


2-24-1942

Victory Vol. 3, No. 8

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Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Victory Vol. 3, No. 8" (1942). *VICTORY: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management*. Paper 20.
<https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/victory/20>

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2.407:3/8

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



VICTORY

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 24, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 8

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER	
National labor force, Jan.....	52,400,000
Unemployed, Jan.....	4,200,000
Nonagricultural workers, Dec....	†40,963,000
Percent increase since June 1940	14
Farm employment, Feb. 1, 1942..	8,940,000
Percent decrease since June 1940	25

FINANCE	
<i>June 1940 to latest reporting date</i> (In millions of dollars)	
Authorized program, Feb. 15....	*109,828
Total disbursements, Feb. 15....	*18,665

PRODUCTION	
<i>June 1940 to latest reporting date</i> (In millions of dollars)	
Paid on contracts, Jan. 31.....	*14,150
Gov. commitments for plant expansion; 738 projects, Dec. 31..	5,885
Private commitments for plant expansion; Dec. 31.....	1,326

<i>Week ended Feb. 21, 1942</i>			
Significant strikes in progress	Strikes	Workers	
during week.....	7	4,400	
Number settled.....	4	2,900	

*Preliminary.
†Preliminary Revision.

Rationing rules for autos announced will go into effect on March 2

Regulations under which approximately 340,000 new 1942 passenger automobiles now in the hands of dealers and manufacturers—more than 78 percent of the total available supply—will be rationed to essential users over the next 12 months were issued February 22 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The regulations go into effect March 2. On and after that date applications for the purchase of new cars will be received by local rationing boards from persons on the eligibility list.

Between March 2 and May 31, the Administrator disclosed, about 140,000 new cars will be made available for sale to eligible civilian buyers against certificates issued by local rationing boards and to various Federal, State, and local agencies.

New rules don't touch stock pile

This number will be increased further by sales to the armed forces and certain other Federal agencies directly connected with prosecution of the war. Detailed quotas by States and counties, covering the March 2-May 31 period, will be released within the next few days. Quotas for subsequent periods will be announced before May 31.

The new regulations will not apply to rationing of the approximately 135,000 new 1942 cars that have been "stock piled" for release in 1943 and thereafter. The regulations forbid the present transfer of any "stock-piled" cars, except to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for use—or between dealers, dis-

tributors, and manufacturers for purposes of eventual resale.

Every plant being converted to war

Manufacture of new passenger automobiles was suspended completely as each manufacturer finished assembly of his January quota. Every automobile plant in the country is now in process of conversion to the production of guns, tanks, planes, and other implements of war.

Existing stocks of new passenger cars, approximately 480,000, therefore represent the entire amount available to satisfy the essential needs of the armed services, other Federal agencies, States, county, and municipal governments, private citizens whose use of automobiles is essential to the community and the Nation, plus a limited number for export under quotas set by the War Production Board.

Like tire rationing, the rationing of new passenger automobiles will be handled by local rationing boards under the supervision of State rationing administrators. Automobile certificates, valid for purchases anywhere in the United States at prices not exceeding OPA's established maximums, will be issued by the local boards to eligible buyers within the limits of the established county quotas. These certificates are not transferable and expire in 30 days from the date of issue.

Eligible list about the same as for tires

The list of eligible purchasers in the automobile rationing regulations is virtu-

(Continued on page 15)

SINCE PEARL HARBOR
U. S. WAR FINANCING

141 BILLIONS*
TOTAL AS OF FEB. 15, 1942

64	77
BILLION	BILLION
\$\$	\$\$

TOTAL BEFORE PEARL HARBOR **TOTAL SINCE PEARL HARBOR**
(31.5 BILLION PENDING)

*Expenditures Authorized and Pending Legislation

Review of the Week

Factory and home last week felt the tide which is moving toward a flood of martial strength.

Doubling and redoubling volume

At the very core of the industrial effort, a wage-stabilizing agreement cleared the way for training more men to make indispensable machine tools for the automotive plants. There are not enough of these workers now to run three shifts.

This development was announced by WPB Automotive Branch Chief Kanzler, who also revealed that a constant check is being kept on the proportion in which the automobile plants have been converted to war. They will not be considered fully committed to manufacturing weapons, he said, until the dollar volume is twice or in some cases three or four times the peak rate of 1941.

Concentrating on another vital point, the iron and steel branch outlined a system to observe minutely and control rigidly the movement of steel plates. With production of this necessity nearing the expected limit there is still no leeway in supply. Delay in plates' delivery, which has at times held up shipbuilding, must be prevented now if the expanded armament program is to be completed.

The result is rationing

As a result of converting our economy to war, civilians last week were preparing to share available commodities of peace where they will do the most good. Rationing of new automobiles, to a list of essential users nearly the same as that for tires, was announced for March 2. Revised tire rationing rules went into effect February 19 except for retreaded and recapped tires, which were kept frozen until the 23d to distribute forms.

The Office of Price Administration, which has charge of civilian rationing, got a temporary order restraining delivery of tires in one case and an indictment on a charge of violation in another.

Householders awaited the rationing of sugar, too, while 700,000,000 forms, cards, and booklets were printed. Price Administrator Henderson answered inquiries

with advice to sell hoarded sugar to sugarless neighbors or back to the grocer, since possession of a hoard just means less can be bought on ticket. At the same time the War Production Board took control of the entire 1942 raw cane sugar supply and established import quotas to be allowed each refiner. Persons buying from refiners may accept delivery in March of 80 percent as much sugar as they used or resold in March 1941.

Light planes going to war

Rationing at the industrial level, WPB restricted the sale of light planes and limited the amount of aluminum usable for them unless they are for the Army or Navy (which will need an increasing number) or certain other essential purposes. Expansion in the use of natural gas by civilians was forbidden in 17 States and the District of Columbia, to assure plenty for war factories.

Critical materials were sharply curtailed for musical instruments. All Madagascar flake graphite was reserved to build crucibles for war. Several more uses for tungsten were banned. Control of aluminum was consolidated in a single order. A complete allocation system was established for shot and bullet core steel. Restrictions on tung oil and on cellophane were extended.

A formal order reserved all shearlings (sheepskins with some of the wool left on) for such military purposes as flying suits. Following up the sharp restrictions on tin, WPB permitted sale of some cans, already finished or cut, which are so made that they would not be useful for general purposes. Delivery of unused track-laying tractors was halted except in special circumstances.

WPB forbade completion of a Texas rural electrification project on the ground that it had not reached the required stage on December 5, 1941.

Fair prices aren't forgotten

The Office of Price Administration asked immediate withdrawal of wholesale and retail radio price rises which followed indications that most civilian production would cease. The increases

were "inflationary and unfair," Mr. Henderson said, for maximum manufacturers' prices were set February 9. OPA also warned wholesalers and retailers that price ceilings are on the way for rayon stockings.

Further OPA action, requests or advice concerned pig iron, iron and steel products, brass scrap, relaying rail, paraffin wax, and petroleum products.

Moving and storing the goods

Temporary warehouses may have to be built for Lend-Lease materials because "it is very evident that . . . production . . . will soon exceed the ship space immediately available," said the chief of the merchandise warehouse section, Office of Defense Transportation.

Moving to complete the organization he outlined last month, WPB Chairman Nelson named a three-man Planning Board to formulate and propose policies and programs. Mr. Nelson also ordered an examination of the rolls of "dollar-a-year men."

Also in reorganization was the Office of Civilian Defense. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt resigned as assistant director, and Dean James M. Landis, head of the office, abolished the Know-Your-Government Division and the Office of Inspectors General.

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WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS

TOLD VISUALLY

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

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TEXTS OF ORDERS

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

VICTORY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the Office for Emergency Management. Published weekly by the Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, and printed at the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Subscription rates by mail: 75¢ for 52 issues; 25¢ for 13 issues; single copies 5¢, payable in advance. Remit money order payable directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Radio price rises "unfair," Henderson tells wholesalers, retailers; asks cancellation

Immediate cancellation of recent substantial increases in wholesale and retail prices of radio receiving sets and radio phonographs was requested February 19 by Price Administrator Henderson in a sharply worded telegram directed to all wholesale and retail outlets.

"Inflationary and unfair"

The price advances, which followed official indication by the War Production Board that most civilian radio production soon would be discontinued, were characterized in Mr. Henderson's wire as "inflationary and unfair because maximum manufacturers' prices were set by this office on February 9."

Withdrawal of increases asked

"I am requesting," the Administrator added, "the immediate withdrawal of any retail or wholesale increases on your radio receivers and phonographs which have been made since February 10 and the immediate reestablishment of retail and wholesale prices and discounts in effect on February 10, 1942."

Copies of the telegram were sent to all radio and phonograph manufacturers and most of the wholesale and retail trade associations for dissemination to wholesalers and retailers. Those receiving the telegram were asked to air mail to OPA copies of the communications they were forwarding to their customers and members.

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On the Home Front

Less of almost everything today, and perhaps little of anything tomorrow. That's the situation, present and prospective, with all but absolutely necessary civilian goods. It would be sheer folly to kid ourselves. We are shoving our materials and our industries and our manpower across the counter to buy victory, and victory comes dear. This, for the duration, is our portion:

—Rationing and taxes and oddly empty showrooms, dwindling stocks of refrigerators and washing machines and radios and vacuum cleaners and all the gadgets and appliances which were one aspect of the American standard, tires that wear thin with no likelihood of replacement and jammed streetcars and clothes only part wool and stockings made of cotton or rayon. And the constant compulsion to save.

On the credit side

Against these deprivations and annoyances, utterly insignificant compared to the sacrifices of our fighting men, we may set this catalogue of credits:

—We shall have food for our hunger and clothing to wear and fuel to keep us warm. Our rationing program has been planned to make equally available to all such supplies of scarce goods and commodities as may remain after military needs are satisfied. We have machinery to keep prices stable in the midst of shortages and can make things tough for the would-be profiteer. And out of small hardships equally shared, out of the pooled ride to the plant or the queue at the ration board, come opportunities for new adventures in the sort of comradeship which made America.

OPA gets tough about prices

This is a tough war and the Office of Price Administration grows increasingly tough about people who would take advantage of it.

Last week OPA sent a sharply worded message to radio and radio-phonograph wholesalers and retailers requesting immediate cancellation of "unfair and inflationary" price increases which followed WPB's recent warning that most civilian radio production was due to be discontinued. The wire pointed out that maximum manufacturers' prices had been set by OPA on February 9 . . . OPA also re-

acted promptly to the rising price of women's rayon hosiery and Administrator Leon Henderson promised that unwarranted price increases will be cancelled by a maximum price order . . . And in Indiana a Federal grand jury returned the first criminal indictment charging violation of tire rationing regulations . . .

Ration cards roll off the presses

With OPA about to launch wartime rationing of sugar, the War Production Board issued an order taking over the entire 1942 raw cane sugar supply, reminded wholesalers that they must distribute their allotments equitably . . . The rationing program is now in the printing stage, and 700,000,000 forms and cards and ration books are rolling from the presses.

Are you making good wartime use of your car? If you have to use it to get to town or get to work, try filling the empty seats with neighbors or fellow workers. Local transportation services are going to carry the heaviest loads in their history this year. WPB's Office of Defense Transportation estimates passenger traffic increases of from 20 to 100 percent. ODT's suggestions: (1) Stagger business, school and work hours; (2) improve regulation of street traffic to speed movement; (3) use private autos more efficiently by doubling up.

Less tooting, more production

Grand pianos are growing smaller and WPB has ordered cuts in the use of metals by makers of musical instruments . . . Here is some more grist from the mills of war.

WPB has limited consumption of natural gas in 17 States and the District of Columbia . . . A "directory" of all the auto graveyards in the U. S. will help get the old jalopies into the steel furnaces . . . With the refrigerator industry marching toward 100-percent conversion to war work, retail sales of new refrigerators may be made only out of stock on hand February 14 when manufacturers' and distributors' stocks were frozen by WPB . . . WPB has made more burlap available for bagging wool, peanut seed, seed potatoes . . . There's nothing trivial in total war, everything counts . . . As witness WPB's advice to the baking industry not to change the designs on their bread wrappers . . . The point is that the plates from which the wrappers are printed are made of scarce materials needed in the war effort.

MATERIALS . . .

WPB outlines rigid control of steel plates; production is nearing limit and there is no leeway if war schedules are to be met

A comprehensive plan for rigid and detailed control over production, consumption, and allocation of steel plates was outlined to the steel industry February 16 at a meeting of plate producers by C. E. Adams, chief of the iron and steel branch.

Purpose of the new set-up is to insure fulfillment of all military requirements, particularly those of the Navy and the Maritime Commission for ship plates. Delivery of ship plate has lagged at times in recent months despite an increase in over-all plate production.

Users must file two forms

Two forms must be filed monthly by consumers. Form PD-298 lists in detail requirements for the following month and the uses to which plates are to be put. Two copies are to be filed with the producer and one with the War Production Board, at least a month in advance. Form PD-299 must be filed by the seventh of the month and lists consumption, inventories, and receipts for the month and estimated requirements for the two months following.

Producers will report to the War Production Board daily, weekly, and monthly by wire as to shipments of plates, and monthly, on Forms PD-169 and 169-a, on schedules for the month following.

Producers' schedules, which call for complete and detailed information, will be analyzed by WPB and returned to producers with whatever changes appear warranted.

Limited to A-10 ratings

Only orders for plates carrying a preference rating of A-10 or higher, or those specifically allocated by the Director of Industry Operations, may be requested, scheduled, or delivered.

Steel plate shipments in January were the highest in the Nation's history due largely to the conversion of strip and sheet mills to plate production. Shipments totaled 754,522 tons, as compared to 635,812 for December 1941, the previous record.

Consumers responded in gratifying fashion to the request of the branch that they redesign requirements to use

as many as possible of the narrower plates produced by strip mills, January reports show. Strip mills shipped 250,396 tons of plates during the month.

It is expected that plate shipments by March will be well over 800,000 tons, which is about the expected limit of actual production.

President Roosevelt's ship program, both Naval and merchant, plus necessary requirements for the Army, the construction of new war plants, the railroads, and other heavy industry, leave no leeway in plate production.

Approximately 40 percent of total monthly plate production is required for the ship program alone and only by the most careful and accurate allocation can present plate production be stretched to reach all necessary requirements.

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IRON AND STEEL BRANCH IS REORGANIZED

Reorganization of the iron and steel branch, WPB, was announced February 19 by C. E. Adams, branch chief.

Purpose of the reorganization, Mr. Adams said, is to place in charge of each of the units which make up the branch's sections, an expert on the particular phases of steel assigned to the unit.

All problems concerning matters assigned to the unit must be taken up first with the unit, he explained. The unit chief, will, in turn, pass each problem on to the particular office where a decision will be made.

The new setup divides the branch into six sections: the office of the chief; the plant facilities section; the raw materials section; the allocation and priorities section; the products section and the control section.

R. C. Allen, former head of the raw materials section, has been named deputy branch chief, Mr. Adams announced. He also will head the plant facilities section.

Other assistant branch chiefs are Frank E. Vigor, in charge of raw materials; Stanley B. Adams, allocations and priorities; Charles Halcomb, steel products; and R. L. Houston, controls.

WPB asks for greater production of phenol, anhydrous ammonia

Substantially increased capacity for the production of phenol and anhydrous ammonia was called for by the requirements committee of the War Production Board at its first meeting February 14, William L. Batt, chairman of the committee, announced February 13.

To meet war needs

The increased capacity, Mr. Batt said, was found to be necessary in order to meet the requirements of the greatly expanded military program. Appropriate Federal Agencies, he said, will immediately take the necessary steps to carry out the determinations reached by the committee.

Membership of the committee is as follows: William L. Batt, chairman; Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, United States Maritime Commission; Lieut. Col. R. B. Lord, assistant director and chief of operations, Board of Economic Warfare; Maj. Gen. H. K. Rutherford, executive to the Under Secretary of War; Rear Admiral Henry Williams, administrative officer, office of the Secretary of the Navy; Thomas B. McCabe, deputy administrator, Lend-Lease Administration; and Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director, Division of Civilian Supply, WPB.

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Reid heads chemicals branch; Weidlein speeds rubber program

Appointment of Dr. Ernest W. Reid, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be chief of the chemicals branch was announced February 16 by William L. Batt, Director of Materials.

Dr. Reid has been assistant chief of the branch since its organization. He replaces Dr. Edward W. Weidlein, also of Pittsburgh, who will be retained in the organization as senior consultant. Dr. Weidlein has been devoting part of his time to the branch, with his efforts centered recently on development of the synthetic-rubber program. He will continue this responsibility for the Materials Division.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

Pay stabilizing pact opens way to train more tool makers for auto industry; not enough now to run three shifts

Following are excerpts from a statement made by Ernest Kanzler, chief of the automotive branch, WPB, at a press conference in Detroit, February 19:

Spurred on by the gravity of the war situation, the automotive industry—both management and labor—is moving toward complete conversion, under the program of the automotive branch of the War Production Board.

A significant stride was made yesterday. In a conference with Mr. Sidney Hillman, labor and management reached an agreement on wage stabilization in the tool and die shops, which should eliminate one of the most serious barriers to speedy conversion.

This agreement will open the way for training and upgrading more tool and die workers.

Labor and management must keep faith

If labor and management keep faith, the haggling over employment technicalities is ended. If they don't keep faith—and I mean both of them—then that is one sure way to lose this war. That's the way France went.

If the automotive industry is to meet its commitments in 1942, tool shops in the Detroit district must work day and night. The fact that they are not so doing is because we haven't got enough tool makers and trainees to run three shifts.

The automotive branch sought to estimate how many tool makers there are available. A United States Employment Service survey showed that in 274 plants in the Detroit area there are 28,000 persons employed in these tool shops, of which 22,000 are tool makers and die makers. This is not enough for the present tool and fixture load. Yesterday's conference should go a long way to lick this problem if speedy and complete enforcement of the agreement reached is effected.

Progress of conversion is carefully charted

The automotive branch has divided companies comprising the automobile industries into several groups—group A, the "Big Three" passenger car manu-

facturers, group B, 6 passenger car manufacturers, group C, 41 truck manufacturers, and group D, the various automotive suppliers in the industry.

As of January 29, 122 firms out of 152 in group D reported they had a total of 36,000,000 square feet of floor space, of which 19,000,000 were now occupied by war work. With existing contracts they will use 24,000,000 square feet. In 1941, at peak automotive production, they employed 173,000 people, 94,000 now are on war work, or 54 percent. When tooling is completed on contracts now on hand, they will employ 154,000 or 89 percent. The dollar output of these companies, compared with the 1941 monthly peak of \$111,000,000 is now running at the rate of \$53,000,000 per month, or 48 percent. When running at full capacity on present war orders, they will produce \$116,000,000 per month or 104 percent of their 1941 production.

We have established a chart of both the commitment and conversion progress for the industry. These will be used as measuring sticks and as guides in putting the industry on a maximum war basis.

The method of establishing commitment progress by dollars is as follows: The peak month of the respective companies' dollar volume in 1941 is multiplied by 12 to provide the base. Comparing the dollar value of war production when these companies are running at their ultimate capacity rate with this base as thus computed provides the percentage of commitment to war work.

"Complete commitment" at least double 1941 peak load

Companies generally are not considered fully committed until they have agreed to produce in dollars at a rate equal to at least twice their 1941 base figure. Where subcontracting is feasible, this ratio is set higher, even to three or four times the 1941 base figures. These increases in annual dollar output are made possible by the fact that the war products are more expensive and that these companies are working more days per week and more hours per day.

An analysis of commitments of the Big Three—General Motors, Chrysler, and

Ford—shows that when they are producing at full capacity on their present orders they will be running at the rate of \$10,500,000,000 per year. This is at a rate in excess of 250 percent of what these companies produced in 1941.

40 percent subcontracting expected

With this great increase in commitments, it is obvious that the Big Three will need help and will have to buy about 40 percent of this total from outside sources, in addition to doubling their own fabrication. The engineers and production planners of these larger companies require time to digest the contracts placed with them during January. They need time to figure out just what parts should be bought outside. They need time to find out with what companies they can place their subcontracts. Normally such contracts would be placed with their regular suppliers.

With this great bulk of Big Three orders in prospect, it is unwise to make extraordinary efforts to overload the 122 companies from which we have received figures to date and which show they already are heavily committed to war work.

Purchase orders placed with suppliers during January 1941, by the Big Three, for war products, amounted to \$545,000,000. The six other automobile companies placed orders for \$75,000,000, and other companies placed orders for \$133,000,000—making a total of \$574,000,000 worth of business placed by these prime contractors with subcontractors during the month of January. It is fair to assume that this rate of orders will continue through February and increase in March.

During the last half of 1942 the labor load on the industry is going to pick up. Not only will all former workers be recalled but it will be absolutely necessary to recruit new workers. Before the automotive industry hits its peak war-production schedule it will need between 800,000 and 1,000,000 workers, compared to 550,000 during peacetime. To maintain round-the-clock production schedules, swing shifts will be necessary, but as I pointed out 3 weeks ago the industry will not get into real production until women are trained and put on war work. The sooner the need for more women workers in industry is appreciated, the quicker the war program can reach a substantial pace equal to the demands of the armed forces.

WPB limits sales of light planes and aluminum used in them

(This article released by Production Division)

In an order sent to each of the 53 manufacturers of light aircraft, the War Production Board on February 17 limited the sale of new planes having less than 500 horsepower and restricted the amount of aluminum that may be used in the airframes of certain of them.

It was stated that the Army and Navy will require large numbers of light aircraft in the immediate future and that additional quantities will be needed for Civilian Air Patrol, the Civilian Pilot Training Program, and various State Guard units. There will be no limitation on the sale of light aircraft to these agencies.

Others exempted from limit

Others exempted in the order were:

The United States Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The governments of the United Kingdom, Canada and other Dominions, Crown Colonies, and Protectorates of the British Empire, Belgium, China, Greece, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia.

Purchasers under the Lend-Lease Act. Purchasers specified in a delivery schedule which has been approved by the Joint Aircraft Committee.

Any other person who obtains a certificate showing that the Director of Industry Operations, War Production Board, approves the purchase.

The planes affected by the order, No. L-48, were defined as all new aircraft using an engine or engines of less than 500 horsepower in the aggregate, which were completed on or after October 1, 1941, and which have been flown less than 100 hours.

Aluminum in airframes restricted

The order also restricts the use of aluminum in the airframes of light aircraft by providing that after the effective date of the order no person shall commence to manufacture any light aircraft which has aluminum ribs and which contains in its airframe more than 18 percent of aluminum, or any light aircraft which has ribs of any other material and which contains in its airframe more than 12 percent of aluminum.

After September 1, 1942, no person is permitted to continue the manufacture of any light aircraft which contains in its

airframe more than 12 percent of aluminum, irrespective of whether or not such aircraft has aluminum ribs. These restrictions on the production of light aircraft do not apply to planes manufactured for certain specified purchasers such as the United States Army and Navy, foreign countries, Lend-Lease purchasers, and purchasers in a delivery schedule approved by the Joint Aircraft Committee.

Any person affected by the order who considers that compliance with it would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship may appeal to the War Production Board.

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Manufacturers may not buy quotas unless given permission

Manufacturers whose production has been limited by a War Production Board order cannot increase their production by buying or otherwise obtaining the right to use the quota which has been assigned to another manufacturer in the same field without receiving express permission of the Director of Industry Operations, it was explained February 17 in an interpretation of limitation and conservation orders issued by the Division of Industry Operations.

When a company which is operating according to a quota set by a limitation order, such as the order which permits manufacturers of farm machinery to produce a certain percentage of the number of machines which they made in 1940, is sold outright or ownership of the entire business is otherwise transferred, the new owner may continue to operate under the quota if he continues to make the same product at the same plant with substantially the same personnel other than executive officers.

A company subject to quota limitations may not, however, increase its production over the quota limit by receiving an assignment of the quota of another manufacturer without specific permission. An application for permission to use such an assignment of a quota will be regarded and treated as an appeal under the applicable orders. Such appeals should be made jointly in writing to the War Production Board by the parties to the proposed transfer.

Tungsten banned for several uses after May 1; others restricted

Further conservation of tungsten, vital in alloy steel, was ordered February 14 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, with issuance of Conservation Order M-29-b.

The order prohibits use of tungsten in grinding wheels, gages, and as a coloring material for rubber, linoleum, paper or other similar materials after May 1, 1942.

Until that date, use of tungsten in these items is limited to 17½ percent of the amount used during the year ended June 30, 1941.

Other uses restricted

All other users of tungsten, except those specifically exempted, must reduce their use between February 1 and March 31 to 12 percent of the amount used in the year ending June 30, 1941. Such users, after April 1, are limited by calendar quarters to 17½ percent of the amount used in the base year.

Exemptions to the order include use of tungsten for Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, and other Government contracts; to comply with safety regulations; orders bearing preference ratings of A-1-j or higher; corrosion-resisting material; alloy steels; hard-facing materials; hard-cutting tools and tool tips; atomic hydrogen welding rods; laboratory reagents and pharmaceuticals; laboratory research equipment; electrical equipment; radio and X-ray equipment; electronic relays and electric lighting uses, both filament and fluorescent.

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Warehouse deliveries of copper, copper products explained

An interpretation of Order M-9-a relating to deliveries of copper and copper products from warehouses was issued February 19 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The interpretation makes clear that the order applies only to brass and copper warehouses as defined in Order M-9-a, and deliveries of completed copper products designed for the ultimate consumer are not included in the prohibitions of the order.

Well-spacing, 'lease equipment' provisions of petroleum order explained

On the recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, the Director of Industry Operations February 18 issued Amendment No. 3 to Petroleum Conservation Order M-68, clarifying the provisions with respect to well-spacing, and Interpretation No. 2 of the same order, containing an official definition of lease equipment.

Amendment No. 3 specifies the distances which must be kept between wells and drilling units and the position of wells in drilling units under various conditions to conform to the well-spacing requirements of the order.

Interpretation No. 2 explains that "lease equipment," as used in the order, means fixed or stationary equipment and material installed on a field for direct or indirect use in the production of petroleum, but not including the well, well equipment, pumping or artificial lifting facilities, or other items specified in the interpretation.

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Shot and bullet core steel placed under complete allocation

A complete allocation system for shot and bullet core steel was set up in Order M-21-f, issued February 17 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations.

The order applied to steel for 20, 37, 40, 57, and 75 millimeter and 3-inch armor piercing and semiarmor piercing shot, and to .30 and .50 caliber bullet cores.

Deliveries only on allocation

It provides that starting March 1 no deliveries of shot and bullet core steel shall be made except on an allocation order.

Weekly reports must be made to the War Production Board and the Army and Navy Munitions Board by producers on Form PD-307. Purchasers are required to make monthly reports on Form PD-308.

Purpose of the order is to stop overbuying and to reduce excessive inventories of this special type of steel, which calls for unusual hardening and extra time in its manufacture. Under the order, a more effective and regular flow of the metal will be possible.

It became effective immediately.

WPB limits use of natural gas to assure enough for war factories

The War Production Board on February 16 ordered a curtailment in the consumption of natural gas and mixed natural and manufactured gas.

The action was taken to assure adequate supplies of gas for war production. It was necessary because of increased gas requirements for both war production and civilian use, coupled with the scarcity of materials that would be required if existing systems were expanded.

Parts of the order (L-31) apply to the entire country. They do not become operative until a gas shortage occurs or becomes imminent in any area.

Effective in 17 States March 1

Other parts of the order apply only to 17 States and the District of Columbia, where the need for curtailment is greatest. They become effective by March 1 but do not affect present uses of existing customers. That is, a consumer now using gas to cook or heat water is not restricted in such uses but he may not install a gas heating system in his home, store, or factory, or convert heating equipment now using other fuel to gas.

The order affects companies distributing natural gas or natural gas mixed with manufactured or artificial gas. It does not affect companies distributing only artificial or manufactured gas.

New consumption forbidden

Gas companies operating in 17 States and the District of Columbia are ordered as follows:

1. They are prohibited from delivering gas for heating new homes, stores, factories, or other buildings, unless the heating equipment is installed prior to March 1, 1942, or the equipment was specified in the construction contract and the foundation under the main part of the building is completed prior to March 1. This applies to a heating system intended to furnish all or the major part of the heat for a home or building. It does not apply to individual room heaters.

2. They are prohibited from delivering gas for the operation of heating equipment that has been converted from some other fuel to gas, unless such conversion is completed within 10 days after the issuance of the order.

Any utility or any governmental agency (such as a housing company) affected by this prohibition against new and converted installations, which considers that the available gas supply is adequate for all existing and estimated future war requirements as well as unrestricted civilian use until April 1, 1944, may apply to the Director of Industry Operations for exemption from this provision.

3. They are prohibited from delivering gas to any new nonresidential consumer or increasing delivery to any existing nonresiden-

tial consumer, unless: (a) such new or existing consumer has installed standby facilities sufficient to replace the new or increased delivery during periods of shutoff; or (b) such new or existing consumer cannot reasonably use any fuel other than gas; or (c) approval shall have been granted in advance by the Director of Industry Operations for delivery to such new or existing consumer. This provision becomes effective 10 days after the issuance of the order.

The areas subject to the prohibitions just listed are:

Alabama (except the area served by the United Gas Pipe Line Co.), Arkansas (only the area served by the Mississippi River Fuel Co.), California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi (except the area served by the United Gas Pipe Line Co.), Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Other provisions of the order apply to gas companies throughout the country. They become operative only if and when a shortage exists or becomes imminent.

These sections provide:

1. Each utility operating in an area where a shortage exists or is imminent is required, insofar as practical, to integrate its system with other systems, so as to obtain maximum supply of gas.

2. If and when the supply of gas becomes insufficient and reduction to consumers becomes necessary, and in the absence of specific directions by the Director of Industry Operations, the utility supplying such area is required to take the following steps, in the order given:

(a) Reduce deliveries to all dump or surplus consumers not engaged in war production. Dump or surplus consumers are consumers whose gas service is subject to interruption during shortage periods.

(b) Operate as much of its available gas manufacturing equipment as is necessary to relieve the shortage.

(c) Reduce deliveries to all firm gas consumers who have standby facilities.

(d) Reduce deliveries to other consumers in such manner as to cause the least interference with war production. All possible measures will be taken before interference with war production is permitted.

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More burlap allowed for wool, seed peanuts, seed potatoes

The War Production Board on February 16 amended the burlap order (M-47) to make available additional supplies of burlap bags for bagging wool, peanut seed, and seed potatoes. This is the third amendment to the order.

The original order made available to wool growers only 2,500,000 yards of bags, as against estimated needs of 5,000,000 yards. The quantity of burlap made available for peanut seed and seed potatoes was also short of needs.

WPB stops sale of new track-laying tractors except for ratings over A-2

The War Production Board on February 19 issued an order prohibiting the sale or delivery of unused track-laying tractors and certain auxiliary equipment in the possession of manufacturers, distributors, and dealers.

Equipment covered by the order, effective as of 9:00 a. m. February 19, included bulldozers, angledozers, power-control units, and winches to be mounted on unused track-laying tractors. An exception was made in the case of persons whose orders have been assigned a preference rating higher than A-2.

Purpose to insure meeting military demands

The order—L-53—was made, the WPB said, to insure meeting the military and essential demands for track-laying tractors and equipment to be mounted on them. The constantly increasing requirements for this type of equipment by the armed forces and Lend-Lease alone indicate a demand that possibly will exceed the 1942 productive capacity of the industries.

There were 29,849 tractors produced in 1941. In view of President Roosevelt's program for the production of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns, and 8,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping in 1942, there appears little likelihood that there will be additional machine tools or new production facilities available in any quantity to increase this production substantially.

With these facts in mind, the War Production Board estimated that the top production of track-laying tractors in 1942 can be only 30,000 to 35,000 units. It has been estimated that the demand in 1942 for track-laying tractors from all sources may exceed 50,000 units. The military and Lend-Lease demands might leave little or no track-laying tractors available for essential purposes—including agriculture, mining, logging, oil production, defense construction, and other industrial uses such as those of steel companies, railroads, and public utilities.

The transportation and farm-equipment branch through the Production Requirements Plan can provide material for the manufacture of new equipment as well as repair and replacement parts to meet military and essential demands. The order was issued to provide time for complete inventory of the number of track-laying tractors in possession of

manufacturers, distributors, and dealers; to provide time for completing the mechanics of controlling distribution and to preclude the interim delivery of tractors to other than essential uses.

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CELLOPHANE ORDER EXTENDED

A 30-day extension on Limitation Order L-20, relating to cellophane, was ordered February 16 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Studies of cellophane uses now are being made and either a further extension of L-20 or an order to replace it will be issued at the end of the 30 days.

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Larger supplies for maintenance and operation made available to South American copper mines

Copper mines in South America, which have been securing stipulated amounts of maintenance and operating supplies with the assistance of Preference Rating Order P-58, will benefit to a wider extent by the terms of an amendment, announced February 14 by the Division of Industry Operations.

Can get twice as much with A-1-d

The A-1-d rating, provided for in the order, was previously applicable to purchases of maintenance and operating materials to be delivered before July 1, 1942, in amounts limited to the same quantities as were shipped to the mines from the United States between April 1 and September 30, 1941. It may now be used to expedite material to an amount double that shipped during the base period.

Order extended

The A-3 rating, assigned by the order to deliveries to be made between June 30 and October 1 of this year, may still be used to expedite such shipments, and the total of goods which may be acquired with the assistance of both ratings is now three times that shipped during the base period.

In addition, the amendment extends the order to April 1, 1943. It would otherwise have expired on September 30 of this year.

WPB forbids completion of cooperative electric project

The War Production Board on February 17 prohibited the Brazos River Transmission Electric Co-operative, Inc., from completing construction of a rural electrification project in Texas.

This action was taken in disposing of a proceeding involving a complaint that the cooperative had failed to comply with a provision in Preference Rating Order P-46 which prohibited further construction of utility projects, in the absence of War Production Board authorization, unless the project was 40 percent installed on December 5, 1941.

Found below required stage of completion

The War Production Board decision found that the project was not 40 percent complete on December 5.

The February 17 action includes authorization to proceed with certain work and was made in a decision on the cooperative's application for a project priority, filed on February 9, 1942, after the compliance proceeding was commenced. It will enable the co-op to complete slightly less than 50 percent of the entire project.

In disposing of the compliance case and of the co-op's application, WPB's letter to the cooperative stated: "The purpose of the War Production Board in making this disposition of your application is to provide effective use of construction which is already under way, to afford the maximum utilization of all power facilities and at the same time conserve critical materials."

Had REA allotment

The co-op, with a \$1,550,000 allotment by the Rural Electrification Administration, involves a project that contemplated a 250-mile main line, approximately 350 miles of branch or spur lines, and 21 substations.

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Tung oil restrictions continued

General Preference Order M-57, which restricts deliveries of tung oil to orders having a preference rating of A-2 or better, or for certain specified uses, has been extended to April 15, 1942. The order was issued on January 8, 1942, and without the extension, which was effective on February 14, would have expired on February 15.

Suspension modified to let firm deliver repair parts for its washers, ironers

Suspension Order S-11, issued against the Hurley Machine Division of the Electric Household Utilities Corporation, Chicago, has been amended to permit the company to make deliveries of spare parts required for repairs to its electric washing machines and electric ironing machines, now in the hands of its customers.

To protect owners of products

The company has requested that the Suspension Order, which prohibits all transfers and deliveries of electric washing and ironing machines, and spare parts for them, until August 1, 1942, be stayed. The War Production Board, however, saw no reason to invalidate the order, which had been imposed after investigation disclosed that the company had exceeded the production quota permitted it under Limitation Orders L-6 and L-6-a. The amendment means that owners of the company's products will not suffer because of the penalties imposed upon the manufacturer.

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Reservation of shearlings made permanent by WPB

The War Production Board took another step February 16 to increase the supply of shearlings for the armed services.

The February 16 order (M-94) supercedes a telegraphic order of December 12, 1941, freezing shearlings in this country. It makes permanent the provision in the previous order making available for military requirements the entire shearling supply, but it releases for civilian use shearlings previously frozen which do not meet military specifications as defined in the order.

Needed for flying suits

The February 16 order also prohibits the pulling of wool from any freshly flayed or salted sheepskin when the wool is 2 inches or less in length and has a Bradford wool count of 48 and up.

A shearling is a sheep or lamb skin with some of the wool left on. It is used mainly for flying suits. It also serves as lining in boots, helmets, and other garments worn by the armed services.

Martial note:

CRITICAL MATERIALS CUT FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Sharp curtailment of the use of critical materials in the manufacture of all types of musical instruments was ordered February 18 by the War Production Board.

The result will be to make substantial quantities of steel, copper, nickel, tin and other vital materials available for planes, tanks, guns, and ships.

All musical instruments except radios, phonographs, radio-phonographs, and articles designed primarily as toys, are covered by the program, which is set forth in General Limitation Order L-37.

Accessories also covered

Accessories, such as bows, picks, music stands, piano stools and benches, and instrument cases, also are affected.

The program covers the period from March 1 to June 1. Extent of the curtailment is based on the total amount of critical materials by weight contained in various types of instruments. The materials involved are iron, steel, magnesium, aluminum, nickel, chromium, rubber, copper and copper-base alloys, tin, lead, zinc, phenol formaldehyde plastics, neoprene, and cork.

During the 3-month period, manufacturers may use in total volume up to 75 percent of average consumption in 1940 for a similar period of time in instruments and accessories containing less than 10 percent of these materials by weight. In instruments and accessories containing from 10 to 25 percent, they may use up to 65 percent, and up to 50 percent in instruments and accessories containing 25 percent or more of the materials. In the manufacture of spare parts for all instruments, they may use up to 75 percent.

Plants not easily adaptable to war

Manufacturers making different types of instruments, accessories and spare parts may exceed these limits in any one type provided corresponding reductions are made in others.

The musical instrument industry's annual factory sales in recent years have ranged from about \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and it employs approximately 15,000 workers. Its facilities, except in metal working plants, are not easily adaptable to war production, but some war work has been undertaken and efforts are being made to obtain additional contracts.

Rubber scrap compounds permit limited manufacture of some civilian products

With crude rubber reserved for the manufacture of essential products, the War Production Board February 19 made available limited supplies of certain scrap rubber for use in less essential civilian articles.

Unvulcanized scrap can be used

Amendment No. 4 to Rubber Order M-15-b, effective February 19, removes unvulcanized scrap rubber compounds from the definition of rubber. Such scrap compounds are largely unusable for products permitted by M-15-b.

Under previous terms of the rubber regulations, however, unvulcanized scrap could not be utilized for the manufacture of unpermitted products.

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Madagascar flake graphite reserved for war crucibles

Madagascar flake graphite can be used only for the manufacture of crucibles and the crucibles only for the war effort, according to the terms of order M-61 issued February 17 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

All supplies of the material must be imported, the order sets out, and present supplies are not sufficient to last indefinitely without drastic control of use.

Graphite crucibles are vital in the melting of nonferrous metals and alloys. A small amount is used in steel furnaces.

The order provides that effective upon issuance Madagascar flake graphite of crucible grade cannot be used for any purpose other than crucibles, and after February 23, 1942, crucibles cannot be made of this material except upon specific authorization. The order is not retroactive in this regard and manufacture started before the effective date can be completed.

The order makes the Metals Reserve Co. sole importer of crucible grade Madagascar flake graphite. Manufacturers must apply monthly on Forms PD-303A and 303B for specific authorization to make crucibles, and suppliers to make deliveries which the manufacturer is authorized to receive.

Army, Navy and other governmental contracts are exempted from the restrictive provisions of the order.

Most ratings now extendible; reporting forms PD-25C and D discontinued

Withdrawal of reporting forms PD-25C and PD-25D from use was announced February 20 by the Director of Industry Operations.

These forms were used in connection with the Defense Supplies Rating Plan to assist firms operating under that plan to ascertain the percentage of their total sales which went to fill defense orders. The information reported on the two forms was needed because at that time the extension of preference ratings under Preference Rating Certificates and orders was not generally permitted, and ratings under the Defense Supplies Rating Plan depended upon the applicant's percentage of defense orders.

Use of Forms PD-25C and PD-25D is no longer necessary since the Defense Supplies Rating Plan has been superseded by the Production Requirements Plan, and most of the types of preference ratings are now extendible. Use of Form PD-25D is to be discontinued immediately, and no report should be submitted on Form PD-25C for any month later than January 1942.

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HOW TO SIGN PD-1A

Applicants for priority assistance who use Form PD-1A were warned February 18 by the Director of Industry Operations that applications cannot be considered unless they are properly signed at the bottom of the first page of the copy marked "Duplicate," and not in the space marked "Certification" on the back of the sheet.

Some confusion has arisen because the General Instructions which accompany the form instruct applicants to "execute the Certification on the duplicate copy."

The Director of Industry Operations has also clarified the proper use of a PD-1A form to apply for a preference rating on capital equipment. This form may be used provided that any resulting expansion of productive capacity does not involve the renovation of old or the construction of new buildings. When such renovation or construction is involved, an application for a project rating should be made on forms PD-200 and PD-200A.

Forms PD-200 and 200A do not at present permit the inclusion of an application for a preference rating on machine tools required for the project. Pending revision of the form, applicants who need machine tools in connection with a project for which a PD-200 application form is submitted should attach a supplemental statement in quintuplicate containing the applicant's name and address and a full explanation of his machine-tool requirements.

AID TO RADIOSONDES FOR WEATHER BUREAU EXTENDED

The War Production Board on February 18 extended to April 30, 1942, its P-38 order assigning an A-1-d preference rating to deliveries of material that will enter into the production of radiosondes for the Weather Bureau. The order would have expired February 28.

Another amendment to the order eliminates the clause limiting the application of the preference rating. In the original order it was provided that "the preference rating may be applied only to deliveries of material included under the current Priorities Critical List, as amended from time to time." This limitation no longer is in effect.

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Aluminum allocation unified

Supplementary Order M-1-f, which brings into one order complete allocation control over aluminum, was issued by Industry Operations Director Knowlson. It replaces Orders M-1 and M-1-a.

The order leaves allocation control over aluminum in substantially the form in which it now is being administered. Its main provisions are:

1. Each producer, approved smelter, and fabricator must file, on Form PD-26a, a shipping schedule for each month by the 15th of the preceding month. Specific allocations for all deliveries will then be issued. All other deliveries are prohibited.

2. Shipping schedules must be limited to essential items, as defined in Order M-1-e. Customers must file, by the fifth of the preceding month, a request for any item, information as to the exact part to be made, and the end use to which it is to be put. Customers seeking aluminum for permitted civilian uses must have a preference rating certificate issued subsequent to October 31, 1941.

3. Aluminum may not be bought or sold except for the fulfillment of rated purchase orders for essential items and may be used only for an authorized purpose. Persons other than approved smelters and producers may not acquire any aluminum which requires smelting or melting before it can be used.

4. Inventory reports must be filed by all users of aluminum, other than Government agencies, by April 20, 1942, on Form PD-40a and quarterly thereafter.

5. Stocks of aluminum in excess of immediate needs must be sold promptly on certification by the buyer that he will use the material in fulfillment of rated orders for essential items, or sold as scrap under the terms of Order M-1-d. Persons not otherwise affected by the order who own aluminum must report their stocks to the WPB.

6. Those who operate in a dual capacity, such as producers who also fabricate, are subject to all terms of the order.

7. The order does not apply to aluminum products being used by the ultimate consumer; to finished products which are moving in the regular channels of trade to the ultimate consumer, or to aluminum scrap as defined in Order M-1-d.

The order took effect February 17 and expires on December 31, 1942.

Paper work lightened for manufacturers of health supplies

Manufacturers of specified health supplies operating under Preference Rating Order P-29 are now required only to sign an endorsement on their purchase orders in the application of the A-10 rating assigned, and no longer need furnish their suppliers with copies of P-29. This simplification of procedure is made effective in Amendment No. 2 to Preference Rating Order P-29, issued February 14 by the Division of Industry Operations.

The statement which must be made on each purchase order covered by the rating is as follows:

Preference Rating A-10 is applied hereto under Preference Rating Order No. P-29, Serial No(s) _____, with the terms of which Order the undersigned is familiar. This rating may be extended only upon the terms of said Order, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned or from any office of the War Production Board.

By _____
(Name of producer or supplier)
(Duly authorized official)

Must sign acceptance

The supplier, before extending the preference rating for the first time to deliveries to him for the filling of a rated order from a producer, must sign an acceptance of Preference Rating Order P-29, and file it with the War Production Board. No additional acceptance need be filed for any subsequent application of the rating, if necessary to secure materials to fill rated orders.

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Facsimile signature allowed for endorsing purchase orders

In order to relieve companies which find it necessary to assign or extend a large number of preference ratings by endorsement on purchase orders from the necessity of having each one manually signed by a responsible official, Priorities Regulation No. 7, issued February 17 by the Division of Industry Operations, allows the use of a facsimile signature.

Use of a facsimile signature is subject to a number of specified conditions and a written record of each use must be kept for at least two years.

Some special cans, already cut, are released by WPB for sale or delivery

The War Production Board on February 20 suspended certain portions of General Preference Order M-81 on tin plate and terneplate to permit the sale of certain special-product and nonessential cans which had been completely assembled, completely cut out or lithographed on or before February 11, the date of issuance of the order.

In a telegraphic order to can manufacturers, Industrial Operations Director Knowlson suspended until April 30 the restrictions imposed by section C (4) of the M-81 regulations, insofar as they pertain to can material and sizes of special-product cans and nonessential cans, for the following purposes only:

1. To permit sale and delivery of tin plate or terneplate cans which were completely manufactured before February 11.
2. To permit the assembly, sale, and delivery of cans, all the component parts of which were cut or lithographed by February 11.
3. To permit canners to buy cans which may be delivered pursuant to the above regulations.

These exceptions do not apply to beer, motor oil, or coffee cans, or to cans for packing products which are processed or sterilized by heating within a sealed can. All special-product cans, moreover, delivered to or used by canners pursuant to the permission contained in the telegram are subject to the quota provisions imposed by table 3 of Order M-81.

The War Production Board containers branch explained that in general, the cans affected by the February 20 regulations are adapted only to the particular purpose for which they were intended, such as baking powder, tooth powder, and shoe polish.

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Elliott succeeds Sykes as head of stockpiling, shipping imports

Appointment of Dr. William Y. Elliott of Belmont, Mass., as chief of the stockpiling and shipping imports branch was announced February 18 by William L. Batt, Director of Materials.

He succeeds Howard C. Sykes, recently named executive secretary for the United States of the Combined Raw Materials Board.

WPB FREEZES SXP SEED HELD BY OIL MILLS, GINS

The War Production Board on February 20 issued an order (M-93) prohibiting oil mills or cotton gins in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico from selling or using any SXP cotton seed until a representative of the Department of Agriculture has inspected the seed to ascertain whether it is suitable or unfit for planting.

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Interpretation limits pulp to 60-day supply

A practicable working minimum inventory of wood pulp is defined as not in excess of a 60-day supply by Interpretation No. 1 of section 944.14 of Priorities Regulation No. 1. The interpretation was issued February 20 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The 60-day supply, as used in the interpretation, is to be based on current method and rate of operation during any period of 90 continuous working days of the previous 6 months.

Inventories of pulp held for the manufacture of products for Ordnance purposes, or for delivery under the Lend-Lease Act, are exempt from the restrictions imposed by this interpretation.

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Paper work reduced for small petroleum operations

Operators of petroleum enterprises are relieved of the necessity of obtaining a countersignature from field representatives of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator when using preference ratings of A-8 or lower to obtain repair, maintenance, and operating supplies with a value of less than \$500, by Amendment No. 1 to Preference Rating Order P-98, announced February 21 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The countersignature of a field official must still be obtained when the preference ratings assigned by P-98 are used on any order amounting to more than \$500 or on any order for material to be used for new facilities.

Specific permission to use any rating of A-2 or higher must be obtained from the Office of Petroleum Coordinator in Washington unless the material is to be used for research or laboratory purposes.

Veteran machines go to work, others speed up as contractors spot them on WPB lists

(This information released by Production Division)

Comprehensive surveys of machine tools in American plants undertaken by the Production Division of the War Production Board are putting many an idle oldtimer to work, as well as decreasing the leisure hours of later models.

Unless a machine tool is working 120 hours a week it is considered to be far behind in doing its share in the production of war material for our fighting forces. Long lists are being revised weekly and distributed among machine operators so that they can spot an available tool from which they can get help.

Some of these machine tools are so old they don't even give their age. Many have poor tolerances, but they are being used for rough work, saving the more exact modern machines for finishing.

Planer of "Monitor" put to work

There is, for instance, the huge, old planer in a shop in Providence, R. I., that is working away on orders for its fourth war. It smoothed deck plates for the *Monitor*, the Civil War ironclad. Certain lathes and other faithful machine tools that turned out parts for the engine for that famous warship also are enlisted for the duration. Some descendants of the early foundries of the same shop are still active.

Another war-tested veteran is the vertical boring mill in Allentown, Pa., that was built in 1865 and first produced parts for pumps used in the last year of the war between the States. Now the same old machine is planing gate castings for a drydock for the Navy. It is operating some 40 hours a week and "wants more work" on castings up to 11 feet square.

Pride of Gay Nineties drafted

Machine tools that were the pride of the Gay Nineties also are finding themselves the center of attraction again. Many of these relics of another age have stood silently over in neglected corners of plants. There is a planer, owned by an electric company in Lynn, Mass., that was the hit of a display at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The cost of modernizing the planer was considerably less than the price of a new one. It is doing all right on a Navy contract.

RATIONING . . .

February tire and tube quotas smaller; retreads reserved for eligible "A" trucks

State tire and tube rationing quotas for February, including for the first time the number of "retreads" that will be available between February 23 and 28 for List A eligible trucks, buses, and other heavy vehicles under the retread rationing plan, were announced February 15 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Drop in February quota

Issuance of this month's quotas was delayed to permit completion of work on the rationing plan for retreaded and recapped tires, which was announced on February 11 and became effective on February 23. From now on, quotas for each month are expected to be made public toward the close of the preceding month.

In February, according to the announcement, there will be a total of 80,784 new tires and 67,616 new tubes available for rationing to List A eligible passenger cars, light trucks, and motorcycles in the 48 States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. No passenger car retread tire quotas are set for the remainder of February, since no retreading material ("camelback") is being made this month for that purpose. In January, the first month of tire rationing, the quotas for passenger cars, light trucks, and motorcycles were 114,191 new tires and 95,580 new tubes.

For List A eligible trucks, buses, and other heavy vehicles during the current month there are allotted 156,029 new tires and 267,562 new tubes, against 242,783 new tires and 202,966 new tubes in January.

Retreads reserved for "A" trucks

The quota of retreaded truck tires for the period February 23-28 is 88,505, all of which will be reserved for eligible trucks on List A of the rationing regulations. March quotas of retreaded truck tires will make allowance for such trucks on List B as the local rationing boards determine are entitled to retreads because of their importance to the community or the Nation.

List B trucks may apply for retreads between March 1 and March 20, out of March quotas, but the local boards are not empowered to issue retread purchase

certificates for List B trucks until March 25 and then only if the needs of List A truck eligibles have been satisfied.

Referring to the retread quotas Mr. Henderson explained that they are determined primarily by the amount and type of camelback available in each month. "Retread" purchase certificates issued by local rationing boards will authorize the holder either to have his worn tire retreaded or to buy a retreaded tire, in the event that his old tire is not in suitable condition to be retreaded.

The drop in February's passenger-car tire and tube quotas as compared with January, the Administrator said, reflects the fact that winter weather conditions throughout most of the United States always makes February the low month of the year from the standpoint of tire demand.

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Retread rationing explained

To clear up any misunderstanding as to the status of the rationing plan for retreaded and recapped tires, Price Administrator Henderson on February 20 restated the facts as follows:

The rationing plan for retreaded and recapped tires went into effect at midnight, February 18, 1942.

No retreading or recapping work can be delivered after that date and until retread certificates are issued by local rationing boards.

No sales or deliveries of retreaded or recapped tires can be made after that date and until retread certificates are issued by local rationing boards.

On and after February 19 and until March 1, no camelback can be consumed in retreading or recapping of a passenger type tire and a special provision is included in the plan to prevent the use of truck tire camelback for this purpose.

Local boards will begin to issue retread purchase certificates on February 23 to operators of trucks, buses, and other heavy vehicles on List A of the eligibility classifications.

No retread certificates will be issued for passenger car retreads until the production of passenger car camelback is authorized by the War Production Board. None has been authorized for February and very likely none will be authorized for March.

No retread certificates for trucks on List B of the eligibility classifications will be issued until March 25.

Revised tire rationing begun with slight delay in bus, truck recap forms

Local rationing boards throughout the country were instructed not to accept applications or issue certificates for the purchase of retreaded or recapped tires for buses, trucks, and other heavy vehicles until February 23, OPA Administrator Henderson announced February 18.

More time was needed for printing

This represented a delay of four days from the date originally set in OPA's revised tire rationing regulations and was occasioned by the need for more time to complete distribution of printed forms to the local boards.

The revised tire rationing plan went into effect at midnight February 18 in all other particulars. This meant that on and after February 19 no further sales or deliveries of retreaded and recapped tires to consumers could be made except against a certificate issued by a local rationing board.

Neither can a person who has a pending order for a retreading job obtain the retreaded tire, even though he supplied the worn tire, unless he holds a certificate. Worn tires, however, can be repossessed at any time. No passenger car retreading can be undertaken until further notice.

No new truck tires if retreading possible

Despite the 4-day delay in permission for eligible truck operators to get retreads, the local boards were to continue to issue new tire purchase certificates to List A applicants until midnight February 22. On and after that date, however, no truck, bus, or other heavy vehicle will be able to get a new tire purchase certificate unless the board is satisfied that the tire to be replaced cannot be retreaded.

No retread purchase certificates will be issued for passenger cars in February and, if the War Production Board does not permit the manufacture of passenger car "camelback" (retreading material) in March, as now seems likely, no passenger car retreads will be available in that month either. The earliest date upon which the local boards are authorized to issue retread purchase certificates for trucks on List B of the eligibility classifications is March 25.

Some owners may shift tires from one car to another; warehouse transfers allowed

Formalizing a practice that has been permitted under oral assent of the Office of Price Administration, Administrator Henderson February 18 issued Amendment No. 7 to Order M-15-c which deals with tire rationing and rubber conservation. Effective date was February 16.

Exempt from order

The original order, which went into effect January 5, put certain restrictions on the commercial transfer of new tires from one place to another, but the OPA has raised no objection when an owner of tires who was not a retailer, distributor, or wholesaler on December 11 wished to transfer tires that were owned by him and were in his possession prior to December 11, 1941, from one to another of his own vehicles or from one place to another on his own premises. Restrictions on "transfer" were deemed not applicable in such cases, and the amendment gives specific recognition to the exemption.

The amendment also narrows the restrictions applicable to tire warehousing, so that hereafter there may be unhindered transfer to warehouses provided no change in ownership takes place, although removal from warehouse remains subject to authorization by the OPA.

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Hillman urges all workers to pool auto use, save tires

Sidney Hillman, Labor Director of the War Production Board, on February 20 urged all workers who use private automobiles to get to their jobs to establish "informal transportation clubs" to prolong the service of their tires.

"In traveling to and from war plants, the average automobile in many cases carries only one or two persons when it could be carrying more," Hillman said. "If we pool resources now with our neighbors and fellow-workers we can make our cars last longer and avoid additional strain on buses and streetcars which are already being taxed to capacity in many war production areas. With war industries springing up in many isolated areas where public transportation facilities are inadequate or nonexistent, a growing number of employees must depend entirely upon automobiles to get them to and from their work."

Hillman did not limit his appeal to workers in war industry, but emphasized that it should become a national practice in civilian as well as war industry.

OPA gets temporary order restraining unauthorized tire delivery asked in suit; obtains indictment in another case

A temporary order restraining unauthorized delivery of passenger car and truck tires by a dealer was issued February 15 by a Federal court, in the first civil action brought by OPA under its tire rationing regulations, Price Administrator Henderson announced. The temporary order was issued by Federal District Judge Luther B. Way, in Norfolk, Va., after the tire dealer had been sued in the Norfolk Court of Law and Chancery by another company to compel delivery of the tires.

Deliveries barred by "freezing" order

The Norfolk order followed by less than 24 hours the indictment of an Indiana tire dealer by a Federal grand jury in Indianapolis in the first criminal action charging violation of OPA's rationing regulations.

The Norfolk case arose when Smith-Douglass Co., Inc., filed a suit in the Norfolk Court of Law and Chancery to compel the Joynes Tire Co., a tire dealer, to deliver \$1,427 worth of passenger car and truck tires alleged to have been purchased last August. All tire deliveries were "frozen" by the Government on December 11, and, subsequently, rationing regulations were put into effect prohibiting transfers of tires without eligibility certificates issued by local rationing boards.

OPA was not made a party to the Chancery Court action and, in order to prevent any possibility that the tires might be released, applied for and obtained a temporary restraining order in the Federal District Court. Argument on application for a permanent injunction was scheduled for February 20.

Indiana dealer indicted

The Indianapolis criminal indictment was returned by a special Federal grand jury less than a month after investigation of the case began by inspectors of the Office of Price Administration. The indictment contained eight counts and charged the LaSalle Motor Sales Corporation, Boonville, Ind.; its president, Charles L. Hart; and its secretary-treasurer, Russell W. Baker, with violation of OPA's tire rationing regulations under sections 35A and 37 of the United States Criminal Code.

Commenting on the Norfolk case, Price Administrator Leon Henderson stressed the importance of the country's tire re-

serves and his firm policy to prevent their dissipation.

"In time of war, private rights in many cases must yield to public need," Mr. Henderson stated. "The Norfolk case involved passenger car and truck tires valued at about \$1,500, but many times more precious in terms of the transportation they can furnish to essential military or civilian vehicles. In situations like this, we cannot afford to wait until possession of the tires passes and then act."

Nation-wide investigation

Of the Indianapolis criminal case, the Administrator said:

"The efficient teamwork between the Department of Justice and the Office of Price Administration that brought this case to court in less than a month after OPA began investigation and in less than 2 weeks from the time it was referred to the Justice Department indicates the seriousness with which the Government is going to view such situations. Persons who are not inclined to abide by rationing regulations should take notice. A Nation-wide investigation of tire dealers by Government inspectors is now in progress . . ."

The indictment charges that Charles L. Hart, president, and Russell W. Baker, secretary-treasurer, of LaSalle Motor Sales Corporation, knowingly filed with the State Defense Council a false inventory of tires and tubes in stock and knowingly concealed and covered up their alleged evasion of the rationing regulations by destroying inventory records, storing new tires and tubes belonging to the company in their homes, making surreptitious deliveries of new tires and tubes from these stores, and making false invoices describing sales of new tires and tubes as sales of used tires and tubes.

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Don't buy over domestic ceiling, paraffin exporters are told

Letters have been sent to exporters of paraffin wax notifying them not to buy from producers or jobbers at prices in excess of those allowed under Price Schedule No. 42 for ordinary domestic sales, OPA Administrator Henderson announced February 20.

This is in accordance with the terms of the Price Schedule establishing one set of ceiling prices for all sales made within this country either to domestic consumers or exporters and another somewhat higher set of ceiling prices for export sales to persons in foreign countries and for export sales to persons in the territories or possessions.

Treasury to classify Government autos for tires, subject to boards; rubber off ineligible Federal cars must be used

Government-owned vehicles, except military equipment and certain other exempt categories, will be classified as either eligible or ineligible to obtain new tires from Government supplies by the Treasury Procurement Division under a program announced jointly February 20 by OPA Administrator Henderson and Clifton E. Mack, director of the Procurement Division.

The classification action will not affect the authority of local rationing boards, which continue to have ultimate decision as to eligibility of Government cars or trucks for new tires.

Hope to shift Government tires

Object of the program is to insure the most economical possible use of tires on Government cars and trucks in view of the serious shortage of rubber.

Already, under OPA's tire rationing regulations, Government-owned cars and trucks (except those directly connected with prosecution of the war) rate for new tires on the same basis as vehicles owned by private citizens. Under the new plan, when it is in complete operation, eligible Government-owned vehicles will not be able to obtain new tires without first making use of such tires as may belong to other Government-owned vehicles not eligible under OPA's tire rationing regulations.

It is hoped that when the plan is fully developed, tires may be shifted from ineligible vehicles in one agency to eligibles in another and even that vehicles themselves may be turned from ineligible to eligible uses. This and other questions are under study by the Treasury Procurement Division.

2,000 put in "fleet-pool"

One feature of the program which will go into effect immediately is the creation of a "fleet-pool" of 2,000 new tires and 2,000 new inner tubes by the Treasury Procurement Division under authorization of OPA. This pool is intended to permit eligible Government vehicles to replace blown tires, under emergency conditions, without any undue delay. The 2,000 tires and 2,000 tubes to be purchased by the Procurement Division will be deducted from the national reserve

and, hence, will not affect the monthly State and county tire quotas.

When OPA completes work on the pending plan to provide tire reserves for truck and bus fleets, the 2,000 tires and 2,000 tubes now released to the Treasury Procurement Division will be considered an advance allotment to that division's "pool."

How to apply under new system

To obtain a new tire from the Procurement Division pool, a Government agency must apply to Procurement under conditions virtually the same as those governing applications to the local rationing boards. If Procurement allots the tire, the agency then must apply to the nearest local rationing board for a new tire purchase certificate. The vehicles must undergo all the usual inspections of the board, and the agency must satisfy all the regulations applicable to any other applicant. On the basis of this inspection, the board may issue the certificate or withhold it. If the certificate is issued, the agency must forward it to Treasury Procurement to permit replenishment of the pool. Should the certificate be denied, Treasury Procurement must either regain possession of the tire it allotted or reduce the pool accordingly.

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WEISSBRODT, SIX OTHERS JOIN AUTOMOTIVE STAFF

Hugo Weissbrodt, Superintendent of the International Harvester Co. plant at Springfield, Ohio, joined on February 18 the automotive branch of WPB as technical consultant.

Other additional assignments to his staff announced by Ernest Kanzler, chief of the Automotive Branch, included Ernest Remenschneider of Grass Lake, Mich., former superintendent of Midland Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. J. Hutchins, Detroit, district sales representative of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; Marx Leva of Selma, Ala., senior attorney of the War Production Board, Washington; Joseph E. Gilbert of Chicago, former Western manager of "Automotive Merchandising"; S. H. Worrell, Detroit, formerly of Priorities Division, and M. J. Fox, Jr., of the Statistics Division of the War Production Board, Washington.

Anyone bringing new tires into U. S. must have OPA permission

No one may bring new tires or tubes into the United States either for use or for resale except under express authority of the Office of Price Administration.

This ruling is contained in a letter sent February 20 to the Commissioner of Customs by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The letter was in answer to a request for advice from the Commissioner, who had received a number of communications from customs officials at border stations and ports of entry asking what procedure to follow on tire imports in light of OPA rationing regulations. Similar letters have been sent by the OPA in reply to private complaints that American automobile owners were crossing into Mexico, getting new tires mounted on their cars, and returning to the United States.

Even aside from the OPA prohibition, however, the latter practice has been stopped effectively by Mexico itself. Like Canada, Mexico recently has put stringent restrictions on tire exports.

If new tires and tubes are to be brought in for resale only, the importer must supply the Office of Price Administration with a statement showing the type of business he is engaged in, the number and sizes of new tires and tubes he plans to import, the country from which they are to be exported, the port of entry, and a succinct statement of how he plans to distribute the tires. In addition, he must agree to abide by OPA tire rationing regulations and price ceilings in making resale.

The direct consumption importer should first apply to his local rationing board for a purchase certificate to cover the tires and tubes he proposes to bring into the country. The certificate, if it is granted by the local board after the usual inspection, then is to be forwarded to the Office of Price Administration together with request for permission to purchase the new tires and tubes specified on the certificate.

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Allwork heads new planning section of plumbing branch

Appointment of Ronald Allwork of New York as chief of a newly created planning and projects section within the plumbing and heating branch of WPB was announced February 20 by Walter W. Timmis, head of the branch.

Buyers of "frozen" autos given till March 2 to seek release

Price Administrator Henderson February 20 modified his rationing restrictions on deliveries of new passenger cars bought before January 1, when the Government "froze" all sales, and extended from February 26 to March 2 the time within which applications can be filed with local rationing boards for the release of these "frozen" cars.

At the same time the Administrator relaxed the rationing rules so that selectees and volunteers to the armed forces can dispose of their 1942 cars expeditiously.

Mr. Henderson explained that the 4-day extension to March 2 is intended to give sufficient time for the broader list of purchasers created by the February 20 modifications to appear before their local boards and seek the release of their "frozen" cars purchased prior to January 1.

General rationing postponed to March 2

This made it necessary, he added, to postpone the effective date of the general rationing program until March 2.

The February 20 modifications, contained in Amendment No. 2 to Rationing Order No. 2 are summarized as follows:

1. The evidence of purchase required to be presented to local boards has been liberalized for the benefit of Federal, State, and municipal agencies, and many large corporations, who customarily buy cars without down payment directly from the manufacturer. Boards may now release a car purchased, but not delivered, before January 1 to such a buyer (a) if its bound or serially numbered records evidence the purchase; or (b) if the records of the manufacturer making the sale substantiate the date of the purchase order.

2. A buyer and a dealer may appear before different boards in obtaining release of a "pre-freeze" car. If the board before which the dealer appears is satisfied and so reports to the board to which the purchaser has applied, the second board may issue an appropriate authorization, assuming, of course, that the purchaser's evidence is also satisfactory.

3. An agent now may appear before the local board for the buyer of a car for which release is sought. Ordinarily, the rules required the personal appearance of a buyer.

The February 20 amendment made it possible for selectees or volunteers to sell their cars to anyone until March 9, provided that they first apply in writing to the local rationing board with jurisdiction over the area where the car customarily is garaged or stationed.

On and after March 9 selectees or volunteers may sell their 1942 cars only to a person holding a certificate issued by a local rationing board.

More time given dealers, manufacturers of new cars, others, to file data in Nation-wide inventory of 1942 motor vehicles

Time within which dealers, distributors, manufacturers, and finance companies must file information on all new passenger cars, light, medium, and heavy trucks, and trailers under the Nation-wide inventory being undertaken jointly by the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board has been extended from February 19 to February 25, OPA Administrator Henderson announced February 19.

To determine number for rationing

The inventory has as its object determination of the exact number of new motor vehicles available for rationing as of the close of business February 11, 1942, by make, year, model, serial number, motor number, and body type, as well as the geographical distribution of the supply.

There are two forms which must be filled out—Form R 204 for dealers, distributors, finance companies, and banks, and Form R 205 for manufacturers. The first form, which is in triplicate, may be obtained at any local rationing board. When filled out, one copy is to be sent to the automobile inventory unit of OPA, Chanin Building, New York City; one copy is to be filed with the local rationing board, and one copy is to be retained by the person who makes the report.

All 1942 cars, trucks, trailers covered

The manufacturers' form, R 205, has been distributed directly to manufacturers, who must file both the original and duplicate with the Automobile Inventory Unit in New York.

This inventory covers all 1942 cars, trucks, and trailers, irrespective of the number of miles driven, and all other units which have been driven less than 1,000 miles before the inventory date, February 11.

"Stock-pile inventory" double checked

A third form, R 206, which will disclose the number of 1942 passenger automobiles in "stock pile," was mailed February 18 to dealers. Supplies of this form also were sent to State rationing administrators for distribution among local boards to satisfy requests from anyone who has been overlooked or requires additional forms. The "stock pile" is made up of 1942 cars shipped to dealers by manufacturers on and after January 16 under conditions that will insure a

reserve supply for rationing in 1943 and after. It is estimated that the "stock pile" contains approximately 110,000 cars. A double check on "stock pile" cars is being obtained through a fourth form, R 207, which has been sent to all manufacturers. The "stock pile" inventory will be taken as of the close of business February 23 and must be filed by March 8, 1942.

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Automobile rationing

(Continued from page 1)

ally identical with the operators of eligible vehicles under the new and retreaded tire rationing plan. Qualifying the broad list of eligible buyers is a set of stringent tests which the local boards must apply before issuing purchase certificates. Briefly, these tests require an eligible applicant to prove his need for a new passenger automobile, in the light of conditions peculiar to his locality.

Obviously, Mr. Henderson said, with less than 10 percent of last year's automobile production available for sale over the next 12 months many persons on the eligible list will not be able to get new cars.

Local boards are directed by the regulations to post in their offices the names of all persons to whom they have awarded certificates and to release the names to the press.

One feature of the new regulations is a section (303) which provides that persons who had made down payments against purchase of a new car prior to January 1, 1942, and who cannot get delivery because they are unable to meet the requirements of Rationing Order No. 2, are entitled to a return of their money.

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James to head commodity procurement specialists

W. J. James, of Tulsa, Okla., has been appointed assistant director of purchases in charge of commodity procurement specialists, it was announced February 19 by Douglas C. McKeachie, Director of the Division of Purchases.

Commodity procurement specialists will advise the various Government agencies in the procurement of commodities in which they specialize.

Sell some of sugar hoard to neighbors or back to grocer, is Henderson's advice

"If you have a hoard of sugar sell some of it to your neighbors who may be without or sell it back to your grocer."

Those instructions were issued February 19 by OPA Administrator Henderson in response to a multitude of queries from householders inquiring what they should do with sugar hoards.

The instructions were directed particularly at persons who have built up sugar hoards since Pearl Harbor. They were not intended to affect farm wives and others who regularly buy sugar in quantities once or twice a year although their participation in a "Sell It Back Campaign" would be helpful in the present emergency.

Must declare sugar supplies

Reiterating his warning that hoarders will be required to disclose how much sugar they have when they register for sugar rationing books and that stamps will be torn from their books to cover the amount of their hoards, Mr. Henderson said sugar hoarders could remove this stigma by selling sugar back to their grocers before registration starts.

The Administrator suggested that housewives ask their grocers to buy sugar back at the current retail prices in the areas where they live.

"Hoarding helps Hitler"

Housewives should not attempt to sell back sugar which has hardened, is dirty, or has otherwise deteriorated in quality. In that connection, hoarders should remember that granulated sugar will harden and cake within 3 months after its purchase under ordinary household storage conditions.

"Hoarding helps Hitler," Mr. Henderson charged, "regardless of whether it's sugar or shoelaces, canned goods or clothing. Hoarding creates artificial demands for goods which force the Government into rationing with its resultant annoyances, expense, and confusion. Hoarding puts extra demands on men, material, and machinery which should be used to manufacture war materials for our soldiers and sailors."

Will be enough for everyone

Hoarding of sugar is subject to particular censure at the present time, Mr. Henderson said, since the decline in supplies is due in large part to the need for using sugarcane to make molasses from which alcohol can be derived for the production of smokeless powder required by the army and navy.

Nevertheless, there will be enough sugar

available under the rationing plan to meet dietary needs of everyone and in addition plans are being worked out so that housewives who require additional sugar for home canning will be able to get it when the canning season arrives.

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RATIONING PROGRAM A BIG PRINT JOB

America's great sugar rationing program, like other measures vital to embattled democracy, began as a job of printing. It was the greatest single job ever tackled by the Government Printing Office, a job which called for more than 700,000,000 forms and cards and booklets, and between 11 and 12 million pounds of papers.

These forms and cards and booklets include the War Ration Book itself (190,000,000 copies), consumer application forms, trade registration forms, cards upon which retailers are to mount ration stamps taken in exchange for sugar, instructions to local boards, instructions to consumers and registrants.

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WPB mindful of sugar for summer canning; household storing now is unnecessary

A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section of WPB, assured housewives on February 19 that every effort is being made to have sugar available this summer for home canning.

"In our monthly allocations of refined sugar we are taking into account the sugar that will be needed for home canning," Mr. Bowman said.

"While the supply may be somewhat limited, just as the supply for daily consumption is already limited, it will be sufficient to enable housewives to can what they need.

"Reports have come to this office that some housewives are buying more sugar than they need for normal family consumption with the explanation that they want to be sure to have a supply on hand for home canning next summer. Such buying is not only unnecessary but also unwise, because it aggravates a situation that is already difficult.

Entire 1942 supply of raw cane sugar is put under control by WPB

The War Production Board on February 15 took over control of the entire 1942 raw cane sugar supply.

It issued an order (M-98) providing that:

1. No person other than a refiner or a manufacturer, or the agent of a refiner or a manufacturer, may purchase, import, or accept delivery of raw sugar during 1942.

2. No refiner may purchase, import, or accept delivery of more raw sugar in 1942 than is allotted to him by the WPB.

3. No manufacturer may import or accept delivery of more raw sugar than is permitted him under General Preference Order M-55 as amended (the order restricting the use or resale of refined sugar). Thus, the manufacturer using raw sugar will be placed on the same basis as a manufacturer using refined sugar.

Allotments of imported sugar

Concurrently, the WPB issued a supplementary order fixing the allotment of raw sugar produced outside the continental United States for every refinery in the country for the period from January 1 to September 30, 1942.

Those allotments follow, in short tons, raw value:

American Sugar Refining Co.....	688,723
J. Aron & Company, Inc.....	23,992
California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation:	
West Coast.....	291,806
East Coast.....	98,501
Colonial Sugars, Inc.....	87,783
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.....	106,415
Henderson Sugar Refinery, Inc.....	49,925
Imperial Sugar Co.....	79,946
W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.....	121,982
National Sugar Refining Co.....	441,437
Pennsylvania Sugar Co.....	158,848
Refined Syrups & Sugars, Inc.....	77,356
Revere Sugar Refinery.....	115,862
Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation.....	46,880
South Coast Corporation.....	5,906
Sterling Sugars, Inc.....	13,995
Sucrest Corporation and Affiliates....	62,490
Western Sugar Refinery:	
West Coast.....	69,836
East Coast.....	45,231
Tea Garden Products Co.....	454

These allotments are subject to change by the Director of Industry Operations. Each purchase, importation, or delivery within the allotments, except for purchase and deliveries from Hawaii, must be specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.

Inequitable sugar sales by wholesalers would be violation, says Bowman

A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section of the food supply branch, WPB, reminded sugar wholesalers February 18 that the Sugar Limitation Order (M-55 as amended) requires them to distribute their sugar supplies equitably. Favoritism will not be permitted, he said.

"The Sugar Limitation Order has placed the wholesaler of sugar in a great position of responsibility, where his selling policies may result in great damage to firms and persons dependent upon him for sugar," Mr. Bowman said.

"... section (C) (3) reads as follows: 'Any Receiver who, in the usual course of his business, resells to purchasers other than ultimate household consumers more than 50 percent of the Direct-Consumption Sugar he buys, shall resell sugar equitably among such purchasers and shall not favor purchasers who purchase other products from him nor discriminate against purchasers who do not purchase other products from him.'

"The War Production Board intends the word 'equitably' in section (C) (3) to mean that all wholesalers must distribute their quota allotment in a proportionate manner among those persons who were their 'regular customers' during the latter part of 1941 . . .

"Proper compliance with this section will insure against any wholesaler's stock being depleted other than in a fair and equitable manner. If evidence of deliberate or flagrant inequitable distribution comes to the attention of the Board, it will be considered a violation of the order."

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10 NEW HOUSING CRITICAL AREAS ADDED

Marfa, Tex., Lancaster, Calif., and Hurley-Santa Rita, N. Mex., have been added to the Defense Housing Critical Areas List.

Seven other new communities added to the Defense Housing Critical Areas List were announced February 19.

Priority assistance in the erection of privately financed dwellings for defense plant workers is now available in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Orangeburg, S. C., Americus, Ga., Taft, Calif., Chico, Calif., Miami, Okla., and Port Angeles, Wash.

RAW SILK CEILINGS REVOKED

Because substantially all raw silk stocks in this country have been acquired by the United States Government or are in hands of manufacturers fabricating materials in fulfillment of Government contracts, OPA Administrator Henderson has revoked Silk Price Schedule No. 14 and its amendments.

The order of revocation was effective February 19, 1942.

The schedule, providing maximum prices for raw silk and silk waste, was issued on August 2, 1941, to combat inflationary market conditions brought about through speculation attracted by far eastern developments. Certain provisions of that schedule were amended, effective September 30, 1941.

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Form ready for sugar 'Receiver' to report choice of supplier

A. E. Bowman, head of the sugar section, War Production Board, announced February 18 that copies of Form PD-279 were available for all "Receivers" of sugar who were required to make an election as to their source of supply under the terms of paragraph (f) of the Sugar Order, M-55.

After March 1, 1942, no Receiver of sugar may accept deliveries from both Primary and Secondary Distributors. The Sugar Order defines a "Receiver" as any person who at any time during 1941 purchased sugar from a Primary Distributor. Each Receiver who during 1941 accepted deliveries from both Primary and Secondary Distributors must therefore elect from which he intends to obtain his supplies after March 1. Mr. Bowman pointed out that this election was to be made known to distributors by February 20, 1942. Form PD-279 must be filed with the War Production Board by March 2 and constitutes formal notice of the election.

If a Receiver required to make this election decides no longer to purchase from Secondary Distributors, he was to give notice of this fact to the Secondary Distributors from whom he purchased sugars in 1941. The Secondary Distributors so notified are required to deduct the amounts sold the Receiver from the quantities of sugar resold during 1941 by them in each period to find the bases which determine their 1942 allotments.

On the other hand, Receivers who elect no longer to purchase from Primary Distributors were to notify the Secondary Distributors from whom they intend to obtain their supplies of their intention, together with the amounts of sugar obtained from Primary Distributors in 1941. Secondary Distributors so notified are to add these amounts to their statements of sugars resold in 1941 to obtain the total quantities upon which their 1942 quotas will be based.

Form PD-279 will constitute the formal notice to the War Production Board of the election which is made, and is to be submitted prior to March 2, 1942.

Sugar receivers' quota for March is 80 percent of that used or resold in March 1941

Sugar receivers (persons who buy from refiners) will be permitted to accept delivery during March of this year of up to 80 percent of the amount of sugar they used or resold during March of 1941. This quota was fixed February 19 in a supplementary order to the Sugar Conservation Order M-55.

Same as February quota

The quota is the same as it is for February.

At the same time, the WPB issued an amendment to the order making it possible for receivers to buy back from householders sugar bought by householders in excess of needs. The amendment provides that sugar so acquired will not be charged against a receiver's quota.

A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section of the food supply branch of WPB, said that the quota fixed for March will make available approximately the same amount of sugar as was released for February.

About 50 percent of March 1941 delivery

"Delivery last March was much heavier than it was last February but use and resale was approximately the same," Mr. Bowman said. "The heavy delivery was due largely to speculative buying and industrial hoarding, brought on by indicated price rise and German troop movements.

"The quota fixed by the February 19 supplementary order amounts to approximately 50 percent of last March's delivery."

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WORMLEY TO BE CONSULTANT ON FURNITURE DESIGN

Appointment of Edward J. Wormley as special furniture design consultant in the consumers' durable goods section of OPA and transfer of E. L. Baker, acting chief of the furniture unit, and Edward I. Archer to the New York regional office from Washington was announced February 18 by J. K. Galbraith, assistant OPA administrator.

Mr. Wormley, who will concentrate on conservation of scarce materials and on simplification of lines, has been designer for Dunbar Furniture Manufacturing Co. of Berne, Ind., for the past 11 years.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Brass scrap deliveries allowed to March 15 to comply with contracts before Feb. 6

Deliveries of brass scrap at contract prices under written contracts entered into prior to February 6, 1942, are permitted up until March 15, 1942, by amendment No. 4 to Price Schedule No. 20 (Copper and Copper Alloy Scrap), OPA Administrator Henderson announced February 19. The Administrator also stated that red brass borings with high tin content and other special grades of copper alloy scrap shortly would be added to the schedule.

Copies of contracts must be filed

Filing with OPA of certified copies of all contracts to be carried out between February 27 and March 15, 1942, above ceiling prices is required by the amendment. The consumer must file such contracts before February 27, 1942, the date on which the brass scrap ceiling becomes effective.

"This amendment was issued after OPA had been informed that freight congestion and priorities would prevent some dealers from fulfilling their contracts with certain consumers before February 27, even though the scrap was ready for shipment before that time," the Administrator stated.

"The amendment adding copper alloy or brass scrap to Price Schedule No. 20 becomes effective on February 27, 1942," Mr. Henderson said. "No sale, offer to sell, delivery, or transfer of any of the grades of copper alloy scrap listed in the schedule may be made on or after that date at a price in excess of that fixed in the schedule except on the terms provided in the amendment issued today."

Exceptions to schedule

In an interpretation issued at the same time as the amendment, Mr. Henderson stated that where copper alloy scrap actually has been placed in the hands of a common carrier for delivery directly to the consumer, or is loaded on the consumer's trucks, prior to February 27, 1942, the schedule does not apply even though the scrap is received at the consumer's plant on or after February 27, 1942.

The question whether "soft red brass borings" include all red brass borings regardless of their tin content also has been clarified by the Administrator. OPA is presently considering the proper price for red brass borings with a tin content of more than six percent. These borings are not included in the category "soft red brass borings," which only in-

cludes borings or turnings from castings falling in the category "soft red brass" and not from red brass with a higher tin content.

OPA expects to add to the schedule, in the near future, other grades of red brass borings as well as additional grades of copper alloy scrap not now covered. Meanwhile, they should be sold at their normal differentials from the grades on which ceilings have been fixed, Mr. Henderson stated.

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Sales reporting of petroleum, petroleum products modified

One sales reporting requirement asked of sellers, now deemed unnecessary, is removed from Price Schedule No. 88 for petroleum and petroleum products by amendment No. 4, announced February 19 by OPA Administrator Henderson. The amendment affects only sales made between February 2, 1942, and March 1, 1942.

Former provision

Under a previous amendment—No. 2, issued February 7, 1942, fixing a price ceiling on petroleum products under section 6 (ii) in appendix A, sellers were permitted to sell, until March 1, 1942, products at the market price prevailing at the time of sale, "providing, however, that notice of such price and sale is furnished to this office within 15 days after such sale."

Notice of sale in 15 days

Amendment No. 4 changes this provision to read: "Provided, that notice of the sale and the price thereof is furnished to this Office, within 15 days after the sale, when the price is in excess of the last sale of a product of similar quality made by the seller prior to November 7, 1941."

The amendment, declared effective as of February 2, 1942, affects only an alternative method of determining maximum prices and does not affect maximums set at lowest quoted prices published in certain designated trade publications on specified dates.

Pig iron operations wholly outside of continental U. S. are temporarily exempt

Provisions of Price Schedule No. 16 (Pig Iron) shall apply only to sales, offers to sell or delivery of pig iron moving within, into or out of one of the 48 States of this country or the District of Columbia, OPA Administrator Henderson announced February 19.

This geographical application to the schedule is made in amendment No. 1, now effective.

The application was inserted as a temporary measure in all iron and steel price schedules because as yet sufficient information is not available from the territorial possessions to include them, OPA quarters stated.

Furthermore, the amendment granted E. & G. Brooke Iron Co., Birdsboro, Pa., an exception, permitting the company to make a charge of \$1 per ton for pig iron in addition to the maximum prices listed in appendix A of the schedule.

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Rayon stocking prices to be regulated, Henderson warns

Increasing prices of women's rayon hosiery brought from Price Administrator Henderson February 19 a warning that his office is developing a maximum price regulation on such hosiery and that wholesalers and retailers buying hosiery at prices out of line with recent markets may suffer a merchandising loss when the order is issued.

"American women are now almost entirely dependent upon hosiery made of nylon, rayon, or cotton, or combinations thereof," Mr. Henderson stated. "OPA recently set maximum manufacturer and wholesale prices on stockings made of nylon, whereupon speculative price activity apparently was transferred to the rayon stocking field."

"In keeping with the purposes of the Price Control Law, my office is preparing to issue a maximum price regulation for rayon hosiery that will be based upon a factual study of the industry. I can assure the public that any unwarranted price increases will be cancelled by our order."

CONSERVATION . . .

Offers expected within 90 days for all junk autos reasonably near steel plants

Definite offers will be made within 90 days for the purchase of all cars in the country's automobile graveyards that are located within reasonable distance of metal consumers, according to an announcement made February 15 by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, WPB.

The announcement followed completion of arrangements with the principal consumers of iron and steel scrap to expedite the purchase and preparation of the potential scrap in the graveyards, estimated as numbering 30,000.

80 companies asked to take part

Each of the approximately 80 companies operating steel-making furnaces and foundries, as well as other large users of iron and steel scrap, are being or will be asked by the War Production Board to appoint one man to be responsible for that company's participation in the graveyard program. His job will be to see that the dealers through whom his company normally buys scrap will, as agents for the company, make offers for the purchase of the contents of all auto graveyards within economical shipping distance of the company's plants. The plan was submitted to and approved as to feasibility by the scrap subcommittee of the iron and steel industry advisory committee at a recent meeting.

Purchasers and bidders are to make reports to the Bureau of Industrial Conservation on each graveyard visited daily. Any members of such industries which are not already in contact with the Bureau should communicate with it as soon as possible so that they may follow the reporting procedure which is being set up. A form has been prepared which will show whether or not the graveyard owner has accepted the offer made to him for his cars, and, if not, the price bid per ton. These reports will be examined by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation and if it appears that any graveyard has rejected a fair offer, an investigation of all the facts and circumstances will be made by field agents of the automobile graveyard section of the bureau. If it appears advisable after this examination, the Government may requisition the graveyard's entire contents.

Owners of automobile graveyards who accept offers made by prospective purchasers will be allowed to keep reasonable inventories of parts which may be necessary to service cars still upon the roads, it was announced.

To see that all of the graveyards are covered by the program, the steel com-

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panies, as the largest consumers of scrap, are being asked to appoint regional representatives for each of the fifteen regions into which the country has been divided. Their functions will be to act in a liaison capacity with the field agents of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation to make sure that dealers, brokers, and others are making offers for the graveyards within their territory, and to give the fullest publicity to the fact that all graveyards are needed for war production.

The scrap iron and steel which will be moved into normal channels of trade through this effort will be subject to allocation among scrap-consuming companies. This will mean that, even though a dealer may acquire the cars in a particular graveyard as agent for one company, the scrap metal may be given to another company whose need is greater or whose part in war production is more important. All such allocations will be made by the iron and steel section of the War Production Board.

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WPB TO CATALOG AUTOS IN EVERY "GRAVEYARD"

A "directory" of every automobile graveyard in the United States, including the name of its owner or operator and the approximate number of jalopies on each lot, will be prepared by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and the WPA.

The listing of graveyards was to begin in most States February 18.

Keep same designs for wrappers, bakers advised; new plates use needed critical items

The baking industry was advised February 19 by John T. McCarthy, in charge of the bakery section of the food supply branch, against making changes in designs of bread wrappers and all bakery wrappings and packages.

The plates from which wrappers are printed are made of critical materials, such as rubber, antimony, tin, nickel, lead, and copper, and Mr. McCarthy warned that it may be difficult to obtain these materials for making changes in plates. In 1941, he said, 326,850 pounds of copper, 508,410 pounds of lead, 39,800 pounds of tin foil, and 13,930 pounds of solder were used in the manufacture of plates for bakery wrappings.

Mr. McCarthy made the following suggestions:

When present plates are worn out, it will be time enough to make such changes in design as may be necessary to reduce ink coverage or to change from all-over wrapper design to end or center design.

In addition to the plates, new designs require new photoengravings, which are usually made of zinc, acids and chemicals, all of which are scarce.

Therefore, on new plates the simplest arrangement which will preserve the trademark and goodwill should be planned.

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Stocking makers respond, cut off special shades

An encouraging response by hosiery manufacturers to the recent request for color simplification sent out by WPB was announced February 16 by Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

One of the principal causes of color wastage, it was said, has been the large number of special shades produced. Replies from hosiery manufacturers and retailers indicated that most manufacturers will no longer accept orders for special shades; nor will retailers ask for them.

Drastic reduction in the number of colors to be used was reported. One company, for example, indicated a reduction of from 75 to 4 shades; and 4 shades seemed to be the total preferred by a large proportion of the companies reporting.

AGRICULTURE . . .

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

Production of war crops given added impetus by modified AAA program for 1942

In order to aid and speed the agricultural war production effort, further changes have been made in the 1942 conservation program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in which some 6 million American farmers will participate, the Department of Agriculture said February 18.

To strengthen conservation program

The new amendments are intended to strengthen previous 1942 conservation program changes, which in general have opened the way to greater plantings of essential war crops, and at the same time have provided for maintenance of minimum soil-building requirements.

Included in the new changes is authority to furnish farmers soybean and castor bean seeds in limited areas of the South and Southwest, thus stimulating production of oil crops where production goals might otherwise be more difficult to reach.

Steps to relieve fats, oils shortage

This amendment, together with another, providing that full payment will be made on peanut acreage allotments only if at least 80 percent of the allotment is planted, is expected to help relieve the shortage of fats and oils, imports of which have been greatly reduced since Pearl Harbor. In addition to peanuts grown on allotted acres for both edible or oil purposes, the 1942 Food For Freedom goals call for 3,400,000 acres of peanuts exclusively for crushing into oil, a total of 5,000,000 acres.

Other changes

Other changes include:

An 80 percent provision for potatoes similar to that for peanuts;

A provision removing any deduction for exceeding the rice allotment and substituting in its place a provision requiring that 10 times the payment rate be deducted for each acre by which the rice acreage planted is less than the acreage allotment. The maximum deduction under this provision is limited to the maximum rice payment for the farm;

Another adding rye for pasture to the list of crops which will qualify for meeting the minimum soil conserving acreage requirement;

Two provisions lending more flexibility to wheat and corn allotment regulations, thus assuring ample feed for the livestock production so vital to the war effort of America and her Allies. These provide (1) that if wheat acreage totally destroyed by causes beyond control of the grower is replaced, the

original acreage will not be counted as planted to wheat and (2) that corn may be planted on any farm up to 130 percent of the corn allotment acreage without deduction in payments other than that on corn.

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HERSHEY, AGRICULTURE COOPERATE ON LABOR

Completion of a program for cooperation between the Selective Service System and the Department of Agriculture to maintain agricultural production essential to the Nation's war status, was announced February 17 by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. Under these arrangements, the General stated, the Agriculture Department will make available to Selective Service local boards data concerning the farm labor situation in their respective areas.

All local boards should consider carefully all individual claims for deferment as a "necessary man" in agriculture, because of the increasing shortage in this field, General Hershey said.

City officials asked if milk delivery savings reach consumers

Officials in 33 cities are being asked whether savings in milk delivery services are being passed on to consumers, Donald E. Montgomery, Consumers' Counsel, United States Department of Agriculture, announced.

This inquiry is being made by Paul V. Betters, executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors, at the request of the Consumers' Counsel.

Consumers in some cities have been asked to get along with delivery of milk every other day. This practice, according to Mr. Montgomery, should enable one milk truck to do the work of two, with a reduction in total truck mileage of perhaps 40 percent and a similar or, even greater, saving in labor cost.

Proposals for tire savings advanced

"If truck drivers are sacrificing employment, and consumers are sacrificing service, the milk companies are saving money," he said. "Our war program requires every possible economy in getting milk to consumers, but if they make the economies possible, they should get the benefit of them."

Lend-Lease shipments of agricultural products over 3 billion pounds in '41

Agricultural commodities delivered to the British Government for Lend-Lease shipment totaled more than 3,311,000,000 pounds up to January 1, 1942, the Department of Agriculture said February 17.

Total cost of these commodities, delivered at shipping points since the operations started in April 1941, was over \$367,000,000.

Over 660,000,000 pounds of food and other farm products were delivered for shipment during December, costing more than \$67,000,000.

Animal protein products have led the list in terms of dollar value since Great Britain turned to the United States as the main source of supplies formerly obtained from the Low Countries. Cumulative value of all dairy products and eggs totaled about \$114,000,000; meat, fish, and fowl, over \$90,000,000; fruits,

vegetables, and nuts, more than \$39,000,000; lard, fats, and oils, over \$26,000,000; grain and cereal products, about \$18,000,000; and miscellaneous foodstuffs, including numerous concentrates and vitamins, accounted for over \$2,200,000. Nonfoodstuffs, such as cotton, tobacco, vegetable seeds, and naval stores, totaled about \$77,000,000.

Animal protein products lead

The commodities delivered for Lend-Lease shipment to the British from the beginning of the program in April to January 1, many of them in highly concentrated form, would fill more than 69,100 freight cars and make up a train stretching for a distance of more than 575 miles.

Delivery of more than 140,000,000 pounds of evaporated and dry skim milk during the month of December was greater than in any previous month.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Rail warehouse ceilings modified on commitments prior to February 7

Permission is granted under Amendment No. 3 to Price Schedule No. 46 (Relaying Rail) to allow relaying rail warehouses to carry out certain commitments at a price of not more than \$1.60 per hundredweight on quantities of 25 gross tons or more, OPA Administrator Henderson announced February 13.

This permission, however, is contingent upon the fact that the commitments were entered into prior to February 7, 1942, and are completed before March 15, 1942.

Eastman urges maximum use of all transit facilities to carry increased passenger load

Streetcar and bus lines and other local transportation services will be called upon this year to carry the heaviest loads in history, and many cities face acute transportation shortages, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, said February 17.

20 percent greater volume expected

To prevent interference with war production, local communities must take immediate action to assure that equipment and manpower in the transit industry are used at maximum efficiency, Mr. Eastman said.

The total volume of local passenger traffic on public carriers in 1942 is likely to increase at least 20 percent over 1941 as a result of increased employment, construction of new industrial plants in outlying areas, stoppage of private automobile production, restriction of civilian purchases of tires, and other factors, Mr. Eastman said.

Suggestions to increase use

Increases in passenger traffic ranging from 20 to 100 percent over 1941 totals are anticipated in some important war-industry centers and in many cities of less than 100,000 population, where a relatively higher proportion of persons than in larger cities normally travels to and from work in private automobiles.

As methods of making the greatest possible use of existing facilities, Mr.

Lend-Lease goods will soon exceed ship space, says warehouse chief; temporary storage or other facilities may be needed

Construction of temporary warehouses may be necessary to provide storage space for Lend-Lease materials coming off the production lines for which shipping space is not immediately available, members of the American Warehousemen's Association were told February 18 at their annual convention at French Lick, Ind.

Addressing the association convention, Samuel G. Spear, chief of the merchandise warehouse section, division of storage, said:

The most immediate and pressing problem is to find out the storage requirements of the Lend-Lease program. If ships were going to be available to take our goods as fast as they are produced, all we would need would be the system of holding and re-assignment depots now being constructed or planned.

But it is very evident that the production of much material will soon exceed the ship space immediately available and storage space will be required in the production areas. The producing factories cannot hold it. The ports must not be blockaded. It must not be loaded in cars unless there is a place to unload it promptly. Public warehouse space may be insufficient or not of the right character. A place must be ready to store this material. It was on account of the importance of this phase of transportation that Col. Leon M. Nicholson was appointed to head the division of storage. It will be his responsibility to plan for sufficient storage space, either by use of existing facilities or, if necessary, by new temporary construction.

To forecast demand

The division of storage will undertake to forecast the future demand for storage space, after recently completed surveys of available warehousing have been correlated with estimates of quantities and types of material under order, scheduled deliveries, area of production, scheduled shipping ports, and amounts of shipping space available, Mr. Spear said.

Pointing out that Army Quartermasters in the various Corps Areas may need additional space beyond their depot capacity from time to time, Mr. Spear said: "As the need may be for 200,000 to 300,000 square feet in a certain city and no one warehouseman can furnish that amount, the Quartermaster General's office has originated a plan for contracting with a group of warehousemen. It is our hope that this method of furnishing space may be later used with other departments than the Quartermaster Corps."

Prompt release of equipment asked

Continuing, Mr. Spear said:

There are two important matters to which you have all no doubt given careful consideration, but which should continually be in your mind:

First, the release of railroad and truck equipment by prompt loading and unloading of cars and trucks.

Second, do everything possible to prevent fires or other sabotage.

Eastman suggested (1) staggering business, school, and working hours, (2) improving regulation of street traffic to make possible speedier movement of passenger vehicles, and (3) making more efficient use of private automobiles through doubling up.

If school hours are adjusted so that they do not coincide with the hours of industrial plants, buses and streetcars can carry a much larger total load in any one day, Mr. Eastman pointed out. In many places, buses now used exclusively for carrying children to and from school can be used to transport workers to war production plants.

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MINNEAPOLIS BASING POINT REVOKED FOR RELAYING RAIL

Minneapolis, Minn., has been revoked as a relaying rail basing point in Amendment No. 2 to Price Schedule No. 46 (Relaying Rails), OPA Administrator Henderson announced last week. Duluth, Minn., has been substituted for Minneapolis as a basing point.

Change was made because it was found that Minneapolis was less of a relaying rail center than Duluth.

Amendment No. 2 was effective as of February 6, 1942.

LABOR . . .

Change-over to 24-hour, 7-day operations should not be delayed by disputes over extra pay, Davis tells labor, employers

Neither industry nor labor should allow a dispute over extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, or night work "to slow down in any way the imperative task of changing over to 24-hour and 7-day operations," William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board said in a statement issued last week. "The change-over should be made immediately and if the dispute cannot be settled by direct negotiations, it should be submitted promptly to conciliation."

Last week the Board also made decisions in five cases, reached agreements in three others, and received certification of six new disputes.

The 2-month old strike at the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad Co., Peoria, Ill., of 104 Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was one of those certified. On February 20, the Board wired George P. McNear, president of the railroad, asking him to notify the Board immediately if he were willing to proceed with arbitration under the auspices of the National Railway Mediation Board. The telegram further informed Mr. McNear that in the event he was unwilling to arbitrate under the Board, it would be "necessary for the National War Labor Board to take further steps in the premises because these are times when labor disputes must be settled by peaceful processes . . . In light of the serious war emergency this Board is confident that you will cooperate with the Government to the end of settling this case in arbitration."

Steel Drop Forge Group

On February 18, after a 1-day hearing, the full Board unanimously decided to submit to arbitration the controversy over upgrading procedures between the Steel Drop Forge Group of Cleveland, representing 8 drop forge shops, and the International Die Sinkers Conference, an independent union, representing 328 workers. Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, was appointed as arbitrator and arbitration proceedings were begun 2 days later at the Board's offices. The scarcity of die sinkers had made dilu-

tion of their skill necessary and failure to agree on a satisfactory procedure had slowed down the expansion program.

Spicer Manufacturing Corporation

William H. Davis, chairman of the Board, acting as an arbitrator for the Board, decided the jurisdictional dispute between the United Automobile Workers, CIO, the Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL, and the Spicer Manufacturing Corporation over the installation of machinery at the company's Toledo, Ohio, plant. The ruling called for the CIO members, employees of the company, to install all the old machines that are to be moved out of the older portion of the plant into the addition the company is building, while the AFL union is to install the lighting and power equipment and the new machines. The decision was approved by the three other public members of the Board.

The case was originally heard by a mediation panel, but, after 3 days of hearings, when no agreement was reached, it was referred to the full Board. At the meeting before the Board on February 19, both labor organizations expressed their willingness to abide by any decision of the Board. The plant employs 3,300 workers.

Los Angeles Railway Corporation

On February 20 the National War Labor Board decided the jurisdictional dispute between the Transport Workers Union, CIO, and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL, involving 3,800 employees of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and the Los Angeles Motor Coach Co. The Board refused to upset the decision of the California Superior Court affirming the validity of the AFL union's closed-shop contract. The decision of the Board was signed by all members except two representing the CIO, who, although dissenting, did not write a minority opinion.

The opinion, written by Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, states that the Board is "bound to fol-

low the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction . . . Any other course of action on the part of the National War Labor Board would result in the encouragement of jurisdictional strife."

Phelps Dodge Corporation

A unanimous decision of the National War Labor Board refused the request of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, for an additional \$1 a day wage increase and a union shop for the 700 employees of the Phelps Dodge Corporation's Douglas Smelter Division, Douglas, Ariz. At the same time, the Board made "irrevocable" a previous wage increase of \$1 a day and ruled that the union shop question could be reopened "in the event an authoritative national policy is enunciated respecting the matter."

It was the opinion of the Board that such changes as the CIO desired would upset the prevailing standards in Arizona as established by recent AFL contracts.

An investigating panel composed of George W. Taylor, R. R. Deupree, and Clinton Golden, had heard the case for 2 days and had unanimously recommended the disposition of the case later adopted by the Board. In the Board's decision it was stated that the parties have an obligation to consummate immediately a final agreement by negotiations and that if such consummation does not result within 15 days after negotiations are begun, any of the present issues still unsettled will be placed on the Board Docket for appropriate action. The decision was written by Dr. Taylor.

St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.

Another unanimous decision made by the National War Labor Board last week granted a 25 cents a day increase, retroactive to November 4, 1941, to the employees of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co., St. Louis, Mo., in settlement of the company's dispute with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, representing 440 employees of the company.

The case was heard originally by Dr. George W. Taylor, Board vice chairman, following which it was referred to the Board and the parties agreed to be bound by the Board's decision. An investigation was then conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on the wages paid by other zinc mining companies in the Tri-State area (Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma) as well as in other producing areas.

The decision, written by Dr. Taylor, said that "to deny all status to the claim for an increased wage by freezing the wages of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co. to the average of the relatively low wage Tri-State area would be improperly to deny the benefits of collective bargaining to the employees of this company. Consideration of the proper wage to be paid . . . must surely take into account the range of wages which are paid in its area and should not be restricted to using the average wage as an infallible standard."

Since the union had agreed to refrain from striking, the Board felt that "the date for effectuating the . . . increase cannot be made dependent upon the date when the parties mutually agreed upon recourse to a peaceful method of settlement." Consequently the wage increase was made retroactive to November 4.

Little steel

The four steel companies involved in the dispute with the Steel Workers Organization Committee, CIO, were informed by wire February 22, that the scheduled meeting February 24 with the fact-finding panel would proceed with respect to procedure only and "no facts pertaining to the merits of the controversy will be discussed at that time."

The dispute is the result of the union's demand for a \$1 a day wage increase and union security at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Republic Steel Corporation, the Inland Steel Co., and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

An agreement to submit to arbitration the entire controversy over wages was reached between the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America.

The agreement was reached following 2 days of hearings before F. W. H. Adams ad hoc mediator for the Board. The agreement provides that both parties will submit the entire controversy to Mr. Adams who will act as the arbitrator and who will first define the issues to be arbitrated. It was agreed also that Mr. Adams will not hold any further hearings, though he may call for further information from the parties.

American Can Co.

On February 20 an agreement was reached between the American Can Co., Chicago, and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, by which the re-

New Board receives 65 disputes in first month, compared to predecessor's 15

The National War Labor Board announced February 15 that during the first month of its existence ending February 12, it had received a total of 65 labor disputes affecting national defense and involving 779,530 men. The National Defense Mediation Board in its first month had received certification of 15 cases involving 37,254 men.

Full Board considers 7

Of these cases, the War Labor Board in that period closed 6 by mediation and 1 by Board decision. Interim settlements or interim decisions have been made in 4 cases; 3 have been referred to arbitration; 2 to the National Labor Relations Board; 12 to special examiners, while 23 are in the process of mediation and 7 under consideration by the full Board. Only 7 cases are awaiting Board action.

maining disputed issue, union security, will be submitted to the full Board for decision. All other issues were settled by negotiations between the parties.

The agreement calls for a 15 cents an hour wage increase of which 13½ cents will be made retroactive to September 1, 1941, at which time the company had granted a 10 cents an hour increase to its other plants not involved in these negotiations. This increase will affect the two plants in Chicago involved in the dispute.

The agreement was reached after 4 days of hearings before a mediation panel composed of Walter P. Stacy, Cyrus Ching, and James B. Carey. The dispute which involves 2,600 workers, arose over the union's demands for wage increases, a union security clause, vacations, arbitration, and seniority.

Doyle Machine & Tool Corporation

An agreement subject to union ratification was reached in the dispute between the Doyle Machine & Tool Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y. and the International Association of Machinists, AFL, which had been heard before a Board panel for 4 days. On the first day of the hearing, the union waived its demand for a union security clause. The final settlement includes a general wage increase, which will affect 260 workers, of 7½ cents an hour, retroactive to December 22, 1941. It was further agreed that

A tabulation of the cases as of February 12 follows:

CASES RECEIVED BY THE BOARD

	Number of cases	Number of men
Total cases received.....	65	779,530
Unfinished Mediation Board cases....	22	320,605
New cases certified to Board.....	42	268,925
Taken by motion of the Board.....	1	190,000

PRESENT STATUS OF ALL CASES

	65	779,530
Total cases received.....	65	779,530
Awaiting Board action.....	7	30,491
Referred to special examiners.....	12	229,738
In process of mediation.....	23	262,052
Under consideration of Board.....	7	206,480
Referred to National Labor Relations Board.....	2	1,025
Referred to arbitration.....	3	2,365
Interim settlement or interim decision.....	4	14,052
Closed—by mediation.....	6	14,402
Closed—by Board decision.....	1	18,925

wage increases are not subject to negotiation for 6 months.

The panel on the case was composed of Fowler V. Harper, Fred Krafft, and Frank Tobin. This is the first contract that has been made between the company and the union.

New cases certified to the Board last week, in addition to the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad Co. case, included the following: Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers, CIO; Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio; and the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers, CIO; Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp., Guernsey, Wyo.; and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO; the New York Tow Boat Operators and the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL; and the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., New Bedford, Mass.; and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

DEFENSE SAVINGS SALES

Sales of 10-cent Defense Savings Stamps during January increased nearly 500 percent over the previous high mark established in December 1941, according to the Treasury Department. January sales for the five denominations of stamps aggregated \$41,005,736.80 as compared with the December total of \$25,650,562.80.

U. S. "soldiers of production" promise all-out support for "partners at the front"

A pledge to work harder, work longer, has come spontaneously from tens of thousands of workers in response to an appeal for stepped-up production issued by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The response was revealed last week in a release by the Office of Facts and Figures.

Voluntarily pledge support

Undersecretary Patterson's telegraphed appeal went recently to employees in approximately 1,000 plants which are producing army munitions of every kind. No replies were requested, but from more than 200 plants came letters, telegrams, and memorials in which the workers pledged themselves to "go over the top as soldiers of production."

In many plants, the telegram was posted on bulletin boards or time clocks. At some factories the telegram was blown up into a poster; at others, copies were inserted into every pay envelope. Mass meetings were held and petitions were passed down the assembly lines.

"Your contribution must be production"

The telegram sent out by Mr. Patterson read:

The Army is calling on you soldiers of production to back up our soldiers in the front lines with every ounce of your energy. The Army looks to you to provide the weapons of victory. The fighting weapons we lacked yesterday at Wake and Manila we must have today. Your contribution must be production and more production. America is confident of your answer.

Both CIO and AFL unions, representing thousands of workers in war plants throughout the country, sent replies to the Undersecretary pledging the full cooperation of the members of organized labor to complete production.

Aircraft workers in a West Coast plant sent a reply:

To the men in the front lines from the men and women on the assembly lines, let it be said that our production is rising to the tempo inspired by their valor, that the weapons of victory shall be theirs.

From an eastern ordnance company the promise of a 100-percent increase in the production of guns within the next 60 days.

Typical of the responses evoked from individual workers are these messages from workers of the conveyor assembly lines of an aircraft plant in California:

From Walter H. Moore, final assembly, pursuit planes:

I haven't had a day off since the war was declared. I'm willing to go on that way until victory is won.

From Jean Jones, lead girl on assembly conveyor:

Women used to load the muskets for their menfolk in the forts along the old frontiers. This time, we can do our part by building airplanes. And we'll give it all we've got, the way our grandmas used to do.

"We'll never let them down"

From Roy A. Pooler, power plant assembly line:

We're all in this together. The men at the front are our partners. We'll never let them down, no matter how many hours of work it takes to build the planes they need. As to extra pay for overtime—we can buy more defense bonds with that.

From employees in a New England arms plant:

We pledge our utmost to increase production in our plant so that our Army will not be without fighting weapons.

One plant told of steps to increase production of guns by the end of March four times over 1941. From another munitions factory came a letter telling how staggering the Army's requirements seemed at first. "But," continued the letter, "by getting everybody together and studying out every angle that we might possibly improve, we are now working on a program of production we would have considered impossible 60 days ago." The letter predicted a fivefold increase in the output of artillery shells over 1941.

Workers of a midwestern industry assured Undersecretary Patterson that:

Without exception our employees and management are exerting every effort with splendid cooperation on three-shift, 7-day basis. Additional machine tools expected soon promise production double that of last year.

Another promise of doubled production came from Ohio:

Give us the material and equipment and we will deliver the production. Started early in 1941 on war production resulting in tripling production over 1940. Expect to make 1942 double over 1941.

Dale O. Reed, president of a western local, National Association of Machinists (AFL), wired:

Representing over 50,000 aircraft employees, I can assure you that they, as soldiers of production, are continuing their efforts to go "over the top" production-wise.

Officers of Local 1720, Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), wired:

We take this opportunity of assuring the War Department and the Nation of our whole-

hearted support in giving of our every ounce of energy to speed production for victory.

Workers in a converted vacuum cleaner factory, responded:

We will cooperate to the fullest extent with all Government agencies using our skill and energy for the production for the weapons of victory.

From the employees of an eastern steel corporation went the wire:

We have today personally signed a pledge that one of our many contributions to our country will be that of obtaining the highest production possible in all of our daily efforts today, tomorrow, and to the end. To show our faith to you and to our country is this pledge we are mailing under separate cover to you over our signatures.

From an airplane company in one of the Plains States:

The ever-increasing number of airplanes that are rolling off our production lines is our answer to the Army's call for more production. All the energy at the command of each individual of this organization is dedicated to this production for the defeat of America's enemies and the protection of American soil.

The slogan "Volume for Victory" was coined by workers in a foundry in New York State.

"Stirred by the magnificent stand of General Douglas MacArthur and his valiant warriors," employees of a Detroit plant pledged that, "no sacrifice on our part will be too great in order to smash forever our enemies who seek to destroy those great American traditions our people have fought and died for since 1776."

Proud to be "soldiers of production"

The telegram replies indicated that workers are proud to be called "soldiers of production."

The employees of a midwestern factory declared:

We soldiers of production have accepted the challenge that has necessitated more fighting weapons for our soldiers in the front lines. Our answer to America is an ever-increasing flow of fighting equipment from our plant.

Another message came from "the men who work" in a plant in New York State:

You can count on all 1,900 of us to back up our boys in the front lines. We'll give them the best tools and forgings we can make, just as fast as we can make them. Our work schedule calls for 24 hours a day, in three shifts.

From a United Electrical Radio and Machine workers local:

Our main goal as soldiers of production is quick and maximum supplies to our brothers in front lines. Our union believes maximum participation of labor in war effort through industry labor production councils is essential to victory.

Another message: "We are responding with all our energy and skill," was signed by "Soldiers of Production," from a mid-west city.

Brains break a bottleneck:**Fan company improvises tools, farms out work, becomes big power turret maker**

Brains are proving a good substitute for time and new machinery in a vital

EDITORS: "Brains break a bottleneck" and "Arsenal in a loft," presented here in condensed form, were prepared by the War Production Board to show manufacturers in your community how they may be able to speed up war production. You are free to use the material in any way you see fit.

PICTURES suitable for publication with "Brains break a bottleneck" are available. Requests should be addressed to Photographic Section, Division of Information, Room 5541, Social Security Building, Washington.

middle-western unit of the Arsenal of Democracy.

Executives, engineers and workers in this firm are all making full use of the "know how" for which American industry is famous.

Instead of waiting months, and even years, for new machinery specially designed to do the job, they use existing machines of other plants under subcontracts and improvise tools to convert their own equipment from peacetime to war work. Largely as the result of these policies, the motor and fan company is well on its way to becoming the world's largest producer of power-driven machine gun turrets for fighting planes.

Last summer, when it started into war production in a big way, the firm sent inquiries to a number of smaller manufacturers throughout the Middle West.

Technicians aided subcontractors

Responses poured in. The company checked the replies and sent technicians to plants that seemed the best bets. To those accepted as subcontractors, the technicians paid repeated visits to coordinate the subcontracting work.

What this system meant to the subcontractors is shown by the experience of one machine shop.

The proprietors of this shop had a meeting only a few days before they received the "facilities wanted" letter. At the end of it everybody sat around silent and disconsolate. They had decided that their long-established business faced bankruptcy.

Today this same shop is building sub-assemblies for machine gun turrets.

The principal contractor is now assisted by half a hundred subcontractors in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and New York. Additional subcontractors will be taken on this spring when the company opens a new assembly plant in which parts will be machined and assembled. According to its purchasing agent, the amount of work done by subcontractors for the new assembly plant will range on different contracts from 40 to 75 percent.

2 months' wait for machine avoided by building own in 30 hours

In addition to machine gun turrets, the company makes 20 millimeter shell boosters. Rather than wait 2 months for delivery of a machine to burr holes inside

a shell booster, it built its own in 30 hours. This home-made machine is equipped with a dental burr, just like the one that dentists use. It does its new job satisfactorily—and with much less complaint than when used in the regular way.

In 60 hours, the parent plant's men also built a machine to ream two holes simultaneously in the shell boosters. Officials say it would have taken 2 months to buy a similar reaming machine on the market, which is glutted with orders from war industries.

To check threads on the shell boosters swiftly, the plant superintendent devised another machine from a fan base and two pieces of machine steel. He worked it out in a matter of hours.

Engineers converted an old standard arbor press into an air-operated machine which stakes screws in the shell boosters at a rate of 470 an hour. This development saved the time necessary to get a new staking machine. Furthermore, the converted contraption requires so much less brawn than a manual press that a girl can run it. She has been converted, too: in peacetime she made loose-leaf notebook binders.

Arsenal in a loft:**Model soft-drink dispenser gathers dust as firm makes dies and bullet punches**

Manufacturing metal games for children or orange squeezers for housewives does not sound to a layman like the best sort of training for war production. Yet with democratic flexibility a firm that used to turn out these gadgets has changed to the most precise and difficult type of work for the armed services, the manufacture of gages and dies and bullet punches.

The firm, now occupying three floors of a loft building, was about to go on the market with a new soft-drink dispenser for movie lobbies and crowded theaters 18 months ago.

The president of this small company, which had but 12 employees, happened to have a background that caused him to spot the shadow of the future. For years he had been a top-flight tool designer and machinist for a large motor company. Twenty-three years ago, in the last war, his factory had made bullet dies, punches, and cartridge machinery.

Associated with him was a business man of foresight and courage, able and

willing to put necessary capital behind the firm. They converted to armaments.

A few months after they had received their first arms orders, they learned of the establishment in their State of an OPM regional office, now a field office for the War Production Board. Down to the office they went in May 1941 to see what assistance they could get. Engineers listened to their idea with enthusiasm: here were experienced management with engineering skills, adequate machinery, and a nucleus of highly skilled tool makers. The field office put the firm in touch with procurement offices of the armed services and contracts were quickly forthcoming.

Today a chrome model of the soft-drink dispenser stands in dusty splendor in a corner outside the main office. Come peacetime, it may be put back into production.

The products that superseded it are not large, but they play a great role in the Army's arsenals, where everything must be right to two one-thousandths of an inch, a space you can't figure with a school ruler.

Nelson appoints three-man planning board to advise WPB on day-to-day problems and spot those 6 months ahead

Appointment of three men to form the Planning Board of the War Production Board, with authority to formulate and propose policies and programs and to advise the chairman on plans and procedures relating to WPB operations, was announced February 19 by Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Chairman of the Planning Board is Robert R. Nathan, formerly chief of the Requirements Branch of the WPB Division of Statistics.

Other members are Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., assistant director of the National Resources Planning Board, and Fred Searls, Jr., industrial consultant with the Ordnance Branch of the War Department.

Board's functions

"The Planning Board is to be independent of operating responsibility and will bring in ideas and plans both at my request and of its own initiative," Mr. Nelson said. "Its job is to look ahead and spot problems that we will be running into 6 months from now, and develop proposals to solve those problems; it will also work on matters of more immediate, day-to-day concern and formulate plans for action. I expect the Board to be alert, tough-minded and realistic."

It is his expectation, Mr. Nelson said, that the Planning Board will call in consultant and advisory groups from industry, from labor and from other fields to help it analyze problems and develop policies and procedures.

Brief biographical sketches of the three members of the Board follow:

Nathan headed WPB requirements section

Robert R. Nathan: Born in 1908 at Dayton, Ohio, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania with a law degree from Georgetown University; worked on national income study for the Department of Commerce in 1933, and in 1935 became chief of the National Income Section in the Department's Division of Economic Research. Served for a time as State consultant on income for the National Resources Planning Board and in that capacity spent considerable time in the field, working closely with the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota and with the State Planning Board of Wisconsin and the State Resources Commission of Minnesota. In July 1940, obtained a leave of absence from the Department of Commerce to go with the National Defense Advisory Commission, where his first job was connected with the determination of military requirements. When the Office of Production Management was set up in January 1941, he became chief of its Requirements Section, including both civilian and

military requirements; continued in that capacity under the War Production Board, and in addition has helped compile reports for the Progress Reporting Branch.

Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr.: Born in Pennsylvania in 1895, a graduate of Penn State with a Ph. D. from Columbia University, he was for some years a member of the faculty at Columbia. In 1933 he came to Washington to become executive director of the Consumers Advisory Board, under NRA, later serving as economic adviser to the administrator of the Resettlement Administration and as director of research in that Administration's planning division. Still later he became assistant director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics for the Social Security Board, following that by serving as director of the monopoly study which the Securities and Exchange Commission made for the Temporary National Economic Committee. Since July 1939 he has been assistant director of the National Resources Planning Board, from which organization he has a leave of absence.

Searls formerly with Ordnance

Fred Searls, Jr.: Born in Nevada City, Calif., in 1888; a graduate of the University of California; served with the First Division, AEF, in the last war. Has been a mining engineer and mining specialist for many years, and is now vice president of the Newmont Mining Co. with offices in New York City, where his home is. His travels as a mining engineer have taken him all over the world and made him familiar with most of the terrain where the war is now being fought, including the Far East and Africa. Came to Washington in July 1941, to become an industrial consultant to the British Purchasing Commission; went to the Ordnance Branch of the War Department as a consultant last December.

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FLASHLIGHT COMMITTEE

A flashlight case and battery industry advisory committee has been formed.

Jesse L. Maury, chief of electrical appliances and consumers durable goods, is Government presiding officer of the committee. Members are:

Abraham I. Barash, secretary-treasurer, purchasing agent, Bright Star Co., Clifton, N. J.; R. M. Eaton, president, Niagara Searchlight Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; I. L. Ferris, president, Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg. Co., 1200 Cherry Street, Bridgeport, Conn.; Albert Gelardin, president, Micro-Lite Co., New York, N. Y.; D. W. Hirtle, president, Burgess Battery Co., Freeport, Ill.; Henry Hyman, president, U. S. Electric Mfg. Corporation, 222 W. 14th Street, New York, N. Y.; H. C. Mehl, National Carbon Co., 30 East Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.; Mr. Schraeger, Edward Katzinger Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Schub, president, Acme Battery Corporation, 50 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. C. Swanton, purchasing agent, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.; Norman D. Vea, general sales manager, Ray-O-Vac Co., Madison, Wis.; John W. Wharton, vice president, Delta Electric Co., Marion, Ind.; R. Williams, president, Fulton Mfg. Corporation, Wauseon, Ohio; F. J. Wisinger, vice president and general manager, General Dry Batteries, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Nelson orders examination of dollar-a-year rolls; any men not within rules to go

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced February 17 he had signed General Administrative Orders No. 4 and No. 5, setting up new procedures to be followed in appointments on a dollar-a-year basis and for "without compensation" services. The procedures thus established serve to implement the policy outlined by Mr. Nelson in his testimony before the Truman Committee (Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program).

Designating Sidney J. Weinberg, assistant to the chairman, to act on his behalf in the administration of this procedure, Mr. Nelson instructed all division heads to examine the lists of all dollar-a-year men in their divisions and to terminate the appointments of all who do not qualify. Each division head was asked to report within 30 days, giving the names of such employees as can continue on a dollar-a-year basis, the names of all dollar-a-year men who have been transferred to a salary basis, and the names of all whose services have been terminated.

Dollar-a-year regulations

Governing procedures for appointment to dollar-a-year positions include the following:

Each appointee must be an American citizen of high integrity and good moral character, of outstanding experience and ability, qualified for a responsible administrative, technical, consulting, or advisory position, and in receipt of earned income from his current nongovernmental employment at a rate of at least \$5,600 a year.

The position to which the appointment is made must be one requiring special business or technical knowledge and experience.

No dollar-a-year appointee shall make determinations directly affecting the affairs of the firm or company in which he is employed.

No permanent appointment shall be made except after a thorough investigation of the proposed appointee by one of the investigatory agencies of the Government.

The procedure relating to appointment of persons on a "without compensation" basis stipulates that such appointees may serve in an advisory capacity as Government consultants working in the public interest and not as representatives of a private employer or industry. Any person serving on such a basis may not be permitted to assume any administrative responsibility or to exercise any authority over, or direction of the work of, executives or employees of the War Production Board.

Visual education projection equipment subcommittee

A visual education projection equipment subcommittee of the photographic equipment industry committee has been formed by the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees. Jesse L. Maury is Government presiding officer. Members are:

A. J. Bradford, manager, Motion Picture Engineering Co., 8510 Twelfth Street, Detroit; Ellsworth C. Dent, Radio Corporation of America, Point and Cooper Streets, Camden, N. J.; E. B. DeVry, president, DeVry Corporation, 1111 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; G. P. Foute, president, Raven Screen Corporation, 314 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; Louis B. Fisch, president, Motion Picture Screen & Accessories Co., Inc., 534 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.; J. C. Heck, president, Da-Lite Screen Co., Inc., 2723 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Ben Marks, president, Keystone Manufacturing Co., 288 A Street, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Percy, manager, Bell & Howell Co., 1801 Larchmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; I. L. Nixon, manager—instrument sales, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.; Philip S. Malickson, vice president, Sentry Safety Control Corporation, 1917 West Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Axel Monson, president, The Ampro Corporation, 2839 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Vaughn, assistant production manager, Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.; Alexander Victor, president, Victor Animatograph Corporation, 527 West Fourth Street, Davenport, Iowa; L. J. Welch, Classroom Laboratories, Inc., 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Eller, president, Radiant Manufacturing Corporation, 1140 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.; B. J. Kleerup, vice president, Society for Visual Education, Inc., 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; B. H. Witherspoon, president and general manager, Spencer Lens Co., 10 Doat Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AUTO PARTS SUBCOMMITTEE

The formation of an automotive parts industry advisory subcommittee was announced February 18 by the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees. The Government presiding officer is R. L. Vaniman, deputy chief of the automotive branch. Members are as follows:

C. E. Hamilton, president, Automotive Gear Works, Inc., Richmond, Ind.; C. C. Carlton, vice president, Motor Wheel Corporation, Lansing, Mich.; C. S. Davis, president, Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Burke Paterson, assistant to president, Thompson Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. D. Eby, vice president, Wagner Electric Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Koch, service manager, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. D. Douglas, manager, Parts & Accessories Division, Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Bahr, vice president and general manager, Motor Parts Corporation, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; V. E. Doonan, general sales executive, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; B. F. Morris, executive vice president, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J.; Max Miller, service merchandising manager, Yellow Truck & Coach Co., Pontiac, Mich.

We'll have just about enough rubber to arm ourselves, no more, Nelson and Jones warn

The following statement was issued February 14 by WPB Chairman Nelson and Commerce Secretary Jones:

It is extremely important that every citizen understand our situation in rubber.

We cannot win the war unless our military forces have an ample supply of rubber. If rubber is lacking our planes can't fly, our tanks can't move, our field guns can't operate, our warships can't function.

Japs control Malay source

It is perfectly true that we have in the United States today a large stockpile of crude rubber. It is also true that more rubber is coming in. In addition, we have started a program to make synthetic rubber which eventually will give us a substantial supply.

Fighting with the Japs is now occurring in the area our rubber comes from. In fact, the Malayan Peninsula from which a large part of our rubber supply is normally obtained is wholly in Japanese possession today. We have to drive them out before we can get any more rubber from that area.

We have about enough for arms

The rubber we have today, plus the rubber that is on its way in and the rubber we shall eventually make in our new factories, is all the new rubber we can count on at this time. There is about enough to enable us to complete our great armament program—but there is not going to be any to spare. We dare not waste any.

So we have made our choice. We go without any new rubber tires for civilian use this year so that we need not go without rubber for our tanks, planes, guns, and warships next year. Unless we restrict all civilian use of rubber to the bare essentials, we shall not have enough for our military machine during the next 2 years.

Don't be fooled by presence of supply

We are rationing rubber now. We are doing so because it is an absolute military necessity. Every American must understand that the fact that we do have large supplies of rubber in this country does not in the least mean that we civilians may have all we want. It simply means that because some foresight was exercised our military needs during the next couple of years can be

met—provided that civilian use is held to the absolute minimum.

We should not be rationing rubber today if our national safety did not depend on it. Every one of us who is used to riding on rubber without giving the supply a thought should look at his tires and say: "That's all there is. There isn't any more"—and proceed accordingly until adequate supplies are once more assured.

Problem attacked on all fronts

Your government is aware of the seriousness of this rubber supply problem and is working on all fronts to alleviate this situation as much as possible.

We need rubber to "keep 'em rolling" for the United States and every one of our allies.

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STEEL CONTAINER COMMITTEE

The formation of a steel container manufacturers industry advisory committee was announced February 14 by the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees.

The Government presiding officer of this committee is J. R. Taylor, chief of the metals and glass unit, containers branch.

Members are as follows:

F. T. Barton, Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Co., Bayonne, N. J.; S. A. Bennett, Bennett Mfg. Co., 14610 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Brammer, Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; C. W. Casey, Stainless & Steel Products Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Connolly, Petroleum Iron Works, Sharon, Pa.; T. W. Floyd, Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co., 6544 South Menard Ave., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Lees, Draper Mfg. Co., 8806 Crane Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; D. F. Manion, Jr., Manion Steel Barrel Co., Rouseville, Pa.; Fred Richman, Florida Drum Co., Pensacola, Fla.; H. P. Thelan, Owens-Illinois Can Co., Toledo, Ohio; F. O. Wahlstrom, Southern States Iron Roofing Co., Savannah, Ga.; L. B. Keplinger, Rheem Manufacturing Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

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McIntyre named to head light ordnance section

William H. Harrison, director of the Production Division of the War Production Board, announced February 17 the appointment of B. D. McIntyre of Monroe, Mich., as chief of the light ordnance section of the ordnance branch.

Mr. McIntyre is on leave as president of the Monroe Auto Equipment Company.

Bedding makers protected against rising costs of fiber substitutes

Provisions whereby manufacturers in the bedding industry who are operating under a voluntary price ceiling agreement with the Office of Price Administration may protect themselves against rising costs stemming from curtailed supplies of sisal, manila, and henequin is contained in a letter sent to 1,200 members of the industry February 14 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Effect on manufacturers' costs studied

Recognizing that reduced supplies of the fibers resulted from a series of War Production Board orders declaring them to be essential to successful prosecution of the war, and that alternate materials which could be used by the bedding manufacturers might be higher in price, Mr. Henderson set in motion a Price Administration study to determine the effect on manufacturers' costs.

"In accordance with this study," Mr. Henderson says in his letter to the industry, "it has been decided that where a manufacturer uses an alternate material because he cannot secure sisal and similar fibers, and such materials cost more, he may add the amount of the increase to the price of the finished product, but in no case shall this increase exceed \$1.30 on an inner-spring mattress."

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RIVER CARRIERS' COMMITTEE

Formation of a river carriers' transportation advisory committee was announced February 21 by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation.

The committee will cooperate with Edward Clemens, director of the Division of Inland Waterways, in dealing with problems of interest to the river carriers.

Andrew P. Calhoun, vice president of the American Barge Line Company, Pittsburgh, has been named chairman of the committee. Other members are:

Henry M. Baskerville, Western Oil & Fuel Co., Minneapolis; Charles T. Campbell, Campbell Transportation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. W. Dann, Union Barge Line Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. M. Daschbach, Ohio Barge Line Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. F. DeBardeleben, W. G. Coyle & Co., New Orleans, La.; John I. Hay, John I. Hay Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Ingersoll, Central Barge Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Martin, Ohio River Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Chester C. Thompson, Inland Waterways Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; Colonel L. E. Willson, Arrow Transportation Co., Sheffield, Ala.

WALMSLEY RESIGNS

Director James M. Landis, of the Office of Civilian Defense, announced February 21 that he was accepting with regret the resignation of T. Semmes Walmsley as of February 25. Mr. Walmsley has been ordered to active duty with the Army. He was recently transferred from the position of chief inspector general to consultant to the Director. In accepting Mr. Walmsley's resignation, Director Landis said:

I am sorry that you have to leave. Both in the field and here I knew at first hand the contributions that you have increasingly made to the cause of the Office of Civilian Defense, particularly in its early and formative days. Its building has rested largely on your shoulders.

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Iron and steel products resale rules revised

Certain clarifying revisions to Price Schedule No. 49 (Resale of Iron and Steel Products) are made in Amendment No. 2 to that order, OPA Administrator Henderson announced February 18:

One important feature is a provision that sales by retail dealers of 25 kegs or less of nails and 2,500 pounds or less of merchant wire products, as well as five standard lengths or less of pipe, are not covered by the schedule. Effect of this amendment will be to remove the price limitations on sales essentially at the retail level, while maintaining a reasonable price level for those sales, by any person, which functionally are similar to, or the same as, sales by jobbers.

OPA emphasized that sales to industrial consumers in large quantities by any person still are covered by the schedule. Sales, even in small quantities, by steel warehouses and by recognized jobbers and wholesalers also still are covered.

Seller must do \$100,000 gross business before it becomes necessary for him to file his prices with OPA. Previously, \$50,000 gross business required filing reports. However, the new amendment reiterates the previous interpretation, namely that prices must be filed even if only part of this business is done in iron and steel products. If all the business in iron or steel products is done in quantities to which the schedule's price provisions do not apply, no filings need be made.

Another feature covers those merchant wire products for which specific markups are provided. The maximum delivered price anywhere other than the city or free delivery area in which the seller is located is the seller's own country price, as established under the markup computation, plus the less-than-carload lot freight rate to destination. This removes the "lowest combination" limitation on such sales, although on these specific sales only. However, OPA quarters feel that the specific pricing provisions for these products will prevent extortionate prices on sales in places other than the seller's own city.

The new amendment also contains a clause authorizing OPA to issue published price lists for specific cities. Such lists shall replace the "published listed prices" of sellers named in such cities under the present schedule, when issued. Publication of these lists will await only check-up of prices now being filed for the various cities.

All-out production schedule for cotton fabrics, yarns pledged by industry

The cotton mill industry advisory committee has pledged an all-out production schedule for cotton fabrics and yarns, Frank L. Walton, chief of the cotton section, WPB, said February 19 after a meeting in Washington with the committee.

To rate fabrics for war, other use

"The committee, representing a cross section of the cotton mill industry, said it was anxious to help in the war program and it felt sure the Government could count on the full cooperation of every mill in the country in producing every yard of cotton fabrics and yarns possible at this time," Mr. Walton said.

"The cotton mill industry is faced with meeting ever-increasing requirements of the Armed Services, requirements for Lend-Lease, and the allocations to friendly foreign countries, as well as the essential requirements of civilian population. In addition, a shortage of fabrics in other industries is placing a larger burden on cotton, increasing the necessity for larger production of cotton yardage and yarns.

"In order to meet this situation, plans are now under way to rate fabrics according to their military and essential civilian usages. When these fabrics have been classified, it will be possible to step up production of the most needed fabrics by giving preference to them."

Stress was laid at the meeting on the importance of making sufficient bagging cloth available to meet requirements of food and agricultural bags. Mr. Walton asked that all mills make available for immediate delivery as much of this type of fabric as possible.

Mr. Walton said the committee discussed a general plan to step up production of the entire industry.

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New Government Manual issued by U. S. Information Service

The United States Government Manual for Spring 1942 has just been issued by the United States Information Service and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, the Service announced last week. This 700-page reference book contains authoritative information on the functions of all branches of the Government including the war agencies, and lists personnel, authority, and activities. Also in the Manual are 35 organization charts, a section on agencies abolished or transferred since 1933, and a list of several hundred representative publications.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

Virgin Islands, on edge of troubled Caribbean, set civilian defense example

As enemy submarine action centered world attention on the Venezuelan coast, the West Indies, and the Panama defense zone, reports to the Office of Civilian Defense indicated that Virgin Islanders have organized civilian protection even to the "tooting of conch shells" by auxiliary firemen in rural districts to sound an alarm.

Aware of their critical position

In reports from St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas Islands which comprise the group of American possessions west of Puerto Rico and north of Venezuela, Gov. Charles Harwood revealed the islands' population (24,889 in 1940) are well aware of their critical position.

Food reserves, emergency medical supplies, a Salvation Army mobile canteen; regular school alerts, and black-out warning without previous notice are subjects of daily concern to defense officials and volunteer workers in the Caribbean, the reports show.

System of alerts arranged

Governor Harwood wrote Director Landis, that "considering the handicaps of limited funds and facilities, the civilian defense program in the Virgin Islands is being efficiently organized." Director Landis said he had had no further word since the attack by German submarines on tankers and the Aruba refinery in the area, but that the reports indicated an advanced stage of preparedness.

The joint civilian defense coordinators on St. Thomas and St. John Islands advised that black-out practice there began as early as September 19, and that after Pearl Harbor all-night black-outs were staged without previous warning.

A system of alerts for telephonic communications to essential services has been arranged and it is a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to obey the black-out instructions in the islands.

Other precautions

A St. Thomas home guard of 302 young men has been organized and hopes to receive recognition as a National Guard in order to purchase equipment from the War Department. Fifteen first-aid centers have been located in schools and other places throughout the Island and

the "Red Cross has promised to furnish the medical and surgical supplies.

Legislation was being sought to empower the Food Commission to regulate the price and distribution of basic supplies such as soap, matches, oils, and medicine while lists of reserve supplies of essential commodities "which would enable the population to withstand a siege" have been made up and requested.

A study was made in January on bomb- and splinter-proof shelters and included immediate plans for slit trenches for protection.

Civilians and military cooperate

The report further stated that instruction had been issued to the population on conduct during air raids and other emergencies.

"Several conferences with the Air Corps, the Army, Coast Guard, and the Navy have resulted in a workable agreement with all these various branches and the Civilian Defense Services. During air raid practices all streets are cleared immediately to allow military traffic. The cooperation between military and civilian population is highly satisfactory," it was stated.

In emergency medical preparedness, doctors and nurses had been assigned to 24-hour duty; an auxiliary hospital unit was under consideration; yellow fever vaccine for the entire population was being discussed; surplus CCC beds had been requested for hospital needs as had emergency electrical units, according to the report which was made to the governor January 24.

A large part of the St. Thomas and St. John civilian defense equipment and supplies was still on order in January, but the Municipal Council had appropriated \$25,000 for defense needs, it was said.

Much preparedness was reported from St. Croix Island where country estates had been equipped with bells and gongs to warn the rural population of approaching danger and fires.

"From these small dots of American soil in one of the world's most critical defense zones, we get a splendid example of civilian alertness to common danger and timely cooperation to meet it with adequate measures," Director Landis said. "We must put into practice in the entire Nation much of what these Islands, which have an area of only 133 square miles, have already done."

Picked group of Eastern doctors to study medical aspects of chemical warfare

All medical aspects of chemical warfare will be studied by Eastern physicians as part of the Emergency Medical Service program of the Office of Civilian Defense, its chief medical Officer, Dr. George Baehr, announced February 22.

A special 4-day postgraduate course will be offered without charge to 25 selected physicians by the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine as its contribution to the war effort, Dr. Baehr stated. The course was to begin February 23.

Prepare to instruct others

"The College of Medicine offer is timely and extremely important to our effort to prepare for any eventuality," the chief medical officer said. "Through such courses physicians will be given instruction and background experience to qualify as teachers and consultants on chemical warfare and its medical aspects in their respective schools, clinics and communities.

"It is to the interest of every community that its physicians have the latest information available on chemical warfare as England's experience has demonstrated. State and local defense councils in the first, second, and third civilian defense regions are sending 25 physicians for special training so that they may be able to give instruction to other physicians and nurses in their respective areas and institutions," Dr. Baehr added. "Such instruction will greatly supplement the texts on prevention of chemical warfare casualties which we have already prepared and are distributing."

Courses cover wide range

Classes in the University of Cincinnati postgraduate course include:

Military aspects of chemical warfare as related to civilian defense; chemistry; pathological physiology and symptomatology of the pulmonary irritants; therapy of the pulmonary irritant cases; individual protection; field demonstrations; eye injuries from chemical warfare agents; burns from incendiaries and other materials; vesicants; medical aspects of screening and irritant smokes and tear gases; some systemic poisons; medical aspects of collective protection; medical aspects of protection of food, water, and of animals; anesthesia and demonstration of operating room set-up without collective protection; demonstration of first-aid station; demonstration of gas decontamination station; review; and field demonstrations.

If other defense areas are sufficiently interested, Dr. Baehr said, the course will be repeated at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine at the request of the Office of Civilian Defense in order that other parts of the country may send physicians to take the same training.

Mrs. Roosevelt resigns as assistant director of OCD, in letter to Landis

The Office of Civilian Defense February 20 made public an exchange of correspondence between Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Assistant Director, and James M. Landis, Director.

Mrs. Roosevelt's letter of February 18 to Director Landis follows:

DEAR DEAN LANDIS: I feel that the organization for civilian mobilization is now complete as far as the Washington office is concerned, and therefore I am giving you my resignation to take effect on Friday, February 20, 1942.

Believes civilians must be mobilized

As you know, I recognize fully the importance of civilian protection under your direction, but I also believe very firmly that all civilians of our country must be mobilized in order to make civilian protection possible. For that reason, I have felt that the organization on this side of the program, undertaken under the Executive order, was extremely important.

I did not wish to leave the Office of Civilian Defense until I could feel that I was doing so with completely competent people in charge. That is now accomplished, and by remaining I would only make it possible for those who wish to attack me, because of my beliefs, to attack an agency which I consider can prove its usefulness so completely to the people, that it should be free of attack, in order to render its maximum service.

No individual is more important than a good program. I feel that yours is and will be a program vital to the well-being of the people of the country.

With every good wish to all of you, I am
Very cordially yours,
(Signed) ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Landis' reply:

MY DEAR MRS. ROOSEVELT: As you know, I have been aware for some time now of your desire to withdraw from the active responsibilities of your office. You kindly remained, however, on request to add your strength and your courage to us during the most critical days that the Office of Civilian Defense has faced.

Her services acknowledged

I need not tell you, what the world knows, that you brought to the Office of Civilian Defense the vision and the energy to carry out those portions of the Executive order that directed us to mobilize the energy of everybody behind the defense, now the war, effort. Not a farm nor a home but is now conscious of the imprint of your spirit; indeed, no one but now knows that they have a task in civilian defense. This has been true building of America's fighting faiths beside which criticism is puny, attack misplaced.

Of course, the Office of Civilian Defense, though it may lose your active participation, can never lose either the sense of direction that you have given it or the support that I know it will still receive from you. To do so would be to have a civilian army without those faiths that alone make for victory.

I know that I cannot ask you to continue to give so greatly of your time and your gallantry to this office but I can bespeak a country's gratitude for what you have given through this office to the men, women, and children of America.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JAMES M. LANDIS,
Director.

The announcement of Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation was made by Dean Landis to the staff assembled in Mrs. Roosevelt's office. The staff made the following statement to Mrs. Roosevelt:

Staff expresses appreciation

The official announcement of Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation has brought a deep sense of personal loss to us all. As members of the staff, we wish to record our appreciation of her development of the Volunteer Participation Division of the Office of Civilian Defense, and its constructive organization now as the new Civilian Mobilization Branch.

In these last 5 months of close association, each of us has been conscious of her human insight into the problems of communities everywhere; of her grasp of what Americans in every walk of life can contribute to our inner strength as a people. Her leadership will always be a constant spur, an inspiration to every one of us.

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Title VI mortgage insurance approved for 32 new areas

On the recommendation of Defense Housing Coordinator Palmer, President Roosevelt on February 18 approved 32 new defense localities in 12 States and Alaska as areas where defense housing may be financed under Title VI of the National Housing Act.

Title VI, drafted to speed privately financed defense housing, differs from other FHA mortgage insurance procedures in permitting loans to builders rather than owner occupants.

Localities approved by the February 18 action follow (in each case the reasonable commuting area serving each locality is included).

Alabama.—Dothan, Sylacauga-Taladega.

Arizona.—Phoenix-Salt River Valley.

California.—Bakersfield, Fresno, King City, Lemoor, Merced, Monterey-Salinas, Niles, Pittsburg-Antioch, San Bernardino-Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria-Lompoc, Stockton, Victorville.

Florida.—Clewiston.

Georgia.—Americus, Brunswick, Douglas, Toccoa.

Illinois.—Savanna.

New Mexico.—Albuquerque.

North Carolina.—Charlotte, Durham, Elizabeth City.

Ohio.—Ashtabula.

Tennessee.—Memphis.

Virginia.—Petersburg-Hopewell, Radford-Pulaski.

Washington.—Keyport.

Alaska.—Seward.

"Know-your-Government" and Inspectors General Office out as OCD "strips for action"

Director James M. Landis February 19 ordered two divisions of the Office of Civilian Defense abolished "on the ground that they had no further value to the Office of Civilian Defense." This action takes effect March 1 and is part of the current reorganization of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Functions absorbed

The divisions affected are the Office of Inspectors General and the Know-Your-Government Division, which operated independently of the existing divisions.

The Office of Inspectors General was established in June 1941 with five Inspectors General to act as advisers to the Director, particularly on problems of regional organization. The function of this unit has since been absorbed by Army and civilian personnel attached to regional staffs of OCD.

The Know-Your-Government Division was originally intended to carry on educational and morale-building activities. Thirteen consultants and other employees will either be dropped from the rolls or transferred to other positions in OCD. Twenty-seven clerical employees in the correspondence section will be transferred to the Administrative Division.

The position of associate director of the Division of State and Local Cooperation was also abolished.

In taking this action, Dean Landis stated:

"It is urgently necessary that OCD be immediately stripped down for emergency action. At the same time we must recognize that many of the men and women affected have been patriotically volunteering their services. It is to be hoped that they will find other opportunities to serve in the war effort."

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Completion of 1,862 new defense homes reported

Defense Housing Coordinator Palmer announced February 18 that 1,862 new publicly financed homes for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel had been completed during the week ending January 31, making a total of 77,755 now ready for occupancy.

HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

OCD and Health and Welfare clarify relationships in joint statement

The following statement, clarifying the relationships between the Office of Civilian Defense and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services was recently released by these two offices.

Functions of Office of Civilian Defense

The Office of Civilian Defense, in accordance with the terms of the Executive Order of May 20, 1941, will serve as the general center for coordinating Federal civilian defense activities which involve relationships between the Federal Government and State and local governments. In addition to responsibility for operating the program of civilian protection, this will involve the following:

(a) STATE AND LOCAL DEFENSE COUNCILS

The Office of Civilian Defense will assist State and local governments in the establishment or reorganization of State and local defense councils or other agencies created by such State and local governments to assist in the coordination of civilian defense programs and to stimulate effective community action. The Office of Civilian Defense will recommend representation, on State and local defense councils, of official State and local agencies responsible for operating health and welfare programs, together with other appropriate agencies and interests. Through such representation the councils will become informed of defense problems in these fields and will be able to assist in securing necessary action. The Office of Civilian Defense will advise State and local defense councils concerning the services of Federal operating agencies available for the solution of special community problems.

(b) COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

The Office of Civilian Defense will sponsor and encourage the creation of effective community organization, through and within the framework of local defense councils, to consider the impact of the war effort upon communities and to ascertain their emergency needs. This community organization activity of the Office of Civilian Defense, however, will not include the technical analysis of local problems or the develop-

ment of technical programs in those fields where other Federal agencies have definite responsibilities. In these fields the Office of Civilian Defense will serve as a channel for referring community problems to the appropriate Federal agencies for program development and operation. Thus, in the fields of health, welfare, and related activities, the Office of Civilian Defense will rely on the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to develop and operate programs for which the Office of Civilian Defense will make available the necessary volunteer participants. However, the Office of Civilian Defense, on its own initiative, may develop and carry out programs involving volunteer participation relating to activities which are not within the field of, or appropriate to, any existing Federal agency.

(c) ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES

The Office of Civilian Defense will arrange with State and local councils for the establishment of volunteer bureaus, the registration, recruitment, and classification of volunteer participants, and the assignment of volunteers to programs developed by other Federal agencies and by the Division of Civilian Protection of the Office of Civilian Defense. The work of the Office of Civilian Defense in organizing volunteer services will not, however, embrace the development of substantive programs in fields already occupied by other Federal agencies. The Office of Civilian Defense will also enlist the collaboration of National, State, and local citizen organizations in programs of civilian defense.

Functions of Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services

The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, in accordance with the Executive order of September 3, 1941, will serve as the center for the coordination of health and welfare services made available by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and other agencies public and private, to meet the needs of State and local communities, arising from the defense program. In addition to the operation of programs for which the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has direct administrative responsibility, this will include:

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSTANTIVE PROGRAMS

The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services will be the Federal agency responsible for developing the substantive phases of programs for community action in those fields of health, welfare, recreation, education, nutrition, and related activities for which it has been made responsible in the Executive order defining its functions and duties. It will call upon the Office of Civilian Defense to refer volunteers in any of these programs involving the use of civilian participants.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING CHANNELS

In the operation of programs assigned to it, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services will deal with and work through the established State and local health and welfare agencies and the Office of Civilian Defense will rely upon the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services for the maintenance of Federal relationships with such operating agencies. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in dealing with State and local defense councils will operate through the Office of Civilian Defense. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services will not assume responsibility for the organization of State and local defense councils, but will cooperate in fitting health and welfare services into a general plan of civilian defense.

(c) COORDINATION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services will coordinate operating relationships of the various health, welfare, education, nutrition, recreation, and related agencies in accordance with the terms of its Executive order. Thus the Office of Civilian Defense will carry on its relationships in the fields of health and welfare services through the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services rather than with individual Federal or national private agencies operating programs in these fields. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services will submit to the Office of Civilian Defense proposals concerning the relation of defense councils to operating programs in fields of health, welfare, and related activities, and concerning the integration of these activities into the general program of civilian defense. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services will assist operating health, welfare, and related agencies in fulfilling the responsibilities defined in such proposals.

Landis suggests 6 steps to round out Capital's civilian protection in 4 weeks, urges coast cities to act immediately

Six concrete proposals designed to gear Washington's civilian protection program more adequately to practical defense needs of the District of Columbia were made February 17 by Office of Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis to Commissioner John Russell Young. These proposals were deemed both feasible and desirable by Commissioner Young and Col. Lemuel S. Bolles, executive director of the D. C. Defense Council.

Washington chosen as model

The Director asked that the expanded program, which would include specific assignments and training for all members of the Citizens' Defense Corps, be accomplished within the next 4 weeks.

Mr. Landis stated that he was choosing Washington as the model for the cities of the country for three reasons: *first*, because it has already made great strides towards completion of a program for civilian protection; *second*, because as the headquarters of OCD it ought to assume the leadership in civilian defense matters; and *third*, because as the Nation's capital and its proximity to the coast it would serve as an obvious target for the enemy.

Complimenting the Capital's civilian defense officials on the progress made in establishing basic protection services,

Director Landis urged that passive protection for Washington civilians be developed on a scale which could serve as a model for the country as a whole.

Other cities asked to follow suit

With the Commissioner's consent, the OCD Director released his letter in the hope that other cities would follow similar programs. He also stated that he had issued instructions to the regional directors to help the coastal cities put plans similar to this in effect immediately. Director Landis stressed the fact that he was particularly anxious that civilian defense officials throughout the country use the services of army personnel which are available through the national and regional OCD offices. Such officers, he said, could be used as inspectors of defense services and as persons who could help in the planning of particular municipal programs.

Excerpt from Director Landis' letter to Commissioner Young follows:

"To date you have built upon your admirable system of municipal communications an independent, two-way communication with your fire and police stations, schools, certain hospitals, and certain public buildings. This permits not only the transmission of warnings to these points but also the dispatch and control of equipment and personnel that

may be centered at these points. You have already trained thousands of persons in the various techniques required by the Citizens' Defense Corps and are intensively pursuing this program. So far as public alarm devices go, you have made a sound survey of the city and are only awaiting clearance on priorities for the manufacture and installation of sound signalling devices.

". . . In the desire to see as complete protection as possible achieved I am suggesting the taking of the following steps:

1. The installation of control center headquarters in your control centers according to plans already suggested by the OCD.
2. The giving of a series of command post exercises at the control centers thus established.
3. The development of a series of general orders to all members of the Citizens' Defense Corps so that in the event of an alert each person will know, at least, initially what post to take or what particular duty he must perform.
4. The development of means of communication which will transmit as rapidly as possible the alert to these forces.
5. The giving of a series of mobilization drills to these forces followed by drills based upon hypothetical incidents.
6. The working out of a plan and the adoption of the necessary procedures that will bring about the necessary degree of obscurity for the city within a short period of time. The military and OCD should be consulted as to what necessary degree of obscurity should be as well as what should be the period of time within which that obscurity must be achieved.

Quick attainment recommended

"These six steps are, of course, not all that needs to be accomplished. But if one could get this as a goal for accomplishment within the next 4 weeks, a great degree of increased protection would have been achieved for the city."

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