriculture Department had set goals.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture revealed that the record yield of 1941 was not perfectly fitted to war needs and better adjustment of crops would be sought this year. Price Administrator Henderson asked dealers to hold down their charges on the farm machinery which will produce this 1942 weapon of food against the Axis.

Soap and salad oil

The 3-month inventory restriction on fats and oils was taken off in favor of a processing restriction which will let companies like soap and salad oil manufacturers fill their orders for the present.

The prospective needs of the huge American Army of the near future brought increasing activity to produce and conserve the proper textiles. Makers of women's and children's clothes were asked to save wool; a Government purchase plan was worked out to get mills into prompt production on osnaburg for sand bags, packaging, and camouflage; an advisory group proposed that idle carpet looms and workers be put to making military cotton duck and blankets; and seed of a long-staple cotton used in balloon cloth was released from "freezing" restrictions to permit sale to planters or to Uncle Sam.

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FRONT-PAGE CHART

Revised figures issued by the Office of Civilian Defense, on which the chart on page 1 of this issue is based, show 3,512,300 volunteers enrolled for civilian defense as of December 31.

One-column mats of VICTORY's page-one charts are available for publication, on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

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CEILINGS ON RADIOS

Ceilings over the prices that manufacturers may charge for noncommercial radio and television receiving sets, electric phonographs, and radio tubes and parts are established in two new schedules announced January 31 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

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On the Home Front

Now, we on the Home Front can begin to see the way things are shaping up in our sector. The past few days have rolled away a lot of fog.

Now we know we are in for an increasingly drastic rationing program, in which sugar is just a starter. We can look forward to a time when a new radio may be as hard to come by as a new tire. We know that shortages are going to affect the styling of our clothes as well as our diets.

We know, too, that passage of the Price Control Act will operate, along with rationing, to preserve a fair range of prices. But we also know that farm price provisions of the act may lead to an increase in the cost of foodstuffs.

Of interest to women

Most of the trends developed last week are of particular interest to women. They foreshadow change in the familiar contents of kitchen shelves and icebox, and in the contents of closets and bureau drawers, as well as in the living room.

We're going to see a great deal less of the tin can, the tin can is going to go through this war primarily as a container for vegetables and meat products. Already WPB has cut in half the amount of tin which may be used in cans for baking powder, beer, biscuits, candy, cereals, flour, chocolate and cocoa, coffee, dogfood, spices, condiments (as well as—to get out of the kitchen for a moment—petroleum products and tobacco).

There's been a lot of beer poured into tins. In 1941 beer cans consumed 1,600 tons of scarce tin—more than was used to can any vegetable except tomatoes. Even canned dog food ate up 820 tons. Fido is going to see some changes made, and so is the pet bird. No more hemp seed for bird food, it's needed to grow more hemp to make more rope for the Navy.

Both the tin can and its contents have definitely been drafted. WPB plans an order withholding a percentage of the 1942 pack of fruits and vegetables as a reserve for the armed forces and Lend-Lease.

Sugar and spice . . .

Initial sales of sugar under the rationing system now being worked out may be limited to three-quarters of a pound per person per week. At any rate there'll be enough sugar throughout 1942 to supply basic dietary needs.

There'll probably be adequate supplies of most of the commoner spices, too. We've more than 2 years' supply of pepper in the warehouses, our own mustard crop will more than meet 1942 needs, Mexico and the West Indies can give us some vanilla. Cinnamon, however, may be hard to get when present stocks are exhausted. True cinnamon comes from India, the cassia with which it is adulterated from China.

Foundations are safe

WPB found it possible to relax its restrictions on fats and oils, a break for makers and users of salad oils (other products affected: soaps, paint, shortening, and lard).

Women's styles will probably be altered by the need to conserve textiles; chances are we're in for a period of slim silhouettes and short skirts. But it looks as though the foundations were safe, anyway.

WPB's rubber branch is going to make a limited amount of crude rubber available for manufacture of foundation garments—girdles and corsets. Manufacturers, in turn, will conserve rubber by changes in design and partial substitutions.

As for coats and dresses, representatives of the women's coat and suit industry have assured WPB that "women will be well clothed, well styled and warmly clad whatever amount of wool the Government gives us."

Color schemes not overlooked

The plan is to blend used and reworked wool, together with cotton and rayon, with virgin wool. WPB will make every effort to provide the industry with sufficient dyes for attractive color variations.

The coat and dress industry must take into account not only shortages but the fact that many of its workers soon will be diverted to production of war materials.

And so it is doubly important to take good care of the clothes you have or the clothes you may buy.

Women and the work of war: (1) WPB doesn't want "a broad wave of knitting that will consume millions of pounds of wool needed for more essential purposes"; it does want women to knit sweaters when commanding officers have asked for such supplies. To be sure, ask the Red Cross. (2) WPB Labor Director Sidney Hillman says more than a million women will be needed to work in war industry,

adds that women "can do almost anything in wartime production." (3) America's more than 3,000 women pilots were called "indispensable" to the Civil Air Patrol by Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, its national commander.

The OCD announced regulations and instructions for protection of patrons and employees of department stores and other large retail establishments during black-outs or air raids.

Shelters vs. guns

Bearing on the problem of the civilian and the air raid was WPB's announcement, following conferences with OCD officials, that priorities won't be granted for construction of air raid shelters. The reason: Steel in guns and tanks and ships gives better protection than steel in shelters.

WPB moved to reduce use of critical metals for "nonessential" incandescent lamps by 50 percent. No material obtained with the aid of a preference rating may be used to make decorative Christmas tree, advertising, or display lamps. That will save a great deal of nickel, brass, and copper.

Fishermen brave perils

The Price Administrator's Office acted to prevent "a heavy burden upon a disabled group of citizens" when it asked makers of electric aids to hearing not to increase prices. . . . Members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union (AFL) agreed to go on fishing off war-dangerous Newfoundland Banks while the National War Labor Board arbitrates a dispute over war risk insurance. . . .

OPA has begun a checkup of dealers in new tires and tubes, to find out the extent to which rationing regulations have been violated throughout the country.

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INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

Nelson delegates priority and requisition powers to Industry Operations Director; Matthiessen given status of bureau chief

Authority to operate the priorities system and to administer regulations under requisitioning acts was officially vested in James S. Knowlson, Director of the Division of Industry Operations, by Regulations Nos. 1 and 2 of the War Production Board issued January 27 by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman.

These regulations delegate to the Director of Industry Operations the powers conferred upon the chairman of the War Production Board by Executive Order No. 9040. The Executive order abolished the Office of Production Management and transferred to the chairman of the War Production Board the powers and functions previously exercised by OPM and by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

Definition of authority

The authority delegated to the Director of Industry Operations includes power to issue priority orders and regulations; to compel the acceptance of war orders by producers and manufacturers; to requisition the property of any person or firm which is needed for the war effort, in accordance with Federal statutes; and to approve requisitions of other Federal agencies. The power to ration products at the retail level is, however, reserved to the Office of Price Administration by Directive No. 1 of the Chairman of the War Production Board which was also issued January 27.

Duties may be delegated

The powers conferred upon the Director of Industry Operations may be further delegated by him to any officials he may designate in the Division of Industry Operations or to other designated Government officials including contracting and procurement officers of the War and Navy Departments.

The regulations under requisitioning acts which were approved by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board on December 8, 1941, are confirmed and continued in effect with amendments changing "Office of Production Management" to "Chairman of the War Production Board" and "General Counsel of the Supply Priorities and Allocations

Board" to "General Counsel of the War Production Board."

In making public the new regulations, Mr. Knowlson announced that the official title of C. H. Matthiessen, Jr., who was appointed January 24 to take charge of the priorities system, will be Chief of the Bureau of Priorities in the Division of Industry Operations.

OPM RATINGS CONTINUED IN FORCE BY WPB

All preference rating certificates issued by the Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management were formally validated January 26 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations for the War Production Board.

Industry branches grouped under 3 chiefs; auto, rubber to report directly to Bureau

Philip D. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches of the Division of Industry Operations, announced January 29 that 12 of the 14 branches under his direction had been broken down into three groups, each of which will be under the immediate supervision of an assistant chief. Because of its decentralization, with an office in Detroit, the automotive branch will continue to report directly to Mr. Reed. The rubber branch will also report directly.

The plan was formulated as a measure to facilitate administration and to prevent the development of bottlenecks in the flow of work under the new organization. It will be the duty of the three supervisors to keep themselves abreast of the problems confronting the branches in their charge, and to make reports and recommendations to Mr. Reed.

R. R. Guthrie, chief of the Textiles Branch under OPM and the War Production Board, will continue in that capacity, and also will supervise the

Details of vacant industrial buildings to be assembled by new unit of Site Board

The formation of an industrial building utilization section of the Plant Site Board was announced January 24 by Douglas C. MacKeachie, Director of the Division of Purchases. Frederick A. Kimmich, industrial engineer from Detroit, has been placed in charge.

The functions of the industrial building utilization section will be to collect all information on available vacant industrial buildings and make this information available to the Procurement Divisions of the Army and Navy, so that they may cooperate with the Plant Site Board in placing contracts for the manufacture of war materials in such a way that these buildings will be utilized.

Mr. Kimmich asked that owners of usable vacant factory buildings mail to the Plant Site Board, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C., information as to land area, floor area and particulars regarding their plants.

operations of the food, and electrical supplies and consumers' durable goods branches.

W. C. Shorter, who joined the National Defense Advisory Committee in December 1940, as assistant director of purchases, will continue as chief of the containers branch, and will coordinate the following branches: lumber and building materials, plumbing and heating, health supplies, and safety and technical equipment.

John R. Kimberly, formerly president of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., who came to the OPM in November as consultant in the industrial and office machinery branch, will supervise the industrial and office machinery, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, transportation and farm equipment, and communications branches.

Appointments to Bureau

At the same time Mr. Reed announced the appointment of Armory Houghton as deputy chief of the Bureau, and Arthur Newhall as chief of the rubber branch.

Work of small manufacturers sped by simplified quarterly requirements plan; special aid possible in conversion cases

A simplified Production Requirements Plan for manufacturers whose annual volume of business is less than \$100,000 was announced January 27 by the Division of Industry Operations, WPB.

The new plan, to be known as the Modified Production Requirements Plan, is designed to enable the small manufacturer engaged in war or essential civilian production more quickly and easily to obtain priority assistance to meet his needs for scarce materials over a calendar quarter.

Can file for present period

Applications will be received immediately under the Modified Production Requirements Plan for the full 3-month period ending March 31. When assistance is granted, the quantities certified will be adjusted to those proper for the remainder of the quarter. At the same time, if desired, manufacturers may apply for their needs for the full quarter ending June 30. They may do this simply by filing a second application for that period along with the first one. Or, they may file this second application at a later date. Application blanks in a new form, PD-25-X, may be obtained from the small business section of the Production Requirements branch, War Production Board, in Washington, or from the branch offices of the War Production Board in principal cities throughout the country.

One-page application blank

A small manufacturer in applying for priority assistance under this plan is required to fill out only a one-page blank. The information requested will show the nature of his products, volume of business, materials used, number of workers, etc., as indicated by his customary records.

With the application blank, the manufacturer will be furnished a list of raw materials called Materials List No. 2. This is designed to help him in describing and properly reporting the quantities of the various materials he uses and needs to procure.

Form PD-25-X on which this information is to be entered is much simpler and shorter than the Form PD-25A which is used by larger manufacturers under the original Production Requirements Plan. It should enable small pro-

ducers to obtain priority assistance with the least amount of paper-work.

Also may report available machinery

If a manufacturer is unable to supply all of the information indicated by the application form, he may nevertheless

AA EXTENDIBLE WITHOUT ASKING, UNDER P. R. PLAN

Producers operating under the Production Requirements Plan are permitted to extend AA ratings without special permission from the Bureau of Priorities by an amendment to Preference Rating Order P-90 issued January 30 by the Division of Industry Operations.

Producers operating under the Production Requirements Plan have been forbidden to make use of any preference ratings except those assigned on PD-25A application forms. The January 30 amendment makes an exception to this rule in the case of AA ratings, to avoid delay in the handling of rush military contracts.

submit his application with such information as he can furnish and the application will be given full consideration.

An added and important feature of the plan is the opportunity it gives an applicant to report the power-driven equipment and machinery in his plant. A copy of the application containing this information will be given to the Division of Industry Operations, which will thus be in position to take such steps as may be possible to employ the equipment for war production.

Special consideration for small business

According to the 1939 census, there were about 128,000 manufacturers in the United States whose annual volume was under \$100,000. A substantial portion of these manufacturers is known to be engaged in production exclusively for civilian use. The Division of Industry Operations recognizes the need for stabilizing employment within these firms as far as it may be possible to do so. Consequently, in weighing applications under the Modified Production Requirements Plan, consideration will be

given to the following points: (a) the importance of the product to the war program or the national welfare; (b) the fact that the release of a small quantity of scarce materials may help maintain a relatively large volume of employment or may free a large amount of available materials otherwise tied up; (c) the disadvantageous purchasing position of some small producers; (d) location of plants in areas certified by the WPB as a distressed area.

It is not intended to maintain non-essential industries when no effort is being made to tie production into the war program. The Division of Industry Operations may, however, be able to give priority assistance to small manufacturers under this plan to help them keep their organizations together while changing to war or other essential work.

Procedure for application

Each applicant under the plan must fill out five copies of Form PD-25-X. He will retain one copy and send the other four to the small business section, Production Requirements Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. If the priority assistance is granted, a certified copy will be returned to him, specifying the kinds and quantities of materials for the purchase of which he may use the priority rating or ratings assigned to him. Applications for additional priority assistance may be filed during any quarter if the pattern or orders filled by a manufacturer or his volume of business changes substantially during the quarter.

Used by endorsement on orders

When priority ratings are assigned on Form PD-25-X, they may be used to obtain the authorized quantities of materials simply by writing a prescribed endorsement on purchase orders signed by a designated official of the applicant company. The rating may be extended by suppliers and sub-suppliers of the original applicant to obtain delivery of materials which are to be physically incorporated in the applicant's products. However, manufacturers who operate under this plan may not use any preference ratings other than those authorized on Form PD-25-X, without specific permission from the Director of Priorities, except when they use the A-10 rating assigned by Preference Rating Order P-100 to obtain repair, maintenance, and operating supplies.

The manufacturers who operate under the Modified Production Requirements Plan are subject to the general provisions of Priorities Regulations No. 1.

Tin to can beer, coffee, nine other classes of products, cut in half for February

As a preliminary step in the conservation of tin used in tin cans, the War Production Board on January 28 telegraphed can manufacturers to curtail drastically at once their manufacture, sale, or delivery of tin cans for the following products: baking powder, beer, biscuits, candy and confectionery, cereals and flour, chocolate and cocoa, coffee, dog food, petroleum products, spices and condiments, and tobacco.

The order prohibits the manufacture, sale, or delivery during February of this year of more than 50 percent of the total quantity of tinplate and terneplate cans used for these same products during February of 1940.

To forestall excessive manufacture, sale, or delivery of cans for these products during the remainder of this month, the telegraphic order further restricted the output of cans for these same prod-

ucts to 12½ percent of the quantity permitted them under the order for February.

General order being prepared

"This is only a first step," said Walter Shorter, chief of the containers branch. "A general order regulating the manufacture of all tin cans is now being prepared and should be out shortly. This preliminary step is being taken to reduce at once the use of tin cans for products that can be packed in other containers."

Beer, coffee, and dog food are at present large users of tin cans. In 1941 beer cans alone used 1,600 tons of tin, which was more than was used by any of three of the four major vegetables—beans, corn, and peas. Only tomatoes used more. Another 900 tons of tin went into coffee cans, 820 tons into cans for dog food, 275 tons for oil cans, and 200 tons for tobacco.

All aluminum, except 15 specific uses, reserved for work on war contracts

The Nation's entire supply of aluminum was marshaled for war January 27 by Production Chief Donald M. Nelson with the issuance of Conservation Order M-1-e.

The order, effective immediately, prohibits the use of aluminum in any manufacture except on war contracts and the items specifically set out in the order. The only exception is that aluminum authorized by the Director of Priorities after October 31, 1941, and prior to the effective date of this order may be used for the specific purpose set forth.

Only 15 uses of aluminum are permitted, most of them restricted to low grade aluminum which has not been debased.

Anhydrous aluminum chloride may be produced only for the manufacture of dyes for war textiles, high octane gasoline, tear gas, nylon, or pharmaceuticals.

The steel industry may use aluminum as a deoxidizer or alloying agent, under specific restrictions. Restrictions also are placed upon its use in all other alloy operations.

Commercial aircraft makers cannot use aluminum except on ratings of A-10 or higher.

Containers for intravenous solutions

and blood, welding rods and X-ray tube housings may be produced.

Other special items

Other permitted uses are:

Condensers for radio sets, provided they replace defective ones in existing sets and do not go into new sets.

Match plates, patterns, and snap flasks, provided they are used on orders with ratings of A-1 or higher.

Orthopedic equipment, where light weight is vital.

Pistons for engines of trucks one and a half tons or over, heavy duty tractors, Diesel engines, and engines for portable fire-fighting equipment. Replacement of worn out or defective aluminum parts, provided that the old parts are returned by the consumer.

In all instances, the consumer must certify to the manufacturer in writing that the terms of the order are being carried out.

The order becomes effective immediately and continues in effect until revoked.

Aluminum has been under strict priority control since early last year, but its use was not previously restricted to such a narrow list of products.

Use of mercury curtailed; forbidden after March 31 for some articles, processes

The Nation's mercury usage has been curtailed by Conservation Order M-78, announced January 26, which will conserve the supply of mercury for war purposes. The order was effective immediately.

The order provides that after January 15 no person shall use mercury in the manufacture of any item or process on List "A" of the order in excess of 50 percent of his requirements during a given base period and that after March 31 he will entirely stop using mercury for such purposes. The provisions and definitions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 as amended are made a part of the order.

Golf greens may be browner

Golf greens may be browner by next year if substitutes for mercuric turf fungicide are not used. Other familiar articles and processes in the national economy that will be affected by the conservation order are dental plates using a mercury compound for color, specially processed felt used to make hats, lumber-treating chemicals and preservatives using mercury, some worm and marine growth killing paints used on the bottoms of private ships and yachts, and household thermometers.

List "B" of Conservation Order M-78 contains articles whose manufacture may be continued at 100 percent, and in one case at 125 percent, of the rate during the first quarter of 1940 or the first quarter of 1941, at the option of the manufacturer. These items include fluorescent lamps, health supplies, industrial and scientific thermometers, and mercuric fulminate for ammunition and blasting caps.

The order provides further that persons working on priority ratings lower than A-1-j will be limited to 80 percent of their consumption during the first quarter of either 1940 or 1941, providing they are not working on Government contracts or articles required to comply with underwriters or safety regulations.

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Herz heads furniture section

Appointment of Gene Herz, of New York, as chief of the furniture section of the electrical appliances and consumers durable goods branch, was announced January 28 by Jessie L. Maury, branch chief.

Christmas tree lights, other nonessential lamps to get less of critical metals

Seeking to save large quantities of nickel, brass, and copper, the War Production Board January 28 ordered sharp curtailment in the use of these critical materials for manufacture of nonessential incandescent lamps.

During February, March, and April, consumption of nickel, brass, copper, or any other metal for lamps designed primarily for use on Christmas trees or for advertising, decorative, or display purposes, must be reduced by 50 percent each month below consumption during 1940.

Effective February 1, no manufacturer may use any materials obtained before or after that date with the assistance of any preference rating to produce Christmas tree, advertising, decorative, or display lamps.

In addition, Limitation Order L-28 imposes general restrictions on the lamp industry. During February, March, and April, use of nickel in the production of lamps must be reduced by 25 percent below 1940 consumption, the use of brass must be cut by 20 percent, and use of copper by 20 percent.

These reductions, it is expected, probably will be absorbed in elimination of nonessential lamps.

The curtailment program is designed to save at least 221,000 pounds of nickel, 2,874,000 pounds of brass, and 295,000 pounds of copper this year.

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Taking brass out of shoe eyelets to save enough for million shell cases a year

Enough brass to make a million artillery shell cases a year will be saved by using substitutes for brass in shoe eyelets, provided for in Supplement No. 1 to Copper Conservation Order M-9-c.

Manufacturers have agreed they can use japanned metal instead of brass with no loss in wear, it was explained.

The order, effective January 27, provides that between January 1 and March 31 no shoe manufacturers may make a greater number of eyelets than will be necessary to fill orders for deliveries before April 1. Use of copper during the period is also limited.

After March 31, no copper may be used in the manufacture of shoe findings.

War chemical industry given high ratings for repair, maintenance, operation

Running at full capacity in the production of vital military and civilian needs, the war chemical industry is to receive the assistance of high priority ratings in securing necessary repair maintenance and operating supplies.

Preference rating order P-89, issued January 26, assigns an A-1-a rating to deliveries of materials to repair actual breakdowns; A-1-c to materials required to avert immediately threatened stoppages, and A-3 to the procurement of materials for other repairs, maintenance and operation.

Must furnish information

Before applying any of the ratings assigned by the order, a manufacturer must file with the chemicals branch a statement setting forth certain required information, and must be assigned a serial number under the order. Serial numbers will be assigned only to companies whose products are being used for war or essential civilian purposes.

The information to be demanded by the chemicals branch will include, among other things, statements of the amounts of material used for repair, maintenance and operation during the first 6 months of 1941, inventories of such material on hand on December 31, 1940, and on June 30, 1941. Also required in advance is an acceptance of the terms and conditions of the order.

Neither the A-1-a nor the A-1-c rating may be used to replace material withdrawn from inventories, and the A-3 rating cannot be used for that purpose if, at current rates of consumption, further deliveries would increase inventories above the stipulated minimum. Prior authority, which may be obtained telegraphically, is required before application of the break-down ratings.

Supplier can't use A-1 ratings

A supplier may not make use of the two high ratings, and is limited in his application of the A-3, as follows: He may make use of it to expedite acquisition of materials which will be delivered by him, or another supplier, to a producer whose purchase order carries one of the authorized ratings:

To restore his inventory, *only*, if after filling a rated order, his inventory is reduced below a practicable working minimum, and then only to the extent required to restore it to such a minimum;

If he supplies material which he has in whole or in part manufactured, he may not

apply the rating to restore his inventory to the permitted minimum unless he does so before completing the rated delivery which depletes it;

A supplier who provides material to fill rated orders, which he has not in whole or in part manufactured, may defer use of the rating to restore his inventory until he can place a purchase for the minimum quantity procurable on his customary terms, provided he does not defer application more than three months after he first became eligible to apply it.

A producer or supplier, in order to apply an assigned preference rating, must supply one copy of the order, with the acceptance form unsigned, to each of his suppliers with whom he places a rated order, and endorse on each purchase order the following statement:

"Preference Rating A-..... is applied hereto under Preference Rating Order P-89, Serial No. (s)..... with the terms of, which Order the undersigned is familiar."

In addition, a supplier, but not a producer, before applying the preference rating, must execute the acceptance form and file a copy with the chemicals branch.

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Chlorine for purifying water to be provided throughout U. S.

Necessary amounts of chlorine for water purification will be provided throughout the Nation despite the general chlorine shortage, the chemicals and allied products branch of the War Production Board announced January 27.

While chlorine is one of the most widely used chemicals in war manufacture, chlorine in all forms for potable water and sewage treatment is given a high preference over other civilian and some war uses. This preference will permit water and sewage plants to obtain necessary supplies of chlorine and sodium hypochlorite.

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MILITARY PRIORITIES PUT ON AIR LINE SPACE

Seats and cargo space on scheduled commercial air lines will be subject to priorities in the future, under a schedule established by Brig. Gen. Donald R. Connolly, Military Director of Civil Aviation, the War Department announced January 19. Reservations for seats or cargo space will be made as in the past. But assignment of seats and space will be made only after those that may be required for official use have been filled.

Cargo of interned Nazi ship yields 4,000 tons of rubber, much other material

The cargo of the German motorship *Willmoto*, interned at San Juan, P. R., before the entry of the United States into the war, was among the materials seized during the past few weeks by order of the inventory and requisitioning section of the War Production Board.

The Axis ship yielded 4,000 tons of crude rubber, 100 tons of truck tires, 360 tons of brass, 50 tons of copper, and sizable quantities of raw wool, hides, grains and peanuts.

Other seizures

Another seizure authorized by the 6-weeks-old section was that of the machinery, equipment and supplies of a TNT plant, which had been shut down because of lack of fuel, the result of financial difficulties. This plant is now restored to operation, and is turning out the high explosive for the Army and Navy.

Fifty miles of 35-pound railroad track, and fastenings, totaling 3,600 tons of metal, were taken over from a railroad

company which was unable to make use of the material.

These actions followed up the requisitioning, announced on December 19, of more than a million dollars' worth of steel, copper, tin and teakwood.

Owners to be compensated

Other recent seizures resulted in acquisition by the Army and Navy of approximately 1,600 tons of copper, 80 tons of steel, 10 tons of tin in pigs, 10,000 cases of tin plate, 200 bales of manila hemp and a \$35,000 piece of machinery, which will be used in the manufacture of naval equipment. With the exception of the machinery, all of this material was being held in warehouses and terminals against orders placed by firms in European countries, before the outbreak of the war. The machinery was destined for use by a Canadian bridge building firm.

Regulations governing the use of the requisitioning authority provide that owners of seized materials shall be paid just and reasonable compensation.

Priorities Bureau warns against inaccurate application forms

A warning was issued January 30 by the Bureau of Priorities against use of PD-1A application blanks which had been reproduced privately up to that time.

The official form was not issued until February 2. Copies of the form as it was originally drafted are inaccurate and cannot be accepted as valid applications by the Bureau of Priorities.

The official form issued February 2 may, however, be reproduced, provided the reproduction is in the exact form of the original.

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T. S. Shore becomes chief of Industry Committees

T. Spencer Shore, of Akron, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees. He succeeds Sidney J. Weinberg, of New York, who has become an assistant to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

Domestic hempseed reserved for planting

The War Production Board issued an order January 24, effective immediately, prohibiting the use of domestically produced hempseed for any purpose except for the growing of hemp fiber or for the growing of additional hempseed.

Persons holding title to such hempseed are prohibited under the order, M-82, from selling it or delivering it to anyone except the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture or to persons engaged in the growing of hemp to whom a preference rating of B-1 has been assigned. Other orders not within the B-1 rating may be specifically authorized by the War Production Board.

Bulk came from Philippines

The reason for the order is to conserve and increase the domestic hemp supply. In the past the bulk of this country's hemp requirements have come from the Philippines.

Hempseed is an ingredient of some feeds, especially for birds. Such use is now prohibited.

"Stop" order issued on tire retreading, recapping machinery sales

Pending adoption of a method of distributing tire retreading and recapping machinery equitably throughout the country, the War Production Board has ordered all manufacturers of this equipment to cease immediately filling any orders except those supported by preference rating certificates.

The "stop" order, contained in a telegram to 11 manufacturers from J. S. Knowlson, Director of the Division of Industry Operations, was made necessary because available retreading and recapping molds have been distributed in such an uneven manner that many localities have been unable to take care of requirements.

Complaints from small dealers

Complaints have been received by the industrial and office machinery branch from small tire dealers that large companies are purchasing all available molds and sending many of them into localities already sufficiently supplied.

In addition to ordering manufacturers to cease delivering equipment until further notice, except to fill pending or future orders bearing preference rating certificates, Mr. Knowlson instructed them to submit to the industrial and office machinery branch by February 2 a list of all orders on their books, including customers' names, shipping addresses and types of equipment ordered.

Formal order pending

The manufacturers also were ordered to list orders that are complete and ready for shipment, those that are partially complete, and those on which work has not yet begun.

It is expected that a formal order will be issued shortly putting into effect a distribution system designed to assure all localities of adequate equipment.

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TITANIUM DIOXIDE POOL

The percentage of titanium dioxide which must be set aside by producers for direct allocation by the Division of Industry Operations was increased from 20 to 25 percent by Amendment No. 3, announced January 28, to General Preference Order M-44.

The amendment was effective February 1.

Makers of foundation garments to receive crude rubber supply

Announcement was made January 25 that action would be taken within a few days to make a limited amount of crude rubber available for the manufacture of foundation garments. The statement was issued by Willard Helburn, chief of the rubber and rubber products branch of the Division of Industry Operations.

Consumption of crude rubber to make such garments as girdles and corsets was not included on the permissible list under Supplementary Order M-15-b, because the subject was still under discussion.

WPB moves to halt overbuying

In an effort to quell fears of a shortage and to halt overbuying, Mr. Helburn said steps would be taken shortly to make available to manufacturers in limited quantities the rubber thread necessary for the manufacture of the garments.

Manufacturers have assured the branch, he said, that substantial savings in the use of crude rubber will be made by changes in design and by partial substitution of other materials.

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Shortage of diphenylamine makes allocation necessary

Diphenylamine, important chemical synthesizer and reagent, was placed under complete allocation control February 1, according to the terms of General Preference Order M-75, issued January 31 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations.

The order provides for monthly allocations and regular reports upon which allocations will be based.

Diphenylamine is used in the production of powder and other explosives, rubber soap, sheep dip, insecticides and dyes. Increased military demands have outrun existing supplies and tightening of uses is necessary. New production is being considered to relieve the shortage.

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SILK ORDER EXTENDED

General Preference Order M-26, freezing silk waste, silk noils, and garnetted or reclaimed silk fiber for military requirements, has been extended another year. It would have expired January 31.

Returns from exhaustive metals study, launched by WPB among 10,000 users, to govern distribution of critical materials

The most detailed statistical study of the metals industries ever undertaken in this country was launched when the War Production Board mailed over the week-end 10,000 questionnaires to as many manufacturing users of critical scarce materials.

Designed to show for the first time in just what shapes and forms raw materials now flow through the productive mechanism, and to demonstrate how much of each is required for a minimum of essential civilian production which must be maintained side-by-side with the maximum military output, the study will also reveal those comparatively unimportant uses which are still draining away metals and fabricating facilities vitally needed in the production of weapons of war.

Must file returns by February 20

Uses of more than 250 shapes and types of metals are to be reported on by the manufacturers receiving the questionnaire. The Bureau of the Census, on behalf of the War Production Board, will tabulate the returns, on the basis of which will be made decisions governing distribution of critical and strategic materials during the calendar quarter beginning April 1.

All returns must be filed with the Census Bureau by February 20.

The form to be used in filing the returns is PD-275, an adaptation of Form PD-25a, used in connection with the Production Requirements Plan. This will permit manufacturers who will wish to operate under that plan to use the same information to fill out both forms.

Inventory information sought

If only one inventory is maintained, though several groups of products are manufactured, only one Form PD-275 need be filed. If more than one record is kept, a form must be filled out for each.

Inventory information called for includes:

Total quantity of material put into production during last quarter of 1941;

Total inventory of all types and sizes on hand, December 31, 1941;

Total quantity of material to be used for production during April, May, and June, 1942, regardless of whether or not the materials are to be purchased or taken from inventory holdings.

Information required on shipments and sales includes the dollar value of deliveries

of each group of products during the calendar quarter, October-December, 1941; breakdown by rated and unrated orders, and estimated total shipments to be made during the calendar quarter, April-June, 1942.

Although the classification into product groups, in this section of the report, is left largely to the manufacturer reporting, it is pointed out that the more distinct and homogeneous the groups are, the more useful will be the information furnished. Suggested criteria for these breakdowns include:

The physical structure of the products;
The nature of the materials entering into them;

Their end use, i. e., whether as farm equipment, railroad material, etc.;

Whether or not products are manufactured particularly for military or civilian use. Watch mechanisms and machine gun parts, turned out in the same plant should be reported separately, but screws, nuts, and bolts would be grouped together, unless made from different materials.

Other obvious segregations would include iron body valves; brass valves; steel valves; conduit fittings; portable electric tools; motors.

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Stitching, bookbinders' wire makers get A-8 material rating

An A-8 preference rating was made available by the War Production Board January 27 for delivery of materials for the manufacture of stitching and bookbinders' wire, essential to the printing and publishing industry.

Producers are entitled to apply the rating to obtain delivery of the steel rods necessary to make stitching wire. The rating can be applied only for materials authorized on Form PD-82. WPB will determine these requirements on a quarterly basis, and it is expected that for the first quarter, a reduction of from 10 to 12 percent from normal current usage of steel will be required.

Restrictions on use of steel in succeeding quarters may be greater because of the increasing military demands. WPB, therefore, urged every graphic arts establishment using stitching wire to study its consumption and make every effort to conserve the supply, reduce waste and eliminate nonessential uses.

The preference rating, applying only to round or flat steel wire used in the binding processes employed in the printing, publishing, and related service industries, was assigned under Preference Rating Order P-101.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Maximum price of oxalic acid is set at 11¼ cents a pound for 100-pound lots

To avert inflationary prices threatened because of an increased war demand for the product, OPA established on January 29 Price Schedule No. 78 for oxalic acid in 100-pound lots or more at 11¼ cents per pound, f. o. b. producer's shipping point (with freight equalization provisions), Administrator Henderson announced. The schedule became effective February 2.

The ceiling price is that which the majority of producers have charged since October 1, 1941, but speculation, brought about by a shortage, has resulted in some distributors quoting prices as high as 30 and 40 cents a pound.

Has war uses

Oxalic acid is an organic acid used in tanning of leather, in the production of celluloid, rayon, and blue-print paper and, in the increased war production, in the manufacture of an explosive known as "pentaerythritol." It is used in making searchlight carbons and flares and also is in demand for bleaches and cleansers used in laundries.

As a consequence of expanded economic activity emphasized by defense and then the war, the demand for oxalic acid has increased rapidly during the last year. The price for crystalline oxalic acid in barrels, carlot quantities, which had re-

mained at 10¾ cents per pound for 5 years, increased between July 1, last, and October 1 to 11¼ cents per pound. Sales by resellers advanced to a point as high as 40 cents per pound.

Action follows conferences

After conferences with members of the oxalic acid industry and representatives of other Government agencies, the Office of Price Administration found there was no justifiable reason for these prices to be higher than 11¼ cents per pound.

The price schedule sets the maximums for carlot quantities at 11¼ cents per pound in barrels or containers of more than 290 pounds; 11¾ cents in kegs, drums, or containers of from 100 to 290 pounds; and 12½ cents for powdered oxalic acid in kegs, drums or containers from 100 to 290 pounds, inclusive.

These maximum prices are f. o. b. the producer's shipping point, with freight equalized at the rate for a shipment of identical quantity over standard routes from producer's shipping points, via: Jersey City, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago Heights, Ill.

Provisions are made for sales delivered from local stocks at points other than the producer's shipping point and for export shipments.

Oil well bit maker voluntarily gives up price increase

Universal Engineering Co., Ltd., of Los Angeles, voluntarily has withdrawn its request made about a month before to OPA for a 15-percent price increase on its oil-well bits, Administrator Henderson announced January 24.

Coincident with its original proposal for an increase, Universal submitted to OPA, at the latter's instance, complete financial reports. On the basis of these reports, OPA asked that the firm withdraw its request for the price increase as not justified at this time.

Commenting on the action of Universal Engineering, Mr. Henderson said: "Every instance of this kind of cooperative spirit is a great aid in preventing inflationary price movements that would impair the war program."

Price advances permitted for borax and boric acid

Advances in price of \$1 a ton on borax and \$2 a ton on boric acid, justified by increased production costs, were permitted in telegrams sent to members of the industry January 28 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The increase was permitted only after a 30 days' suspension of the advanced price by the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Trona, Calif., at the request of OPA, which refused permission until after its investigation had been made.

Other producers of borax and boric acid who voluntarily had withheld increases in price are:

Pacific Coast Borax Co., Los Angeles; West End Chemical Co., Oakland, Calif.; Pacific Alkali Co., Los Angeles; Stauffer Chemical Co., San Francisco.

Carbon tetrachloride ceiling imposed at current levels as resale prices mount

In the face of a threatened shortage of materials essential to its manufacture, maximum prices for carbon tetrachloride were established in Price Schedule No. 79 issued January 29 by OPA.

The schedule, which fixes the maximum prices for quantities of 5 gallons or more at the current level, became effective as of February 2.

In normal times, carbon tetrachloride is used widely in dry-cleaning fluids, fire extinguishers, fumigants and the production of refrigerants.

Cleans machine tools

The increased demand, however, is due in large measure to the use of the chemical for the cleaning of machine tools and metal parts employed in manufacture of airplane engines, military trucks, munitions, and many other products. A shortage of chlorine, essential to the manufacture of carbon tetrachloride, restricts expansion in production of the latter chemical.

Producers' prices, after remaining at a level for nearly 3 years, were increased October 1, 1941 from the base price of 66 cents per gallon for drums in carload lots to 73 cents per gallon. Prices charged by resellers, however, have advanced in some instances to two or three times their previous levels and further price increases threatened.

After investigations and conferences with members of the industry and representatives of other Government agencies, OPA determined that maximum prices should be established to avert inflationary price trends in this commodity.

The maximum prices established cover four zones, with the 73 cents per gallon price (for carload lots in 50-55 gallon drums) in zone 1, 80 cents in zone 2, 94 cents in zone 3, and 83 cents in zone 4. There are differentials to cover carload lots in 5- and 10-gallon cans and for less than carload lots in both size packages. The prices apply to all deliveries in the respective zones, regardless of the zone from which shipment is made.

Export prices covered

The zones are those used in existing practices in the industry.

Prices for export are covered in the schedule.

Paraffin wax base points eliminated to speed long hauls for war

War demands for paraffin wax, often necessitating long distance shipments to meet urgent demands, have brought elimination of freight equalization provisions in Price Schedule No. 42, OPA Administrator Henderson said January 29.

In eliminating the basing points from the schedule, the amendment which is effective January 30, 1942, substitutes a "f. o. b. seller's shipping point" basis for the determination of maximum prices. Originally, Whiting, Ind., New York City, Philadelphia, Texas Gulf Ports, New Orleans, La., and Baton Rouge, La., were specified as basing points.

While the amendment eliminates the basing points because of war contingencies, producers of refined paraffin wax are permitted to continue their normal business practices with respect to them.

The amendment also provides a margin of \$0.0040 per pound for export shipments of 10,000 pounds or more, except rail shipments to Canada or Mexico, on which is allowed \$0.0025 per pound.

Changes in grade scales

Maximum prices for crude scale and semirefined wax, formerly classified in two groups graduated by different melting points, are consolidated because of the slight difference in the two classifications. Several intermediate grades are added, so that the grading in crude and semirefined runs from 122/124 A. M. P. to 134/136 A. M. P., inclusive. In the fully refined the range is from 120/122 A. M. P. to 149/151 A. M. P., inclusive.

A downward adjustment is made for crude scale and semirefined paraffin wax sold in tank cars to conform to current trade practices.

Also, a 10-point ($\frac{1}{10}$ cent) differential over the 100-kilo bag price is added for wax sold in 50-kilo bags. (A kilo weighs 2.2 pounds.)

No ceiling on consumer sales

Small cakes of wax weighing 2 pounds or less, such as wax sold for household use, are eliminated from maximum price provisions. Mr. Henderson warns that maximum prices for these small cakes, however, will again be included in the schedule if prices get out of line.

The amended schedule also establishes maximum prices for slabbed crude scale and semirefined paraffin waxes at 20-points ($\frac{1}{5}$ cent) above the maximum prices for crude scale and semirefined in solid forms.

Petroleum ceiling will be issued soon to formalize agreements and requests

Prices for petroleum and petroleum products now generally effective as a result of OPA requests and voluntary agreements with members of the industry will be incorporated into a formal price schedule in the near future, Administrator Henderson announced January 25.

The schedule will follow closely the general letter to the industry sent from OPA on January 17, establishing maximum prices for refined petroleum products at levels prevailing on November 7, 1941, and for crude oil at prices prevailing on October 1, 1941.

Excluded from the schedule will be carbon black prices, which are governed by existing agreements made upon request of OPA. With this exception the effect of the schedule will be to formalize existing relationships between OPA and the petroleum industry.

Provisions for East and South

In addition to setting maximum prices for petroleum and petroleum products

generally, the price schedule will make provisions to cover the special situation in 15 Eastern and Southern States and the District of Columbia, where recently a $\frac{3}{10}$ -cent per gallon increase in gasoline was permitted because of increased carrying charges incurred by producers to avert a gasoline shortage due to diversion of tankers to war and lend-lease use.

Exceptions will be made to cover the Bunker C and Grade 6 fuel oil prices on the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf Coast, recently established in a price schedule.

Special tank-wagon situations in Iowa, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., will be provided for in accordance with allowances already issued by OPA.

The schedule will not necessarily constitute a final determination of maximum prices for petroleum and petroleum products, inasmuch as extensive OPA investigations into crude oil production, refining, and distribution still are under way.

Fats and oils amendment substitutes processing rule for 3-month inventory limit

The War Production Board January 26 relaxed the order on fats and oils (General Preference Order M-71) by eliminating the 3 months' inventory restriction and substituting a restriction on processing.

The amendment also states the control powers already possessed by the War Production Board over the distribution and use of fats and oils will be exercised, if and when any shortage should occur. The amendment leaves the processor free to use his fats and oils to fill his contracts for his finished products unless and until the Chairman of the War Production Board or the Director of Priorities directs otherwise.

Under the January 26 War Production Board amendment, no processor of fats and oils (such as soap, paint, shortening and lard, and salad oil) may produce more of his product than is required to fill his orders and to give him a practicable minimum working inventory. The order warns that the term "practicable minimum working inventory" will be strictly construed.

Tire rationing violations to be checked in Nation-wide survey of stocks and records

Nation-wide inspection of stocks and records of dealers in new tires and tubes is under way in order to determine the extent of violation of the tire-rationing regulations, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 29.

The check is being undertaken by members of the field operations division of OPA, supplemented by the services of 500 inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

First attention is being given to establishments of dealers against whom complaints have been filed either with OPA in Washington or with the State and local tire-rationing officials. A routine inspection of all dealers, large and small, also will be made.

If the inspection discloses any unauthorized transfers of new tires or tubes, the dealer will be required to explain. Cases of deliberate violation will be referred to the enforcement division of the Office of Price Administration.

1941 substituted for '40 as base period to permit equitable sugar allocation; February quota—80 percent of '41 use

The War Production Board January 27 issued an amendment to the sugar conservation order (M-55) which makes 1941 the base period instead of 1940.

Under the original order, a receiver (that is, wholesaler, jobber, or industrial user) could receive as much sugar in any month as he received during the corresponding month in 1940.

Under the amendment, a receiver will be allocated a percentage of the amount of sugar he used or resold during a corresponding period in 1941. The amount of the percentage and the length of the period will be set out in supplementary orders. The first such order, issued simultaneously with the amendment, fixes the month of February as the first such period and fixes the percentage at 80 percent of the amount of sugar used or sold by such receiver in February of 1941.

Population shifts considered

The base period is changed from 1940 to 1941 to make possible a more equitable distribution of sugar. Many shifts in population caused by the defense program have occurred since 1940, and use of 1940 as the base period did not take into account the situations of cities or sections which have had large increases in population since 1940. By leaving undetermined in the basic order the length of a period and the percentage, greater flexibility is possible than if a definite percentage were fixed for the entire year. Thus, the percentage can be raised or lowered or the period lengthened or shortened, depending upon the developments in the sugar situation.

A receiver who was not in business in a corresponding month in 1941 is permitted to receive a percentage of his average monthly use or resale during October, November, and December. The first supplementary order, which fixes the amount of sugar to be delivered in February, allocates such a user 80 percent of his average monthly use or resale during October, November, and December of 1941.

Exemptions provided

The amendment further provides that quota limitations do not apply to sugar to be delivered to the Defense Supplies Corporation, the War and Navy Departments, the United States Maritime Com-

mission, the nations resisting aggression, any agency of the United States for Lend-Lease purposes, any person requiring supplies necessary to manufacture health supplies, or for retail sale on military or naval reservations to military or naval personnel, and to certain other purchasers.

The original order froze stocks of sugar on hand amounting to more than two carloads in excess of a 60 days' supply. These stocks remain frozen, but the amendment permits a receiver to draw from such stock to make up his monthly quota or to sell sugar to the Army, Navy, and others exempted from the quota limitation.

The amendment also requires a receiver to elect between purchasing from a primary distributor only, or from a secondary distributor only. He cannot buy from both. A primary distributor is one who manufactures or imports sugar. A secondary distributor is a receiver who in 1941 sold or delivered sugar to another receiver.

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ALCOHOL RULES REVISED

Regulations governing receipts and shipments of ethyl alcohol and related compounds, brought under control by General Preference Order M-30 in August 1941, are revised under the terms of Amendment No. 3 to the original order. It was announced January 24.

Principal points of the amendment, effective immediately, are:

1. Definition of ethyl alcohol is changed to indicate that alcohol for industrial purposes only is comprehended. Proprietary solvent is included in the definition of this term.

2. Restrictions on receipts will henceforth be by calendar quarterly periods, rather than by monthly periods. Restrictions on producers' deliveries, previously contained in the order, are rescinded.

3. Certain orders, including those with an A-1-j or higher rating, may be filled without reference to quantity limitations. Quantities delivered under these orders shall be in addition to the restricted quantities permissible.

4. Deliveries to the Army and Navy, Lend-Lease countries, and persons holding Internal Revenue permits for the acquisition of tax-free alcohol are exempted from quantity and certificate requirements. Also exempted from the provisions of the order are monthly deliveries of 54 gallons or less of ethyl or isopropyl alcohol to any one person during 1 month.

Sugar rationing will not work hardship, OPA points out, with intelligent use

Americans won't have to do without sugar under the forthcoming sugar rationing plan, but just use less sugar and use it carefully, points out the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration.

"Share and share alike"

The rationing plan for sugar, now being developed by the Office of Price Administration to enable everyone to "share and share alike," will work no hardship at all on consumers if they cut out all excessive use of sugar in the home and use fruits and other natural sweets in place of sugar in some parts of the daily diet.

Suggestions offered

Sugar isn't needed just for food and energy; sugar is today a weapon of war because it is needed to make industrial alcohol for the production of smokeless powder. Here are some suggestions from the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics on how civilians can use less sugar and still get good and interesting diets:

Try less sugar in your coffee and tea. Many people now prefer these beverages without any sugar. In any case, stir up well the sugar you use in coffee and tea. Sugar doesn't sweeten your drink if you leave it unstirred at the bottom of the cup.

Make fewer desserts that require sweetening with sugar. Fresh fruit salad is one dessert that has plenty of natural sugar.

Dried fruits such as raisins, dates, figs, prunes, peaches, apricots, and others are rich in sugar and should be eaten with breakfast cereal, in desserts and in place of candy, to save sugar.

Fresh fruits are rich in sugar content and should be used extensively.

The candy, ice cream, chewing gum, and soda you have during the day all contain sugar. If you use much of them, the sweetening in them gives you energy and you don't need so much sugar with your foods.

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MOLASSES ORDER CHANGED

Amendments to the molasses conservation order, M-54, to make it more workable and to reduce restrictions on its use for animal feed have been issued by the Division of Industry Operations, it was announced January 26. The amendments, effective immediately, change the basis of restrictions from monthly periods to quarterly periods, remove certain restrictions on feed consumers, and make a number of other small formal changes.

First sugar rations may be ¾ pound, Henderson says

Consumption of sugar this year should average close to a pound per person per week but this doesn't mean that under the rationing plan now being developed it will be possible to buy that much per person each week for home use, OPA Administrator Henderson said January 27.

Actually, initial sales under the plan may not be more than ¾ of a pound per week per person, since sugar will have to be provided for people who eat in hotels, restaurants, and institutions. Sugar so consumed will help to make up the annual total of 50 pounds per person.

Must meet canning needs

Furthermore, Mr. Henderson pointed out that some sugar will have to be held back to meet unusual demands for home canning during the summer and for the winter holidays. It may also be necessary at the outset of the plan to hold sales down so that existing stocks can be distributed equitably throughout the country, thus insuring adequate supplies in all areas.

"I can't stress too strongly," Mr. Henderson added, "that every housewife should begin now to reduce consumption of sugar in her home. Those who have hoards of sugar should stop buying and start using up their stocks since they will not be permitted under the plan to get more sugar until their supplies have been reduced to normal proportions.

"This is an opportunity for everyone to make a personal contribution to the war. The Army and Navy need alcohol derived from sugar to make smokeless powder. Saving on sugar means powder for our soldiers and sailors."

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Sugar ceiling permits end of certain special allowances

OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 26 that under the terms of Price Schedule No. 60, Direct Consumption Sugars, primary distributors are permitted to withdraw special allowances now in effect in certain territories on direct carload shipments or on deliveries from consigned stocks.

Mr. Henderson stated that to compel the continuance of these allowances would prevent the markets in which they prevail from securing their proportionate share of the sugar supplies.

Raw sugar ceiling amended to set pricing standards for contracts

Amendment No. 3 to Price Schedule No. 16, Raw Cane Sugar, was announced January 26 by OPA Administrator Henderson, setting standards for pricing terms in raw sugar contracts.

The amendment, effective January 26, permits the seller to receive the ceiling price in effect at the time the contract was signed, or the ceiling price in effect at the time of arrival of the vessel at quarantine. The prices between these dates may be averaged, but the average price may not exceed the ceiling in effect on the date of arrival.

Indirect evasions to be watched

This effect of the amendment is to prohibit contract terms which provide for pricing raw sugars at dates extending beyond the time of delivery and pricing arrangements which require the buyer to replace by some later date at the present ceiling price, sugars now bought at the ceiling price. Any attempt to evade the maximum ceiling price established in the order by direct or indirect means is declared to be a violation.

The amendment allows mainland raw sugar mills, in pricing their contracts, to settle with raw sugar buyers on the basis of the season average price as determined by the pricing period and formula established by the Department of Agriculture. Settlement of these contracts on a season average basis is a trade practice of long standing. For the settlement of current raw sugar contracts, therefore, the amendment approves contracts employing a pricing period commencing not later than October 17, 1941, nor extending beyond April 2, 1942.

With respect to contracts not employing the season average price, the same privilege of securing the time of arrival price as was extended to off-shore sugars has been allowed mainland raw sugar mills.

Four interpretations issued

Four important interpretations clarifying the existing sugar schedule were issued by OPA in conjunction with the announcement of the amendment. The first interpretation affects mainland raw sugar buyers and sellers. The remainder concern the purchase and sale of off-shore sugars.

Certain mainland raw sugar mills have applied to OPA for approval of the price

provisions in contracts entered into before August 14, 1941, on the grounds that such contracts should be exempted from the schedule because they were in existence prior to its effective date. The Administrator stated that it was the manifest intent of all season average contracts to secure the average price for the mainland cane sugar marketing season. To approve preschedule contracts because they were entered before August 14 would amount to creating a fictional distinction between such contracts and those entered after August 14. Equity demands placing all such contracts on the same basis, the Administrator ruled. Therefore, OPA will not grant exception for season average contracts entered prior to August 14.

Coverage is broad

The Administrator pointed out that Price Schedule No. 16 applies to all raw sugar entering the United States, whether intended for domestic or export use. This interpretation is announced to correct a misapprehension on the part of some in the sugar trade who regard export sales as outside the terms of the schedule. Mr. Henderson stated that prices higher than the maximum established by Schedule No. 16 may be paid only upon express permission of OPA. Such permission has been granted in certain cases where sugars were needed for export purposes and were prohibited from entry as domestic consumption sugars by operation of the quotas established under the Sugar Act of 1937.

OPA repeated its announcement of October 30, 1941, to the effect that the cost of transferring funds shall, in all cases, be borne by the seller. This expense customarily has been absorbed by the seller and Price Schedule No. 16 has as one of its objects the continuance of contract terms.

In another interpretation, the Administrator stated that OPA expects sellers and buyers to follow the trade practice of making the usual deductions for sugar delivered in second-hand burlap bags. The Office has been asked by several buyers and sellers recently whether a deduction had to be made for delivery in second-hand bags. Mr. Henderson stated that the sale of sugar in second-hand burlap bags at \$3.74 cost and freight duty paid, New York, would be considered a violation of the order.

Ceiling on primary slab zinc based on 8.25 cents per pound

Formal price ceilings are established for primary slab zinc on a basis of 8.25 cents per pound, f. o. b. East St. Louis, for Prime Western Grade, effective January 29, 1942, under Price Schedule No. 81, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 30.

An informal price ceiling has prevailed at this level since October 9, 1941; for a year prior thereto the price was pegged on a basis of 7.25 cents per pound, f. o. b. East St. Louis, for Prime Western. The Administrator pointed out that continued reports of some dealer sales at prices materially in excess of the informally approved ceilings have made necessary issuance of a formal ceiling order.

In the new OPA schedule, any sales of primary slab zinc to Metals Reserve Co., resulting from output in excess of WPB and OPA quotas, shall be excepted from maximum price provisions. Such sales are to be made in accordance with the premium price plan announced by OPA, WPB, and MRC.

Quantity differentials on primary slab

zinc under the new schedule are patterned exactly after those in the primary lead order.

Grades of primary slab zinc established under the schedule are in accordance with specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Primary slab zinc which fails to meet such standards, Mr. Henderson said, should be sold at normal differentials below the established maximum prices. However, in the case of "tailor-made" zinc—viz, that made by a producer to conform with individual specifications required by a particular customer—such producer must submit to OPA necessary information for determination of the maximum price that may be charged in each instance.

The new zinc schedule also provides that persons desiring to sell for export at prices over the maximums shall file with OPA, prior to execution of such sales, complete information regarding the transaction, including the export commission desired.

Alternatives given in pricing of metallic lead products

Alternate temporary choices on maximum prices of metallic lead products and various lead alloys are granted producers of metallic lead products in a telegram sent them January 28 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Modifying its previous position, OPA wired these producers permitting them either to hold to prices no higher than their prices on January 2, 1942, or to charge no higher than their maximum April 1, 1941, price, plus 0.65-cent per pound of lead content in the particular product. The request applies to all shipments made on or subsequent to the date of receipt of the latest telegram.

If both alternatives result in excessive hardship, the Administrator stated, producers are permitted to use open billing. If open billing is used, written notification must be given OPA of producers' agreement to make final billings at levels not in excess of the maximum prices to be announced by Mr. Henderson's office.

Metallic lead products include lead pipe, sheet, type metal, solder, bearing metal, ammunition, traps and bends, drum traps, casting alloy, dust, wool, wire, strip, and foil.

Pennsylvania beehive coke placed under formal ceiling

Formal price ceilings on beehive oven furnace coke produced in Pennsylvania, setting a maximum figure of \$6 per net ton f. o. b. car ovens, Connellsville region, on and after January 26, 1942, were announced January 27 by Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, in Schedule No. 77.

Action was taken by OPA to avert any unwarranted increase in beehive oven furnace coke prices. Pennsylvania produces approximately 88 percent of the country's total beehive coke output.

Prices of Pennsylvania beehive coke rose about 80 cents per ton, or 15 percent, between January and October, 1941, the schedule points out. Since October 1, 1941, beehive coke prices have been approximately \$6 per ton f. o. b. car ovens, Connellsville, Pa. On December 15 last, OPA sent telegrams to 55 beehive coke producers responsible for virtually all the Pennsylvania output, requesting that the \$6 price be maintained.

OPA has had a formal price ceiling on byproduct furnace coke, effective October 1, 1941. With byproduct furnace coke prices under ceiling regulations, consumer bidding is being diverted to beehive furnace coke, thereby creating buoyancy in beehive furnace coke prices.

Scrap lies idle despite production needs, photos show

Photographs proving that huge piles of iron and steel scrap have lain undisturbed in certain dealers' yards for the past 3 months in spite of the fact that many steel mills have been compelled to curtail operations for want of sufficient scrap supplies were released January 27 by the Office of Price Administration after being introduced in evidence before the Patman Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives.

A series of pictures taken at different times since last October in scrap dealers' yards in Brooklyn, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., Troy, N. Y., Fitchburg, Mass., and Portland, Maine, show only one instance where piles of scrap have undergone any substantial change.

Last October, at the request of the Office of Price Administration, Government photographers from the photographic section, Division of Information, OEM, took the first pictures of the large piles of scrap. This was followed by a similar series, taken from the same positions, late in November. Recently, OPA officials testifying on the scrap situation before the Patman Committee offered the pictures in evidence and the committee requested another series to reflect conditions currently.

The third series of photographs, taken last week and introduced in evidence before the committee January 27, show that in the yards of F. G. Barshow & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., David Borowsky, Fitchburg, Mass., and David Kaufman & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J., the scrap piles, involving considerable tonnages, have not been disturbed since the first group of pictures was "shot." In the yard of M. Silver & Sons, Portland, Maine, the latest photographs show that only the very top of the pile has been moved. In only one case, the yard of Symanski Brothers, Troy, N. Y., do the pictures show any substantial change in the make-up of the scrap heap.

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A. J. KWITEK NAMED OPA HARDWARE CHIEF

Appointment of A. J. Kwitek of Chicago as unit chief of hardware and housewares in the consumers' durable goods section of the Office of Price Administration was announced January 30 by J. K. Galbraith, assistant administrator.

Specific ceilings set on 4 types of domestic "pulled wool"

Specific maximum prices for domestic "pulled wool"—wool that is obtained from the skins of slaughtered sheep and lambs—are established in amendment No. 5 issued January 30 to Price Schedule No. 58, Wool and Wool Tops and Yarns, by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Like the other recent amendments to the wool price schedule, amendment No. 5 is linked to large-scale Army buying of woolen goods. By setting actual maximum prices for pulled wool, the amendment makes it easier for woolen goods manufacturers to purchase pulled wool needed to fill Army cloth contracts. The emergency price schedule, issued December 17, simply stipulated that no person could charge prices exceeding the highest prices obtained during the period October 1–December 6, 1941. No long-fibered wool was available during that period, hence, continued operation under the schedule's original provisions would work a hardship on sellers who are now supplied with long-fibered pulled wool.

Maximums for 4 classifications

The ceiling prices set in the amendment generally reflect the levels that prevailed during the first 2 weeks in October and adjustments have been made for the longer-fiber pulled wools now coming into the market. The maximums also comply with the provisions of Section 3 of the recently enacted Price Control law relating to agricultural commodities. Maximum prices are established for four classifications: strictly combing pulled wools, worsted type pulled wools, woolen type and lambs pulled wools, and off-color pulled wools. All of the prices are quoted in cents per pound and are on an F. O. B. basis. Discounts are provided for inferior qualities.

The amendment also makes it clear that all contracts entered into prior to December 18, the effective date of the original schedule calling for prices in excess of the established maximums, may be carried out at the contract price. This question had been raised in connection with certain outstanding contracts for South American wool.

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**MORE OPA NEWS
ON PAGES 24, 25, 27**

WPB plans to speed osnaburg production by U. S. purchases

Frank L. Walton, chief of the textile and fiber section of the War Production Board, announced January 28 that the War Production Board and the Defense Supplies Corporation have worked out a plan whereby Defense Supplies Corporation will buy up to 200,000,000 yards of osnaburg promptly. Osnaburg is a cotton fabric similar to burlap, used mainly for bagging.

"The plan is to get fabric into production in a large way as quickly as possible and to give the mills enough business so they can change over to this product," Mr. Walton said.

"This quantity will be a stock pile program but will be immediately available for use where and when most needed.

"This fabric will be used for sand bags, food bags, packaging, camouflage, and for various other purposes. The production coming through can be made available immediately for any of these uses where it is needed.

"The fabric to be purchased at this time is to be in accordance with Government Specifications #6-280A. Either 36-inch, 7-ounce or 40-inch, 2.05-yard osnaburg will be accepted and it is planned to purchase part waste quality at this time if it complies with the speci-

fications but consideration will also be given to clean stock grades.

"This plan further contemplates coordinating the osnaburg and burlap program so that enough of one or the other will be available for all essential needs.

"It is hoped to step up the osnaburg program through the cooperation of various mills now making other goods where these mills can put part of their production on this essential fabric or increase their production schedules. It is not planned to change sheeting mills to osnaburg, generally speaking, as sheetings are equally essential for food bags, and many other war uses. A bagging fabric committee will be named to help with this program."

The DSC is now ready to buy osnaburg and will handle the purchasing in their New York Office at 33 Liberty Street.

The DSC under this plan will not pay more than the OPA ceiling prices and will consider any offers. These offers should be by letter, telegram or personal visit giving full details. Also a sample showing quality should be submitted. Only goods meeting Government Specifications #6-280A will be purchased at this time.

Mr. Walton said that consideration would be given any seller with a satisfactory osnaburg fabric slightly different from the Government specifications.

Gear makers asked to hold prices at Oct. 5 levels

Manufacturers in the gear industry are requested to refrain from selling gears, speed reducers, and sprockets at prices higher than those in effect October 15, 1941, OPA Administrator Henderson, announced January 29.

This request was made at a meeting of gear manufacturers held at OPA offices in Washington on January 27, at which Joel Dean, price executive of the machinery section, presided. This meeting was attended by representatives of concerns producing over 80 percent of the industry's dollar volume.

Among the topics of discussion at the meeting were aims and policies of the OPA and the most practical method of price control in this industry.

OPA will shortly issue a formal ceiling schedule, establishing maximum prices for gears, speed reducers, and sprockets.

Maker of power-driven tools withdraws price increase

Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., Towson, Md., a leading manufacturer of power-driven electric tools, has withdrawn price increases made as of December 15, 1941, and is issuing new price lists based on October 1, 1941, levels at the request of OPA, Administrator Henderson announced January 27.

A letter asking all makers of power-driven portable tools not to exceed their October 1, 1941, prices was sent out by Mr. Henderson January 6. The Black & Decker increases, which affected several lines, were announced before the company received this letter, but were withdrawn promptly after the program of price stabilization was discussed with leading members of the industry in a meeting January 17.

Mr. Henderson referred to the company's cooperation as "a concrete demonstration of patriotism in business."

CONSERVATION . . .

Simplify women's and children's clothes, save wool for soldiers, says Guthrie

R. R. Guthrie, chief of the textile, clothing, and leather goods branch of the War Production Board, January 27 called on the women's and children's dress industry to simplify its product and use less wool than it has in the past.

Addressing a meeting of representatives of the industry, who were called to Washington to form an industry advisory committee, Mr. Guthrie said that the per capita consumption of wearing apparel will have to be reduced as the war continues, due to increasing shortages of raw materials and the drain on workers who will be called on for the production of direct war materials.

Supply armed forces first

Mr. Guthrie said that the textile and clothing industry, which employs about 2,000,000 persons and produces approximately \$7,000,000,000 worth of merchandise a year, "is now being streamlined into a most effective mechanism" to produce, first, articles for our armed forces, and, second, to maintain essential civilian needs.

Mr. Guthrie told the meeting:

"The women's wear industry, I am sure, will greatly contribute toward the war effort by simplifying its products which in peacetime are so wonderfully varied and interesting," Mr. Guthrie said. "From now on your creative talents will have to be used to economize to the utmost on all materials and to produce more attractive substitutes.

"Let me give you just two examples of the impact of the war effort on your industry: In wartime we need 100 pounds of wool, on a clean basis, to equip each soldier, 40 pounds of which is for new equipment, 40 pounds for annual replacement, and 20 pounds is a reserve for the destruction of war. In 1943, with an army of soldiers of 5,750,000 men, we will need 350,000,000 pounds of wool, while our domestic crop is 225,000,000 pounds. To maintain our Army, therefore, we will need to bring through the hazardous sea lanes millions of pounds of wool, which means that the civilian uses of new wool would have to be drastically curtailed.

"Any one of you who was a soldier realizes that when for days you do not undress, when you sleep on the cold ground and are continuously outdoors, your wool clothing is most essential to you. Satisfactory women's coats and dresses will have to be made by ingenious use of reworked and reused wool, cotton, and rayon.

"The dress industry is the major outlet for rayon, but now you will have to share it with men's wear, with hosiery, with buses and trucks, as well as with the armed forces. In 1940 there was 470,000,000 pounds of rayon produced. This was increased by 100,000,000 pounds in 1941. In 1942 the production of rayon staple fiber will be 150,000,000 pounds, or 32 percent greater than in 1940. It seems at present that this increase will be more

than sufficient to offset the new demands created by war. We can assure you that all efforts are being made to provide the manufacturers of women's dresses and coats with sufficient dyes, so that line and color can remain the essential tools in providing women with attractive clothing. The per capita consumption of wearing apparel, however, will have to be decreased as the war rolls on, due to increasing shortages of raw materials, and due to the drain on your workers, who will be called upon to participate in the production of direct war materials."

The women's coat and suit industry was also called upon to use its ingenuity in clothing the women of America warmly and stylishly through the use of substitutes instead of all new wool.

Industry representatives assured Mr. Guthrie of their cooperation. "We will see to it," said a spokesman for the industry, "that the women will be well clothed, well styled, and warmly clothed with whatever amount of wool the Government gives us."

A WPB representative asked the industry representatives for suggestions as to possible wool savings through the use of substitutes and simplification of design.

The use of more reused and reworked wool, as well as cotton and rayon, blended in with the wool, was suggested. Members agreed that consumers should be informed that there is nothing unsanitary about reused wool and that cloth made of part reworked and reused wool is as serviceable as cloth made of all new wool.

Industry representatives were told that fashion designers can make an important contribution toward wool conservation if they will stay away from wide flared skirts, balloon sleeves, and longer skirts, and carry out a trend of slim silhouettes and short skirts.

A subcommittee will be appointed soon to explore at greater length the possibilities of style simplification.

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105 MM. HOWITZER IN MASS PRODUCTION

The Army's 105 millimeter howitzer is now in mass production, it was announced January 27 in a report from Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, to Under Secretary of War Patterson.

Over 15,000 retailers pledge aid in salvage campaign; response rate increases daily

Pledges of participation in the Government's program to salvage materials vital to the war effort are coming in to the War Production Board from retail merchants in all sections of the country at the rate of thousands per day. More than 15,000 replies already have been received from store owners stating that they are cooperating. The rate of return is increasing daily.

Conservation efforts of these retailers involve a thorough housecleaning of their stores to dispose of all waste materials and the appointment of employees specifically charged with supervision of continued collection and disposal of waste either by sale to dealers or by gift to charities, schools, or other organizations.

Merchants who sign the pledge of participation in the salvage program are given the right to display window emblems, sent them by the Bureau containing the message "This store is helping make weapons from waste by salvaging waste paper, old rags, scrap metal, old rubber."

Stores which have not received pledge cards are requested to write to the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

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Nonmilitary workers asked to curtail uniform use, save cloth

R. R. Guthrie, chief of the textile, clothing, and leather goods branch of the War Production Board, January 31 urged curtailment of the use of uniforms by nonmilitary organizations.

The production of our wool, rayon, and cotton mills is needed for the armed services and essential civilian needs, Mr. Guthrie said.

It is not intended that all women's uniforms be eliminated. Obviously, there is need for some. For instance, in the field of nursing, a white cotton uniform serves a useful purpose. But a uniform is not needed by those who make bandages; civilian dresses serve just as well.

Likewise, canteen workers, who work in Army camps and in the field, need uniforms for identification purposes. The same applies to members of a motor corps.

The suggestion has been made that there should be uniforms for women who work in factories and mills engaged in military production. That does not seem necessary. An arm band or an identification badge would serve the same purpose.

Public urged to dispose of scrap, waste collections through regular channels

Emphasizing that the Federal Government has no facilities for processing or using waste materials, Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, January 30, urged the general public to dispose of collections of scrap metal, paper, rags, and rubber through regular channels such as junk dealers or collecting charities.

Speed, efficiency, are major concerns

Mr. Rosenwald made public a letter he had addressed to Representative William R. Thom, of Ohio, answering a query concerning disposition of waste materials collected by the public. In his letter, Mr. Rosenwald said, in part:

The desire of the public to contribute scrap collections directly to the Government is a fine thing, yet for a number of sound reasons, backed by experience, such a procedure would not move waste back into production as quickly as it is needed. Our major concern is that the recovery of gravely needed scrap metals, wastepaper, old rags, and rubber and the shipment of these materials to our war factories be both speedy and efficient.

I believe that the average person does not understand the economic function performed by the dealers.

The junk dealer does more than simply buy and sell. He collects, sorts, grades, processes, packs and ships. For example, there are over 75 grades of scrap iron and steel. Maximum efficiency requires careful grading before shipment to steel mills. Rags, too, are first graded and sorted according to textile content, color, etc. Some are trimmed and cleaned, all are finally packed in bales and shipped to appropriate mills. This kind of work is done by dealers in thousands of establishments in the United States. Obviously, the Government could not perform these operations nor are the consuming mills equipped to do it.

Mr. Rosenwald pointed out in his letter that the profits of dealers are limited by price ceilings and excess profits taxes, and added that many waste dealers who had small plants had given up the business because they could make more money as laborers in war plants. Violations of price ceilings and instances of hoarding are being checked by the Government, and provisions have been made for controlling such practices and punishing violators, he stated.

A continuing program

For the person who prefers to give collections of waste materials, rather than sell them, a number of charitable organizations will welcome the contributions, the letter explained. Or, if a citizen is anxious to benefit the Government directly, he may sell his collection to a dealer and use the money to purchase Defense Stamps and Bonds.

In concluding his letter to Congressman Thom, Mr. Rosenwald wrote:

This is not a short-term drive or campaign, but must be a continuing program, for the duration of the war. In our all-out effort victory, we must use every ounce of manpower, every bit of experience, every facility that is available to "get the scrap" with all the speed possible through existing well-established channels. Every person can make a real contribution to war production in his home, on his farm, or in his place of business by cooperating with those who are engaged in salvage work.

ARMY SALVAGES MATERIALS

The War Department has announced that commanders of all posts have been ordered to transfer under the provisions of Army regulations to civilian channels salvaged obsolete armored vehicles, old cannon and solid shell (except for articles of historical or definite decorative value), unused railway siding rails, condemned trucks and vehicles no longer useful for parts replacement, metal bumpers and fences improvised of scrap metal for which wood can reasonably be substituted, and similar materials.



THE FAMILY'S CHANCE to help win the war is portrayed in this OEM Information Division poster. Posters, as well as 2-column mats for publication, available on request to Distribution Section, Information Division, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

LABOR . . .

Pacific ship workers forego double pay for Sundays as unions and owners ratify around-the-clock operation plan

The details of an agreement for around-the-clock, seven-day-a-week shipbuilding operation on the Pacific Coast were unanimously ratified by unions and shipyard owners January 26, Sidney Hillman, Labor Director of the War Production Board, announced. To make possible this full use of production facilities, the union membership have agreed to forego double-time pay for Sunday work.

The agreement was worked out by the WPB Labor Division's shipbuilding stabilization committee, made up of representatives of labor, management, and Government with Paul Porter as chairman. It provides for 6-day staggered shifts with time-and-a-half pay for the sixth day. Under the new pact, double time will be paid to an employee only when he is required to work a seventh day whether Sunday or any other day. Previously all Sunday work required double-time pay, regardless of the number of days worked in the week.

Plan pushed elsewhere

Steps are being taken to secure adoption of the same terms for the Atlantic Gulf, and Great Lakes zones, which also are operating under the shipbuilding stabilization committee agreement, Mr. Hillman said.

"This agreement for full-time, all-out construction of both combat and cargo vessels reflects the enthusiastic response of both labor and management in the West Coast shipbuilding industry to President Roosevelt's request for 18,000,000 tons of new shipping in the next 2 years," Mr. Hillman declared. "It took only 2 days of discussion by nearly 100 conferees to work out this program covering 110,000 workers."

The shipbuilding stabilization committee was created by Mr. Hillman a little more than a year ago. It is composed of representatives of the WPB Labor Division, the Navy and Maritime Commission, the employing shipyards, and the AFL and CIO unions with membership in the shipbuilding industry. Conferences of labor and management in the four coastal areas, convened by the committee during 1941, drafted standards of

wages, hours, working conditions, grievance machinery, and many other essentials of labor relations. The standards adopted pledged both management and labor against lockouts, strikes, and other stoppages or limitations on production. All four zone standards were subsequently made effective through collective bargaining processes, in which employers, unions and the Government, as purchaser, ratified the proposed standards.

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WASHINGTON NAVY YARD TO EMPLOY WOMEN

Women with a scientific or engineering education, or with mechanical aptitude, will be employed in the navy yard at Washington, D. C., because the supply of men available for such positions is rapidly becoming exhausted.

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FLIMSY DEFERMENT CLAIMS WON'T STICK, SAYS HERSHEY

Escape from military service through specious claims for deferment because of occupation or dependency will not be tolerated by the Selective Service System, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said recently. In building up an armed force, the General asserted, it is imperative that there be no disturbance to the field of production or to the essential social and economic life of this country. But, he added, those men who seek to avoid military service by flimsy claims of "essential" occupation or dependency will find little sympathy from Selective Service.

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MEAD NAMED ALTERNATE

The National War Labor Board announced January 27 that the President has appointed George H. Mead, president of The Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, as an alternate employer member of the Board to replace James W. Hook, who was unable to serve.

More than a million women to be needed in making war materials, says Hillman

More than one million American women will be needed to work on the production of war materials, WPB Labor Director Hillman said in a statement released January 27 and featured in the February issue of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The statement follows, in part:

"Airplanes can sink battleships. Women can build airplanes. War is calling on the women of America for production skills. The President has stated it is the policy of this Government to speed up existing production by operating all war industries on a seven-days-a-week basis.

"Women will be called to work on the production of war materials in greater numbers than ever before. More than a million will be needed in our 'long, hard war.'

"Women can do almost anything in wartime production.

"Here, as in England, they are already employed in airplane plants, ammunition plants, ordnance, fuse, and powder plants.

How to prepare

"A few of the things women can do to prepare themselves for the task ahead:

"1. If a woman has had factory experience, and is interested in immediate employment, she should register with the nearest office of the State employment service, which is informed of labor needs in defense plants.

"2. If she has had no experience and needs training for employment, the local public employment office can advise on available facilities for free training.

"3. Be sure she knows what she can do best to contribute to the most important war task in her community.

"4. Direct her attention and her energies to the most important war task in her community.

"5. She should not leave her community unless she is certain there is no job for her there, or leave without assurance that there is a job some place else for her.

"Victory calls for the best use of all the heads, the hands, and the hearts of a united Nation."

Let carpet workers and looms manufacture Army duck, blankets, committee suggests

The use of displaced carpet workers and idle carpet looms for the manufacture of cotton duck and blankets for the military services has been proposed by a newly formed subcommittee of the textile labor advisory committee, Sidney Hillman, WPB Labor Director, announced January 24.

This plan is the outcome of discussions on reduced carpet production and subsequent displacement of some of the industry's 30,000 workers, following the 50 percent curtailment order on civilian use of virgin wool. Under the proposal of labor's carpet subcommittee to convert carpet mills to blanket making and cotton duck weaving, new employment would be provided for a number of these workers.

Committee's recommendations

Meeting for the first time, the subcommittee made the following recommendations:

1. The immediate formation of a carpet industry advisory committee to meet with the labor advisory committee on conversion and other mutual problems.
2. Certification of carpet manufacture

as a distress industry in order to avoid widespread unemployment.

3. Survey by the WPB of the carpet industry to determine its availability for war production.

4. That since the cotton textile mills are already overtaxed and incapable of producing all the requirements in their own field, no awards of contracts for production of cotton duck should be given to cotton textile mills not heretofore engaged in duck production. Such contracts should be given to the carpet mills.

With the Army this week opening bids for 180,000,000 yards, committee members pointed out that "available facilities are not enough to produce all the duck the Army will require."

Labor representatives attending the meeting were William Pollock, secretary-treasurer, Textile Workers Union of America (CIO); Robert Oliver, its national representative, and Solomon Barkin, research director of the TWU.

William F. C. Ewing, carpet consultant, and A. R. Howe, soft fibers consultant, both of the WPB Purchases Division, were present, together with Frederick F. Umhey of the Labor Relations Branch of the Labor Division, who presided.

Knitting for victory should be guided by needs reported to Red Cross, says WPB

In response to numerous inquiries, R. R. Guthrie, chief of the textiles, clothing, and leather goods branch, explained January 27 the official position of the War Production Board on the question of women knitting sweaters for soldiers and sailors.

"The War Production Board," said Mr. Guthrie, "does want women to knit sweaters where absolutely needed by the armed forces and where the commanding officers ask for the supplies.

"It is our opinion that the average soldier and sailor is adequately clothed by the Government and doesn't need additional clothing. However, there are exceptions. Our boys in Iceland are such an exception. They can make good use of additional clothing. The same may be true of soldiers sent into the field on long campaigns.

"On the whole, we don't want a broad wave of knitting that will consume millions of pounds of wool that is needed for more essential purposes.

System set up with Red Cross

"This is the system we have set up with the Red Cross. When a commanding officer desires such additional clothing as sweaters, he will apply to the Red Cross. The Red Cross will then arrange for the sweaters to be knitted.

"In this way, every sweater knitted will serve a good purpose and there will be no waste of material, to say nothing of the labor of some patriotic woman. We welcome the cooperation of women in knitting for the armed services the things they need, after the commanding officers have informed the Red Cross of those needs."

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WPB defines "related fibers" in wool conservation order

To clear up confusion among carpet manufacturers as to whether the hair of all goats is included in the phrase "and related fibers" in the definition of wool, the War Production Board issued January 27 the following interpretation of that section of the wool conservation order (M-73):

(a) The phrase "and related fibers" as used in paragraph (e) (5) (i) of Conservation Order No. M-73 means related fibers of a fineness comparable to the fibers from the fleece of the sheep or lamb, or hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat, or camel or of the alpaca, llama, or vicuna. The phrase, therefore, does not include such fibers as common goat hair, Kempy Cape, Cabretta and Djeddah hair, cattle hair, horse hair, or furs.

(b) The phrase "wools known as carpet wools" as used in the said paragraph (e) (5) (i) shall mean: Denskol, Smyrna, Cordova, Valparaiso, Ecuadorean, Syrian, Aleppo, Georgian, Turkestan, Arabian, Bagdad, Persian, Sistan, East Indian, Thibetan, Chinese, Manchurian, Mongolian, Egyptian, Sudan, Cyprus, Sardinian, Pyrenean, Oporto, Iceland, Scotch, Blackface, Black Spanish, Kerry, Baslock, and Welsh Mountain; similar wools without merino or English blood; all other wools of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40s; and the hair of the camel.

"Open" pricing dropped by rug maker at OPA request

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., of New York, one of the largest domestic manufacturers of rugs and carpets, has agreed to eliminate an "open price" provision from its current price list and to discontinue "open price" contracts at the request of OPA, Administrator Henderson announced January 29.

Dealers informed

Dealers handling the Bigelow-Sanford lines have been informed that henceforth all contracts of sale will be invoiced at the price in effect on the date of issuance. Heretofore, the company's price list and contracts had the effect of imposing the "price prevailing at time of shipment" with respect to unshipped portions of orders. OPA pointed out that this practice was contrary to the provisions of Price Schedule No. 57, Wool Floor Coverings, as amended, and the company revised its price list and contract forms accordingly.

Dry felt makers discuss action on prices

Manufacturers of dry felt were invited to meet in Washington on February 2, to discuss with the Office of Price Administration the advisability of establishing maximum prices or entering into voluntary agreements on prices for their product, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 27.

Quotations for dry felt used principally for roofing and for some linoleum bases have fluctuated over a wide range.

War Labor Board settles six disputes, gets resumption of work in two cases

The National War Labor Board last week settled six disputes by agreement, obtained resumption of production in two cases, and received certification of seven new cases. The full Board held its first hearings in a case.

Aluminum Co. of America

The full Board held a 2-day hearing in the dispute between the Aluminum Co. of America and the Aluminum Workers of America, CIO. This case, which involves 5 plants of the company and 18,925 workers, is one which came to the War Labor Board from the National Defense Mediation Board. The union's demands are for the abolition of the North-South differential and a 10-cent differential for night shift workers at the New Kensington, Pa., plant. The Board will consider the case at its next executive session.

Mack Manufacturing Co.

On January 28, after 5 days of hearings before Lewis M. Gill, Board mediator, an agreement was reached in the dispute between the Mack Manufacturing Co., New Brunswick, N. J., and the United Automobile Workers, CIO. The union's demands included wages, union shop, and working conditions, and the controversy involved 2,400 employees. The principal points of the agreement follow:

1. A 65 cents per hour minimum hiring rate for men and 55 cents for women to be stepped up 10 cents more after 90 days.
2. A general wage increase of 12 cents an hour retroactive to December 28, 1941. The bonus incentive is to be timed at 25 percent over the basic rate. Upon the request of either party, the question of wages may be reopened for negotiations six months after the contract is signed.
3. Maximum and minimum rates for jobs are to be negotiated between the parties on the basis of job classifications which the company will furnish the union.
4. The union waived its demands for a union shop, check-off or any modification thereof.
5. The union's demand for double time on Sundays will be referred to the National War Labor Board for appropriate action.
6. Collective bargaining to be renewed January 31 in New Brunswick for the purpose of completing a written agreement. All matters still unsettled February 14 shall be referred for binding decision to an arbitrator selected by the parties from a list of three persons named by Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the National War Labor Board.

Western Machine Tool Works

With the aid of Conciliation Commissioner John L. Connor, an agreement was reached on January 28 in the dispute

between the Western Machine Tool Works, Inc., Holland, Mich., and the International Association of Machinists, AFL. Commissioner Connor had been appointed by the Board to hear the case in Holland where a 2-day strike had been ended earlier in the month at the Board's request. A total of 140 employees was involved in the controversy which arose mainly over the issues of grievance machinery and wages. The agreement, which is the first between the company and the union, includes the following provisions: minimum hiring rate of 55 cents per hour, a 12½-cent per hour general increase retroactive to December 11, 1941, an additional 5 cents per hour for all employees on the second and third shifts, an 8-hour day, 5-day week with time and one-half for overtime and double time for holidays, vacations dependent upon seniority, and a maintenance of membership clause. The contract is to be opened for wage negotiations July 1, 1942.

Carolina Transportation Association

Submission to binding arbitration of all issues was agreed to January 28 in the dispute between the Carolina Transportation Association, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL. The agreement was announced by the Board after 2 days of hearings before a panel composed of associate members Judge Walter P. Stacy, John Connelly and Joseph McDonough. The arbitration award will be made by a three-man board, with each party selecting one arbitrator and the chairman of the Board selecting a third.

The dispute, which involves 500 employees of six trucking concerns, arose over wages, hours, and vacation pay.

Bendix Aviation Corporation

An agreement, the terms of which were not revealed, was obtained by a Board panel January 30 settling the dispute between the Bendix Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Ind., and the United Automobile Workers, CIO. The agreement resulted from a 4-day hearing conducted by a panel of associate members made up of Professor Fowler V. Harper, H. L. Derby and S. H. Dalrymple. The union's demands were for increased wages, a union shop and the check-off at the plant which employs 7,612 men. The agreement is subject to ratification by the local union membership.

The Atlantic Fishermen's Union, AFL, agreed at the Board's request to resume work pending consideration by the Board of their dispute with the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., Boston, Mass. The only issue involved is the question of how the cost of war risk insurance should be divided between the fishermen and the companies. The union's decision to resume work came after the Board had sent a telegram requesting the employers to advance the amount for the premium and suggesting that both parties leave to the Board final determination of the matter together with the effective retroactive date.

On January 31, E. H. Cooley, secretary of the employers' organization, wired the Board that the boat owners would accept the settlement only if the Board agreed to a great number of conditions. Chief among these was that the "Board first secures from the Atlantic Fishermen's Union a new agreement in writing for the duration of the war . . . to be identical in terms with the canceled agreement dated June 21, 1940." The Board immediately wired Mr. Cooley that the attempt "to place conditions upon the acceptance" of the Board's proposed agreement was "wholly unacceptable." The telegram contained the Board's "final" request for immediate resumption of operations.

There are 3,200 men involved in the dispute and many of the ships had been tied up while awaiting disposition of the controversy. A hearing is scheduled for February 4.

Maytag Co.

At 2 a. m. February 1, a panel composed of Lewis M. Gill, Frederick Fales, and Hugh Lyons settled the dispute between the Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. After 6 days of hearings the company agreed on the terms of a contract, which the union had been attempting to negotiate for 3½ years, covering 1,300 employees.

The minimum wage was raised from 50 to 60 cents an hour, and the union obtained a 5-cent-an-hour night shift bonus. The union waived its demand for the union shop and compromised its request for a binding arbitration clause in the contract.

Wolverine Tube Co.

With the aid of Thomas Neblett, Board mediator, the Wolverine Tube Co., Detroit, Mich., and the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, reached a complete agreement January 31 covering 1,000 employees in the company's plant. The

agreement provided for a 6-cent general wage increase. The union shop question was compromised by an agreement that the company would post on the bulletin board a statement saying that it was "in the interest of all concerned" for all eligible employees to join the union and remain members for the duration of the contract. The company also agreed to discipline any antiunion activity on company time.

Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates

The American Federation of Textile Operatives ended their six-day jurisdictional strike at the King Philip Mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., Fall River, Mass., on January 26. The back-to-work arrangement was made at a hearing the previous day conducted by the Massachusetts State Labor Relations Board and attended by John C. Baker of Harvard University as a special examiner representing the War Labor Board.

The Textile Workers Union, CIO, had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the bargaining agent for 2,200 employees at the company's plants but members of the independent union went on strike in protest at the King Philip Mill of the company.

New cases

New cases certified to the Board last week are: Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., Boston, Mass., and the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, AFL; Walter Turner Co., Inc., Plainfield, N. J., and United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; Connor Lumber and Land Co., Laona, Wis., and International Woodworkers of America, CIO; Doyle Machine and Tool Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., and International Association of Machinists, AFL; The Thompson Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and United Automobile Workers, CIO; Hotel Employers Association of San Francisco, Calif., and Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL; Spicer Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio, and United Automobile Workers, CIO, and Building and Construction Trades, AFL.

NWLB APPOINTS 3

The National War Labor Board has announced the appointment of Ralph T. Seward as administrative associate member, George Kirstein as executive secretary, and Lewis M. Gill as assistant executive secretary.

Nelson defends use of dollar-a-year men, tells Congress of rules to prevent abuses

War Production Board Chairman Nelson on January 28 defended the employment of dollar-a-year men as extremely useful, possibly indispensable, to the war program. To the Special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program he outlined the policy he has laid down to prevent abuses.

Excerpts from his statement follow:

As you know, Congress by successive statutes, beginning in June 1940, expressly adopted the policy of authorizing employment of dollar-a-year men in times of national emergency. This policy was extended by Congress to all governmental departments and agencies concerned with defense. And, as you know, an identical policy was followed during the last war.

No case of impropriety reported

We have heard much comment on this policy recently on all sides. It was criticized in the report of this committee on January 15—and may I say here that I was gratified to note that after months of scrutiny of OPM by your lawyers and investigators, you did not report a single specific case of impropriety? However, that does not eliminate all the grounds for criticism, so I want to discuss with you these questions:

Should the policy of Congress with respect to dollar-a-year men be changed?

If the policy is to be continued, how should it be administered?

I have one over-all standard for passing on these questions. It is quite simple, and is as follows: What will contribute most toward winning the war in the shortest possible time? That is the test I apply, and I am confident it is the test your committee and Congress will also apply.

On this job we must get the maximum results from American industry. To do that we must have down here men who understand and can deal with industry's intricate structure and operation. In other words, we must have men with expert business and technical knowledge. For the most part we have to get them from industry itself. But no matter where we get them or how we get them, we simply must have them in the places they are needed, when they are needed.

All things being equal, these men ought to be brought in to serve on a regular Government salary. I wish that were possible. It isn't. You can't get all the

help you need of the kind you need on that basis. The reason is simple: most of these men, many of them specialists, have been getting salaries much higher than those which can be paid Government employees. Since they have been getting such salaries, they naturally have incurred extensive financial obligations over the years—mortgages, life insurance, and so on—so that it is extremely hard for them to adjust themselves abruptly to a much lower income. In many cases it is literally true that the man in question simply can't make the change to a Government payroll without extreme hardship to his family.

Now the dollar-a-year policy can of course be abused. It must be administered with great care and restraint. If it is so administered, it is in my judgment an extremely useful adjunct—possibly even an indispensable one—to the war program.

Has laid down rules

Sound administration, of course, requires a carefully determined administrative policy within the limits of Congressional policy. With this in mind I have laid down the following rules and limitations for the War Production Board to govern employment of a dollar-a-year men:

1. No person shall be appointed on a dollar-a-year basis unless he is a man of outstanding business or technical ability, of unimpeachable integrity, and especially qualified for the work for which he is chosen.
2. No dollar-a-year man shall be appointed to any position if with reasonable effort a man equally qualified can be found and induced to come here to fill such position on a regular Government salary basis.
3. No person shall be employed in any position in which he will make decisions directly affecting the affairs of his own company.
4. No appointment shall be made except after a thorough investigation of the proposed appointee by one of the investigatory agencies of the Government.

These are the rules which will be followed with respect to all future employment of dollar-a-year men by the War Production Board.

In addition, I have instructed the various directors of divisions within the War Production Board to re-examine all past appointments of dollar-a-year men to see whether they conform. If these requirements are not satisfied in the case of any dollar-a-year man now engaged by the War Production Board, he will be asked to leave.

AGRICULTURE . . .

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

Record total farm output of 1941 not in perfect accord with needs, says annual report; better crop adjustment sought

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in his annual report released January 26 points out that agriculture's war job, though more urgent and more difficult now than its earlier defense task, is the same in character. It is to provide Food for Freedom, in proper composition and in abundant supply, without waste of land, labor, or machinery.

"Greater difficulty in the task results from the drain of war on the supply of agricultural labor, machinery, and other means of production, and from the fact that the spread of naval fighting reduces imports," says the Secretary. "With scantier facilities, agriculture must produce more."

Crop increases called for

When 1941 began, the report points out, farmers generally had not realized that the world situation and our own defense program would demand more farm production. They had planned a spring pig crop, for example, some 14 percent smaller than the relatively small crop of the previous year. Advice by the Department of Agriculture caused them to step up their hog production.

Appeals from the Department brought increased marketings of cattle and calves, increased production of hogs, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and some fruits and vegetables. In April the Department announced the plan to support prices of dairy products, hogs, chickens, and eggs. Congress acted to fit agriculture better for its defense tasks.

As a means of supporting prices of basic crops, and at the same time of keeping them from being overproduced, Congress passed legislation to make loans available on 1941 cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco at 85 percent of parity. It authorized new provisions for marketing quotas and higher penalties for excess marketings. Another law empowered the Secretary to offer price support for nonbasic crops, especially the concentrated protein foods needed for home consumption and lend-lease export.

In the field of agricultural administration the President requested creation of an Office of Agricultural Defense Relations within the Office of the Secretary

of Agriculture. This new unit studies what agriculture needs in its defense task—particularly its need for labor, fertilizer, machinery, chemicals, and storage facilities—and presents these needs to priorities officials. As a further step in the defense organization of agriculture, the Secretary established USDA defense boards, which became war boards, in every State and county. The special duty of these boards is to promote full cooperation of the Department's field personnel in all war undertakings.

Though of record size, the year's production was not in perfect accord with the requirements. For example, the wheat crop approached a billion bushels; yet adequate export outlets for wheat were lacking. Conversely, although the output of dairy products, meats, and poultry and eggs, was very high, more of the vital foods mentioned was needed. Accordingly, the goals announced for 1942 looked toward an even higher total farm output, along with a more precise adjustment of the commodity composition to wartime need.

Seek to fill U. S., export needs

Specifically, the goals called for 115 percent of the 1924-29 production average, as compared with 105 percent in the period 1936-40 and an estimated 113 percent in 1941. Production at this level will maintain and in some lines even permit an increase in the average per capita consumption of foodstuffs and other agricultural products in the United States. Also, it will provide large quantities for lend-lease export. After Pearl Harbor, nevertheless, the Department began to revise the goals upward, especially for fats and oils.

Besides providing for adequate nutrition here and for lend-lease exports, the goals for 1942 look toward a reserve of foods over and above the normal carry-over. In wheat, cotton, and tobacco we have reserves already; but we need a reserve of finished foods like canned pork, canned vegetables, dried eggs, and evaporated milk. "Food will win the war," says the report, "and write the peace. At the peace table the existence here of a great reserve of food will reinforce our views as to what the peace should be."

FSA plans 18 mobile camps along Eastern Seaboard for migrant farm labor supply

Plans for the construction of 18 mobile camps to provide shelter for 2,700 farm labor families in the commercial crop areas along the Eastern Seaboard have been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Operated by the Farm Security Administration, the camps will move from one crop area to another as the growing season advances, thus enabling farm workers to shift from areas where they are not needed to areas where expansion of war industries threatens to cause farm labor shortages at peak seasons. In 1941, mobile camps operated by the FSA, especially those on the West Coast, were instrumental in preventing the development of acute local shortages of farm labor in a number of areas.

U. S. Employment Service will help

Under the new program for the Eastern States, 40 camp sites of 20 acres each will be selected by FSA regional officials in harvest areas along the Atlantic Coast.

The 18 mobile camps for the Eastern Seaboard will increase to 101 the number of stationary and mobile migrant labor camps already operated or under construction by the FSA in various parts of the country.

The East Coast camps will provide clean quarters and basic sanitary and medical services for seasonal workers in the sugarcane and truck producing areas of the Florida Everglades, in the vegetable producing areas of the North Carolina Coastal Plain and Tidewater Virginia, and in the fruit and vegetable areas of Maryland, southern New Jersey, central Connecticut, and upper New York State. Some of the camps will be occupied by white families, others by Negroes.

POWER FOR PUBLIC USE UP 16.5 PERCENT

Electric energy produced for public use in December 1941 totaled 15,353,703,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 16.5 percent over production in December 1940, according to a report issued January 26 by the Federal Power Commission in its "Production and Utilization of Electric Energy in the United States" series.

Baxter forecasts order setting aside part of 1942 canned goods

John L. Baxter, special adviser on canned foods of the food supply branch WPB, announced at the 35th annual convention of the National Canners Association at Chicago January 26 that the War Production Board is planning to issue an order directing producers of canned goods to withhold from sale a percentage of each listed product which they expect to pack in 1942.

The primary purpose of the order, said Mr. Baxter, is to make sure that sufficient supplies of certain canned fruits and vegetables will be set aside by the canners to meet the needs of the armed forces.

The tentative list of products and the amount of each to be set aside for the Government follows:

Asparagus, 44 percent of the 1942 pack; lima beans, 22 percent; stringless beans, 21 percent; peas, 38 percent; corn, 18 percent; tomatoes, 30 percent; tomato juice, 14 percent; apples, 32 percent; red sour pitted cherries, 27 percent; sweet cherries, 25 percent; peaches, 23 percent; pears, 26 percent; pineapple, 25 percent; fruit cocktail, 16 percent.

Mr. Baxter said that "during the canning season and immediately afterwards the goods so reserved for Government use will be inventoried and inspected. As soon as possible those not suitable for such use will be released to the producer, as well as any quantity in excess of needs. It is not expected, however, that any substantial amounts would be released because of excess supply."

SXP American Egyptian cotton seed salable to growers or U. S.

The War Production Board has sent identical telegrams to 11 Texas, Arizona, and Georgia cotton seed mills authorizing them to sell their SXP American Egyptian cotton seed to growers of such cotton or to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Any person except the Commodity Credit Corporation purchasing such cotton seed shall use the seed only for growing such cotton or additional seed.

Earlier this week the War Production Board froze SXP American Egyptian cotton in the hands of cotton seed mills.

All of this type of cotton in this country is needed for balloon cloth, similar aviation equipment, and other fabrics requiring long staple cotton.

Henderson asks 28,000 dealers in farm machinery and parts to keep prices down

Approximately 28,000 dealers in farm machinery received letters January 29 from Price Administrator Leon Henderson asking them to hold their prices for tractors and other farm implements to levels not higher than the retail prices suggested by the manufacturers, plus actual freight and handling costs and sales taxes, if any.

Commenting on his request, Mr. Henderson said:

High farm costs—high food costs

"Our farmers are being called upon to produce vastly increased amounts of foodstuffs. Farm machinery will play an important part in the program, and the prices that farmers are called upon to pay for this equipment must be kept at reasonable levels. High prices for farm machinery mean high costs to the farmer and higher prices for food.

"The manufacturers of farm equipment are cooperating with their Government in absorbing a part of increased factory costs and holding their prices

stable. The benefit of this stability to farmers can be cancelled if dealers attempt to get the highest possible prices under conditions of great demand and restricted supply."

Dealers purchase farm machinery from manufacturers at various discounts off "suggested retail prices." In the past, dealers generally have not received full benefit of the suggested mark-up because of liberal trade-in allowances. Recent investigation, however, has revealed a trend toward reduced trade-in allowances and excessive charges for transportation and handling. The result of this trend is an increase in net prices paid by the farmers.

In order to implement the Government's repair parts program for maintaining existing farm equipment, Mr. Henderson's request also applies to prices charged for repair parts and attachments. In addition, he stated that charges made by dealers for repair work and servicing should be reasonable, "both to regular and occasional customers."

Canners to get less tin, but cans will be supplied for "goal" vegetables

The fruit, fish, and vegetable canning industry advisory committee closed a 3-day meeting in Washington January 22 with the assurance of John L. Baxter, head of the canned foods section of the food supply branch of the War Production Board, that the Government will do everything possible to help the industry not only maintain but even increase its production.

"Although you have run into some difficulties and will run into more, you are more fortunate than some industries because your product is needed for the life of the Army, the Navy, and the people back home," Mr. Baxter said.

Joseph R. Taylor, of the containers branch, said the canning industry would have to get along with less tin plate. He said there would be an unrestricted supply of cans for vegetables for which the Department of Agriculture has set goals; that other perishable fruits and vegetables would be provided for on a restricted basis; and some other commodities would have to go without cans.

A. E. Bowman, in charge of the sugar section of the food supply branch, said

that the canning industry would have to get along with less sugar than in the past. How much less, Mr. Bowman said, he did not know.

E. A. Meyer, consultant on canned foods, said efforts are being made to assure the canning industry of materials needed for emergency repairs, necessary replacements, and new machinery when increased production is necessary.

F. W. Hunter, chief of the farm placement section of the United States Employment Service, told of plans being made to supply canners and growers with necessary labor.

D. A. ABBOTT APPOINTED TO OPA POWER UNIT

D. A. Abbott, formerly an operations engineer with the Rural Electrification Administration, has been appointed to the electric generating and power equipment unit of the machinery section, Office of Price Administration.

Price ceilings for green coffee clarified by revised schedule

Increases in freight, war risk and marine insurance rates on green coffee, above those prevailing prior to December 8, 1941, may be added to maximum prices for such coffee, provided that such increases actually have been incurred, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 30. Decreases in such costs must be subtracted from the ceiling prices. These clarifications are covered in Amendment No. 4 to Green Coffee Schedule No. 50.

This amendment effectively eliminates the possibility of an importer adding the amount of such freight or insurance rate increases to the ceiling price where he actually does not incur these higher costs, according to the OPA. Furthermore, the amendment applies only when the total cost of coffee laid down in New York is in excess of the maximum ceiling price.

Unfounded reports suggesting the possibility of coffee quota increases and advances in the maximum price ceilings have persisted recently, it was stated in OPA quarters here. All such rumors have emanated solely from trade quarters in New York and elsewhere without the slightest official confirmation, according to officials, who added that, nevertheless they have, by their volume, confused the coffee situation and hampered the free flow of supplies. In many instances, it was said, primary producers held back coffee from market in the hope of profiting by a further increase in the generous ceiling price now prevailing. This, too, it was explained, is in line with the policy of those originating such rumors, who, for selfish reasons, hope to bring sufficient pressure to bear to force a change in prices, quotas, or both.

Intending to clarify the picture definitely and finally, Mr. Henderson issued a clear-cut statement of OPA policy as regards coffee:

1. OPA does not contemplate any major changes in the coffee price ceiling and none in the price itself. Clarifications, such as the current amendment, may be made from time to time. However, there is nothing in the immediate future to suggest any additional changes, even of this type.

2. As an official reminder to the coffee trade, there are only two official sources of information on coffee quotas and prices. These are the Inter-American Coffee Board on quotas; the OPA on prices.

3. As OPA sees it, the most critical problem that might develop in coffee is one that would not involve either the size of the quota or the price level, but other forms of control. Such controls involve possible allocation of stocks or import licensing to prevent maldistribution of stocks. OPA is actively exploring these possibilities and will apply such controls, should such additional curbs prove necessary.

In this connection, OPA currently is developing a questionnaire to be sent out within the next few days to all branches of the coffee trade. This questionnaire will ask details on the volume of business handled by each firm. Sworn statements will be required, to be returned to OPA offices here within ten days after the letter has been issued.

This inquiry is not to be confused with the stock census taken quarterly by the Bureau of Census, it was indicated. It is specially designed for OPA's confidential files to provide them with factual information not hitherto available. The Administrator emphasized that results of this questionnaire will have absolutely no bearing on either price or quotas. However, the findings may have some influence upon the problem of import licensing of stock allocations, he said, should such action prove necessary.

Seven named to Civilian Supply post

Appointments to important posts in the Division of Civilian Supply were announced January 30, by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director.

James W. Angell was named chief of the supply and requirements branch and also will function temporarily as chief of the special studies branch. A graduate of Harvard University in 1918, Mr. Angell has been connected with the University of Chicago, Harvard, and Columbia University. Since 1939, he has been a collaborator of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

David Crawford and Roland S. Vaile were appointed chiefs of two industry programs branches recently established in the Division.

Mr. Crawford is president of the University of Hawaii. He is the author of several books on agricultural science.

Mr. Vaile is on leave from the University of Minnesota, where he has been professor of Economics and Marketing since 1923. He is the author of numerous books, including "Economics of Advertising," "Market Organization," "Income and Consumption," and "Balancing the Economic Controls."

Arthur R. Burns will retain his post as chief of the allocation branch.

Reavis Cox, former supervisor of industry branches, has been named executive secretary of the civilian supply committee, which is composed of various staff executives.

Harold W. Osterhaut will remain as executive officer of the Division. Henry H. Fowler will continue as assistant general counsel assigned to the Division.

Wilcox named price executive in iron, steel; Whitman charged with developing price policies

The appointments of Clair Wilcox, professor of economics at Swarthmore College and consultant to the National Resources Planning Board, as price executive of the iron and steel section of the Office of Price Administration, and of Roswell Whitman, formerly of R. H. Macy and Company of New York, as director of planning and policy development for steel prices were announced January 30 by J. K. Galbraith, assistant administrator.

Mr. Whitman has been in charge of the iron and steel section of OPA since 1941. In his new post he will be charged with developing the longer range policies for the administration of prices of iron and steel products and the components for their manufacture.

Mr. Wilcox has been professor of economics at Swarthmore for the past 11 years and also holds the chair in that college's department of economics and division of social sciences. He will assume general responsibility for the administration of the iron and steel section of OPA.

Wholesalers of paperboard may charge customary resale prices

Wholesale distributors of paperboard east of the Rocky Mountains are permitted to charge customary resale prices to purchasers under an amendment to Price Schedule No. 32 for paperboard, announced January 30 by OPA Administrator Henderson. The amendment is effective as of January 30, 1942.

The amendment, modifying Appendix D of Amendment 4, permits wholesale distributors a price allowance comparable to, but not exceeding, the regular allowance customarily charged by them for the type of sale and the paperboard involved in the period between October 1, 1940, and September 30, 1941. This applies to the sale in any quantity of paperboard covered by the schedule. The mark-up schedule for quantities up to 6,000 pounds is canceled.

In the event that no sales of the same type and quantities were made during the period specified, the wholesale distributor, before invoicing any quantity, must apply to the Office of Price Administration as provided in paragraph (b) of section 1347.64.

Rubber sole, heel makers asked to get OPA price approval before continuing sales

Manufacturers of rubber soles and heels, who undoubtedly will be forced to revise their lines in view of the new restrictions on crude rubber processing, were asked January 26 by OPA Administrator Henderson, not to make any sales of these new items without consulting OPA or receiving notice to proceed from that office.

This request was made in letter form. Mr. Henderson referred to his previous letter of December 18, 1941, to manufacturers of such products, in which he requested them not to increase prices on certain shoe products or introduce changes in quality without consulting OPA. The Administrator stated that the current request was to forestall a chaotic price condition, resulting from changes in production.

Manufacturers are requested to submit to OPA, in duplicate, copies of their proposed price lists and discount schedules before quoting any price or publishing or releasing any price lists to the trade. They are asked additionally to supply the physical data on forms sent out by OPA, for each brand and grade covered in the proposed lists, together with specifically related price information. This is to avoid any possible confusion regarding prices which should apply to items on which physical data is reported.

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Report requirements expanded for "unceilinged" cotton goods

Manufacturer reporting requirements of Price Schedule No. 11 (Fine Cotton Grey Goods) have been broadened to take in sales of weaves and constructions not under the price ceiling when sold in quantities exceeding 15,000 yards in any calendar month, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, announced January 30.

Previously, the schedule only required reports on "unceilinged" weaves and construction *manufactured* in monthly amounts exceeding 15,000 yards. The applicable section of the schedule (1316.7(a)) now has been amended by inserting the words "or sold", after the word "manufactured." The other reporting requirements of the schedule are not changed.

China ware firm voluntarily rescinds price increases pending OPA cost study

Homer Laughlin China Co., of Newell, W. Va., largest chinaware manufacturers in this country, have wired the Office of Price Administration that they are withdrawing price increases on all their lines, pending completion of studies by OPA, Administrator Henderson announced January 26. On their nationally advertised Fiesta colored ware, all price increases have been withdrawn permanently by the company.

In December, OPA asked all chinaware manufacturers voluntarily to cooperate in holding prices at then current levels. A questionnaire was also sent to all members of the industry. This request was received just about the time that labor conferences were under way, resulting in a 10 percent wage increase, effective February 1.

Voluntary cooperation on the part of the Homer Laughlin China Co., which makes about 25 percent of the volume in the entire field, is anticipated by OPA

quarters to be a forerunner of similar action on the part of the remaining manufacturers.

Homer Laughlin China Co., in their wire, asked that OPA studies, based on questionnaires received from the industry be completed as speedily as possible, upon their receipt, because the wage increase—largely responsible for the proposed price advance—begins February 1.

The concern advised that "as an indication of our willingness to cooperate despite increased costs and prospects of diminished volume in your difficult objective of stabilizing dinnerware prices, we are advising our customers today that we are withdrawing price increases on our nationally known Fiesta colored ware and continuing present discounts from retail prices established April 1, 1941. Also, we are proposing no increase to our chain store customers on undecorated cups, saucers, and dinner plates so they may continue to retail them at five cents and ten cents."

Formal ceiling put on lithopone to curb speculative resales

A maximum price of \$0.0425 per pound for the normal grade of lithopone (the price now effective by agreement with producers) is established in Price Schedule No. 80, announced January 29 by OPA Administrator Henderson. The schedule became effective February 2.

Lithopone is a pigment widely used in the manufacture of flat interior wall paints, lacquers, enamels, oil cloth, and linoleum. It also is used as a tinting pigment in the rubber industry.

A sharp increase in the demand for lithopone came in the last few months with the increased industrial activity due to war preparations and because of the limited supply of titanium pigments.

In December, after conferences with members of the industry and with other Government agencies, the Office of Price Administration entered into an agreement with producers that lithopone would not be sold at prices in excess of \$0.0425 per pound for the normal grade delivered in bags in the Eastern Territory.

Speculation by others than producers, however, has increased greatly the resale prices of the product. These speculative prices threaten to go even higher, and the

price schedule was established to curb speculation and to eliminate the threat of price rises in other industries using lithopone.

The maximum prices established cover six grades in carload lots and less than carload lots, for deliveries in the Eastern Territory and the Western Territory.

There also are differentials for export sales with provisions for shipments by vessel from Eastern Territory and Western Territory to persons in Territories and possessions of the United States, for overland shipments and for shipping expenses.

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New list of maximum prices for brass, bronze ingot announced

A new list of maximum prices for brass and bronze ingot, effective February 1, was announced January 30 by OPA Administrator Henderson in a letter to all nonferrous foundries.

Individual ingot makers, accounting for more than 99 percent of the 1941 industry output, have agreed in writing with OPA, to observe this new list of maximum prices, the Administrator said. Text of the agreement was released by OPA on January 2, 1942, when it was submitted to the ingot makers for their individual acceptance.

Use of waste fibrous materials to be reported weekly by paperboard, roofing producers

Seeking to obtain a complete picture of the distribution of waste fibrous materials, chiefly paper and rags, used in the manufacture of paperboard, roofing materials and other products, J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, January 30 ordered all producers to file weekly reports covering receipts, consumption and production.

The reports must be filed each Monday, beginning February 2 with the pulp and paper branch of the Division of Industry Operations, and must cover the weekly period ending 7 a. m. on the Saturday prior to each reporting date.

Mr. Knowlson sent copies of the reporting form (PD-240), calling for full details on receipts, consumption and inventory positions, to all individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations or other forms of business enterprise engaged in producing paper, paperboard, roofing materials, floor covering products, insulating materials or molded pulp products from waste fibrous materials.

In an accompanying letter, Mr. Knowlson pointed out that any person who falsifies any of the information demanded may be prohibited from receiving further deliveries of any materials subject to allocation or priority control.

Completion of gas wells permitted in eight States

Natural gas wells in the States of Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, or West Virginia which had actually been started on or before December 23, 1941, may be completed, notwithstanding the original provisions of Conservation Order M-68, it was announced January 28.

Because of increased war production in the Appalachian area, a larger supply of natural gas is immediately needed, and the amendment to Order M-68 will permit completion of about 160 natural gas wells which could not have been constructed under the original terms of the order, which allowed completion only of wells which had actually been "spudded" before December 23.

Supplementary list of priority orders

Following is a list of priority orders and changes from November 30, 1941, to January 15, 1942. Since form numbers are subject to changes after this list is compiled, and the use of incorrect form numbers has contributed to delays in the past, it is not considered advisable to print the form numbers in VICTORY at this time.

"M" ORDERS

- M-1-d, Aluminum scrap, Dec. 31, 1942.
- M-9-a, (Amendment Jan. 7, 1942) Copper and copper base alloys, June 30, 1942 (supersedes M-9-a); M-9-b (Amendment December 31, 1941) March 31, 1942 (supersedes M-9-b).
- M-9-c (Amendments Dec. 10, 1941 and Jan. 13, 1941) until revoked; Interpretation, December 26, 1941.
- M-11-g, Zinc, supplementary order, indefinite.
- M-15-b, Rubber, limitation order (Amendments Dec. 19, 1941 and Dec. 27, 1941). Indefinite; M-15-c, Restricts transactions in new rubber tires, casings, and tubes (Amendments Jan. 2, 1942, and Jan. 5, 1942), indefinite.
- M-18-a (Amendment Jan. 13, 1942), Chromium, April 30, 1942.
- M-20-a, Calcium Silicon, May 31, 1942.
- M-21-d, Steel, corrosion and heat resistant chrome, indefinite.
- M-23-a, Vanadium, June 30, 1942.
- M-30, (Amendment Dec. 31, 1941) Ethyl alcohol and related compounds, until revoked.
- M-37-b, (Amendment December 10, 1941) Rayon yarn, supplementary order, Indefinite.
- M-38-c, Lead, Until revoked.
- M-39-a, Cobalt, March 31, 1942.
- M-42, Canceled and superseded by P-87.
- M-43, Tin, July 31, 1942; M-43-a, until revoked.
- M-44, (Amendment Jan. 7, 1942) Titanium Pigments, until revoked.
- M-45, (Amendment December 31, 1942) Inventory of sheet steel for steel drums, indefinite.
- M-47, Burlap and burlap products, until revoked.
- M-49, Iridium, use in jewelry, November 30, 1942.
- M-50, Jewel bearings and jewel bearing materials, until revoked.
- M-51, Pigs and hogs bristles, indefinite; M-51-a, until revoked.
- M-52, Sulphite wood pulp, March 31, 1942.
- M-54, Molasses, until revoked.
- M-55, (Amendments Dec. 22, 1941, Dec. 31, 1941) Direct consumption sugar, December 31, 1942.
- M-57, Tung oil, February 15, 1942.
- M-63, (Amendments Jan. 9, 1942, and January 12, 1942), General Imports Orders, until revoked.
- M-66, Cashew nut shell oil, until revoked.
- M-67, Suppliers' orders, until revoked.
- M-68, Petroleum production, until revoked.
- M-69, Distilled spirits, until revoked.
- M-72, Lead, tin scrap, and scrap containing alloys thereof, June 30, 1942.
- M-73, Wool, April 4, 1942.

"L" ORDERS

- L-1-c, Motortrucks, truck trailers, and passenger carriers, until revoked.

- L-2-d, Passenger automobiles, supplementary order; L-2-e, supplementary order.
- L-2-f, (Amendments Jan. 8, 1942, and Jan. 14, 1942), supplementary order, until revoked.
- L-3-e (Amendment Jan. 8, 1942, Extended Jan. 15, 1942), Light motortrucks, supplementary order, until revoked; L-3-d, supplementary order.
- L-5-a, (Amendment Jan. 6, 1942), Domestic mechanical refrigerators, supplementary order, until revoked.
- L-6-a, Laundry equipment, supplementary order, until revoked.
- L-7-a, Ice refrigerators, supplementary order, until revoked.
- L-18-a, Vacuum cleaners, supplementary order, until revoked.
- L-20, (Amendment January 10, 1942), Cellulose and materials derived from cellulose, February 15, 1942.
- L-21, Automatic phonographs, and attachments, weighing, amusement, and gaming machines, until revoked.
- L-23, Cooking appliances, until revoked.
- L-26, Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts thereof, October 31, 1942.
- L-27, Vending machines, until revoked.

"P" ORDERS

- P-6-a, (Amendment January 3, 1942), Defense Supplies Rating Order, March 31, 1942.
- P-9-a, P-9-b, P-9-c, P-9-d, P-9-f and P-9-g, Heavy bombers and pursuit ships, engines for, March 31, 1942.
- P-19-g, Defense housing projects, July 31, 1942.
- P-35, Armored half-track vehicles, March 31, 1942.
- P-40, (Amended December 30, 1941, Extended January 10, 1942), Industrial lift trucks, March 10, 1942.
- P-55, (Amended January 12, 1942), Defense housing projects, until revoked.
- P-56-a, Mining machinery and equipment, until revoked.
- P-65, Marine paints, until revoked.
- P-68, (Amendment January 8, 1942, Iron and steel, maintenance, repair, and supply extended to Canadian producers, June 30, 1942.
- P-71, Completion of certain private housing projects, March 31, 1942.
- P-73, Smelters (Copper, Lead, Zinc, Antimony, Mercury, and Cobalt) Maintenance, repair, and supplies, until revoked.
- P-76, Sheet steel used in containers, May 30, 1942.
- P-83, Petroleum industry, until revoked.
- P-85, Resistance welding alloy electrodes, until revoked.
- P-86, Industrial explosives, until revoked.
- P-87, Insecticides, germicides, and fungicides, until revoked.
- P-90, Production requirements plan, varies.
- P-91, Elevators, escalators, and dumb-waiters, until revoked.
- P-95, Farm machinery and equipment (repair parts) October 31, 1942.
- P-98, Petroleum industry, assistance extended to all branches not covered by previous orders, February 28, 1942.
- P-100, Maintenance, repairs and operating supplies, indefinite.
- P-103, Operation of refineries, until revoked.

"E" ORDERS

- E-1-a, (Amended January 8, 1942, revised January 12, 1942) Machine tools, gages, and chucks, until revoked.
- E-2-a, Tools, Supplementary Order, February 28, 1942.
- E-3, Machine tool deliveries to United Kingdom, July 1, 1942.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS

- General Allocation Order No. 1, iron and steel, until revoked.

J. H. Simon succeeds Despres in consumers' durable goods

Appointment of James H. Simon of Washington, D. C., as principal industrial specialist in the consumers' durable goods section of the Office of Price Administration was announced January 31 by J. K. Galbraith, assistant administrator.

Mr. Simon will be chief of the unit handling radios, batteries, and musical instruments. For 14 years he was president of the Simon Distributing Corporation, of Washington, which handles radios, batteries, radio parts, and tubes.

In assuming his new work, Mr. Simon succeeds Maurice S. Despres of New York City, who will continue in the section as a consultant.

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6 named to accounting and review division

Six appointments to the division of accounting, analysis, and review of the Office of Price Administration were announced January 29 by H. F. Taggart, chief of the Division.

Cyrus B. Coffey was named to the consumers' durable goods section. He was associated as a cost accountant with the Conlon Corporation of Chicago, manufacturers of domestic laundering equipment, and the American Can Co.

Walter E. Glassow, formerly comptroller and treasurer of the Connor Lumber & Land Co. of Laona, Wis., was appointed to the lumber and building materials section. He was associated for 5 years with Baker, Fentress & Co., an investment banking and lumber management firm in Chicago. Mr. Glassow was also engaged in accounting and analytical services for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and associated with Ernst & Ernst, public accountants in Chicago.

Charles H. Hausherr was appointed to the rent section. For nearly 6 years he was secretary of Property Investment Inc. and of the George Hannon Realty Co. For 16 years he managed real estate properties for several large estates and for the Security Trust Co.

Waldemar D. Josefson was named to the food section. He comes to OPA from the Industrial Sugars Corporation of Chicago. Mr. Josefson served for 10 years as acting comptroller and chief accountant for the American Molasses Co. of New York and its 14 subsidiaries. He was associated as a consultant accountant for Austin, Nicols of New York, wholesale food distributors.

Martin E. Matthews was appointed to the food section. From 1920 to 1934 he was engaged as an industrial engineer, financial analyst and cost accountant under his own firm name. During World War I, Mr. Matthews served as auditor for the Ordnance Division of the War Department in Hoboken, N. J.

James A. McDonnell was named to the steel section. He has served as comptroller for the Fada Radio Corporation of Long Island City; chief accountant for the Russell, Burdall & Ward Bolt & Nut Co. of Port Chester, and senior accountant for Smith, Brush & Co., public accountants.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

New division of transport personnel to survey labor needs in all branches

A division of transport personnel has been organized in the Office of Defense Transportation and Mr. Otto S. Beyer, member of the National Mediation Board, has been appointed director. The division will act as a coordinating and advisory agency with respect to all personnel problems among employees of transportation agencies which require action on the part of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Concerned with labor supply

The division of transport personnel will be principally concerned with problems of labor supply and labor requirements in all branches of transportation. These will involve forecasting as accurately as possible the personnel needs of the industry, advising the Selective Service authorities as to occupational deferments, encouraging the development of recruiting and training programs where this is necessary, and cooperating with carriers and their employees in the effort to secure the most efficient utilization of transportation manpower in a labor-market situation in which shortages of personnel in important occupations are bound to occur.

Problems of labor relations as such will not be handled by the division. If questions of this sort are brought to the

attention of the Office of Defense Transportation, they will be referred to the appropriate agencies outside of the office already established to handle labor relations matters.

Labor market surveyed

The division has begun its work with a survey of existing sources of labor market information among Government and private agencies as to workers engaged in transportation by rail, motor, water, air, and pipe line. Where existing information is inadequate, the division will cooperate with these agencies in securing more complete labor market data so that personnel shortages can be anticipated and the necessary remedial actions taken.

Plans for stabilizing operations

Expanding war efforts make it highly important to secure the maximum effectiveness of the existing supply of transportation employees. Many phases of transportation operations require a larger standby force than would be necessary if operations were carefully regularized. The division of transport personnel, in cooperation with other divisions of the Office of Defense Transportation, will be concerned with plans for stabilizing operations so that the smallest number of employees possible who are not actually working need be on call for work.

J. W. Montigney in charge of civilian traffic section

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, January 27 announced the appointment to his division of traffic movement of an assistant director in charge of civilian traffic. The new assistant director is John W. Montigney, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The civilian traffic section of the division of traffic movement is engaged in the study of problems related to traffic movement which are not directly of a war character.

Mr. Montigney is chairman of the General Central Eastern Conference, Akron, Ohio, and was for many years manager of the Transportation Division, Cleveland.

Holzborn heads coastwise intercoastal transport unit

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, January 31 created a division of coastwise and intercoastal transport and named Ernst Holzborn of New Orleans, La., to head the new unit.

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Basic aluminum orders extended

Extension of the basic aluminum orders, M-1 and M-1-a, was announced January 31 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. The orders, due to expire January 31, were extended until February 28, 1942, pending issuance of a new order which will replace both.

HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

Policy stated to govern relationship of Red Cross to public welfare agencies

The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services released on January 22 a statement of policy governing the relationship of the American Red Cross and public welfare agencies regarding services to the armed forces, signed by representatives of the American Red Cross, the American Public Welfare Association, and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

The statement begins with the following general principles:

"1. The American Red Cross recognizes the basic responsibility of Government for the relief of persons in need of basic maintenance.

"2. Governmental agencies recognize that the American Red Cross has been designated by the Army and Navy as the official agency to render service to men in the armed forces and their families.

"3. It is recognized that governmental agencies and the American Red Cross have a mutual need for working agreements on State and local bases that will guide community planning and efficient operation of services to the armed forces.

"These working agreements on a State and local basis will be concerned chiefly with three phases of the work which the American Red Cross has carried on for some time, namely: home service to service and ex-service men and their families; home service to civilians; and disaster relief."

The statement continues in part:

HOME SERVICE PROGRAM FOR SERVICE AND EX-SERVICE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES:

The primary responsibility of the Home Service of the American Red Cross is to assist service and ex-service men and their families in meeting those needs which arise from the man's service in the armed forces. Home Service in Chapters carries out this responsibility through the following functions:

1. *Communication and information service.*—Assistance with communications between service men and their families and inquiry in regard to their welfare; information concerning regulations and legislation affecting service and ex-service men and their dependents.
2. *Reporting service.*—Cooperation with the military and naval authorities by obtaining social history material required for medical treatment and by making reports on home conditions needed by Commanding Officers in deciding questions of discharge, furlough, or clemency.
3. *Claims service.*—Assistance to disabled ex-service men and their dependents and

to dependents of deceased men in presenting claims for compensation and other Government benefits.

4. *Family service.*—Financial aid for special needs not provided for from public funds and basic maintenance when public relief is not available; *consultation and helpful activity* directed toward meeting those family difficulties which do not require financial aid; *referral service* enabling the client to make use of the resources of other organizations providing services not within the Home Service program.

HOME SERVICE POLICY IN INTERAGENCY RELATIONSHIPS

The functions of communication, information, reporting and claims service are discharged by the Red Cross itself, and are not transferable to other organizations.

The function of family service will be discharged by Home Service to the extent that any private family agency can meet family needs. Clients who are eligible for public relief will be referred to public welfare agencies, Home Service continuing with nonrelief services or supplementary financial assistance when needed. Clients ineligible for public relief, or for whom public relief is not available, are considered the responsibility of Home Service.

In cooperating with other agencies offering specialized services (such as medical, psychiatric, vocational, and child placement services), Home Service will work jointly with these agencies when combined services are necessary, or will make referrals to such agencies when their service rather than Home Service can meet the needs presented. Cases currently active with other private family agencies may remain with those agencies, or representatives of both agencies will confer on individual cases to determine which agency will provide continuing family service.

HOME SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CIVILIANS

Home Service for civilians includes those activities carried on by Chapters under volunteer and professional leadership in behalf of families or individuals whose needs are not met through other agencies—public or private.

Red Cross Chapters undertaking Home Service for civilians are expected by the American Red Cross to observe certain policies including the recognition of the priority of needs of service and ex-service men and their families and avoidance of duplication of existing work of a similar nature in the community.

PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES

The public welfare functions as seen in this country cannot be so specifically defined as those of the Red Cross. The obvious reason for this is that the public services are a composite of Federal, State, and local administration. There are Federal public welfare operations, such as the Farm Security Administration, the Work Projects Administration, and other similar services. The Federal Security Agency is in effect a national public welfare department, but without direct operating responsibility except in a few of its functions. Public assistance is a function in part supported by Federal funds but with local and State operations dependent on State legislation.

Every State has a legal and basic responsibility for the relief of those in need of support. Most of these States affirm their belief

in the policy which holds that public funds shall be spent by public agencies. Recent activities in support of this policy have required that all States provide a State-wide structure for public welfare services.

Public welfare agencies in localities have always recognized the need for some supplementary aid and services from private sources, and frequently they have looked to private services to initiate new programs. This will undoubtedly continue.

To make the most effective wartime use of all community resources, it is necessary for the local Chapter of the American Red Cross and the public welfare agencies in each community to enter into agreements applicable to the specific needs and organization of the community based on these policies.

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Critical materials needed for manufacture of athletic equipment to be surveyed

John B. Kelly, director of the physical fitness program of the Office of Civilian Defense, announced January 21, that he has taken up with Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, the question of treatment to be given the manufacture of athletic equipment during the war emergency. Mr. Nelson asked Mr. Kelly to make a survey of requirements of critical materials needed for production of athletic equipment.

Mr. Kelly said:

When England entered the war they immediately curtailed all sports activity. Later they found this was a mistake, as the morale of the people at home suffered. In the light of that experience, we do not want to make the same mistake.

Therefore, I would like all the manufacturers of athletic equipment to send estimates of the amount and the kind of materials used by them in 1941 in order that I can present an over-all picture to Mr. Nelson. All facts should be sent to the Office of Physical Fitness, Office of Civilian Defense, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

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Schools section to receive priority applications

Douglas C. MacKeachie, Director of the Division of Purchases of WPB, announced January 24 the addition of a schools section to the governmental requirements branch and the appointment of George Frank, purchasing agent of Cornell University, as chief of that section.

Applications of schools and colleges, public and private, for priority assistance in obtaining critical materials, such as typewriters, machine shop tools and equipment, and steel and copper for new buildings and additions, will be handled by Mr. Frank.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS . . .

Students in 700 colleges to participate in inter-American affairs contest

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, announced January 24 that the Coordinator's Office has invited approximately 700 colleges and universities in the United States to participate in a Nation-wide discussion on inter-American affairs.

"We of the New World are now allies in a struggle against a force that does not recognize the principles of mutual understanding and voluntary cooperation," said Mr. Rockefeller in making the announcement. "These very principles can constitute one of our great weapons in this struggle, and I hope this discussion contest is one way of sharpening that weapon."

President endorses contest

A foreword to the booklet of rules which was sent to the college presidents carries a message from President Roosevelt saying in part:

"I am convinced that it is more important than ever that the people, and particularly the students in our colleges and universities, be encouraged freely to assemble to discuss our common problems. Indeed, this is one of the freedoms that we are determined to defend. I am happy to endorse participation in the National Extempore-Discussion Contest as a program peculiarly adapted to the exercise of this liberty."

The contest will be conducted under the management of National Public Discussions Committee, Inc., of which Dr. Alan Nichols is director. Dr. Nichols, a native of Iowa, has for twenty years been director of intercollegiate forensics at the University of Southern California.

Intercollegiate round tables

By March 1, 1942, each participating school will select 5 to 8 students to represent it at one of 50 district conferences to be held throughout the country.

Each district conference will assemble representatives of from 8 to 10 neighboring schools and will hold intercollegiate round table meetings to be followed by an extempore-discussion forum. The expenses of two superior students will be paid by the contest management to one of 5 or 7 regional conferences.

From each regional conference the most outstanding student will become a

delegate to the National Intercollegiate Conference on Inter-American Affairs in Washington.

Inter-American tour for winners

It is planned to reward the delegates who participate in the national conference with a specially conducted tour of the other American republics in the summer of 1942.

The members of the advisory committee are:

George E. Brooks, president, New England Speech Conference, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.; Dallas C. Dickey, president, Southern Association of Teachers of Speech, Louisiana State University, University, La.; Charles P. Green, president, Southern Association of Teachers of Speech, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; Charles R. Layton, national president, Tau Kappa Alpha, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio; Charles F. Lindsley, president, Western Association of Teachers of Speech, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.; W. V. O'Connell, national president, Pi Kappa Delta, Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb, Ill.; Henry G. Roberts, president, Potomac Speech Association of Teachers of Speech, Louisiana State University, University, La.; Arthur L. Woehl, president, Eastern Public Speaking Conference, Hunter College, New York City; Howard S. Woodward, national president, Delta Sigma Rho, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Hayes Yeager, president, National Association of Teachers of Speech, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

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Rockefeller names Rovensky assistant coordinator

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, announced January 19 the appointment of Joseph C. Rovensky as assistant coordinator.

Mr. Rovensky, who is also codirector of the American Hemisphere economic division which is a joint operation of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Inter-American Affairs Office in the field of Hemisphere economic warfare, will direct operations of this office in the other American republics. This work will be an important part of the Government's program for increased understanding and trade between the peoples of all the republics of the Hemisphere.

Mr. Rovensky joined the Coordinator's Office in August 1940 after a long career in foreign trade and finance.

OPA to offer buyers same protection all over Americas

It will be the policy of the Office of Price Administration to extend to the Latin American Republics the same protection as is provided domestic buyers, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 24.

At the same time every effort will be made to see that price ceilings do not interfere with the normal flow of exports. Particular care will be taken to see that export differentials in the ceilings provide for the higher costs of doing business beyond the borders of Continental United States and, therefore, do not discriminate against the exporter or check the flow to foreign markets.

Mr. Henderson made this declaration of policy on releasing the text of a telegram which Secretary of State Cordell Hull had sent to the Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro upon his recommendation and with his approval.

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4 percent of rayon output slated for Latin America

The rayon industry was notified January 29 by the War Production Board that it will have to allocate to the Latin American countries 4 percent of the total production of its mills, including present export business.

This will amount to approximately 13,000,000 pounds a year.

The War Production Board's action was announced at a meeting of the rayon industry advisory committee.

The industry was also advised by the WPB that it will be called upon to furnish hosiery manufacturers with more rayon than they are now getting. This will be necessary because silk stocks are practically consumed and most, if not all, of the nylon supply will soon be needed for military requirements.

The rayon industry also learned from the WPB at the January 29 meeting that the production of high-tenacity (extra strong) yarn will have to be stepped up to meet military needs. Such yarn is now being used for the manufacture of tires for heavy-duty trucks and buses. Greatly increased quantities of it will be needed for war equipment.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

College plane enthusiasts can take part in Civil Air Patrol, keep up studies

College flyers and aviation enthusiasts have been invited to participate in the Civil Air Patrol, now being organized throughout the country by the Office of Civilian Defense.

Earle L. Johnson, executive officer of the Civil Air Patrol in Washington, said that defense of the national home front needs the cooperation of the many aviation experts now in colleges and universities. Service in the Civil Air Patrol will not interfere with regular academic activities, Mr. Johnson said, pointing out that it will fit conveniently into students' extra-curricular programs.

Enlistment of at least 90,000 civilian pilots and student flyers throughout the Nation is the immediate aim of the CAP program. The variety of jobs they will be called on to accomplish for the armed services will be determined by the extent of the emergency, said the executive officer.

Possible assignments

Suggesting possible assignments of CAP flyers, Mr. Johnson listed the following: cross country courier service, observation patrol of back country or uninhabited coastal areas, towing of aerial gunnery targets, ferry service for training and observation planes. Private flyers often know their own States better than anyone else, and consequently are in a position to do local flying assignments most effectively, he said.

After pilots have been enrolled, other citizens with ground work knowledge will be enlisted in the Civil Air Patrol. Aviation experts with Government certificates for any skill or experience related to aviation, such as A. and E. mechanics, control tower operators, radio telephone operators, will be welcome in the CAP.

Other citizens to be needed

For auxiliary duty, other citizens interested in aviation will be needed to volunteer for clerical work, driving cars or ambulances, watchmen, first-aid instruction and kindred services. For apprentice duty, more will be sought to undertake mechanical, airport supervision control tower, or other instruction, under a training program now being set up.

The Civil Aeronautics Board recently announced that private pilots who participate in official missions of the Civil

Air Patrol or other recognized organizations, while members of such organizations, may now receive remuneration for such participation.

Sixteen years is minimum age for enrollment in the Civilian Air Patrol for ground service, and 18 for flight duty. Applications and detailed information may be obtained by communicating with the wing commander of the Civil Air Patrol in each State capitol.

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Chicago colleges discuss students' role in war; J. Ward named coordinator

To insure understanding of current college situations arising from the war program, James Ward of Plano, Ill., a collegian fresh from the campus, has been appointed coordinator of college activities for the division of youth activities of the Office of Civilian Defense, Gilbert Harrison and Jane Seaver, codirectors, announced January 30. Mr. Ward, now working out of the Washington headquarters of OCD, is former editor of "Northwestern Daily" at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Emphasizing the college students' leadership-responsibility in civilian defense, Ward and John Langdon, youth representative in Region VI, addressed a meeting of student and faculty representatives of 13 Chicago area colleges January 16.

It was the consensus of the delegates that students should continue their college courses until called for Government service. Major Raymond J. Kelly, regional director of the OCD in the Sixth Region, said, "The war is furnishing a tremendously increased demand for trained people. Often, it is better for students to continue what they are doing instead of going into military service."

Represented at the conference were the University of Chicago, Loyola, Northwestern, De Pauw, Lake Forest, St. Xavier, Rosary, Barat, North Park, Mundelein, National College of Education, Illinois Institute of Technology, and Central YMCA College.

OCD explains difference between blackout and air raid warning

In order to prevent misunderstandings regarding blackouts and air raid warnings and the relation between them, the Protection Division of OCD has released the following definitions:

"A blackout is a precautionary darkening of lights which might aid hostile aircraft in locating particular targets. Under a blackout it is expected that all normal activities will continue except those which mean showing lights. A blackout does not necessarily mean that there are enemy aircraft in the vicinity. Blackouts are precautionary measures.

"On the other hand, an air raid warning means there are hostile or unidentified planes close by. It means that normal activities must be modified to get people under shelter and preparations made for casualties and other damages as the result of the dropping of bombs, should that take place, within a few minutes. Air raid warnings are protective. All air raid warnings at night include blacking out, of course; they likewise include the alerting of the various elements of the Citizens' Defense Corps."

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CAP will use women flyers to extent of their ability

All of America's more than 3,000 licensed women pilots who become members of the Civil Air Patrol will be utilized to the full extent of their capabilities, Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, CAP national commander, emphasized January 28.

"There will be absolutely no discrimination as to race, creed, color, or sex in the Civil Air Patrol, and each member is to be accepted and assigned to duties strictly upon the basis of his or her experience and record of performance," General Curry said.

General Curry's statement came in answer to questions as to whether women flyers would be given only minor assignments and missions in the patrol.

"A great part of the progress made in organizing civilian aviation under the Civil Air Patrol has been due to the volunteer help given by women flyers—members of The Women Flyers of America and the Ninety Nines," General Curry said.

Raid protection for patrons and workers formulated by retailers and OCD

Regulations and instructions for the protection of patrons and employees of department stores and large specialty stores, in the event of an emergency, were announced January 26 after conferences between officials of the protection division of the Office of Civilian Defense and the retail committee for civilian defense.

The regulations include the fixing of responsibility of store owners for the protection of patrons and personnel during a black-out, during an air raid or in the event of a direct hit, and for the evacuation of the building. It includes the description of the duties of building wardens, floor wardens, fire watchers, and those in charge of heating, plumbing, gas, and ventilating systems, elevators and escalators, messengers and first-aid service, and methods of communication.

The retail committee for civilian defense agreed to act as a permanent body in collaboration with the Office of Civilian Defense, to assist in the dissemination of the regulations and to urge their enforcement.

Edward N. Allen, vice president of Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn., is chairman of the committee. Other members of the committee include:

George P. Gable, president, William S. Gable Co., Altoona, Pa.; John Cogan, R. H. Macy & Co., New York City; George Plant, National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York City; Harold R. Young, Washington, secretary, National Dry Goods Association; J. McFee, store manager, Hutzler Bros, Baltimore.

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Leading hearing-aid maker cancels price advance

Sonotone Corporation, New York City, the largest manufacturer of hearing-aid devices, has canceled price advances at the request of the Office of Price Administration, Administrator Henderson announced January 31.

By this action, Sonotone has restored its price level to that prevailing as of October 15, 1941.

Mr. Henderson, who recently sent letters to 29 hearing-aid manufacturers asking that prices be not raised over the October 15 level, expressed appreciation of the Sonotone Corporation's prompt compliance with his request.

No priorities for raid shelters; our metal will be used to keep the enemy away

Priority assistance will not be granted for the construction of air raid shelters in the United States, it was announced January 25 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of the Division of Industry Operations, WPB, following a conference between officials of WPB and the Office of Civilian Defense.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Director of OCD, issued the following statement:

"The United States is fighting a war to keep enemies away from American shores. Steel and other scarce materials must be made into weapons to send to our own armed forces and to our allies on the fighting fronts. . . . We want to keep the enemies away: to use our critical materials at home will really make the ultimate danger greater. Steel in guns and tanks and ships is better protection than steel in American air raid shelters."

The decision was reached following a careful analysis of the materials which would be required for shelters and the quantities of such materials available, by representatives of OCD and the industry branches of WPB.

Benefiting from British experience and the skill of American engineers, OCD

has developed a design for a reinforced concrete protective shelter to hold 24 persons which uses a minimum of metal. Even this shelter, however, would require about 4,750 pounds of steel for reinforcement and for a steel door. The amount of steel necessary to build enough of these shelters to protect citizens inhabiting all the coastal areas of the United States would run into fabulous amounts.

At the same conference it was agreed that by employing substitutes wherever they could be safely used, materials could be provided to fill OCD requirements for fire hose, surgical instruments and dressings, stretchers, protective helmets, boots made from reclaimed rubber, and protective clothing for air raid wardens and other civilian defense officials. Requirements for other kinds of civilian defense equipment are being given further consideration.

Black paint, board or textile coverings for windows of private plants working on war orders will be available, but officials at the conference did not recommend provision of such materials for other private buildings or homes since both paint and textiles are more urgently needed for other war purposes.

Consumer information center opened in Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., housewives now have a place to take their war-born consumer problems, Dan A. West, deputy director of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, reported January 25, in announcing the opening of the District's first consumer information center.

The center, located in the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies building at 1101 M Street NW., will serve the entire Washington area as a source of information on how consumers can further the war effort and maintain living standards as fully as possible during the war period. Similar centers are already in operation in a number of other cities and are proving helpful to housewives faced with rising prices and shortages in consumer goods.

Sponsored by the welfare and consumer interests committee of the D. C. Civilian Defense Council, the center will

service the public with information on prices, household conservation, substitutes, supply and quality of consumer goods, and other wartime problems. It will also train an educational staff to assist groups and organizations throughout the Washington area in organizing their own wartime consumer education programs.

With the opening of the center, a training course is being given under the adult education program of the public schools, with money made available by the George Dean Fund.

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2,254 NEW HOMES COMPLETED IN WEEK, PALMER REPORTS

Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing has announced that 2,254 new publicly financed homes for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel had been completed during the week ending January 24, making a total of 70,506 now ready for occupancy.

Autos bought before January 1 to be released; rationing put off to February 26

A procedure for releasing new passenger cars that had been purchased, but not delivered, before the Government "froze" all automobile sales on January 1 was announced January 31 by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Henderson explained that it was felt the problem of cars purchased, but not delivered, should be disposed of before the actual rationing of passenger cars began. A 2-week period between February 12 and February 26 accordingly will be set aside to permit the local rationing boards to consider the many problems which these "transfer" cars raise before the boards undertake the responsibilities of rationing the remaining cars.

The order provides that dealers who wish to liquidate their stocks may transfer cars without certificates to manufacturers, distributors, and other dealers.

The release procedure, which takes the form of an order issued by Mr. Henderson under the civilian rationing authority given him by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, became effective on February 2. However, local rationing boards will not be empowered to issue certificates permitting purchasers to obtain their "frozen" cars until February 12.

In order to obtain a new car that was purchased, but not delivered, on or before January 1, 1942, the buyer must produce before

his local board, one of the following three types of evidence of purchase.

1. A certificate of title or registration for the car, issued in his name on or before January 1, 1942, by the State or local authority having jurisdiction over automobile registrations; or

2. A sworn statement by such State or local agency to the effect that such an application had been filed on or before January 1, 1942 (which sworn statement must be accompanied by a certified copy of the registration); or

3. Satisfactory evidence of each of the following:

(a) A written contract, or bill of sale, or other writing referring to the automobile, executed between July 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942; and

(b) One or more of the following:

I. A canceled check for the full purchase price or for \$25 or more of the purchase price, dated on or before January 1, 1942;

II. The original bound or serially numbered receipt book used by the dealer showing entry of a credit for all or part of the purchase price;

III. A certificate of title or registration issued on or before January 1, 1942, showing transfer of title to a used car that was "traded in" for a new car;

IV. A sworn statement by a State or local automobile registration agency that application for such transfer of title had been filed on or before January 1, 1942 (a certified copy of the application must accompany this sworn statement);

(c) Proof that the particular car involved actually was in the hands of the dealer or was in transit to the dealer as of January 1, 1942. In the case of "special jobs," i. e., cars varying from standard construction and specifications (in respects other than in color, lettering, accessories, etc.) the car must have been in the hands of a dealer or in transit on or before January 15, 1942.

Vaniman named auto deputy for WPB liaison with Detroit

Appointment of R. Lawrence Vaniman as deputy chief of the automotive branch was announced January 29 by Ernest Kanzler, branch chief. Mr. Vaniman will have his office in Washington.

A resident of Detroit, Mr. Vaniman is on leave from the Chrysler Corporation, where he is executive manager of the African Division.

Mr. Vaniman will maintain liaison between War Production Board offices in Washington and the Detroit headquarters of the automobile branch.

Open-die forging makers asked to hold prices to Oct. 10 level

Manufacturers of open die steel forgings were requested to refrain from selling forgings at prices higher than those in effect October 10, 1941, OPA Administrator Henderson announced January 28.

This decision was reached at a meeting with the open die steel forgings manufacturers January 26, attended by representatives of concerns producing over 80 percent of the industry's dollar volume.

It was agreed that the general procedure followed in the drop forging industry would be best for manufacturers of open die forgings. This involves an informal written agreement with OPA by each manufacturer.

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