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Review of the Week in Defense

Labor—employer disputes and their relation to national defense again were in the spotlight last week as the National Defense Mediation Board worked night and day to avert threatened strikes.

The Board scored its greatest victory when General Motors accepted its recommendation for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, and the United Auto Workers’ Union (CIO) called off a threatened strike.

Vice Chairman William H. Davis persuaded Southern Appalachian soft-coal operators and the United Mine Workers Union to keep the mines running at least until Friday for further negotiations.

Six disputes settled in 40 hours

The Mediation Board calculated that 628,833 men have returned to work on defense jobs since March 27, either because of agreement or strike postponements, as a result of its interventions. Six disputes were settled within 40 hours at the weekend.

As the Office of Production Management spurred industry to greater production, Director General William S. Knudsen, in an address at Chicago, urged manufacturer, executive, and workman to get behind the defense program.

“We must have the strongest Navy, the strongest Army, and the strongest Air Force this world has ever seen,” he said, “not for aggression, not for conquest, but for the defense of our shores, and we must accomplish this in shorter time than it was ever done before.”

OPM Deputy Production Director W. L. Bait, in a radio speech, said the public should not be satisfied with defense progress because the War and Navy Departments and OPM officials are not.

“I do not want a single man or woman to feel that we are right on the verge of becoming the arsenals of democracy,” he said, “We have been operating on a butter and ice cream and matinee movie philosophy. We cannot produce the vast quantities of fighting equipment which must be produced and at the same time preserve our standard of living in terms of automobiles and electric conveniences and leisure hours.”

Hillman hails cooperation

OPM Associate Director Sidney Hillman in Chicago hailed the cooperation of industry, labor, and Government and predicted that this mobilization of manpower for defense will outdo anything “ever conceived through force in totalitarian countries.”

The Priorities Division, meanwhile, was seeking to expedite defense production through prompt and adequate provision of raw materials.

A formal allocation for the distribution of nickel was announced a few days after the creation of a joint committee of American and Canadian representatives for the exchange of vital information on supplies of strategic materials. During May about 15,500,000 pounds of nickel, most of it from Canada, will be available for United States industry. This is the largest amount ever on hand in 1 month for industrial uses.

Priorities Director E. R. Stettinius, Jr., established a new priorities plan governing defense supplies in another move to aid production.

The OPM disclosed that Government commitments for new defense industry construction and equipment on March 30 totaled $1,915,000,000. Private investments, as represented by Certificates of Necessity issued or pending March 15 amounted to $877,000,000. British commitments added another $191,000,000.

To organize aircraft spotters

State and local defense councils were advised by Director Frank Bane of the Division of State and Local Cooperation to begin organizing civilian volunteers now to be ready for aircraft spotting service by June 15 in the Atlantic and Pacific coastal areas.

Administrator Leon Henderson, of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, announced that price ceilings would be imposed on combed cotton yarn within a few days and announced that draft paper makers had adopted a policy of not increasing prices this year.

President Roosevelt approved the addition of 13 localities to the list of defense areas in which houses for defense workers can be financed under the National Housing Act for workers in the $1,800 to $3,000 income group.

* * *

OEM to broadcast report of year’s progress in defense

In connection with the first anniversary of the defense program, May 29, the Office for Emergency Management will broadcast to the people of the United States a report of the year’s progress. The program will be heard on the Blue and Red networks of the National Broadcasting Co., from 9:30 to 10:30 p.m. The very latest statistics on labor, raw materials, machine tools, ships, guns, tanks, and planes will be given. There will be dramatizations of how far we have gone in building our defenses.

To illustrate the meaning of the latest production figures, the audience will be taken to six arsenals of democracy—a labor training school in Denver, a steel plant in Pittsburgh, a machine tool factory in Cleveland, a machine gun plant in Saginaw, Mich., a shipbuilding yard in Chester, Pa., and an airplane factory in Santa Monica, Calif.
Knudsen tells what it is to be an American, asks sacrifices for freedom

Freedom is a part of our flesh and blood and we must all put our shoulders to the wheel to preserve it, Director General William S. Knudsen, Office of Production Management, declared on ‘I’m an American’ Day, May 18. His speech, which was delivered at Soldier’s Field in Chicago, follows in part:

This is ‘I’m an American’ Day and our President has asked us to get together and affirm our allegiance to our flag and our country. How beautiful and peaceful it is in contrast to what we read about Europe, war torn and suffering, with the standard of living being lowered with every day that goes by. How beautiful is our country, so free and democratic—where discipline by consent takes the place of discipline by force—where love of country takes the place of fear of dictators, and where everyone has an equal opportunity of striving to better himself and his family.

The success of America is the success of the individual. My own gratitude to our country, so free and democratic—where discipline by consent takes the place of discipline by force—where love of country takes the place of fear of dictators, and where everyone has an equal opportunity of striving to better himself and his family.

The success of America is the success of the individual. My own gratitude toward the country that accepted me as an immigrant, with no questions asked, is unbounded. I well remember the day some 41 years ago when I landed in Castle Garden, young and green. There were 500 of us on the ship. We were crowded against the rails as we arrived into the harbor of New York—500 of us who had come from northern Europe.

I don’t know what became of the 499 others, but I have no doubt that many of them did well over here and I’m willing to wager that none of them starved.

Freedom and opportunity

All of us left friends we loved—parents and brothers and sisters; homes we loved, lands we loved—our native lands. We did not know that we would ever see them again. We came away from them only because there was something in our souls that would not let us stay. Most of us were young then and so we called it ‘something’ by many names. We called it wider horizons. We called it a chance for a job, a farm, a business.

Deep down, though, we knew it was something finer, bigger, higher than any of these names. We knew it for what it was—freedom and the land of opportunity.

My first impression after landing was that of being surrounded by a tremendous energy displayed in every direction.

“Hurry up” were almost the first words I heard and I couldn’t help but fall in step and try to keep up with the procession. The tremendous activity which was going on all around me had the effect of stimulants. I caught the urge. I wanted to work and to be a part of this tremendous human machine running at top speed.

The race for accomplishment

When I got into the shops this was still more apparent. I worked first as a riveter in a New York shipyard and then I got a job as a boilermaker in a railroad shop. My third place was in a Buffalo factory. I worked with my hands—I gave the best skill I had to my work and by giving it to my work I gave it to America. I shall never be able to pay my country the debt of gratitude I owe for what she has done for me, but I have tried to repay her by my work.

As I mentioned, in the shops the energy was still more apparent. Everybody was arguing about how to do more work and earn more—how to make better work and get more work—how to improve and short-cut and strive. The famous story of Charley Schwab’s broom was being told—how he walked down the line of furnaces in the steel mills and found out which furnace had produced the most in 24 hours, and nailed a 20-cent broom alongside the furnace, with the result that a war immediately started among the melters to see who could get the 20-cent broom away from the champion.

Those were the days of the race for accomplishment, and they are still with us. Everybody was arguing about how to do more work and earn more—how to make better work and get more work—how to improve and short-cut and strive. The famous story of Charley Schwab’s broom was being told—how he walked down the line of furnaces in the steel mills and found out which furnace had produced the most in 24 hours, and nailed a 20-cent broom alongside the furnace, with the result that a war immediately started among the melters to see who could get the 20-cent broom away from the champion.

The greatest emotional country

America is the greatest emotional country in the world. Let some disaster hit another country anywhere else on earth and our people open their hearts and give. I remember well in the last war, when some country was hard hit, from the farms and the homes of the rich and the poor came help, freely given, because the sympathetic heart of America was touched.

Also today we are giving and helping people in need everywhere in the world. They all look to us, the most powerful and the most liberal democracy in the world—a world which is aflame with strife and the lust to conquer. Our first duty today is to preserve this democracy of ours—to preserve the upward trend of our standard of living and to transfer our enormous industrial machine partially into weapons for defense of our own and other countries that need it.

I get all worked up over the war. I can remember in the last war the tremendous loss of life of the young men when armies battered their heads against concrete walls with an appalling expenditure of material and life. This war is different. The plane and the tank have caused swift movements requiring a relatively smaller number of troops, but this war has brought on the infamous practice of bombing open cities and killing women and children without mercy. Talk about “women and children first,” even a respectable savage wouldn’t do that. We have gone back a thousand years in civilization, and if we don’t stop this damnable practice and outlaw it, we will all be back living in holes in the ground.

Must put our shoulder to the wheel

Naturally, in my position I have occasion to hear the latest reports from the combat area and my temper rises. Whenever I hear another report, my heart swells with admiration for the courage and fortitude of the common people who will not submit to this kind of nerve breaking, but yell “thumbs up” even when down in the bomb crater. Therefore, we in America must give all we have in an effort to stop this sort of thing.

None of us hope that we will ever be subject to anything of the sort, but we must buy a good insurance policy right now.
We must all put our shoulder to the wheel of American production and get material for defense.

The American people have always responded to every great national crisis. From the time the shipbuilders of Philadelphia worked night and day to build the first ships for the Continental Navy, and American foundries kept their furnaces going to make cannon for the Continental Army, American industry has never failed the American nation. It is not failing her now. Ever since last fall more and more plants are coming into production. Men and women are working faster and faster to make equipment for national defense. Soon we will have this great industrial machine of ours turning out material in a quantity that will make us able to defend our shores and help others who are in need.

A country of families

This democracy of ours is our heritage. We will always cherish and preserve it. It is founded on law, liberty, and justice for all. All of us know that laws which govern a free nation must have the sanction of the people in order to be enforced successfully. Family, home, and property must be protected. America is a country of families. America is strong. No country is stronger than its families. They form the backbone of the country's producing power. I have been happy with my family. My wife was born in Buffalo, of German ancestry. Three of my children are married. My son married a girl of Scotch ancestry. My daughter married a boy of Dutch background. I have five grandchildren—all Americans. They will live and grow up here. This is their land and it will always be free.

“Let us guard this land of ours”

When I think back on the families of the pioneers who opened up this great fertile land and toiled for the future, built their own schools and churches, built this beautiful great city of yours, then the thought always swells within me—let us preserve and guard this land of ours. Let us make it greater and a better place to live in for our grandchildren and great grandchildren, and for all things let it remain free—even if it is the last place in the world where real freedom lives.

Freedom part of our flesh and blood

We Americans take our freedom for granted, the way we take light, air, and life for granted. We are not indifferent. We accept it as part of us, part of our flesh and blood. We regard it as natural, but we would never do without it, or change it. We have never needed to supercharge patriotism in America. We can be sure it is there when it is needed. So, during the period that is directly ahead of us we shall call on it from every man, woman, and child to get behind our defense program and help us get the all-out effort which is necessary, that we may become the Arsenal of the World. We must have the strongest Navy, the strongest Army, and the strongest Air Force this world has ever seen, not for aggression, not for conquest, but for the defense of our shores and we must accomplish this in shorter time than it was ever done before. We must be willing to make sacrifices in order to attain the goal, and I have every reason to believe that we will accomplish our goal in record time. The engineer, the manufacturer, the skilled production workers must form the team to reach this goal. We must work together with the spirit of this race within us all the time. American ingenuity and American skill have always been able to solve any problem of building in the past. They have always solved any industrial problem in the past. What this job needs is a real feeling from everybody that this is a big job which must be done in a hurry, so let’s get together and get the job done. This is the spirit I pray for today.

“Let us all get together”

We are up against a tremendous world crisis, which demands material and more material. Defense today is largely a question of material—planes, tanks, ships, and guns.

We have the shops and we have the men. The whole world is looking at us and most of the world is praying for us; praying that we will get our great industrial machine going faster and faster. The materials are hyoscyamus (henbane), stramonium, columbium, tantalum, cryolite, fluorspar, chemical wood pulps, and digitalis seeds.

The proclamation restricting export of these materials, No. 2462, stated that the regulation regarding chemical wood pulps supersedes item 9 of Proclamation 2468 of March 27, 1941.

The action was taken on the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control.

Export license requirement extended to eight materials

President Roosevelt on May 10 designated eight materials which, effective June 3, are added to those which may not be exported except when licensed in each case as provided in Proclamation 2413 of July 2, 1940.

The materials are hyoscyamus (henbane), stramonium, columbium, tantalum, cryolite, fluorspar, chemical wood pulps, and digitalis seeds.

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The action was taken on the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control.

Figures corrected on Certificates of Necessity

The OPM reported May 13 that commitments of private industry to build defense plants, for which Certificates of Necessity had been issued or were pending on March 15, totaled $2,977,000,000. The figure should have been $477,000,000, OPM has announced. This correction changes the total commitments of the Government and private industry under the Certificates from $2,892,000,000 to $2,792,000,000 and the total commitments including the British from $3,085,000,000 to 2,988,000,000.

Arctic weather at Wright Field

Arctic weather struck Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, on May 16. Clad in heavy Arctic underwear and wool socks, and with their heads covered with heavy toques, a detail of Army Air Corps men slept in supzero temperatures ranging to 60° below zero. Their experience with the rigors of North Pole weather during a balmy Ohio springtime occurred in the Air Corps testing laboratory.

Experiments are being conducted by the Air Corps to develop a sleeping bag that will enable the men to sleep comfortably at 60° below zero and which will, at the same time, not add undue weight to the soldier's equipment.
PRODUCTION ...
Change of attitude necessary to meet urgency of defense production, says Batt

There must be "a radical change of attitude" on the part of some people in Government, labor and industry "if we are to make good our promises to the defenders of freedom," W. L. Batt, deputy director, Production Division, OPM, said in a radio broadcast May 15. Stressing the urgency of increased production, he said that "the only safe date" for delivery of defense equipment "is yesterday." His speech follows, in part:

It was just about 1 year ago that the people of the United States first awakened to the need for a program of national defense far in excess of anything we had ever before attempted in times of peace. Almost immediately Congress began to appropriate dollars by the billion on a scale unheard of even during the World War. At the same time the President called to Washington a group of civilians to help the Army and Navy work out the terribly difficult problems of providing an almost unprotected Nation with an impregnable defense on land, on sea, and in the air. Other steps were taken on a wide front to tighten up our defense.

Our task has grown

But since then the task has grown to far greater proportions. We are now seeking, not only to protect one or two shores from invasion but to aid in protecting what is left of the boundaries of free nations throughout the world. That is to say, that we are now seeking to protect freedom itself, and to provide it with the weapons it needs to survive against the most deadly and most dangerous attack it has ever faced.

It would be easy to sit here in this broadcasting studio tonight and tell you of the progress that has been made toward this objective in a little less than a year. But I am afraid that if I did that, you would feel too comfortable and be too favorably impressed, for it is an impressive record. It covers a tremendously broad range and it involves many fields of human and industrial endeavor. I could tell you of the great string of munitions plants that have been and are being built; of the greatly increased production that has taken place within the past 11 or 12 months; of the labor that has been trained; of the raw materials that have been bought and stored. But I am not going to do that. For I do not want a single man or woman listening tonight to feel that he or she is right on the verge of becoming the arsenal of democracy, that we can just sit back now and let the job take care of itself.

Certainly the officers of the War and Navy Departments are not satisfied with our progress. Certainly the officials of the Office of Production Management are not satisfied. And if these people are not satisfied, certainly the general public should not be.

What has not been done

Rather than point with pride to what has been done, I feel I should, instead, point with concern to what has not been done; to what must be done if we are to accomplish what we set out to do.

I have heard people say that when the progress that has been made in the first year of this effort is compared with the progress made during the first hectic year of the World War, we should be well satisfied. These people like to point out the confusion that existed during 1917. They like to remind you that the War and Navy Departments were frantically bidding against each other for the services of manufacturers; that manufacturers were frantically bidding against each other for labor; that the cost of living went sky high, and so forth. None of this confusion existed today. Today the purchases of the Army and Navy are carefully coordinated; competition in the labor market has been held to a minimum; prices are amazingly stable. All of this is true. But just because this much has been done, I feel I should, instead, remind you of the progress that has been made.

Not like 1917

In the first place, in 1917 the Allies held a land front in France and were able to keep open the sea lanes through which our help could pass. Today there is no such front. Today the sea lanes are imperilled. War strikes today with shocking speed. In the second place, we would have been stupid men indeed if we had not learned some of the lessons taught by the first World War. But just because we have learned some of those lessons and
standard of living, of the after-effects of operating on a gun and butter philosophy, a butter and ice cream and matinee of those who would destroy democracy. Understandable fears—of lowering our short of it that we cannot, at our present pace, begin to fulfill our promises to the future. But the point I want to make is not yet engaged in a full-time effort. We are so far, far short of it. We are far, far short of it. And if we do these things, then our labor leaders will say: "We declare a moratorium on organizational and jurisdictional differences. If more hours of work are needed to produce the munitions the country needs, then we will work longer and discuss these differences later on."

"Only safe date is yesterday"

I hope I shall not be suspected of advocating political or economic radicalism when I say that conservative policies and actions will defeat an all-out defense effort as quickly as anything I can think of. The scope and the tempo of our present effort must be increased many fold. The time is past when golf and fishing can be important factors in our lives; when we can sit around indefinitely enjoying mint juleps and polite discussion. The time is past when we can waste precious days that can never be regained while we cautiously examine all sides of every question. There is no way of putting a time limit on the delivery of our defense equipment. The only safe date is yesterday and yesterday is already gone.

The time is here when we can afford to ask only one question about any issue: "Does it help or hinder our efforts to build more war equipment than the aggressors can build?" That is the only really pertinent question today. Once that question has been asked and answered, we can then know which way to move. Even if this involves building factories for which there will be no practical use after the emergency, then those factories must be built—business fears to the contrary. The production must be curtailed, our standard of living to the contrary. If this involves longer hours and harder work, then that work must be endured, labor standards to the contrary.

Of course, there is no assurance that these things are going to be done. I can only assure you that I believe they must be done. And that Government and management and capital and labor and every citizen of the country will each have to contribute his share if they are to be done.

Business, Labor, Government

If we do these things, then our business leaders will say to the Government, "Here are my manufacturing facilities, personnel, knowledge, and experience. They are at your disposal for the duration. If you need more plants than can be used after the emergency, then I will help you build and operate them, and between us we will work out an equitable disposition later on."

If we do these things, then our labor leaders will say: "We declare a moratorium on organizational and jurisdictional differences. If more hours of work are needed to produce the munitions the country needs, then we will work longer and discuss these differences later on. If wage increases threaten to set off dangerous price spirals, then we shall forego higher salaries for the time being.

We will permit no strikes that interfere with defense production."

If these things are done, then Government will say, "No political interests of any kind, no bureaucratic procedure that can be dispensed with, shall interfere with the effectual, most efficient execution of the defense program."

All of us

And if these things are done, then all of us will say: "We can get along with fewer comforts and less spending money. The defense of our country and of democratic principles throughout the world are well worth the price we are paying, the work we are doing, the sacrifice we are making."

U. S. and Canada create committee to coordinate information on materials

The United States and Canada, through the creation of a new joint committee, are now in a position to cooperate fully in exchanging vital information on their supplies of strategic raw materials, important for defense production, it was announced May 14 by Director General William S. Knudsen, Office of Production Management.

Mr. Knudsen said that the new joint agency is to be known as the Matériel Coordinating Committee between the United States and Canada. It is staffed as follows:

For the United States—E. R. Stettinus, Jr., Director of Priorities, OPM; William L. Batt, Deputy Director of the Production Division, OPM.

Mr. Knudsen nominated Mr. Knudsen to be the United States representatives. Creation of the committee followed a number of conferences and discussions.
Nine kraft producers state policy against price rise

In response to requests for cooperation made by Administrator Henderson, each of nine leading producers in the kraft paper industry has stated a policy of not increasing present prices on standard grades of kraft wrapping paper during the balance of the year.

The companies involved accounted for substantially over half of kraft paper production during 1940. They include: Advance Bag & Paper Co., Chicago; Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco; E-Z Opener Bag Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Gaylord Container Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; Moinet Paper Co., Chicago; Southern Kraft Corporation, New York; Tomahawk Kraft Co., Tomahawk, Wis.; Union Bag & Paper Co., New York; and West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York.

Hailed as example to industries

The decision of these companies, it is believed in the industry, will prevent development of speculative prices and excessive inventory building on wrapping paper.

Mr. Henderson hailed action by these paper companies as an outstanding example of business statesmanship.

Ceiling to be put on combed cotton yarn; current level unjustified, says Henderson

A schedule of price ceilings covering various grades of combed cotton yarn will be imposed within a few days by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Administrator Henderson announced May 18.

As a result of a conference between Mr. Henderson and representatives of the industry on May 1, it was hoped that the speculative price situation in this industry might be improved without further measures. Such improvement has not taken place.

The ceiling to be imposed will be based on a price of 40 cents per pound for 30s single ply yarn with a possible adjustment not exceeding 2 cents to allow for recent advances in raw material costs. Such yarn is now selling for around 52 cents a pound. Ceilings for other grades will be established in relation to this base.

Ceiling to be below current prices

Mr. Henderson drew attention to the fact that the ceilings are being set at levels well below current market prices. This, he said, is to discourage any notion that an industry can run up prices during a period when a price ceiling is being anticipated with the idea that the ceiling will be established at speculative levels.

Demand for combed cotton yarn has been stimulated in recent months by heavy civilian purchases as well as by Army buying. Productive capacity of the industry is so large and the cost situation is such, however, that there is no justification whatsoever for the current level of prices, Mr. Henderson said.

“This will assure the trade of stability in the price of standard grades of kraft wrapping paper and it sets an example which may well be followed in other important industries,” he said.

OPACS asks conferences with four commodity exchanges

 Presidents of four commodity exchanges have been asked to appoint committees to confer this week with representatives of OPACS “with regard to measures which may be necessary to prevent undesirable speculative activity” in four different commodities.

Letters to this effect were sent out May 13 by Administrator Henderson. He asked that a committee from the New York Cocoa Exchange meet with Dr. J. K. Galbraith, director of the Price Division of OPACS, on May 20, to consider the cocoa situation. A similar conference on pepper with a committee from the New York Produce Exchange was asked for May 21. Another on rubber with a committee from the Commodity Exchange, Inc. (New York) was asked for May 22. A fourth, on coffee, with a committee from the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, was asked for May 23.

Four appointments in Price Division

Four appointments to the staff of the Price Division, OPACS, were announced May 17 by Administrator Henderson.

The Price Division, which is headed by Dr. J. K. Galbraith, will operate through several sections, each responsible for specific commodities and related products. The appointments announced are:

Donald H. Wallace was named price executive for the Non-ferrous Metals and Products Section. Mr. Wallace has written extensively on the aluminum industry and is a leading authority on the economics of nonferrous metals. He is a former assistant professor of economics at Harvard University and is now on leave of absence from his position as associate professor of economics at Williams College. He was formerly connected with the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Carl G. Holmquist was named associate price executive of the Non-ferrous Metals and Products Section. Mr. Holmquist was formerly connected with Sanderson & Porter, with Case Pomeroy & Co., Inc., and with various engineering concerns in the copper and other industries.

Stone is price executive for lumber

Peter Stone was appointed price executive for the Lumber, Building Materials, and Furniture Section. He was formerly head of the Construction Analysis Unit of the Work Projects Administration and was chief of the Basic Materials Section, Division of Research and Planning of the N. R. A.

Paul O’Leary, a widely known economist, was named price executive for the Textiles and Apparel Section. Mr. O’Leary is on leave from his position as professor of economics at Cornell University. He was formerly connected with the Temporary National Economic Committee.

James P. Davis was named associate price executive of the Textiles and Apparel Section and will be directly in charge of industry relations. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Prison Industries Reorganization Board since 1935 and before that was head of the Textile, Distribution and Public Agencies Units of the Research and Planning Division of NRA.
General Motors dispute settled; 628,833 have resumed work or postponed strikes

Settlement of the dispute between General Motors Corporation and its employees during the week of May 12-17 was the most significant development in the brief history of the National Defense Mediation Board.

The settlement was achieved May 16 after a series of hearings which began on May 1 and which had been protracted through the small hours of the morning.

A brief digest of the major terms of settlement follows:

1. No closed shop, union shop or maintenance of membership clause.
2. A flat wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the contract to be made for the definite term of 1 year from April 28, 1941. The old contract was subject to termination by either side on 60 days' notice. No increase in night shift premium, no additional 40 hours' vacation pay, no provision for increase in wages in proportion to further increases in the cost of living, no time and a half for all work on the sixth day of the employee's workweek.

Wider discretion for umpire

3. The impartial umpire to be given wider discretion in reviewing penalties imposed by the company for violations of shop rules or of the contract.
4. In the advancement of employees to higher paid jobs, when ability, merit and capacity are equal, employees with the longest seniority will be given preference.
5. During the life of the agreement, the company will not lock out its employees.

628,833 return or postpone strikes

Since certification of the National Defense Mediation Board's first case on March 27, a total of 628,833 men have returned to work or postponed threatened strikes at the request of the Board. Of the 24 cases referred to the Board (see table) 9 were received prior to a strike. A jurisdictional dispute, certified to the Board on May 5, had come up. The final case, Columbia Basin Area Loggers, was set for hearings on May 19.

Of the 25 remaining cases, agreements to return to work have been reached in 22. Of the remaining 3, hearings are being held in 1, and of the remaining 2 cases, dates for meetings with the Board have not been set.

Certiifications

Columbia Basin Area Loggers, Portland, Ore. The dispute is with the International Woodworkers of America (CIO) and involves wages, hours, vacations with pay, sick leave, union shop, and discontinuance of busheling. The case was certified on May 12. The dispute involves 9,000 men and the strike began on May 13. The panel has not been chosen; hearings have been set for May 19.

Hearings

Hearings were held for the first time in the following cases:

Bendix Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Ind., in a dispute with the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) over the question of wages. This concern makes airplane parts for the Army and 8,100 men were involved. The threatened strike scheduled for May 8 was postponed at the request of the Board. The case was certified May 7 and the panel included Walter Stacy for the public; Walter Teagle for employers; and Emil Rieve for labor. Hearings were held on May 12-16, inclusive. Agreement was reached on May 16 subject to ratification by the union.

Ex-Cell-O Corporation, Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of machine tools and aircraft parts. The Corporation was in dispute with the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) over the issue of wages. The case was certified to the Board on May 8. A strike involving 3,500 men had begun on May 5. Hearings were held May 12 and 13 and agreement was reached on May 13. The panel was comprised of Charles Wyanski for the public; Cyrus Ching for employers; and J. C. Lewis for labor.

Continental Rubber Co., Erie, Pa., in dispute with the United Rubber Workers of America (CIO); manufacturers of synthetic rubber used in aircraft engines; the dispute involved wages, vacations with pay and closed shop, affecting 840 men. Strike was called April 2 and the case was certified to the Board May 5. Hearings were held May 9 and 10.
Agreement was reached on May 11 and the men returned to work May 14. The panel comprised Frank Graham for the public; Roger Lapham for employers; and Emil Rieve (alternate: H. W. Payne) for labor.

Utica Mohawk Co., Utica, N. Y. (See previous.)

### STATUS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE MEDIATION BOARD CASES AS OF MAY 16, 1941

| Case Location | Location | Date of 
| Number of | Date 
| Number of | to 
| certified | back-to-
| men involved | work agreement 
| | issues settled |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Universal 
| Clyde Steel | Bridgeville, Pa. | Jan. 31. | 1,400 | Mar. 27 | Mar. 29 | Mar. 29 |
| 2. Valentiun 
| Corporation of America | | | 235 | Mar. 25 | Mar. 26 | Mar. 26 |
| 3. Condenser 
| Corporation, Cold. | South Plainfield, N. J. | Mar. 10. | 2,200 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 2 |
| 4. International 
| Harvester Co. | Rock Falls, Ill. | Jan. 31. | 2,000 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 2 |
| 5. Innes Falls 
| Lumber Co. | Grand Falls, Minn. | Feb. 17. | 1,500 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 2 |
| 6. Allis-Chalmers 
| Manufacturing Co. | Minneapolis, Minn. | Feb. 28. | 5,500 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 2 |
| 7. S. Smith 
| Foundry Co. | Schenectady, N. Y. | Apr. 8. | 1,000 | Apr. 8 | Apr. 8 |
| 8. Standen 
| Tool Co. | Long Island City, N. Y. | Apr. 8. | 1,000 | Apr. 8 | Apr. 8 |
| 9. Minneapolis 
| Foundry Co. | Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. | Apr. 10. | 3,000 | Apr. 10 | Apr. 10 |
| 10. California Metal 
| Trade Association | San Francisco, Calif. | Apr. 7. | 4,000 | Apr. 7 | Apr. 7 |
| 11. Bingham 
| Steels Corp. | Binghamton, N. Y. | Apr. 4. | 1,209 | Apr. 17 | Apr. 17 |
| 12. Universal 
| Machine Co. | Allentown, Pa. | Apr. 3. | 2,100 | Apr. 6 | Apr. 6 |
| 13. Kellogg 
| Switchboard 
| & Supply Co. | Chicago, Ill. | Apr. 5. | 300 | Apr. 5 | Apr. 5 |
| 14. John A. 
| Robbey 
| Sons Co. | Trenton and Robbey, N. J. | Apr. 15. | 3,000 | Apr. 15 | Apr. 15 |
| 15. American Car 
| and Foundry Co. | Bethlehem, Pa. | Apr. 15. | 1,000 | Apr. 15 | Apr. 15 |
| 16. American 
| Forge & Foundry 
| Co. | Trenton, N. J. | Apr. 15. | 1,000 | Apr. 15 | Apr. 15 |
| 17. Bethlehem 
| Steel Corp. | Baltimore, Md. | Apr. 2. | 400,000 | Apr. 28 | Apr. 28 |
| 18. General 
| Motors Corporation | Detroit, Mich. | Apr. 2. | 100,000 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 25 |
| 19. General 
| Motors Corporation | Minneapolis, Minn. | Apr. 2. | 2,000 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 25 |
| 20. Allegheny 
| & Pittsburgh 
| Steel Corp. | Utica, N. Y. | Apr. 2. | 2,000 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 25 |
| 21. Union 
| Coal Mfg. Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | Apr. 2. | 200 | May 8 | May 8 |
| 22. Green 
| Bubblers 
| Co. | Pittsburgh, Pa. | Apr. 2. | 200 | May 8 | May 8 |
| 23. Continental 
| Rigid 
| Tire Co. | Erie, Pa. | Apr. 2. | 200 | May 8 | May 8 |
| 24. Bendix 
| Aviation Corp. | South Bend, Ind. | Apr. 2. | 200 | May 8 | May 8 |
| 25. Detroit 
| Steel Co. | Detroit, Mich. | Apr. 2. | 200 | May 8 | May 8 |
| 26. United 
| Engineering 
| & Foundry Co. | Vandergrift, Pa. | Apr. 2. | 200 | May 8 | May 8 |
| 27. Twin 
| District Council | Seattle, Wash. | May 9. | 10,000 | May 9 | May 9 |
| 28. Allis-Chalmers 
| Mfg. Co. | Laporte, Ind. | May 7. | 1,000 | May 9 | May 9 |
| 29. Benet 
| Sand & 
| Gravel Co. | Washington, D. C. | May 19. | 10,000 | May 19 | May 19 |
| 30. Columbia 
| Basin Bros. 
| Loggers | Portland, Ore. | May 9. | 10,000 | May 9 | May 9 |

**In connection with the Navy's building program, hundreds of inspectors of engineering materials and ship construction are needed at once. The United States Civil Service Commission reported May 12. The Commission in an endeavor to locate additional qualified persons for these important jobs, has just announced two examinations for Inspector of Engineering Materials and for Inspector of Ship Construction. Positions pay from $1,620 to $2,600 in the engineering materials field; options of steel hulls, mechanical, electrical, and radio; and from $2,000 to $2,600 in ship construction, options of steel hulls, wood hulls, mechanical, and electrical. Application forms may be obtained at any first- or second-class post office. No written examination is required, and applications are rated as received. The maximum age limit has been set at 65 years, except that for the Junior Inspector it is 55 years.**

**Temporary barrage balloon training center established**

A temporary barrage balloon training center, where experiments with newly developed equipment will be made and where personnel will be trained, is being established at Camp Davis, N. C., the War Department has announced. Barrage balloon defense, herefore a function of the Air Corps, has been made a responsibility of the Coast Artillery Corps.
PRIORITIES ... 

Special priorities plan to speed goods which must be made in advance of orders

A new priorities plan for speeding defense production, designed to give specified manufacturers of "off-the-shelf" supplies a preference rating for the acquisition of scarce materials entering defense work, was announced May 19 by Director E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Priorities Division.

The new method is known as the Defense Supplies Rating Plan. Manufacturers who are granted the use of the plan will estimate the proportion of their total production which goes into identifiable defense channels and then will be given an A-10 rating for scarce supplies they must have to meet that defense demand for their products.

Thus a plant which is engaged 60 percent in defense and 40 percent in non-defense work may get an A-10 rating which will apply to deliveries of scarce materials flowing into its defense orders.

The plan is designed primarily as a solution to the problem of those producers who do an "off-the-shelf" business calling for immediate deliveries. Such producers will be assisted by this plan in maintaining a steady flow of necessary materials which they will use in the production of defense items.

To start with 500 producers

Major points involved in the plan include:

1. For the present, the method will be tried experimentally with a restricted list of about 500 producers of: Industrial motors (from 1 to 200 horsepower), cutting tools, portable tools, hack and band saws, lathe tools, files, socket screws, roller and silent chains, and scientific instruments.

2. The assistance provided will apply only to scarce materials.

3. The plan will in no case apply to production which cannot be identified with defense.

4. The new plan supplements other forms of priority aid—for example, individual preference ratings—which will continue to be used. The Defense Supplies Rating Plan, it is emphasized, is designed to provide a special form of assistance in a special area.

5. Methods are provided whereby subcontractors, affected by the ratings granted producers, may themselves extend the A-10 rating to their own suppliers.

6. The effect of the A-10 rating is to put the order covered by the arrangement ahead of nondefense orders with lower ratings or no ratings.

7. Administration of the plan is to be handled by Joseph L. Overlock, Division of Priorities, OPM, Washington, D. C.

Made in advance of orders

In announcing the new plan Mr. Stettinius pointed out that a number of manufacturers of "off-the-shelf" merchandise, which must be manufactured in advance of the receipt of orders, have been experiencing some difficulty in obtaining the scarce materials they need to fill defense orders.

Sales records determine percentage

When such a manufacturer gets an order, he cannot ordinarily wait to place a contract for materials, apply for a preference rating, serve that rating on the suppliers, and then wait for delivery. Instead, he must fill the order promptly out of completed stock, sometimes drawing on his inventory of materials to do so.

The details of the plan will be given to selected manufacturers in a letter of instructions. The three most important points are as follows:

1. The manufacturer from his sales records for the preceding quarter determines the percentage of his defense sales to his total sales.

2. The manufacturer from his production schedules for the current quarter determines the total quantity of scarce materials necessary to complete his total production schedule.

Gets A-10 rating

(3) The manufacturer determines the quantities of scarce materials required for his defense production by applying the percentage developed in the sales analysis to the total quantities of scarce materials necessary to complete his total production schedule.

This defense requirement gets an A-10 rating.

All supplies of nickel placed under mandatory industry-wide control

A formal allocation plan for the distribution of nickel was announced May 19 by Director Stettinius.

The new plan, which provides mandatory industry-wide control over all supplies of nickel, formalizes and takes the place of the previous mandatory control which was imposed on nickel early in March.

Because of the shortage in nickel the new procedure does not include a schedule of preference ratings for civilian uses. However, some allocations can and will be made for nondefense uses on a restricted basis, insofar as possible, in order to prevent serious dislocations in established manufacturing plants and to prevent sudden unemployment.

Defense needs can be cared for in full

In administering the plan, the Priorities Division will continue to make an effort to avoid causing unemployment. However, it is apparent that supplies of nickel flowing into civilian channels will have to be drastically curtailed. Defense needs can be cared for in full.

Under the terms of the new order, the Priorities Division will, month by month, make allocations of the available nickel supplies for defense purposes. All defense orders will take a rating of A-10 unless other ratings have been or may be assigned.

During the month of May approximately 16,500,000 pounds of nickel will be available in this country, almost all of it coming from Canada. This amount is the largest ever made available for industrial uses in this country in any one month.

Total demand for nickel, however, for civilian as well as defense purposes, is considerably higher than the supply.

Present estimates indicate that the May demand for nickel from all sources, if it could be filled, would approximate 21,000,000 pounds, thus indicating an over-all shortage of about 5,500,000 pounds for the month.
Senate approves bill to extend priorities power; independent office stricken out after Stettinius points out disadvantages

Director Stettinius told the Senate Military Affairs Committee May 14 that establishment of an independent priorities agency would hinder the defense effort. The committee voted to strike from the Vinson bill to extend priorities power (see issue of May 6) a provision to make the Director of Priorities an independent officer, which had been inserted before passage by the House. The Senate thereafter approved the bill without the provision. Excerpts from Mr. Stettinius’ statement follow:

At my request, the Office of Production Management urged the passage of a bill containing the substance of H. R. 4534 to extend the power to establish priorities and allocate materials. A detailed memorandum showing the need for each provision in that bill was furnished to the House Naval Affairs Committee by the Office of Production Management and appears in their report.

The bill, as reported out of the committee, was entirely adequate to give the powers which I and my assistants in the Priorities Division believe now to be necessary.

Inserted by House

The new paragraph (3) was inserted during debate on the floor of the House. This new paragraph authorizes the appointment of the Director of Priorities to exercise the powers given by the bill as an independent officer. It thus constitutes a Priorities agency separate and apart from the Office of Production Management, the War and Navy Departments, and all other agencies. In my opinion this result of the new paragraph is most inadvisable.

Priorities is an essential tool, but nevertheless merely one tool among several, for the expediting of defense production. Its main purpose is to get quick and prompt deliveries of articles required by the various Armed Services. Its exercise must be completely integrated with the agencies charged with procurement and production of defense articles.

However, Priorities has a further function, namely, to deal with raw materials and industrial materials required for defense, where the impact of the defense program results in over-all shortages of these materials. In this area, it is the function of Priorities, first to see that the defense program obtains sufficient quantities of these scarce materials; but, secondly, it is equally important to see that the balances left over for civilian consumption are properly utilized. In this field, it is essential that the Priorities Division be completely coordinated with production, with procurement, and with the administration of price control and civilian supply.

Present set-up carefully created

The present set-up has been carefully created to meet these requirements. The Office of Production Management contains a branch dealing with the acceleration of production, designated as the Production Division; also a branch dealing with procurement, designated as the Purchases Division. Further, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy sit as members of the Council of the Office of Production Management, thereby tying in the Armed Services. Therefore, the Office of Production Management furnishes a coordinated, integrated system, under one coordinated agency, which ties together the Armed Services, and functions of procurement, production, and priorities.

The Office of Production Management is constituted within the Office for Emergency Management in the Executive Office of the President. Also within the Office for Emergency Management are other defense organizations including the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply which provides for close relationship between the latter and the Office of Production Management.

Over a period of many months, the required personal contacts and relationships have been established so that there is now a smooth and harmonious working arrangement under which Priorities is coordinated with the War Department and Navy Department, and the Director of Priorities is an essential tool, but nevertheless merely one tool among several, for the expediting of defense production. Its main purpose is to get quick and prompt deliveries of articles required by the various Armed Services. Its exercise must be completely integrated with the agencies charged with procurement and production of defense articles.

Stettinius names Dominick

chief liaison officer with Maritime Commission

In order to provide prompt consideration of all needs for priority action in connection with the Nation’s merchant shipbuilding program, Director Stettinius May 15 appointed Gayer G. Dominick, of New York, to serve as chief liaison officer between the Priorities Division and the Maritime Commission.

Mr. Dominick from 1919 to 1938 was a general partner and in 1938 became a limited partner in the firm of Dominick & Dominick, 115 Broadway, New York. During the World War he served overseas in the Lighter-than-Air Division and concluded his service after the Armistice as a lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve Air Force.

764 essential ships

The Maritime Commission now has supervision over some 764 ships which are building or are under contract. All of these are merchant vessels or naval auxiliaries essential to the defense program.

Construction of these vessels will require large quantities of vital defense materials. As these problems arise, the Priorities Division will be prepared to take action to make sure that the construction of the vessels is speeded up in every way possible.

Priority questions in connection with supplies flowing into these ships will clear through Mr. Dominick’s office.
LABOR . . .

Data on skilled labor needed for defense being prepared, General Hershey reports

A complete analysis of skilled labor requirements in defense industries is being sped to completion by the Office of Production Management to guide the Selective Service System in its efforts to prevent military recruitment of needed workers, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, announced May 18.

The analysis is being compiled at the specific request of General Hershey and its information will be forwarded to State Directors of Selective Service for dissemination to local boards, the Deputy Director said.

Announcement that the data on skilled labor requirements will be forthcoming soon follows closely General Hershey's recent notice to State Directors to be on constant guard against permitting induction into the armed forces of men necessary to the industrial part of the national defense program.

Expressing appreciation for the cooperation of the Selective Service System in helping to keep skilled workers available for industry, Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, wrote General Hershey:

"Dear General Hershey:

"In accordance with the request that you made at the meeting of the Office of Production Management held April 29, the Office of Production Management will shortly furnish you with a complete analysis of the skilled labor requirements in the metal working trades and in other industries directly related to the national defense program.

Demand soon to exceed supply

"Thus, the greatest need for additional workers will not materialize for some time. "Demands for skilled labor in the metal working trades will soon curtail the supply," according to estimates made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Various training programs have therefore been inaugurated to prepare new workers to enter defense plants.

"Your desire to stress to those responsible for selecting men for direct military service that any decrease in the supply of skilled workers will slow down completion of planes, tanks, ships, and munitions seems pertinent at this time. When a skilled worker is taken from any plant that may contribute to defense production, that plant loses not only the individual, but also the time of a more highly skilled man to train the doubtful new worker.

Serve country best at benches

"It should be clear to all that the success of our total defense effort is contingent upon efficient operation of our factories—not only the factories where tanks, planes, and other machines of war are assembled, but also the steel foundries and rolling mills, the plants which manufacture nuts, bolts, wire, and the thousands of other items necessary to the final product. Trained workers, so urgently needed, can serve their country most effectively at their factory benches.

"I might add that the other members of the Office of Production Management, namely, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Knudsen, concur in the belief that to the greatest extent possible workers urgently needed for defense production be given very careful consideration by the Selective Service System so that they may be available to the industries of the Nation.

"Your splendid cooperation has been of great value in our program."

** **

1,320,500 IN ARMY

The War Department estimated the strength of the United States Army as of May 15, 1941, at 1,320,500, including 80,500 officers and 1,240,000 enlisted men.

Cooperation of industry, labor, and Government leading to use of all available labor—Hillman

Associate Director General Hillman, OPM, said in Chicago May 16 that the Nation's mobilization of manpower "based on cooperation" has reached full swing and will outdo anything "ever conceived through force in totalitarian countries."

Hillman said cooperation of industry, labor, and Government was leading to "full employment of all available labor resources—men, women, and young people—in the greatest cooperative effort the world has ever seen."

Thousands moved to jobs

In Chicago to discuss the OPM's training-within-industry program with business and labor representatives, Hillman declared that in April between 300,000 and 400,000 persons were moved from local communities to jobs in defense production industries.

"Thus far we have been able to keep ahead of the defense production program in supplying needed skilled and semiskilled labor," he said.

Hillman predicted that more than 300,000 workmen would be required within the next 12 months in the shipbuilding industry alone.

Hillman said that the cooperative program was producing "a better, and I think permanent, understanding between management and labor in the field of industrial relations."

Gaining mutual understanding

Pointing to settlement of the threatened strike at General Motors Corporation, Hillman said "industry and labor are meeting on a problem larger than both and gaining mutual understanding that will pay future dividends in peaceful labor relations to both parties."

"The only thing we must fear," Hillman said, "is a traditional lack of interest in scientific industrial planning. We must locate new industries where labor supplies, raw materials, housing facilities, and transportation means are available."
HOUSING...

158,277 small homes financed under FHA plan since defense need began

Nearly 160,000 new small homes have been provided by private capital under the Federal Housing Administration program since July 1, when defense activities began creating urgent demands for low-cost housing in important industrial centers, Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator, has announced. Over 85 percent of these homes are in the vicinity of vital defense industry areas.

5,000 started each week

The number of new homes being started weekly under FHA inspection is now approximately 5,000. Between July 1, 1940, when the need for new housing accommodations for defense industry workers first became apparent, and May 10, 1941, construction was started under FHA inspection on 158,277 new small homes financed by loans insured under the FHA program.

Homes built under the FHA plan constitute approximately half of all the one- and two-family homes being constructed by private capital.

Most of these new homes are suited to meet the need for added housing occasioned by the sharp rise in employment in industrial areas producing armaments and equipment required by the defense effort.

Within means of defense workers

Because of the favorable financing terms offered by the FHA plan, most of these homes can be purchased at a monthly financing cost within the means of the great majority of defense workers.

The high level of applications for FHA mortgage insurance involving new homes indicates that a sustained peak rate of new construction is in prospect during the coming weeks.

Homes started under FHA inspection July 1, 1940—May 3, 1941...

Homes started under FHA inspection week ended May 10, 1941...

Total... 158,277

Contracts awarded for 2,793 defense homes in week ended May 10

Construction contracts were awarded for 2,793 dwelling units for the week ended May 10, Defense Housing Coordinator C. P. Palmer announced May 15.

Among the areas to receive new contracts were Mobile, Ala., with 500 units for civilian workers; Valparaiso, Fla., with 200; and Great Bend, N. Y., with 150 for enlisted personnel. These projects are all under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration. The United States Housing Authority reported assignment of contracts for 200 units in Alameda, Calif., and 200 in Brooklyn, N. Y., for enlisted personnel. Contracts were also awarded in Bremerton, Wash., for 70 units for civilian workers.

Total contracts for 61,335

This raises the total number of construction contracts awarded under the coordinated defense housing program to 61,335 dwelling units. Of these, 38,370 are for civilian workers and 22,965 for enlisted personnel. They are distributed throughout 128 localities of 45 States and Territories.

Four widely separate localities reported a total of 325 completions for the week ended May 10. All of these units were built under Navy supervision. New defense homes are located in Honolulu, 100; New London, Conn., 100; and Quantico, Va., 25; all for enlisted personnel. Orange, Tex., reported 100 units completed for civilian workers.

9,929 defense homes made available

A total of 9,929 defense housing units have now been made available in 32 localities of 18 States and Territories. Civilian workers are to occupy 5,835 of them and married enlisted personnel, 4,094.

Allocations made under the defense housing program now total 87,260 units, of which 25,748 are for enlisted personnel, and 61,512 are for civilian workers.
Organization of a Fair Rent Committee described in Consumer Division bulletin

Municipal machinery for checking rent increases on a voluntary basis through the force of public opinion is outlined in a bulletin entitled "Organization of a Fair Rent Committee," issued last week by the Consumer Division, OPACS. The bulletin indicates that maintenance of fair rents is required by the defense program to protect living standards, to help prevent excessive labor turnover in defense industries, to prevent rent profiteering, and to prevent rising rents from starting a vicious price spiral. The recommendations of the Consumer Division follow:

Committee organization

The Fair Rent Committee should be attached to the local defense council. In the absence of a defense council in the locality, the Committee should be named directly by the mayor or other responsible executive officer. In default of an official appointment, local citizens' groups representing a cross section of the community should meet together and form a Fair Rent Committee.

A Fair Rent Committee which is part of a local defense council may be a subcommittee of either the Consumer Interest Committee or the Housing Committee. Municipal departments or local branches of Government agencies such as the National Youth Administration and the Work Projects Administration should be called upon to lend clerical and technical assistance to the Committee.

Composition

The Fair Rent Committee should be composed of a balanced representation of the worker-tenants, the landlords, and the public (i.e., some persons or persons such as a social worker, minister, or teacher, in a position to know the overall needs of the community). In addition to the Fair Rent Committee thus constituted, there should be attached as consultants or advisory members (a) the local sanitary officer or building inspector or both, depending upon the local machinery for the enforcement of health and safety ordinances; (b) the local welfare or public assistance officer; and (c) a representative of the Homes Registration Service, where such exists, may also serve as a consultant.

Functions

1. To keep a record of all reports and rent conditions and rent changes, including official and unofficial surveys, as well as reports of specific instances of exorbitant rents and overcrowding.

Local groups should be encouraged to bring before the Committee specific instances of serious rent increases, evictions resulting therefrom, and other undesirable practices. Rent surveys should be carried out by technically competent agencies. If a survey is necessary a request should be addressed to the Consumer Division which will arrange to have a Government research agency conduct a rent survey wherever possible.

2. To publicize the results of rent surveys and to create a general awareness of the rent problem. To call public attention to specific instances of rental and eviction practices which appear to be contrary to the public interest.

3. To appeal to the reason, sense of fairness, patriotism, and civic pride of the community, emphasizing the national and local hazards of rent increases. To call together members of the local real-estate board, pointing to the policy statements of their National Association against unjustified rent increases.

Public support

4. To engage in negotiation and conciliation directed toward maintaining rents as near as possible to their pre-defense levels. Successful operation in this field will depend upon the public support of the community in which rent increases are occurring. The Committee should handle rent complaints and attempt to negotiate voluntary settlements only if sufficient personnel is available to work successfully. It should: (a) Publicly indicate the preemergency date at which fair rents prevailed in the community; (b) summon before it the parties concerned when rents are demanded which are substantially above the preemergency level; (c) attempt to obtain a voluntary restoration of a fair and reasonable rent through conciliation.

5. Wherever a Fair Rent Committee finds voluntary measures ineffective, to report its experience to the local defense council, the Governor and the State defense council, indicating the need for legal action to maintain fair rents.

6. Wherever a Homes Registration Service has been established, under the direction of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination for the purpose of registering all available rental units and single rooms, the Fair Rent Committee should cooperate closely with this Service.

7. At all times the Fair Rent Committee must so operate as to encourage rather than retard needed new construction.

Action on rents in Wilmington, N. C.

The Wilmington, N. C., Fair Rent Committee, recently set up by the Wilmington Defense Council, has initiated a broad program to prevent unwarranted rent increases. Miss Harriet Elliott, assistant administrator in charge of the Consumer Division, reported May 15. This action followed meetings between Frank Manuel, representing the rent section of the Consumer Division, and local defense officials and realtors.

The Committee has invited tenants to register complaints of unjustified rent increases, which will be fully investigated. The Committee will then summon the landlords involved and will seek to adjust the increases by negotiation. The public will be informed of the results of the Committee's action.

The personnel of the Fair Rent Committee consists, in part, of Capt. T. F. Folk, Camp Davis billeting officer; Robert Cantwell, Jr., representing the real-estate board; Storrer Ware, representing the shipbuilding industry of Wilmington; George Jeffrey, chairman of the community housing committee. Representatives of the general public are to be added.

Pocket-size Army songbook

Pocket-size Army songbooks containing only the words to songs in the regular Army songbook have been printed and a copy will be distributed to every soldier. The book was compiled in collaboration with the Library of Congress. More than 1,500,000 copies were ordered printed.
Wool Supplies

Additional facts about the wool situation can be presented following the announcement from the Division of Purchases, Office of Production Management, that the total amount of wool which is likely to be needed to meet the requirements of all Government agencies during the 1942 fiscal year is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds, grease basis. This amount of wool will be used in woolen goods to be delivered during the year.

The wool supply and demand situation, according to material gathered from trade sources, is approximately as follows:

- Total domestic use of wool averages around 325,000,000 pounds.
- Total domestic clip of wool for this year is estimated at 480,000,000 pounds and of this amount 200,000,000 pounds are still held by the growers. At present it is estimated that 55,000,000 pounds of foreign and domestic wool are now held by the dealers and 166,000,000 pounds are in the hands of manufacturers. In addition to this, scoured wool to the amount of 10,000,000 pounds is held by dealers which is estimated to be roughly 20,000,000 pounds on a grease basis. Manufacturers also hold 20,000,000 pounds of scoured wool which would be equivalent to 60,000,000 pounds on a grease basis. Wool tops to the amount of 500,000 pounds are held by dealers which would be equivalent to 1,500,000 pounds in the grease. Likewise, manufacturers hold 17,000,000 pounds of wool tops or the equivalent of 52,000,000 pounds in the grease.
- In other words, there are now in the hands of dealers and manufacturers the equivalent of 374,560,000 pounds of wool on a grease basis. Adding to this the 200,000,000 pounds still held by the growers we have a total of 575,500,000 pounds as the visible supply in this country.

Since this country will need, as indicated above, a total of 325,000,000 pounds, we will need to import a total of approximately 349,560,000 pounds. Of this amount from 25 to 50 million pounds of foreign wool has been bought but not shipped. There are ample supplies of wool available in Australia and in the Argentine. It is assumed that the necessary arrangements will be made for the shipping of the additional supplies of foreign wools as needed. This country has never been self-sufficient as far as wool is concerned and the present situation differs very little from the usual situation as far as the need for foreign supplies is concerned.

Sugar

Data on supplies of sugar available for the United States market, together with the action taken by the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with reference to the building up of large reserves of refined cane sugar, indicate that any fears of shortages are entirely unfounded. Furthermore, the Government, through its power to suspend the quotas, has the ability to act drastically should any speculative move develop.

A special study of sugar supplies by the Consumer Division of OPACS reveals the following facts. The revised consumption quota for 1941 under the Sugar Act of 1937 is 6,851,889 short tons. The supplies available for the United States market amount to 9,664,000 short tons. In other words, 2,812,111 short tons are available in addition to the consumption quota, an excess amounting to 41 percent. Of this excess, 1,236,053 short tons could be obtained in Cuba and 826,666 in foreign countries other than Cuba. These statistics underestimate the actual supplies available from Cuba. For example, Cuba has cane in the fields sufficient to produce over 4,000,000 tons of sugar. This item alone would increase the supply available by about 1,300,000 short tons.

On the basis of the Sugar Act of 1937, there are several methods by which additional supplies may be made available to American consumers, if necessary. These are:

1. An increase in the total consumption quota. This would increase the amounts to be supplied by the various producing areas in proportion to the shares provided in the Sugar Act of 1937.
2. A reallocation of any unfilled quota allotment from one country to another. Any deficiency in Philippine supplies could be reallocated to foreign countries other than Cuba, such as the Dominican Republic and Peru. Any deficiency in Cuba, or in any mainland or offshore domestic producing area, is to be reallocated to other domestic areas of Cuba. In practice, this means a deficiency in a domestic producing area can be reallocated to Cuba.
3. Permission for excess quota raw sugar to be brought in for refining. Until recently, excess quota raw sugar could be imported in bond for refining, but the refineries had to turn over to the customs an equivalent amount of refined sugar so that their net position was the same. This was done to have already refined sugar on hand for the next quota year. Under the new regulation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, excess quota raw sugar can be imported by refineries without having to turn over to the customs an equivalent amount of already refined sugar. Inventories can now be maintained by excess quota sugar refined and kept in bond. It is estimated that the change will make available for distribution the 500,000 to 600,000 tons of sugar normally as a year-end inventory.

These new rulings will make available large amounts of surplus sugar to the United States from Cuba and Latin America.

Paints

The paint industry has recently been concerned with reference to adequate supplies of raw materials. A plan has been worked out between the Division of Purchases, OPM, and the industry, so that prompt action can be taken in the case of shortages. The value of this plan, which is already working, may be of interest to other industries.

An industry committee has been set up to consider the central problem of adequate supplies. In addition, subcommittees have been organized to study the availability of such products as linseed oil, tung oil, natural resin, and aloe. Each of these subcommittees is in a position not only to get the true facts but to get the advice of the entire industry through the major industry committee.

The following illustration shows how the plan works. It was found that various natural resins, important ingredients in paints, were difficult to obtain. There was a growing shortage due to the fact that shipping space was lacking to bring in supplies from Batavia and Singapore.

This problem came before the subcommittee. J. B. Davis, special adviser on protective coatings in the Division of Purchases was asked to explain the situation before the Maritime Commission, which he did. Within a week arrangements had been made for transportation of 5,000 tons of resin.
PURCHASES...

108 Certificates of Necessity for plant expansion issued April 16-30

Certificates of Necessity totaling 108 were issued to 162 corporations from April 16 to April 30, inclusive, by the National Defense Advisory Commission has announced. These certificates were issued in connection with the construction and acquisition of new plant and manufacturing facilities, the estimated cost of which was $2,568,000.

This brings the total issued up to April 30 to 1,416, and the number of corporations to 1,227. The cost of facilities covered to date was estimated at $923,540,000.

A compilation of firms for the last half of April, and estimated cost of facilities follows:

- Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio; aviation spark plugs; $188,000.
- Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Akron, Ohio; corning airships and tall surfaces for airplanes, $165,000.
- The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Cleveland, Ohio; electricity, $652,000.
- Collier Insulation Wire Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; shipboard cable; $96,000.
- The Cooper Bessemer Corporation, Mount Vernon, Ohio; welded steel Diesel engines, $326,000.
- Craig Shipbuilding Co., Long Beach, Calif.; repair and convert vessels to Navy requirements; $18,000.
- Dresser Manufacturing Co., Bradford, Pa.; forging and complete machining of shells; $1,000.
- The Duplex Manufacturing & Foundry Co., Elyria, Ohio; gray iron castings for machine tools; $40,000.
- The Electric Furnace Co., Salem, Ohio; electric furnaces; $33,000.
- The Electric Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio; electric motors and equipment; $45,000.
- Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; fire and water pipe fittings; $74,000.
- The Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; main propulsion reduction gears; $1,545,000.
- The Ferry Cap and Screw Co., Cleveland, Ohio; screws of carbon and alloy steel, connecting rods, aircraft, and shackle bolts; $12,000.
- The Polmer Graphex Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.; aircraft cameras; $49,000.
- The Galion Metallic Vault Co.; Galion, Ohio; dump and cargo bodies; $133,000.
- The Babcock & Wilcox Tube Co., New York, N. Y.; boiler and light weight fittings; $16,000.
- The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.; Topeka, Kans.; transportation; $10,000.
- The Babcock & Wilcox Tube Co., New York, N. Y.; seamless tubes; $182,000.
- The Beaumont Manufacturing Co., Spar- tach, Tex.; army tent duck and shelter tent duck; $774,000.
- Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; coke, steel ingots, sheets, wire for wire rope; $3,041,000.
- Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; bearings for tanks, trucks and aircraft; $30,000.
- The Bradford Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; lathes and accessories; $27,000.
- Bridgeport Brass Co.; Bridgeport, Conn.; primer bodies; $6,000.
- Buffalo Pumps, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; pumps for brittle materials, and dewatering; $5,000.
- Bundy Tubing Co., Detroit, Mich.; thick wall metal, electric weld and copper-coated steel; $244,000.
- Cadwalters & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, N. Y.; vinyl chloride, acetone, vinylite stabilizers, and ethylene oxide and glycol; $6,000,000.
- Carboly Company, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; rubber goods, cloths, and hard carbide wear parts; $286,000.
- The Carey Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; manufacturing equipment for engines and airplane parts; $10,000.
- Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio; aviation spark plugs; $188,000.
- Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio; aviation spark plugs; $188,000.
- Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Akron, Ohio; corning airships and tall surfaces for airplanes, $165,000.
- The G. A. Gray Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; planners, milling plant, and milling machines, $46,000.
- Hanson-Van Winkle-Munn Co., Matawan, N. J.; generator sets and controls, automatic and semiautomatic handling equipment, $88,000.
- Harding Brothers, Inc., Elkhart, N. Y.; lathes and milling machines, $66,000.
- The Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn., electric energy, $4,000,000.
- The Henschel Corporation, Annesbury, Mass.; navigation, communication, and fire control equipment, $50,000.
- Hires, Castner & Harris, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; primer assembling units, $15,000.
- The International Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; storage of grain, $5,000.
- The Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co., Portland, Oreg.; machine of airplane parts, $7,000.
- Kligore Manufacturing Co., Tipp City, Ohio; signal flares, $1,000.
- The C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kans.; storage of grain, $25,000.
- Leland-Gifford Co., Worcester, Mass.; cranks and propeller shaft for aviation engines, $1,000,000.
- Co., Rochester, N. Y.; aircraft cameras; $49,000.
- The Electric Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio; electric motors and equipment; $45,000.
- Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; fire and water pipe fittings; $74,000.
- The Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; main propulsion reduction gears; $1,545,000.
- The Ferry Cap and Screw Co., Cleveland, Ohio; screws of carbon and alloy steel, connecting rods, aircraft, and shackle bolts; $12,000.
- The Polmer Graphex Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.; aircraft cameras; $49,000.
- The Galion Metallic Vault Co.; Galion, Ohio; dump and cargo bodies; $133,000.
- The Babcock & Wilcox Tube Co., New York, N. Y.; seamless tubes; $182,000.
- The Beaumont Manufacturing Co., Spar- tach, Tex.; army tent duck and shelter tent duck; $774,000.
- Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; coke, steel ingots, sheets, wire for wire rope; $3,041,000.
- Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; bearings for tanks, trucks and aircraft; $30,000.
- The Bradford Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; lathes and accessories; $27,000.
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- Carboly Company, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; rubber goods, cloths, and hard carbide wear parts; $286,000.
- The Carey Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; manufacturing equipment for engines and airplane parts; $10,000.
- Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio; aviation spark plugs; $188,000.

Government wool needs for fiscal year 1942

The total amount of wool which is likely to be needed to meet the requirements of all Government procurement agencies during the 1942 fiscal year—July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942—is estimated at 255,000,000 pounds in a statement issued May 14 by Donn M. Nelson, Director of Purchases, OPM.

This estimate, Mr. Nelson said, includes probable requirements for all types of woolen goods by the United States Army and Navy, the Treasury Procurement Division, the Red Cross, WPA, and all other Government departments.

The figure quoted is on a domestic grease basis (uncleaned), and is based on the assumption that the size of the United States Army remains at its present authorized level of 1,400,000 men.

A break-down of the estimate of requirements during the 1942 fiscal year, Mr. Nelson continued, showed that probable requirements will be for 73,400,000 pounds 64's-70's (fine and fine medium); 45,500,000 pounds 69's (half blood); 127,000,000 pounds 58's and 60's (three-eighths—half blood), and 12,600,000 pounds 44's (low quarter blood).

These estimates represent the weight of the wool in finished items scheduled for delivery during the 1942 fiscal year.
Defense contracts awarded and cleared May 8 through May 14

Defense contracts totaling $85,826,031 were awarded by the Army and Navy and cleared by the Division of Purchases, OPM, during the period May 8 through May 14. This compares with $47,135,473 for the previous week and $115,041,833 for the week ended April 30.

Cleared contracts awarded by the War Department during the latest period totaled $47,750,243, and by the Navy Department $44,075,778.

EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

WAR DEPARTMENT

Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; acquisition and installation of machinery and equipment for production of aluminum forgings; $73,574. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement.)

General Motors Corporation, Delco Division, Dayton, Ohio; acquisition of machinery and equipment to be installed in plant now under construction for manufacture of struts and airplane parts; $4,783,510.

Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich.; engine maintenance parts; $590,942.82.

United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, East Hartford, Conn.; engine overhaul and maintenance parts; $1,781,167.20.

Reeves Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.; trucks with cargo bodies and winches; $170,000.

United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.; bullet storeroom equipment, grinding wheels and plant protection; $36,000.


National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio; manufacture of ordnance equipment; $1,071,769.

National Tube Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; manufacture of ordnance equipment; $1,175,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Eivind Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.; construction of 400-bed hospital and miscellaneous buildings at Fort Lewis, Wash.; $396,517.

In addition to contract awards, letters of intent are issued by the Army and Navy for defense projects. When accepted by the manufacturer they have virtually the force of contracts. The following letter of intent was announced during the week ended May 14:

International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; production of artillery to be manufactured at company's Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., plant; $121,200,000. (Included in this figure is an item of $3,756,000 for plant equipment and facilities.)
STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION . . .

Aircraft observers in coastal areas to be organized for duty by June 15

Civilian volunteers for aircraft observation duties with the General Headquarters Air Force are to be organized by the State and local defense councils in time to begin operations in the Atlantic and Pacific coastal areas not later than June 15. Frank Bane, Director of the Division of State and Local Cooperation, Office for Emergency Management, announced May 15. Other areas of the Nation-wide aircraft warning service will be organized shortly thereafter.

Steps to be taken by defense councils in registering volunteers and manning observation posts, filter centers, and information centers are outlined in Aircraft Warning Series Bulletin No. 1, issued May 15 by the Division of State and Local Cooperation. Preliminary announcement of this program was made on April 25.

Three immediate steps
Observation posts spot aircraft. Men will be used for this outside duty. Inside service at filter and information centers is open to both men and women. Filter centers eliminate nonessential information. Essential reports are transmitted to information centers for plotting.

To secure civilian volunteers for outside duty, State defense councils have been asked to take three steps immediately: (1) They are to designate a member of the council to devote full time during the next 30 days to the program, (2) a planning committee is to be appointed, and (3) the officer and this committee are to develop at once a State-wide program of registration of volunteers.

To make tentative assignments
As soon as instructions for selecting observation posts are received from the military authorities, the State defense council will forward detailed data to the observation post organizer, including the cards of registrants for outside observation duty. The post organizer will then establish observation posts and make tentative assignments of volunteers to man them. The aid of leaders of the American Legion and other civic and veterans’ groups should be enlisted, Mr. Bane said.

To register volunteers for filter and information centers, State defense councils have been urged to extend local defense council organization immediately to any unorganized sections of the State. It is recommended that each State Council and the State Employment Service issue a joint instructional letter to local defense councils and local employment offices on the State’s registration plan. Local defense councils, aided by local employment offices, are to plan local registration procedures at once.

Division will aid
As information is received from the military authorities, local defense councils are to set up local registration offices, staffed by volunteers under instructions from local employment service representatives. The cards of all volunteers meeting Air Corps specifications for this service are to be referred to the representative of the commanding general in charge of the particular filter and information center.

Field representatives of the Division of State and Local Cooperation are to proceed immediately to assist the State and local defense councils in effecting these arrangements.

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Trainees must meet fourth-grade literacy test
No registrant for induction in the Army of the United States will be inducted into the military service unless his ability to read and write in the English language meets the standards prescribed for the fourth grade in grammar school, it has been announced by the War Department.

All men called for service who have not completed the fourth grade in grammar school will receive a literacy test at induction stations prior to induction. This test will require such men to write brief statements and to use common sense in answering simple questions.

Wide range of defense
laws enacted by
1941 State legislatures

Laws relating to many different aspects of the defense program were enacted by the 27 State legislatures that recently adjourned, and further measures are still pending before the 16 legislatures still in session. A summary of action reported to the Division of State and Local Cooperation up to May 15 follows.

State defense councils
Twenty-five legislatures have now made provision for State defense councils or similar bodies. Two State defense councils were established by law in 1940 (Maine and New Jersey). The 23 in which action was taken in 1941 are:

- California (awaiting approval); Colorado (H. 1373) approved April 26, 1941; Connecticut (H. 6) approved April 25, 1941; Delaware (S. 12) approved February 26, 1941; Florida (H. 30) approved April 22, 1941; Illinois (S. 154) approved April 17, 1941; Indiana (S. 65) approved March 10, 1941; Iowa (H. 192) approved February 6, 1941; Kansas (H. R. 232) approved April 7, 1941; Maryland (S. 465) approved April 28, 1941; Michigan (awaiting approval); Montana (S. 195) approved March 11, 1941; (H. 369) approved March 12, 1941; Nebraska (L. B. 232) approved February 17, 1941; New Hampshire (H. 339) approved April 4, 1941; New York (A. 715) approved February 19, 1941; Ohio (awaiting approval); Oklahoma (S. 230) approved May 12, 1941; Pennsylvania (H. 225) approved March 10, 1941; Rhode Island (H. 564) approved April 16, 1941; South Carolina (H. 471) approved May 7, 1941; Washington (H. 596) approved March 21, 1941; West Virginia (H. 369) approved March 14, 1941; Wyoming (S. 76) approved February 18, 1941.

State Guards
Among other important defense legislation considered is that providing for the establishment of a State Guard to serve in the absence of the National Guard. The 24 States that have enacted such measures are:

- Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South
Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

**Sabotage prevention**

Eleven States have enacted laws more or less closely patterned after a model sabotage prevention bill proposed by a committee of the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems relating to defense. These States are:

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Vermont.

**Other legislation**

Legislation to regulate the manufacture, sale, possession, and disposition of explosives has been enacted in 11 States—Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

Bills to provide for protection for out-of-State public property have been enacted in two States, California and Maryland.

Rhode Island has enacted a measure providing for fresh pursuit by military forces. Since many other States included such a provision in their State Guard laws, additional legislation to authorize military pursuit in adjoining States has been regarded as unnecessary.

Twelve States have passed measures to authorize housing authorities to develop projects to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities. These States are:

Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia.

A number of other bills related to the defense program have been passed or considered. These relate to un-American activities, weapons, airports, zoning, aliens, rent control, industrial relations, recreation and welfare, fire control, special police, and many other subjects.

**Recreation group makes tour**

The War Department has announced that a rapid aerial tour to survey conditions surrounding Army camps was made May 12–17 by a committee of the United Service Organizations. The committee, headed by Thomas E. Dewey, has the task of raising $10,765,000, to be used in operating recreation buildings for use by Army and Navy personnel.

**Selective Service substitutes general rule for State definitions of felony**

Revision of Selective Service Regulations, as a result of the modification of Army requirements, now will permit induction of many registrants who had been barred from military training because of convictions of laws violations, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, announced May 16.

The changes have been made in the regulations which define "Class IV-F: Physically, mentally, or morally unfit." They remove the sweeping disqualification of all registrants who had been convicted of "any crime which under the laws of the jurisdiction in which they were convicted is a felony." This banned from military service many men because of youthful violations of the law which were felonies in their States but are not generally classed as such.

**The revised regulations**

The revised regulations now ban specifically only those law violators who (1) have been convicted of certain heinous crimes; (2) have been convicted on two or more occasions of offenses which come under the generally accepted definition of a felony; (3) are chronic offenders with pronounced criminal tendencies and have been convicted on at least three occasions of offenses punishable by jail sentences; or (4) are being retained in the custody of any court of criminal jurisdiction, or other civil authority.

The heinous crimes named are: Treason, murder, rape, kidnapping, arson, sodomy, pandering, any crime involving sex perversion, or any crime involving illegal dealing in narcotics or other habit-forming drugs.

The provision concerning debarment of any registrant who has been convicted on two or more occasions of an offense which comes under the generally accepted definition of a felony specifies "any offense for which he could have been punished by death or confinement for a term exceeding one year in a penitentiary or prison," but excludes "conviction for an offense committed in violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or the regulations prescribed pursuant thereto."

With regard to registrants who are being detained in custody of a court of criminal jurisdiction, or other civil authority, the revised regulations provide that: "In the event such court, or other civil authority, releases such registrant from custody, upon final adjudication or otherwise, such registrant may be re-classified."

**Other provisions**

Irrespective of these specific provisions concerning law violators, the regulations as amended also provide that any registrant "who is found to be morally unfit for military service" shall be placed in Class IV-F, together with any registrant "who is found, after physical examination, to be physically or mentally unfit for military service."

Class IV-F also includes any registrant who has been dishonorably discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or has been discharged because of "undesirability or of habits or traits of character."

**Army makes plans for new camps if needed**

Planning far in advance for the contingency that training facilities may be needed for additional soldiers, the War Department has insured the availability of camp sites for this possible expansion of the national Army. During the past 3 months, boards of officers have made surveys and studies for the location of camp sites for training triangular infantry divisions and armored divisions with the necessary Replacement Training Centers and Anti-Aircraft Firing Centers.

This means that if the Congress should decide to authorize an increase in the strength of the Army, the War Department would be ready to start work on the sites immediately.

As soon as the survey boards have completed their studies of sites and their recommendations have been approved, the Quartermaster General will be notified so that he can proceed with advance planning. To date nine sites have been selected. They are located in the vicinity of Blackstone, Va.; Augusta, Ga.; Neosho, Mo.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Columbus, Ind.; Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.; Medford, Ore.; Eugene, Ore.; and Cookson Hills, Okla.
HEALTH AND WELFARE...

Rise in jobs, wages in '41 and '42 will not stop undernourishment, says McNutt

"Rising employment and larger wages resulting from the defense program will not be sufficient to have any pronounced effect on widespread undernourishment in this country either this year or next," Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt said May 18. "One of the most important questions to be asked at the forthcoming National Nutrition Conference for Defense, which has been called in Washington by President Roosevelt for May 26, 27, and 28, will be how we are going to bridge the gap quickly between low incomes and nutritionally adequate diets."

"How can we expect to step-up production of airplanes, munitions, and ships, if we do not step-up the health and general fitness of the workers who make production possible?" he asked. "We cannot expect to have workers who are physically fit unless we see to it that they have adequate diets."

Three-fourths of diets poor or fair

"Three-fourths of the nonfarm families of the United States are now getting along on diets considered poor or only fair. If any real improvement is to be made in this situation we will have to assume a far larger social responsibility for the physical well-being of every single person in the Nation than we have ever done before."

"During the depression years of the 1930's we became accustomed to having 20 to 25 million persons on relief," said Mr. McNutt, "and we know that even today there are still 15 million persons dependent on public assistance for all or part of their means of subsistence. In addition there are 30 million persons in the low-income group who are economically little, if any, better off than those who are depending on aid from social agencies. Altogether at least 45 million persons today have inadequate diets primarily because their incomes are so low they cannot afford to buy sufficient quantities of dairy products, leafy vegetables, and other vitamin-rich foods."

Backlog of social problems

Mr. McNutt pointed out that many people have heretofore closed their eyes to social and economic conditions in this country which should not, and need not, exist in the richest nation in the world. "When we examine ourselves critically and honestly," he added, "we must admit that our indifference—or perhaps it was complacency—has given us a backlog of social problems that must be attacked vigorously at once if we expect to be in a position to marshal our human resources as rapidly as we are marshalling our physical resources."

Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, of the Bureau of Home Economics, who is secretary of the Conference section on Economic and Social Responsibility as Related to Nutrition, states it is absolutely essential to bring protective foods, such as milk, eggs, butter, whole-grain cereals and flours, leafy vegetables and citrus fruits, to at least the poorest section of the population whom we call the 'poor' by the Bureau of Home Economics. "In addition," said Dr. Stiebeling, "nearly half the nonfarm families in the country—the ones making up our great middle class—have diets that are only 'fair' because they do not include necessary protective foods."

Would increase food consumption

"If the average consumption of these protective foods by all families in this country could be raised to the level of those whose present diets are considered 'good,' from the standpoint of nutrition, there would be large increases in national consumption," Dr. Stiebeling pointed out. "Consumption increases would be approximately as follows: milk, 20 percent; butter, 15; eggs, 35; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 70; leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, 100. Nor is this all. Even many 'good' diets, purchased by persons with comfortable incomes, should include more protective foods. However, even if consumption is raised only in the poorest families, there would have to be fairly large increases in purchasing power."

Stamp plan to be considered

"How can we obtain this increased purchasing power? If during 1942 three-fourths of the nonfarm population may still be expected to have diets that rate less than 'good,' what method can be employed to make present market surpluses available to people living in cities and villages? These surpluses cannot now be marketed by the farmers at prices sufficient to pay for their labor because too large a proportion of nonfarm families lack sufficient income to buy these nutritionally essential but economically unobtainable foods."

At the National Nutrition Conference for Defense one proposal which will be considered is the adoption of a national food stamp plan applicable to all families receiving incomes of less than $1,000. Such a plan would cost approximately $500,000,000 and would benefit some 20 to 22 million persons in the low-income group as well as the farmers whose produce would be purchased. Such a plan for subsidized consumption, according to Mr. McNutt, would provide a quick and relatively inexpensive method for stepping-up our national nutritional efficiency.

FIVE MORE RECREATION SITES SELECTED TENTATIVELY

Sites for five additional recreational areas, similar to those now in operation along the Gulf coast, have been selected tentatively by the War Department for troops training in four South Atlantic States.

Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, has approved construction of recreational areas at St. Augustine and Jacksonville Beach, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The new camps will accommodate initially 500 men each, with the exception of St. Augustine, where facilities will be provided for 1,000 men. Establishment of these new areas will bring to 12 the number of leave camps set up by the War Department since the program began a little over 2 months ago. Plans call for expansion of the recreational area program to other sections of the country as soon as funds are available.
Nutrition conference program


"The delegates to this conference have the great responsibility of stating the nutrition problems of our country and recommending immediate steps to solve them," Mr. Wilson said. "As England now realizes and France learned too late, proper feeding of all the people is first-line defense."

Parran to speak Monday

Mr. McNutt will open the conference at the Mayflower Hotel May 26, at 10:20 a. m. Surg. Gen. Thomas Parran will speak on health in the United States in relation to defense. Dr. Russell M. Wilder of the Mayo Clinic, chairman of the National Research Council, will discuss the Food and Nutrition Committee of the newly formed nutrition standards for the American people, as agreed upon by his committee. Monday afternoon, the conference will divide into sections to consider specific recommendations. On Monday evening Vice President Wallace will address the conference in the Labor Department Auditorium.

Wickard to open second day

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard will open the second day of the conference by explaining agricultural policies and food production in relation to defense. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, will discuss ways in which the United States can help other democracies meet their food needs. Miss Harriet Elliott, Assistant Administrator in charge of the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, will talk on consumer policies for better nutrition. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will speak on nutrition in relation to the needs of labor.

Tuesday at 4:30 p. m., Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of the Selective Service System, will speak on physical defects of draftees caused by malnutrition.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Wednesday will discuss means of bringing recommendations of the conference to the attention of local communities following consideration of reports.

Taft describes work to keep up health and morale during defense effort

The role of the Federal Security Agency and the United Service Organizations in keeping up health and morale during the defense effort was described by Charles P. Taft, Assistant Coordinator of Health and Welfare, in two addresses last week. He spoke to the American Association for Adult Education, May 12, at West Point, N. Y.; and at the Central Atlantic Area Y. M. C. A. Convention, May 17, at Atlantic City, N. J. To the education association, he said, in part:

Our Federal Security Agency is charged with the responsibility for leadership in meeting the needs of defense workers and of men in uniform after they leave camp or naval base and go to town. What human values are we trying to protect?

The problem for these towns isn't just recreation. Last time, the statisticians tell us, there accumulated around Army cantonments within a reasonable distance a population of five persons for every four in the camps. A rather careful study by the U. S. Public Health Service leads us to base our estimates on a figure of two for every four in camp. In the case of industrial towns they figure two more persons for every workman within a radius (applicable to both kinds of communities) of 25 miles wide.

Health and social needs multiply

That accumulation brings immediate problems of sanitation. The river may be big enough for the sewage from 5,000 people, but not 10,000. The sewer system and disposal plant can be run as a utility and be self-sustaining, but you can't do that when the State laws don't permit it, or provide any way to get the original capital outlay. The new workers and service people have money for hospital and medical care but can't use it if there are no hospitals and no doctors. You can't build or operate schools if the new construction is all Federal or if the increases in the tax rolls don't produce taxes or increase debt limits for 2 years.

Furthermore, the local school authorities, and the local health people if there are any, are likely to be in water over their heads, and like the private citizens need help from somebody who "knows how."

An equally pressing kind of problem may be seen when every kind of housing accommodation rises to a premium and landlords shove out relief families (often unemployable) for those who can pay the higher rents.

In those very families there may be young men who are rejected in the draft or turned down on the physical examination for a skilled job, because of hernia or bad teeth or something else which is readily cured. Before long you have a serious problem of individual and general civilian morale.

Plan ways to get jobs done

So our Federal Security Agency goes to work to plan ways and means for people in communities to get these various jobs done, these needs met. We are not operating a feeding or recreation program, but we know how it ought to be done and we're ready to tell what we know. Especially we are there to see that somebody does something.

Our local recreational people form community councils and plan with them for programs to meet the needs and ultimately for Federal buildings, and local or USO operation (United Service Organizations—YMCA, YWCA, National Catholic Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, Travelers' Aid). Our field staff on venereal disease gets the information, stirs up the local law-enforcement officials, builds public opinion to back them or push them into suppression of prostitution and reduction of venereal rates. The Public Health Service plans with State departments of health for adequate staffs where none have been before. The Office of Education checks the estimates of needs from State departments of education.

Aim is action

Always our aim is action and more action, preferably by the fellow or agency whose duty it is, but in any case by somebody.

What we need in this country today, and the only motivation that can make our total defense program, or the segment of it in the Security Agency, truly successful, is the feeling that we—each of us—belong to a great Nation moving forward shoulder to shoulder to a great destiny of service to mankind; risking
Service Organizations will maintain ice clubs and more than 200 of these will be operated by the USO. The United Service Organizations does not have the funds or staff, they major of cases, where the municipality expects to construct. Municipalities, cies. That is why the Coordinator, on ligious. They want the kind of service War and the Secretary of the Navy and the recommendation of the Secretary of tion of freedom and justice. 

Do not operate inside camps 
We do not operate inside the camps. There the policy of the Army is to handle all matters itself. The morale branch, with greatly improved equipment and fa- cilities, is planning the fullest program, both athletic and cultural.

I don’t believe that the group of us who enlisted in the Twelfth Field Artillery 24 years ago next week will ever forget the hospitality of a family in Washington who had us all to dinner every few weeks.

But the trouble is that that doesn’t happen for more than a few unless there is an organized planning for it, and a steady push week by week from people that know how. The churches are tremendously helpful in those activities. The Chaplains Corps is well selected, more numerous than ever before in proportion and actively pursuing its pro- gram in conjunction with the religious leaders of the communities.

Lease community service clubs
But the men want something which is neither officially military nor officially reli- gious. They want the kind of service and activities which they have had at home through municipal recreation and through the great private welfare agen- cies. That is why the Coordinator, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and with the approval of the President, made definite arrangements to lease community service clubs which the Government expects to construct. Municipalities, where they have the funds and the staff, will operate them, and, in the great ma- jority of cases, where the municipality does not have the funds or staff, they will be operated by the United Service Organizations. That means that in well over 250 communities there will be service clubs and more than 200 of these will be operated by the USO. The United Service Organizations will maintain their identity but they are determined, just as we in the Government are determined, that their cooperation and united service shall be an example and a demonstration of what national unity can be. The buildings will carry the name “United Service Organizations” or “United Service Club.” In a large num- ber of cases the operation will be joint but where several buildings are needed, individual agencies may operate individual United Service Clubs.

Their staffs will be the finest young men and women that can be recruited in this country under standards and with training approved by Governor McNutt. Three out of four of Salvation Army staffs will be lassies, no doubt with doughnuts. One out of three in the case of the YMCA will also probably be women. They are there to be helpful, to run a service club which is a service club. Their plans will be made in con- junction with the community committees and our Government field representa- tives. Their programs will be service programs—that means service to every man in uniform or every defense worker who comes to the door.

ARMY MANEUVERS INTRODUCE NEW RAILWAY HOSPITAL
The first unit of several projected hos- pital trains will be used for the training of Army Medical Corps personnel in the forthcoming Army maneuvers, it has been announced by the War Depart- ment.

Army hospital trains will be composed of a hospital unit car, developed under the supervision of the Surgeon General’s Office after years of intensive study based on lessons learned during the first World War, and Pullman cars or chair cars in which hospital beds have been substituted for the chairs.

The Army’s new railway hospital car is called a unit car because the entire hospital train is built around it. The car contains a kitchen capable of feed- ing a maximum of 500 persons at 1 meal. There is also a fully equipped operating room which will be used for emergency operations, daily dressings, and medical examinations.

These Army hospital trains of 10 to 15 cars each will be used, should occasion ever require, for the transport of hos- pitalized soldiers to Army hospitals nearest their own homes.

22-year olds supply most inductees
Approximately 77 percent of the men inducted into the armed forces under the Selective Service Act before March 1, 1941, were 18 to 27 years of age, inclusive, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, reported May 9.

Only 11 percent of the men inducted were in the age group of 31 to 36, in- clusive.

The 22-year-old age group supplied the greatest number, 15.55 percent. Of 183, 198 men inducted prior to March 1, Na- tional Headquarters reported the fol- lowing percentages by ages: 18, 0.69; 19, 1.105; 20, 1.23; 21, 9.47; 22, 15.55; 23, 14.16; 24, 11.455; 25, 9.315; 30, 7.815; 27, 6.05; 28, 5.04; 29, 3.925; 30, 3.31; 31, 2.73; 32, 2.255; 33, 2.04; 34, 1.89; 35, 1.49; 36, 0.755.

Young men, 18, 19, and 20, who elected to take their training at the present time although not subject to call, constituted 3.02 percent of all men inducted.

Census indicates increased warehouse space available
Harry D. Crooks, consultant on ware- housing, Transportation Division, points out that the census figures on space occup-ancy in public merchandise warehouses, as of April 1, show that the upward trend of the past year was checked in March. 

During that month there was a reduc- tion from 76.6 percent utilization of avail- able storage space to 76.2 percent. The 396 warehouse firms operate 34,400,000 square feet of occupiable space for ware- housing on a per-month-per-package basis (not leased space). Of this space 26,200,000 square feet were reported as occupied.

New England continues as showing the lowest occupancy, 64 percent, off 0.7 per- cent. Highest occupancy in a large cen- ter continues to be Detroit at 88.2 percent, off 1.3 percent. Other large warehousing centers report as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York (Metropolitan area)</td>
<td>80.2 down 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn and Manhattan</td>
<td>79.3 up 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey and nearby</td>
<td>81.6 down 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York (other than above)</td>
<td>70.1 up 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>62.1 down 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>78.2 down 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>94.7 up 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland, Delaware, and D. C.</td>
<td>87.2 up 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>57.6 down 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>96.1 down 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>77.4 up 1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRANSPORTATION...

Freight car orders as of May 1 set 16-year record, Budd reveals

The railroads of the country on May 1 had more new freight cars on order than at any time in the past 16 years. Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner, National Defense Advisory Commission, declared. Also, there were on May 1 more new locomotives on order than there were on any date in the past 11 years.

According to reports made by the individual railroads to the Association of American Railroads and made available to Mr. Budd, the carriers on May 1 had on order 56,502 new freight cars, of which 33,601 were box and automobile cars, 20,817 were open-top cars, the balance being distributed between refrigerator, stock, flat, and other types of cars. During April orders were placed for 19,987 new cars. Based on past experience, it is expected that all of the cars on order as of May 1 will be available for handling the peak traffic during the fall of this year.

There were on order as of May 1, 438 new locomotives, of which 211 were steam and 227 electric and Diesel.

Railroads reaffirm support

A meeting of the executives of the principal railroads of the country, members of the Association of American Railroads, was held in Chicago May 12. Mr. Budd attended this meeting and discussed the transportation situation from the standpoint of traffic demand, present and prospective, and the equipment situation. At the meeting, the railroads as a whole authorized a statement which follows in part:

"Meeting in Chicago today, the members of the Association of American Railroads reaffirmed the action taken by them in Washington on September 19, 1939, less than 3 weeks after war broke out in Europe, when they said that there would be 'adequate railroad transportation for any increased business now in prospect' and that any additional equipment which might be necessary to 'meet demands as they may develop' would be acquired.

"Within a month after this original statement was issued, the railroads handled a peak load of 856,000 cars in 1 week, 55 percent more traffic than had been moving in May of that year, and the greatest increase ever recorded in so short a time. The load was handled without congestion or delay and with an average daily surplus of 67,000 cars.

A continuing program

"Since the autumn of 1939, the railroads have carried on a continuing program of repairing and buying new equipment.

"In the summer of 1940 it was apparent that the supply of cars would be ample to meet the peak loads of the fall— as, in fact, it proved to be. Again looking ahead, the Association of American Railroads on July 16, 1940, recommended to its members that they should provide 100,000 new cars by the end of the year 1941. This program is being carried out as recommended.

"When the peak load of 1941 comes, in October, the railroads will have 1,617,000 serviceable cars. Of these, 168,000 will be new and 27,000 will be cars rebuilt, since war broke out in Europe. This will be 156,000 more serviceable cars than the railroads had when they handled the peak business of October 1939.

1,000 new locomotives by October

"By October of this year there will be in service also approximately 1,000 new locomotives—375 steam and 625 electric and Diesel—electrice—which were not in existence when the war started.

"In the same way as the Association of American Railroads recommended to its members nearly a year ago that 100,000 new cars be acquired for handling the 1941 traffic, it has now recommended that there be added to the car supply a net increase of 120,000 cars for the anticipated traffic of 1942, and a further addition of 150,000 cars for the traffic of 1943. That recommendation was today accepted by the membership and will be carried out.

"It is the purpose of the railroads to keep themselves ready to handle increases in traffic to the extent that they may be foreseen and provided for. They know that at peak periods there will be tight car supply situations, as may be expected, unless railroads carry through all the other months of the year a great excess supply of cars."

EXPORT FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports in April this year totaled 50,258 cars, according to reports just compiled by the Association of American Railroads and made available to Mr. Budd. In April 1940 there were 42,300 cars unloaded.

Cars of grain for export unloaded in April this year at these ports totaled 3,333 compared with 1,959 in the same month last year.

No serious congestion or delay to traffic exists at any of the Atlantic, Gulf, or Pacific ports, due to the cooperation of steamship lines, port authorities, exporters, and shippers.

ORE LOADINGS CONTINUE HEAVY

Reports from the four principal iron ore originating railroads show that for the 1941 season of navigation through May 10, a total of 10,593,000 long tons of ore had been loaded into boats at upper lake ports, as compared to 5,514,000 tons during the corresponding period in 1940.

CARLOADINGS NEAR OCTOBER 1940 PEAK

Freight carloadings during the week ended May 10 totaled 837,140, an increase of 23 percent over the 680,628 cars loaded during the corresponding week in 1940. This loading is only a few hundred cars short of the peak for the year 1940 which was experienced during the last week in October. The details follow:

CARLOADINGS WEEK ENDED MAY 10, 1941

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>Percent increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn and grain products</td>
<td>35,118</td>
<td>22,224</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>71,423</td>
<td>13,199</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>118,057</td>
<td>139,059</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke</td>
<td>8,508</td>
<td>12,583</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest products</td>
<td>33,543</td>
<td>40,567</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore</td>
<td>13,421</td>
<td>23,331</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>140,047</td>
<td>162,887</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>837,140</td>
<td>680,628</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumulative 16 weeks: 13,601,214, 12,011,917, 14.9
INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION...

Education Commissioner urges "prompt enlargement" of Latin-American studies

An urgent appeal to American schools to aid the total defense of this hemisphere by "prompt enlargement" of study of Latin-American countries was made May 15 by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

Commissioner Studebaker first made the appeal in a letter to the Nation's public-school officials. He signed the letter as Commissioner of Education and as a member of the advisory committee on education of the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, established by the Council of National Defense.

"Adequate defense must be hemispheric, and it must be total—immediate and long range—military, economic, and educational," Commissioner Studebaker said. "Continued peace in the Western Hemisphere demands greater knowledge and understanding among the peoples of North and South America. In United States schools the study of Latin-American countries needs prompt enlargement."

Urges use of maps, newspapers, books

Commissioner Studebaker urged immediate adoption of three steps to make possible a wide field of study on Latin America in American schools this fall.

First, he suggested, schools might plan to form a unit on Latin America in social studies courses, running from 6 weeks in grade schools to a semester in high schools. Such a course not only would utilize maps, news sources, and books, but would also be related to English, music, art, and other subjects.

Second, Commissioner Studebaker urged school officials to assign teachers to such subjects this spring so that they may prepare for the course by special study or travel in Latin America.

Assures "vigorous assistance"

Third, the Commissioner suggested that superintendents set up a faculty committee to correlate arts and crafts, music, literature, and other subjects with Latin American emphasis, to provide special assembly programs, and to use visual aids.

"You may count on vigorous assistance from many agencies in any efforts you make toward Latin American study," Commissioner Studebaker told school officials. "Among those agencies he named the Pan American Union, the National Education Association, the American Library Association, the American Junior Red Cross, and the United States Office of Education, which provided for special personnel in inter-American educational relations in 1939."

He reported that the New York branch of the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations at 11 West Fifty-fourth Street, will be of assistance to State and local departments of education, teachers' associations, and all schools interested.

Colombia forms trade council, eighth in American Republics

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, announced May 15 the membership of the Colombian National Council, the eighth of 21 councils being established by the Inter-American Development Commission in its program for the stimulation of trade among the American Republics. Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of the Development Commission.

Roldán heads council

The Colombian Council is headed by Mariano Roldán, Minister of Economy National and chairman of the Instituto de Fomento Industrial. The other members include:

Roberto Michelsen, as vice chairman. Senor Michelsen is general manager of the Banco de Colombia. Luis Soto del Corral, prominent Colombian banker; Cipriano Restrepo Jaramillo, head of the Compania Tabacalera Colombiana; Rafael Obregón, prominent Colombian textile manufacturer, and Gabriel Durana Camacho, general manager of the Instituto de Fomento Industrial.

Camilo Villa Cerrasequilla, civil engineer, is Secretary-General of the Council. Arrangements for the establishment of the Council were completed in Bogota, where an initial meeting has been held. Similar councils have been formed in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru.

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