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Produce TODAY*

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS
CLASS I RAILROADS

1938
MAR. 10, 1942

1941

30.5 MILLION

42.7 MILLION

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

* Nelson opens great production drive, says we can make ¼ more for war on machines we now have; every prime factory to get quota, scoreboard

(Following is the text of the radio address to the Nation delivered by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, on March 2.)

My Fellow Americans:
I have come to this microphone tonight to talk about one thing, particularly to the managers and the workers of American industry. It is deadly serious. I want to ask you a question I have been asking myself:

Are you doing everything within your power TODAY to put more weapons into the hands of our fighting men?

I emphasize TODAY because the arms we produce tomorrow, next month or next year are not going to the men who need them TODAY, and they need them desperately TODAY.

Let us look at the other side of the picture for a minute. In Germany, in Japan, in the conquered countries, millions of men are bound to their tasks under threat of death, under threat of concentration camps, under the whip and the goad of the secret police.

Our enemies producing at peak
We are not fighting enemies whose production is free. We are fighting enemies whose management is forced and where labor is forced. Both, upon pain of death, must do exactly what they are told and exactly as much as they are told. They are actually slaves. That is what we are up against—a Germany and a Japan whose production is at its peak.

So, I ask you—all of you free men and free women—can we beat it? The answer is to be found particularly in what you men in the war production plants—management and labor—what you do about it now—TODAY.

I have talked to men who blame labor for lack of production. I have talked to labor leaders who blame management for lack of production. I have talked to managers who blame their suppliers. I have talked to suppliers who blame scarcity of materials. And I have talked to a lot of people who blame Washington.

What have you done about it?

My answer to each of these people has been: What have YOU done about it yourself?

To the business men who blame labor, I say:

What have you done to settle the problem forthrightly instead of merely complaining? Have you really tried to remove the causes of just complaints

(continued on page 6)
Review of the Week

At the request of the President, War Production Board Chairman Nelson last week opened a great drive to supply our forces with vast quantities of weapons now. Declaring that we can produce 25 percent more on machines we have today, Mr. Nelson said the results would be achieved by the following methods:

Joint management-labor committees to push the work and devise better ways of doing it.

Production schedules for every primary producer, with scoreboards by which each shift may observe its progress toward the goal.

Awards of merit to individuals who give distinguished service on the production line.

Reports on performance of weapons, by the soldiers who use them, directly to the men who made them.

Public promises that much and more

Labor, management, and the public responded instantly with pledges of an increase of 25 percent and better. The chiefs of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations accepted the challenge for 10 million workers.

At the same time the WPB chairman shifted war contracts from a bid basis to negotiation, to get the most in speed and volume out of every plant, large and small.

Tightening of belts continues

Meanwhile the tightening of belts for the struggle continued. WPB announced emergency specifications for steel to conserve alloys vital to war, and warned manufacturers to make test runs so they could shift to the new steels at a moment's notice.

An emergency rationing program for all types of new trucks will be administered by WPB and the Office of Defense Transportation. WPB prohibited further construction of medium trucks after completion of February quotas. Manufacture of spare parts for medium and heavy trucks and buses will be assured, to keep existing vehicles in operation.

Production of radios and phonographs for civilians will cease April 22, to permit complete conversion of the industry to war. Deliveries of typewriters were halted to prepare for rationing. This industry, too, will produce for war.

Pistols, rifles, and shotguns were frozen also, until it can be determined which kinds will be necessary for the armed forces and essential services.

Trouser cuffs go

The elimination of trouser cuffs was the most spectacular of a long list of specifications designed to permit cutting of 26 percent more suits and 10 percent more overcoats out of the limited amount of cloth that will be available to civilians.

A general preference order allocated the bulk of the Nation's cotton duck to the Armed Services. The use of raw and processed jute from India was curtailed sharply by an order from which the carpet industry will suffer most. Seeking on the other hand to speed up cloth needed for war, WPB raised the preference rating on materials to make spare parts for textile machines.

Manufacture of gas masks was forbidden except when the masks are actually on order by agencies of the Government.

A general preference order limited the use of teak to ship decking and other military purposes. Further restrictions were placed on jewel bearings. Zinc pool requirements were increased and the lead pool, although the percentage to be set aside is the same, will bring more metal because of the change in base period.

Spent: 100 millions a day

Expenditures for war in February approached 100 million dollars a day, it was announced. Results were apparent, too—a cast steel and welded medium tank went into mass production at a new plant far from the coasts.

The Division of Materials announced a program to raise manganese production from the 40,000 tons of 1940 to 600,000 tons, and revealed that much of the steel plates for merchant ships will come from mills which last year were turning out sheet for automobiles.

The beleaguered civilian was not forgotten. Price Administrator Henderson gave 50 areas 90 days to bring rents down to specified levels. If they do not, the Administrator is empowered to take steps under the Price Control Act. The new National Housing Agency announced a program for immediate public and private construction of 37,261 additional dwelling units for war workers and the armed forces.

OPA prepares for job ahead

OPA realigned its staff for the dual job of price control and rationing.

OPA also put a permanent regulation on wholesale prices of floor coverings and temporary ceilings on silk waste and bedding equipment, and announced adjustments and preparations for ceilings on a long list of other items.

The ceiling on aluminum scrap was relaxed with regard to purchases by the Metals Reserve Co., which is rounding up idle and excessive inventories for war.

The Office of Civilian Defense announced the first allocations of firefighting equipment, gas masks, stretchers, cots, and other emergency equipment under its $100,000,000 appropriation.

February war spending rose to 97 million per working day

The daily rate of expenditures for the war effort in February neared $100,000,000 per working day. The February increase in the rate of spending indicates an accelerated tempo in the war production effort.

Treasury Department checks paid for war purposes, plus Reconstruction Finance Corporation disbursements, came to $2,330,000,000. With 24 working days in February the daily rate was $97,100,000, an increase of 17.6 percent over the previous month. This is the highest increase in the rate of daily spending for any month since last September, when the daily rate rose 24.5 percent over that of August.

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.
March 10, 1942

On the Home Front

These are our orders: Attack, drive forward, smother the enemy with your weapons of steel become ships and tanks, blacken the shadows of 60,000 airplanes, forego the needs of peace that he may choke on your weapons of war. Drown him in the waters of war. Produce! Produce! Drown him in the waters of war. Produce! Produce! Produce! Produce!

The Home Front's marching orders

The Home Front got its marching orders last week when War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson launched our National Production Drive.

It looks already as though we have taken long steps toward victory.

It looks that way because the response to Mr. Nelson's call proves us again one Nation, indivisible, determined in the face of danger.

It looks that way because of the enthusiastic promises of united and unremitting effort which flooded into WPB from all three sectors of the Home Front.

From the labor which will make our victory.

From the management which will make our victory.

From the rest of us whose cheerful sacrifices will make our victory.

While they fought...

These promises were flooding in to WPB by mail and telegraph last week while MacArthur's heroic and outnumbered troops were pressing a counterattack in Bataan, while United Nations forces on Java assisted by American fighters and American machines received the full impact of Japanese assault, while Russian armies in part equipped by the U.S. continued to press the Nazis back, and brave Chinese, undismayed by the menace to Rangoon, planned other life lines for American aid.

They came too, these pledges and promises, as the Office of Price Administration reorganized the better to meet its growing responsibilities for rationing and price control and as WPB orders indicated new sacrifices, present or future, to be demanded of Home Fronters.

For a long while shortages, except in tires and automobiles, were just something to talk about. Output of one product or another might be cut or curtailed at its source to meet the demands of war but there was still plenty of stock on the retailers' shelves and in the dealers' salesrooms. But from now on you can expect these shortages to be working their way down, and with increasing rapidity.

Always remember the WHY

After April, for instance, practically all women's hosiery will be made of rayon or cotton, or of cotton and rayon combined. WPB has just made larger quantities of rayon available to the mills for that purpose.

Never forget the WHY of such developments. Always the WHY can be traced to a definite war need.

In the beginning there was silk (remember?) but such silk stock piles as we'd accumulated before we broke with the Japanese brimmed were used up rapidly by the Army and Navy. Army and Navy made the silk into parachute cloth and other things (silk waste is made into powder bags for the big guns, bags to hold the smokeless powder which comes in part from alcohol made out of the sugar you don't eat these days).

With silk cut off, the stocking manufacturers turned increasingly to nylon, that wonderful synthetic silk which made its debut about the time of the 1939 New York World's Fair. This worked all right for awhile, or until the Army and Navy, having exhausted silk stocks, turned themselves to nylon for parachute cloth. They're using more and more of it every day and that's why you'll wear rayon, Madam.

1918 styles improved

Last week brought news for the menfolk, too—news that WPB specifications for men's clothing, specifications worked out with the industry, become effective March 30.

The WHY of these specifications is obvious, they're designed to save some 40,000,000 pounds of new wool. Our armed forces and our allies need wool cloth for uniforms—uniforms don't last long in the field—and we can't get quantities of wool, as we used to do, from New Zealand and Australia.

Hello! no new dial systems

WPB is cramming the style of the telephone companies, too. It has ordered them to estimate expansion in terms of three years instead of eight or ten, to discontinue conversion of manual offices to dial offices, and to refrain from luxury installations in private homes and offices.

Among other developments on the Home Front which affect most of us, in one way or another: OPA's action in placing temporary price ceilings on over 110 canned fruits, 15 canned vegetables. OPA found wholesalers' stocks abnormally high, warned, too, that unless retail prices remain reasonable it will take steps to control prices on that level. WPB reduced the amount of crude rubber which can be used for some products, increased it for others.

No autos, but the tanks are here

Bedding is now under temporary price control. Defense housing areas boom demand. OPA is continuing its cigarette price schedule so you shouldn't pay any more for your smokes. Nobody is permitted to make or sell gas masks unless they're on order by Government agencies and meet Army Chemical Warfare Service specifications. Sugar rationing's a week nearer and you'd better get rid of your hoard if you have one. Sell it back to your grocer. Because laundries must get along with only ten percent of the chlorine they've been using in the past your clothes may not look quite as dazzlingly white when they come back from the wash. Whenever you think it would be nice to have a new car or a new set of tires think of the new M-4 medium tanks now coming off the line in the Mid-West, and be happy.

Owners of idle machine tools urged to make them available

Owners of idle machine tools were requested March 6 by George C. Brainard, chief of the tools branch, WPB, to make them available for sale so they can be placed in plants engaged in war production.

Compliance with this request will help in the WPB's current drive to step up production to meet the goals set by President Roosevelt.

He urged that full information regarding such idle tools be forwarded to the available used tools section of the War Production Board where it can be incorporated in reference files for operators of war-production plants. Mr. Brainard said that a recent recording of tools in the possession of used machine tool dealers resulted in the listing of approximately 40,000 idle machines. Many of these have found their way into war production.
Labor, management, and public hail production drive, promise to increase output by 25 percent and better

Labor, management and the men and women of working America reacted promptly and enthusiastically last week to Donald M. Nelson's call for an all-out unremitting production drive.

The telegraphed messages of congratulation and pledges of support which followed the war production chief's radio address to the Nation March 2 constituted the greatest volume of such communications ever received at War Production Board headquarters or those of its predecessor, the Office of Production Management.

Many of the telegrams suggested that Mr. Nelson's speech be rebroadcast repeatedly in order, as one phrased, "to drive its message home."

One promises conversion next day

Management and labor were alike in promises of cooperation, in pledges to beat production quotas, in assurances that joint management-labor committees will be set up to devise new methods of getting the most out of man-hours and machines.

In addition to the telegrams from major industrialists and labor leaders and a variety of notables there were wires from persons who were obviously of the rank and file, soldiers in the trenches of the home front, or owners of small factories.

One of the latter, a New Yorker, wired the WPB chairman that he would "convert our small shop from peace to war production tomorrow."

Unions vote unanimous support

Max Hoffman, secretary of the CIO Baltimore Industrial Union Council, wired that the council has voted unanimous support of the production drive program "particularly proposals for all-out, continuous production for victory and labor-management committee of cooperation."

The repeated promise of unions all over the country to do, as a typical wire put it, "our part to beat production quotas" was matched by the action of such major industrialists as B. F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Fairless wired:

"Every man and every facility in US Steel is squarely behind the production program outlined in your radio address last night. Armed forces fighting to defend the basic liberties of the United Nations can count on the production soldiers of US Steel to back them to the limit until final victory is won."

Company pledges 100 percent increase

A. W. Herrington, president of the Marmon Herrington Co. of Indianapolis, said Marmon Herrington was going full speed ahead to make up for those who are unable or unwilling to comply with Mr. Nelson's request for a 25 percent increase in production in 1942 above that for 1941.

"... Your request is reasonable," his telegram read. "To make up for those who are unable or unwilling to comply we pledge you a 100 percent increase in 1942 over 1941. To show you this is no idle gesture our January and February shipments equal 50 percent of our total 1941 production. We are still not satisfied with our performance and you may count upon us to keep punching."

A number of the telegrams came from manufacturers who complained that they had had difficulty in securing war production work but even these echoed the general note of dedication and expressed renewed hope that their plants and their workers might be absorbed into the war effort.

F. A. Turnquist of the RCA Manufacturing Co. suggested that the speech be rerecorded on sound film and shown in every war production plant. Others suggested rebroadcasts, still others wanted a similar speech "every night." (Mr. Nelson's next production drive broadcast will be made the evening of March 10.)

Both management and labor hailed the proposal for joint management-labor committees to discuss and put into operation suggestions for increased production. The national secretary of the Die Casting Workers, CIO, wired from Toledo, Ohio, that "You can expect tremendous production upswing if your plan is put into effect." Other telegrams indicated that such committees already are in the process of formation.

"Will now work with their hearts," on ships

The telegrams were filled with such phrases as "let's beat our promises," and with offers of assistance of all sorts. A New Yorker offered to devote his time to speaking in war production plants. Others merely asked: "Is there anything that I can do?"

"Americans have been working with their hands and brains," telegraphed John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, "but after listening to your speech I believe that they will now work with their hearts."

Week dedicated to MacArthur urged

Owen D. Young wired from Florida. "Congratulations and thanks for the inspiration you must have brought to managers and workers of industries throughout the Nation."

A woman wired "Better too much too soon than too little too late," and a man, that Mr. Nelson's talk "must have filled each man with desire to give all he can, his life if need be, toward one goal: the winning of this war."

A Canadian suggested that the U. S. A. dedicate a week of all-out production "to General MacArthur and his gallant army" and that Canada dedicate a similar week to threatened Australia.

"The people are ready"

Only a very few of the telegrams were critical and those largely expressed a belief that legislation for a longer basic workweek was needed or that more drastic controls should be imposed on both labor and management.

One man suggested a 48-hour workweek with the comment that "talk won't do it." Another said that "the people are ready for complete regimentation."
March 10, 1942

**CHIEFS OF AFL AND CIO ACCEPT PRODUCTION CHALLENGE ON BEHALF OF 10,000,000 WORKERS**

Speaking for 10,000,000 organized workers, President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor have pledged labor's wholehearted support to the national top production drive.

**MURRAY ACCEPTS CHALLENGE**

In a Nation-wide broadcast Friday night, Mr. Murray declared:

"The President of the United States and Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, have challenged labor and industry to speed up war production immediately, on a greater scale than has ever been attempted in any country in the history of mankind. I am going to accept this challenge tonight on behalf of the 5 million working men and women who make up the Congress of Industrial Organizations. . . . Speaking now to the officers and members of our affiliated unions and councils, I call upon you to act without delay in the spirit of the call issued by our President and our War Production Chief."

Mr. Green, in a letter to Mr. Nelson, stated:

"Your suggestion that joint committees in plants provide the machinery for exchange of ideas and suggestions to promote production is in line with our long-established practice. "I offer you the cooperation of the 5 millions of wage earners organized in the American Federation of Labor who are eager to do their utmost to give the armed troops the munitions and the tools of war."

**SALIENT POINTS OF PRODUCTION DRIVE**

1. **JOINT MANAGEMENT - LABOR COMMITTEES** to push production and to devise ways to do the job better.

2. **PRODUCTION SCHEDULES** for each primary producer, with scoreboards by which each shift may mark its progress toward the goal.

3. **AWARDS OF MERIT** for individuals giving distinguished service on the production line.

4. **REPORTS ON PERFORMANCE** of weapons, by the soldiers who use them, directly to the men who built them.

**NELSON SHIFTS WAR CONTRACTING FROM BID SYSTEM TO NEGOTIATIONS, TO USE PLANTS IDLE BECAUSE OF COMPETITIVE DISADVANTAGE**

Nelson shifts war contracting from bid system to negotiations, to use plants idle because of competitive disadvantage.

On the heels of his announcement of a vast production drive to get an immediate increase in America's output of war goods, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board signed on March 4 a directive broadening procurement policies to insure the widest possible placement of war supply contracts and a much greater utilization of small plants and factories.

**Bid system keeps small firms idle**

The directive has these provisions:

1. **Effective at once**, all military supply contracts are to be placed by negotiation instead of by competitive bidding, unless the Director of Purchases, WPB, specifically authorizes the use of competitive bids.

2. **Emphasis shifted from price to speed**

   a. In placing contracts, primary emphasis is to be put upon speed of delivery.

   b. This provision is frankly designed to shift the emphasis away from price and put it upon speed. More favorable prices are often obtained by a sacrifice of speed; by shifting the emphasis, quicker deliveries can be had at comparatively minor increase in cost.

3. **Avoid piling simple work on big companies**

   a. Contracts for standard and semi-standard articles relatively simple to make shall be placed with smaller concerns, so that the facilities of the larger, more fully equipped firms may remain available for production of more difficult and complicated items.

   b. The Services buy some articles which can be made by large numbers of companies, large and small; they buy others which only the biggest manufacturers can handle. If contracts for articles in the first classification are placed with the biggest concerns, the facilities of the smaller firms go unused while the facilities of the big firms are tied up with work that could be produced elsewhere. By ruling that the big firms be saved for the big difficult jobs, the production program gains all around.

4. **Existing machines a consideration**

   a. Subject to these considerations, contracts are to be placed with concerns which need the smallest quantities of new machinery and equipment.

   b. This is designed to get most efficient use of the Nation's machine tool capacity and to bring into service as many idle tools as possible.

   c. "In my opinion," said Mr. Nelson, "compliance with the terms of this directive will result in speedier and more efficient war procurement and in maximum utilization of the productive capacity of the Nation. The placing of contracts will be immensely speeded, and we shall be able to bring into war production many factories which have not hitherto been used."

**COTTON LINTERS CONFERENCES**

A series of regional conferences with producers of cotton linters in the Southern States has been scheduled by Edgar L. Pearson, chief of the cellulose unit of the chemicals branch, WPB.

Purpose of the conferences, Mr. Pearson said, is to map out the production program for the coming season. Cotton linters are an essential ingredient in the manufacture of smokeless powder and other explosives.

One meeting was to be in Atlanta, March 9. Others were scheduled as follows: New Orleans, March 12; Houston, March 13; Dallas, March 17; Memphis, March 19.

**ARTISTIC TALENT MOBILIZED FOR POSTER WARFARE**

Artistic talent mobilized for poster warfare.

Mobilization of the Nation's illustrators and commercial artists into a regiment of talent to fight on the strategically important war poster front was announced February 28 by Vaughn Flannery, chief of the graphics division, Office of Facts and Figures.
Nelson launches production drive; factories to get quotas, scoreboards

(Continued from page 1)

agains working conditions in your plant?

To the representatives of labor, I say: Have you really gone the limit to adjust your differences without stopping production?

To those who whine that Washington hasn't done enough for them. I say: Where is your initiative? Where is your enterprise? You are always talking about preserving free enterprise. Where is it? Do you usually get business by waiting for the customer to call you and ask you to take an order? Have you made a thorough study of what the customer wants? Are you prepared to convert your machinery to those needs? Can you show us what you can do? There isn't time for the Army and the Navy to determine what every plant can make. There must be initiative and enterprise at the other end of the transaction. If you can show the Army and the Navy what you can do and are prepared to do it, most of the problem is solved.

Everyone feels urge to do more

Almost without exception, every one of these people I have talked to feels the urge to do more. The trouble is not with their intentions. The trouble is rather too strong a tendency to pass the buck—to blame the other fellow. Work is slowed down, production is lost and the men in the foxholes with MacArthur, the men in the Indies, our boys on land and sea and in the air are the first to suffer, and suffer death.

So I ask industry; I ask the men in the plants; I ask all of you who can contribute so much to ever greater production—look into your hearts, look into your minds—be honest with yourselves individually and answer my question: Are you doing TODAY every single thing within your individual power to see that the planes, the tanks, the guns, and ships, the ammunition and equipment those boys need desperately is getting into their hands faster and in ever-increasing quantity?

I'm not talking tonight merely to near the sound of my own voice. Nor am I appealing to you. I am telling you that unless we can answer that question with a loud, positive YES, we are, in reality, helping the Axis win this war.

It is the production line that supplies the battleground. But it is on the battleground that freedom is being defended—where your right to free enterprise; your right to collective bargaining; your right to criticize; your right to worship as you please—it is on the battleground that those things you hold more precious than all else are being defended. It is on the battleground that men—fathers, sons, brothers, boys you know, have pledged their lives to this thing for their country, for you and for me. And their success in this heroic undertaking depends entirely upon what we—you and I—here at home—you and I on the production line—do to give them the stuff they need to destroy the enemy.

Put your anger into your job

Let's put it another way. Have you clinched your bet that you want to get at the Japanese for what they did at Pearl Harbor? How many MacArthurs does it take to make you mad? Doesn't your blood run faster as you read of the undersea raiders operating within a torpedo's length of our own shores?

If these things have left you indifferent; if these things have not brought you to your feet alert and mad, determined that they shall stop and that those who inflict this bloodshed upon us shall be destroyed, then you are not worthy to be called American.

But I know that most of you are mad. So, I ask you to put that heat and that indignation—that fight—into that job of yours, whatever the job may be. It doesn't matter whether you tend a lathe, or you drive a lathe; be sure that that fire is translated into that job of yours.

If these things haven't brought you to your feet alert and mad, determined that they shall stop and that those who inflict this bloodshed upon us shall be destroyed, then you are not worthy to be called American.

Our time measured in days

In doing that we carry the fight into our plants. We then move faster toward our goals, by which I mean the 60,000 military planes; the 45,000 tanks, the 20,000 antiaircraft guns, and the 6,000,000 tons of merchant ships the President has said we must have this year. That is the task before us. It is the greatest production job in history. And it must be done this year—the year 1942.

We have but 10 months to go—304 days—in which to strengthen our striking power to a point where victory can come within our grasp.

Think for a moment of 304 days—304 days out of three score years and ten—the life of a man. In the lives of men now living, those 304 days immediately ahead can shape the whole course of history for a thousand years, and shape it to our way of life.

Give up everything except war

Is it not then worth while to give up all else but war and production for war during those 304 days? Could any right, privilege, profit, or material possession of which we voluntarily deprive ourselves during those 304 days to gain our end compare with what we gain by so doing? Failure to achieve that end can mean the end of freedom throughout the world for centuries to come. Can we not understand what that would mean not only to those now living but to generations yet to come? I think we can and by dedicating ourselves wholly to this task we'll make those goals—yes, and exceed them.

To help us do all this and to give us the genuine feeling of participation that we need, the President has asked us for a great production drive. I am, therefore, writing the management and workers in industries engaged in primary war production asking them to set up joint management-labor committees within each of those plants to run this drive to push production up to and beyond the President's goals.

Assigning production schedules

And right here I want to say that this is no sly scheme to speed up men and machines for profit's sake. It is instead a job in which we all can take a hand, and share in its success. Out of it must come greater production per machine and much greater use of each machine now operating. We cannot always wait for new ones. We must use full, three-shift operations of those we have. We cannot be satisfied until we've come as close as possible to the limit of 168 hours of work per machine per week. In doing that I am confident we can increase production at least 25 percent on existing equipment. That we must do and let no man fear that by putting more steam into his effort he'll soon run out of work. It is because there is so much yet to do that we must move faster than we have thus far.

To bring the goals closer to men and management I am assigning production schedules to the primary producers. They'll get a quota for the drive. These quotas are based on what we know a plant can do to meet the President's goals. They are not, however, the MOST the plants can do. No man can set a limit upon our will and determina-
tion once we have resolved to do our utmost.

That each man may measure his determination visually I am asking the plants to erect a production scoreboard within the shops upon which each schedule can be laid out. There every man can see what lies ahead each day. In fact the joint committee can mark each shift's progress toward the goal.

I want quotas broken down for each division within the plant so that every man working on every contract can be a member of the team. On the way he does his job depends the fate of all of us—the fate of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, of our families and friends. Upon the way that job is done rest all our hopes for future years.

**Americans love competition**

We Americans love competition—the matching of wills and skills in sport and trade. There in this plan, we have in effect, the greatest competition of all time in which the wills and skills of American industry—men and management—can really make freedom ring around the world.

In this production drive I am also asking the joint committees in each plant to provide machinery whereby each man may submit ideas and suggestions for doing the job better. These ideas and suggestions will be studied each week by the committees. Those found sound will be forwarded to Washington. Our engineering staff will examine them. Those proved valuable will be made available to other plants. Thus we tap a vast new reservoir of ideas, welding our productive genius into a united effort for victory.

**Individuals to get awards of merit**

Our Army and Navy have systems of commending merit of high order in the line of duty. There is also merit of a high order on the production line in this war. I have therefore proposed that the production soldier shall also be recognized for meritorious service to his country. Individuals making special contributions to greater production will, upon recommendation of the local plant committees and subject to review by a national board, be given awards of merit.

As I have studied our production problems, it has seemed to me unfortunate that the men in the war plants so seldom have an opportunity to know how the plane, the tank, gun, or ship they have constructed, are performed. Consequently I am asking the Army and the Navy to arrange for men at sea and at the front who are using these instruments of warfare, to report directly to the men who built them. I want them, to tell us how the job's been done. They are the only ones who really know. To do this we will use every possible means to extend a line of communication between the plants and the theaters of war.

**War cannot be won in Washington**

Here in Washington, we can but outline the basic framework of this production drive. We can give guidance and make suggestions. Success depends upon the men and women in industry—the men and women out there on the production-line. The war can be lost in Washington. It cannot be won here. That can be done only on the battle-lines that now extend around the world and on the production-lines that extend across this Nation. Those production-lines will determine whether we hold the battle-lines and whether ultimately we crush the enemy.

Hard months are ahead. You know that. The materials of war are for the most part materials of peace. Peace has given way to war and many of the materials which gave us those conveniences we have come to take for granted must now be devoted exclusively to war production. In the months ahead there will be privation and there will be hard work.

Yet, if I understand the temper of the American people, there will not be complaint or protest if the job is well done. But to do it well, those of us on the production-line have got to get into this fight now. It's a fight in which no hoods are barred. Our enemy has suspended all the rules. We can't fight by the book. For that reason nothing can be allowed to delay production.

**We dare do no less...**

There must be sweat and action on the production-line to match the blood and action on the battle-line. We must train our sights on 168 hours per week of machine-time to match the 168 hours per week of machine-gun time. The men of the production-line dare do no less than the men of the battle-line.

So, in closing, let me remind you once more that the slaves of Germany and the slaves of Japan are producing arms at a peak which we must equal and then surpass—quickly.

I therefore say to you free men and free women on the production-line—to the free management of American industry—work as you've never worked before that we may defeat an enemy more ruthless, brutal, and bloody than we ever faced before.
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

New steel specifications conserve alloys; industries urged to prepare for quick shift

Changes in steel specifications to further the production drive and thus meet the demands of the war effort were announced March 7 by the War Production Board.

The changes are designed to conserve the supplies of steel alloys, the vital materials that make the hard, tough steel modern warfare demands.

The most important material used in modern war is alloy steel. With the rapid increase in production, it quickly became evident that unless steel alloys were conserved, there would not be enough for both the war program and essential civilian demands.

In anticipation of this shortage, representatives of the steel industry, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, and other technical bodies were called together by WPB to discuss National Emergency Steel Specifications.

Available steels will be limited

The conservation of alloying elements in these specifications is based upon the principle that small quantities of several different alloys are more effective than large quantities of any single element.

It appears that these national emergency steels and certain others containing less strategic elements, or none, will soon be the only steels available. It is therefore imperative, it was explained, that industry take the necessary steps to change over as quickly as possible so as to be prepared when the supply of habitually used steels is cut off.

Steels containing the strategic elements nickel, chromium, tungsten, cobalt, and vanadium may only be used on extremely important functional parts. Hence, industry is urged to use carbon and intermediate manganese steels (1000-1100-1200 series), carbon molybdenum (4000 series), manganese molybdenum (8000-8100-8200-8300-8400-8500 series), or silica manganese (9200 series) wherever possible.

Analyses available

The analyses of the alternate steels which will be available, and existing steel specifications with the national emergency equivalents, are given in tables in release No. WPB 446, obtainable from Distribution Section, Information Division, OEM, Washington, D.C.

Those interested in obtaining these steels can apply to their regular steel sources. Heats have already been made by a number of companies, including Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., Copperweld Steel Co., Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co., Republic Steel Corporation, Rotary Electric Steel Co., Timken Steel & Tube Co., and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

In the early stages of this program it may not be possible for a user to obtain the exact bar size or shape to which he is accustomed and it may be necessary to accept some other size and possibly even a forged bar in order to carry out a test program.

Test steel should be ordered in the usual manner.

Metal fabricators warned of shortage in chlorinated solvents

Fabricators of metals were warned March 2 by the chemicals branch, WPB, to investigate every possible cleaning method other than chlorinated solvents applicable to their operations.

A shortage in chlorinated solvents already exists, caused by the vast increase in metal fabricating, the branch said, and the situation will get worse.

Use of substitutes urged

Manufacturers with war contracts will be affected as well as others, the branch pointed out, and continued extension of the use of chlorinated solvents will not be possible.

At least 30 percent of the cleaning operations in the metals industry now being done with chlorinated solvents can be accomplished by the use of other materials, such as mineral spirits, non-chlorinated-solvent-water emulsions and alkalis.

It is imperative, the branch warned, that every possible cleaning method be investigated promptly so that necessary changes in method can be accomplished without serious delay in production.

Limit on steel warehouse stock extended to all sources

Steel warehouses are prohibited from accepting deliveries of steel in excess of their assigned quotas from any person or company by the terms of Amendment No. 3 to Supplementary Order M-21-b. The amendment was issued February 28 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The restrictions previously imposed by the order applied only to deliveries from steel producers.

May accumulate ratings

The order has also been amended to permit warehouses to accumulate preference ratings higher than A-9 on deliveries to their customers up to a period of 90 days so that they may place with their suppliers an order for a minimum commercial quantity. However, any steel obtained by a warehouse through extension of a rating higher than A-2 may not be delivered by the warehouse to any customer except on orders which bear a rating higher than A-2 until such stock has been held for at least 90 days.

Paragraph "d" of the order has been amended to restrict deliveries from warehouses of certain types of steel and steel products to orders bearing high preference ratings. This paragraph applies especially to the delivery of steel plates.

Another amendment to the order, contained in paragraph "e," enables small warehouses to buy steel products listed in Schedule B in minimum carload lots, notwithstanding the restrictions on quarterly deliveries, provided the warehouse does not accept deliveries in excess of its total annual quota.

Wire rope has been omitted from the schedules of products to which quotas may be assigned.

WAREHOUSE COPPER RATING REVOKED

The proposed assignment of a preference rating of A-9 for replenishment of stocks by warehouses handling copper and copper products has been revoked by the Director of Industry Operations.

Paragraphs (f) and (g) of General Preference Order M-9-a, which would have permitted the warehouses to make use of the rating after February 28, were deleted effective February 25.
March 10, 1942

Gold, silver mines denied blanket ratings; can use A-10 for repairs, maintenance

Removal of gold and silver mines from the coverage of Preference Rating Order P-56 does not mean that they will be cut off from priority assistance, it was explained March 4 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

Mines whose production consists of gold and silver to more than 30 percent of total dollar volume have been denied the use of blanket ratings under the order. Mr. Knowlson said, because it is felt that each such case should be dealt with on its merits in order to conserve scarce materials.

However, the War Production Board recognizes that substantial quantities of lead, zinc, and other metals needed for war production are produced as a part of gold and silver mining operations. When such production justifies the use of machinery and materials in gold and silver mining operations, the mining companies may apply for priority ratings on individual PD-1A certificates.

Mines which are no longer entitled to operate under the provisions of P-56 are automatically entitled to the use of an A-10 rating for repair, maintenance and operating supplies under the terms of the Repair and Maintenance Order, P-100.

Borderline cases in which there is some question as to whether the proportion of gold and silver produced by a mine is high enough to remove it from the coverage of P-56 will be reviewed on appeal.

★ ★ ★

"Defense" motor fire apparatus given A-2 rating for materials

The War Production Board announced February 28 the issuance of a revised form of Preference Rating Order P-49, which assigns an A-3 rating for material entering into the production of motorized fire apparatus to be delivered on defense orders.

The new order, issued and effective February 28, requires a statement on Form PD-32 of materials needed, and restricts use of the rating to quantities authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.

Title of the order has been changed to "Motorized Fire Apparatus" to distinguish it from the new Prefernce Rating Order No. P-108 for "Fire Protective Equipment."

ZINC POOL RAISED FOR MARCH

A further increase in zinc pool requirements for March was announced March 3 by the Director of Industry Operations. Order M-11-1 requires that producers set aside 50 percent of their December 1941 production of high-grade and special high-grade zinc and 40 percent of all other grades.

Oxide pool 20 percent

Lead-free zinc oxide requirements are set at 20 percent of December production and leaded zinc oxide at 10 percent. No zinc dust is set aside for the month.

February requirements were 40 percent for all types of zinc and 10 percent for zinc oxides.

★ ★ ★ Commercial airline rating is raised to A-1-j

Deliveries of materials and equipment used by commercial airlines in the operation and maintenance of their services were given on March 6 the higher limited blanket preference rating of A-1-j by WPB. Previously, the rating was A-3, established by P-47, issued September 12, 1941, and the March 6 action by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson is the first amendment to that order.

New form available soon

Other provisions of the original P-47 remain in effect. Air carriers and suppliers applying the higher preference rating, however, must furnish a copy of the amendment to each supplier to whom the original order was furnished: Copies of the new P-47 forms with the A-1-j rating soon will be available. Meanwhile, air carriers and suppliers are requested to use the original P-47 and copies of the amendment.

LEAD POOL

The March lead pool was set March 2 at 15 percent of January 1942 production in Order M-38-1, issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

While the percentage is unchanged from last month, the actual amount of metal set aside for specific shipments is larger, since the base period is changed from December 1941 to the more productive month of January 1942.

Continuous production assured by higher ratings for repairs to essential mine machinery

Higher ratings for repair and maintenance of essential mine machinery and lower ratings or complete elimination of ratings for nonessential mining purposes are provided by an amendment of Preference Rating Order P-56, announced March 3 by the Director of Industry Operations. The higher ratings will assure continuous production from the mines of such essential materials as copper, iron, coal, etc.

Other changes

At the same time, Preference Rating Order P-56-a, which formerly assigned a single rating to material entering into the production of mining machinery and equipment, has been amended to permit the assignment of rating or ratings to a producer based on the pattern of ratings on the orders he is engaged in filling by a procedure similar to the Production Requirements Plan.

Quarterly quotas to be set

The A-3 rating formerly assigned to materials for repair and maintenance of mining machinery has been withdrawn, and an A-1-c rating has been assigned to materials for the repair and maintenance of essential machinery with specified restrictions, subject to a quarterly quota to be established for each mining enterprise by the Director of Industry Operations. Certain less essential mining operations, including sand, gravel, stone, clay, gypsum, talc, soapstone, and slate may use the A-1-c rating only in cases of imminent break-down.

The A-8 rating assigned to materials for maintenance and repair not covered by the A-1-c rating is continued in effect, and an A-10 rating is assigned to repair, maintenance and operating supplies such as office supplies which are not closely connected with actual production.

Suppliers will hereafter be permitted to extend ratings on orders received from mine operators, and the system of reports required in connection with both P-56 and P-56-a has been simplified.

A-2 extended for use of approved laboratories

Preference Rating Order P-43, which assigns a rating of A-2 for the use of scientifically approved scientific research laboratories, has been extended to August 31, 1942. It was scheduled to expire on February 28.

Only research laboratories recommended by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences are permitted to use the rating assigned by this order.
Trouser cuffs, fancy trim and long tails banned on men's clothes, but it'll mean ¼ more suits and ½0 more overcoats

Simplification of men's and boys' suits and overcoats made of new, used, or processed wool was ordered March 3 by the War Production Board to conserve wool.

The action was taken to enable clothing manufacturers to make as many garments as possible out of the sharply reduced amounts of new wool available for civilian use.

25 percent more suits made possible

The men's and boys' clothing section of the WPB estimated that the simplifications ordered March 3 in M-73-a would make possible 25 percent more suits and 10 percent more overcoats with the same amount of material than would have been possible without the changes. The saving in pounds was estimated at between 40 and 50 million pounds of raw wool.

Despite this large saving in cloth, the ordered style revisions will not materially change the appearance of a suit or overcoat from those now being worn. The only noticeable change in a suit will be the absence of trouser cuffs. In that respect, civilian trousers will merely follow the trend of military uniforms and formal dress trousers, which are cuffless.

No more cutaways, full dress

Eliminated entirely are the full dress coat, the cutaway coat, and the double-breasted tuxedo. The single-breasted tuxedo suit may still be manufactured, but it is subject to the same style simplifications as other suits.

Two-trouser suits are also eliminated. That is, the order prohibits a second pair of trousers for any suit, of the same or matching material. This one item accounts for 15 percent of the total of 26 percent saving made in suits.

List of restrictions

The entire list follows:

1. A vest for a double-breasted suit is eliminated. Vests are permitted with single-breasted suits, but may not have patch pockets, collar, or lapels.
2. Coat length is limited as follows:
   a. Men's—59¼ inches for a size 37 Regular, with other sizes and variations in normal proportions. This includes ¼ of an inch for adjustment, which means that the coat length will be 59½ inches finished.
   b. Boys' (size 14 and under)—46¼ inches for a size 14, with other sizes in normal proportion. This length also includes ¼ of an inch for adjustment.

   These lengths are approximately three-fourths of an inch shorter than the average coat now being worn. It is approximately the same length as men's and boys' coats of a few years ago, before coats were lengthened.
3. Wool patch pockets out

   3. Outside patch pockets and inside patch pockets of wool cloth in coats are eliminated. This will not put on a suit, more than 10 percent of coats now being made.
4. Fancy back coats are cut. Vents, belts, pleats, tucks, bellows, gussets, and yokes are eliminated. As in the case of patch pockets, this will make the men's and boys' coats now being made.

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4. Fancy back coats are cut. Vents, belts, pleats, tucks, bellows, gussets, and yokes are eliminated. As in the case of patch pockets, this will make the men's and boys' coats now being made.

5. Knee and bottom width of trousers is restricted. A maximum width of 22 inches at the knee and 18½ inches at the bottom for a 32-inch waist Regular is permitted, with variations in normal proportions. These widths are normal today and will affect only the wider styles.

   6. Inseam measurement of trousers (from the crotch to the bottom) is regulated. In a man's suit, the inseam for a pair of trousers is restricted to 36 inches for a size 32-inch waist, Regular, with other sizes and variations in normal proportion. In a boy's suit, the inseam for a size 14 is 26½ inches, with other sizes in normal proportions.

Cuff ban applies to retailers too

The inseam length in both groups is about three inches shorter than today but that does not mean that trousers will be shorter. Another section in the order eliminates trouser cuffs, and the three-inch reduction in inseam length merely eliminates the yardage now used in making cuffs. This section of the order applies as well to the retail store as to the clothing manufacturer, because the store in finishing a pair of trousers may not put on a cuff. Retailers are asked to collect the cloth cut off for use in a reprocessed wool.

7. A pleated, tucked, or continuous waistband pair of trousers is prohibited.
8. A trouser belt of wool cloth is prohibited. Normal separate type belts are not affected.
9. Patch pockets for trousers are prohibited. They now appear in only a small percentage of slacks.

Restrictions on topcoats and overcoats are mainly as to length and width. They are as follows:

1. Single-breasted topcoat or overcoat:
   a. Men's—49¾ inches in length and 66 inches in sweep (width at the bottom) for a size 37 Regular, with other sizes and variations in normal proportion.
   b. Boys'—37¼ inches in length and 48 inches in sweep for a size 14, with other sizes in normal proportion.

   In general, single-breasted topcoats and overcoats will be from two to four inches shorter than at present and less full. It continues the style trend already under way.
2. Double-breasted topcoat and overcoat:
   a. Men's—44½ inches in length and 62 inches in sweep for a size 37 Regular, with other sizes and variations in normal proportion.
   b. Boys'—37¼ inches in length and 53 inches in sweep for a size 14, with other sizes in normal proportion.

   Also prohibited in topcoats or overcoats are the following: Inside or outside patch pockets of wool cloth, any type of cuffs on sleeves, a belt, plastron, or any fancy back; lining cloth containing new wool; a reversible coat made of wool on more than one side.

   In general, double-breasted topcoats and overcoats, like single-breasted, will be shorter.

Service uniforms not covered

Uniforms for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey officers, U. S. Military and Naval Academy and training school students, and Maritime Commission employees are not covered by the order.

The order will go into effect March 30, 1942, for all clothing manufacturers except merchant tailors or tailors-to-the-trade, for whom the effective date is May 30. This time lag was felt necessary to preserve a reasonably competitive situation, since retailers will have substantial stocks on hand cut prior to March 30 which will not reflect the changes provided for in the March 3 order.

The War Production Board said that the order should help to insure adequate supplies of satisfactory clothing for 1942 despite the sharp cut in the amounts of new wool now being made available to the textile industry for civilian use.

Conservation Bureau cooperated

The WPB men's and boys' clothing section said that the wool order makes available this year for civilian use between 75 and 80 percent of the cloth consumed for civilian suits and overcoats in 1941, which was an abnormal year. The 26-percent saving in cloth for suits and the 10-percent saving in cloth for overcoats, made possible through the March 3 simplification order, are in addition to that.

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation, WPB, cooperated with the WPB clothing section in preparing the order.

★ ★ ★

AGAVE ORDER AMENDED

The War Production Board has amended order M-84 which restricts the use of agave fiber, to permit importers to carry out contracts with dealers entered into before February 20, the date of the original order, and to permit dealers to carry out contracts with jobbers and processors entered into before February 20.
Textile output sped by higher ratings on repair parts

Seeking to speed up war work by the huge textile industry, the War Production Board March 3 raised from A-10 to A-8 the preference rating available for deliveries of materials to producers of spare parts for maintenance and repair of textile machinery and equipment.

Heavy demand on machinery

The A-10 rating for these parts expired March 1, and under an amendment to Preference Rating Order P-55 the plan has been extended until June 30, with substitution of an A-8 classification.

The textile industry, which engaged in a vast amount of Army and Navy work, has been operating on three shifts, with a consequent heavy demand on available machinery. It is estimated that the industry required for repair parts has doubled in the last 20 months as a result of the expanded production.

The WPB, in order to keep this machinery in top running order, has made it possible for producers to apply a higher rating to deliveries of materials for production of maintenance and repair parts. Suppliers also will be entitled to apply the A-8 rating to obtain deliveries of necessary parts.

Use of jute from India sharply restricted; carpet industry most heavily affected

The use of raw and processed jute from India was sharply restricted February 28 by the War Production Board.

Imported from India

All raw jute and several jute products come from India. The Linoleum Industry imports jute cloth as well from India. Imports from Scotland are not affected by the order.

Jute is a fiber used in the manufacture of burlap, twine, carpet yarns, webbing, electric yarn for cables, caulking, covering for raw cotton, oakum, reinforcing of paper, insulating material, and brattice cloth.

For defense use only

By far the largest use is by the carpet industry, and that use is cut most sharply in the February 28 order.

The order, M-70, which is effective immediately, prohibits the use or sale of any raw jute hereafter arriving in this country except to fill defense orders. Imports of jute will be allocated among processors and importers on the basis of the amount of jute they received during 1939, 1940, and 1941.

The use of jute already in this country is governed in the order according to products for which it is to be used. Defense products are not restricted. Percentage restrictions are applied on non-defense products. The order applies only to March and April. It will be superseded or extended before its expiration.

Domestic and imported categories

Jute products are also grouped in domestic and imported jute categories.

Domestic jute products are those which are processed or manufactured in this country from raw jute. Imported jute products are those processed in India and imported into this country. Carpet yarn is an example of a domestic jute product. Linoleum cloth is an example of an imported jute product.

In the domestic jute group, no restriction applies to the use of jute in the manufacture of the following products that have any defense ratings: fuses, used in the mining industry; electric cable or electric appliances; packaging material; letter-mail twine for the U. S. Post Office Department; bale coverings for raw cotton; single yarn or scrim for use in the manufacture of reinforced paper; oakum or twisted jute packing rope, which is used in shipbuilding, and insulating material to fill defense orders bearing a preference rating of better than A-2.

Raw jute restricted for some products

The use of raw jute for the manufacture of other domestic jute products is restricted. No processor may use more raw jute than is necessary to fill his orders and to maintain a "practicable working inventory" based on his average monthly deliveries during the preceding 3 months. His manufacture of non-essential jute products is restricted as follows:

Twine and rope (excluding letter-mail twine)—80 percent in March and 60 percent in April; carpet yarns—50 percent in March and 60 percent in April; webbing—75 percent in March and 60 percent in April; weaving and miscellaneous yarns—75 percent in March and 75 percent in April.

All of the above percentages are based on a processor’s average monthly shipments of each of the products during 1941.

Cuts based on average monthly use

In the imported jute group, no restriction is placed on the delivery of brattice cloth, which is used as a safety curtain in the mining industry; bale covering for raw cotton; and scrim for the manufacture of reinforced paper furnished under defense ratings.

The sale, transfer of title to, and delivery of linoleum burlap, webbing, and burlap other than of the Hessian cloth type, is restricted during March to 70 percent and 60 percent during April.

The order also restricts the use and acquisition of both domestic and imported jute products, as follows:

Carpet yarns—50 percent in March and 40 percent in April; webbing—70 percent in March and 60 percent in April; burlap other than of the Hessian cloth—70 percent in March and 60 percent in April; weaving and miscellaneous yarns—75 percent in March and the same in April.

The above percentages are based on average monthly use of such products in 1941.

Leonard heads jewelry unit

Appointment of F. W. Leonard, buyer of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago, as head of the silverware and jewelry unit of the consumers’ durable goods section of OPA was announced March 4 by H. F. Taggart, assistant administrator of the general products division.
Larger quantities of rayon made available for hosiery, weaving

Larger quantities of rayon will be made available to hosiery and weaving industries under an order (M-37-c) issued March 4 by the War Production Board.

The order supersedes M-37-a which required rayon producers to set aside the output of 12 percent of their viscose and cuprammonium spindles and six percent of their acetate spindles for silk replacement and a hardship pool.

Under the new order rayon producers are required to set aside, beginning April 1, 1942, 17 percent of their viscose and cuprammonium output. The allocation of acetate remains unchanged at 8 percent. These percentages are applied after defense and export requirements have been met.

**Most hosiery to be of rayon**

As a result of the order, the bulk of women’s hosiery manufactured after April 1 will be of rayon instead of silk and nylon. Silk has almost passed out of the market and nylon is fast going out, silk being no longer available and nylon being used in the manufacture of parachute cloth. In January of this year out of 3,972,819 dozen pairs of full-fashioned hosiery manufactured, only 140,577 dozen pairs were of silk.

To replace silk pound for pound

The order provides for the replacement by rayon of the silk and nylon formerly used on a pound-for-pound basis, based on silk and nylon used during the first half of 1941.

Of the viscose set aside, 12 percent will be reserved for hosiery manufacturers, 8 percent for former consumers of yarn-dyed silk, and the remaining 1 percent for hardship cases.

Of the acetate set aside, 8 1/2 percent will be for nonyarn dyed silk and nylon replacement, and the remaining ½ of one percent for hardship cases.

The order also directs rayon producers to set aside, beginning April 1, 4 percent of the viscose and acetate production for export to other American republics. This percentage is to be applied to the entire output, before defense requirements have been met.

**SUPPLEMENT TO PRIORITY ORDERS AND FORMS**

The second of a series of weekly supplements to be used with the printed compilation of priority orders and forms issued by the Division of Information and called Priorities in Force, appears on this page.

### PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From February 23
*Through February 28*

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<tr>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>M-79, amend.</td>
<td>Issued by telegram (pursuant to M-41)</td>
<td>2-28-42</td>
<td>5-31-42</td>
<td>Unrevoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Amended prohibiting installation of asbestos or other high temperature pipe covering except when specifically authorized or in two specified cases.</td>
<td>M-79, amend.</td>
<td>2-28-42</td>
<td>5-31-42</td>
<td>Unrevoked</td>
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Chlorine: (Issued to Standard Oil, N. J.):

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<tr>
<td>M-102,</td>
<td>F-103a., amend.</td>
<td>PD-100, 120a, 277, 278, 191</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
<td>Varius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Further drastic restrictions on use.</td>
<td>M-102,</td>
<td>F-103a., amend.</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
<td>Varius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Prohibit use for bleaching in many specified articles, with the exemption of water and sewage treatment. Specific ratings assigned for various uses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
<td>Varius</td>
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**DISTILLED SPIRITS**

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<tr>
<td>Alcohol:</td>
<td>P-308,</td>
<td>PD-81, 81a, 82</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
<td>Varius</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Fiber protective equipment:</td>
<td>L-69,</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Material for production of protective equipment:</td>
<td>L-69,</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Material for production of fire-fighting apparatus:</td>
<td>L-69,</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
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**HEMPE**

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<tr>
<td>b. Processors notified they may process 100% for February instead of 80% as specified in original order.</td>
<td>L-62,</td>
<td>2-25-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
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**LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT (DOMESTIC)**

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<td>b. Amendment lifting the restrictions on the sale and delivery of any &quot;Fire Apparatus,&quot; as defined in the amendment, provided: A-1, or higher rating has been assigned specifically to that purpose.</td>
<td>L-6-b,</td>
<td>2-25-42</td>
<td>2-15-42</td>
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**MOTOR CARS**

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<th>Related form</th>
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<th>Exp. date</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Modification order establishing February quotas into the first half of March.</td>
<td>L-1-a, amend.</td>
<td>2-25-42</td>
<td>2-15-42</td>
<td>2-15-42</td>
<td>2-15-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Amendment lifting the restrictions on the sale and delivery of any &quot;Fire Apparatus,&quot; as defined in the amendment, provided: A-1, or higher rating has been assigned specifically to that purpose.</td>
<td>L-1-a, amend.</td>
<td>2-25-42</td>
<td>2-15-42</td>
<td>2-15-42</td>
<td>2-15-42</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PETROLEUM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Order number</th>
<th>Related form</th>
<th>Issued</th>
<th>Exp. date</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Material for operation of refineries (issued to Standard Oil, N. J.):</td>
<td>L-12a, amend.</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
<td>2-24-42</td>
<td>Until revoked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VICTORY ★ ★ ★**

March 10, 1942
Plumbing and heating: 
1. Copper pipe, mainline, iron, and 
iron and bronze pipe fittings: 
- Simplification schedule #2 added to 
original order and covers the above 
items.
Research:
- a. Research laboratories supplies 
and equipment
- b. Experimental and research 
work, materials for
- c. Robber (chlorinated)
- d. Special consideration order
Steel and iron:
- a. Besearch laboratories supplies as

Shotguns:
- a. To conserve supply and direct 
distribution by freezing all stocks, 
except those used for specified 
purposes.
- b. To restrict sale and manufacture of 
12-gauge guns. Prohibits manu-
facturers from using machinery
to turn out any other than those 
specified guns. Production of 
other guns limited to 50% of aver-
age 1940 monthly production.
Special conservation order:
- a. Prohibits sale, delivery, or any 
otherwise acquisition of any 
property owned by the Ford-Gas 
Engine Co., Springfield, Ohio, 
scheduled for sale at public auc-
tion 2-24-42. Put into effect by 
Director of Industry Operations 
or under his authority by the Army and 
Navy.
- b. Cutting material for production:

Steel and iron:
- a. To facilitate the acquisition of ma-
terial for the manufacture and 
repair of the iron and steel indus-
try for production.
- b. Extends rating and assistance to 
Canadian producers for their 
maintenance and repair.
- c. Producers of iron and steel prod-
ucts allowed rating to obtain 
stock and similar operating materials. Also extended.

Tools:
- a. Cutting tools to direct distribution
- b. Cutting material for production
- c. Extension of order

Wool:
- a. Amended by providing that fabrics 
used in manufacture of uniforms 
uniforms be classified as fabrics 
used in defense orders and also 
clarifies restrictions on wool prec-
eding supply only to actual own-
ners of wool.
- b. Curtailing the use of wool:
- c. Extended and amended by 
further restricting the use of 
most wool needed for these products 
for the 13 weeks of 1942.

No. | Subject | Issued
---|---|---
Reg. #1 (as amended) int. | Clarification of inventory provisions with respect to wood pulp | 2-20-42
Reg. #3, amend. #6 | Postpones mandatory date of use of P-3a, P-3b | 2-26-42

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of limitation and Conservation orders, with respect to production quotas issued by WPB, pursuant to these orders.

Bulk of U. S. cotton duck output allocated to armed services

A general preference order (M-91) which allocates the bulk of the Nation's output of cotton duck to the Armed Services and the remainder to essential civilian needs has been issued by the War Production Board.

Some for essential civilian needs

The order, issued February 20, stipulates that a specific proportion of the Nation's cotton-duck capacity, now being determined, will be set aside to meet the needs of the civilian economy.

A telegram to cotton-duck manufacturers January 15, 1942, limited deliveries of cotton duck to firms filing contracts carrying ratings of A-1-1 or better.

The new order permits deliveries of cotton duck to firms with contracts carrying preference ratings better than A-2. Deliveries may be made only to persons holding priority certificates issued by the Director of Industry Operations or under his authority by the Army and Navy. Jobbers and processors of cotton duck must have their own preference certificates, naming the duck mill, and may not get cotton duck on the strength of certificates issued to persons they supply.

For immediate use

All purchasers must attest cotton duck they order is for immediate use and not to replace inventory. Ratings which conform to the order need no longer be submitted to the War Production Board for review as required by the telegram of January 20, but all other ratings are still subject to review.

"Enameling duck," which is used in the manufacture of aprons, white uniforms, white duck trousers, etc., is not restricted by the order. Widths narrower than 15 inches or wider than 87 inches or remnants less than 10 yards long are also not restricted.

Many products affected

The order continues the modification, issued February 10 by telegrams to manufacturers, which permitted deliveries until March 31, of orders on hand January 15. The order states, however, that such deliveries must not interfere with deliveries of orders under high preference ratings.

The order lists more than 75 cotton-duck products, most of them essential to the civilian economy. When quantities of duck needed for these products have been determined, a proportion of the Nation's looms will be set aside to meet them.
Use of crude rubber, latex extended by WPB to several groups of products but cut for other specific items

The War Production Board has added several groups of products to its lists of permitted uses of crude rubber and latex, but at the same time ordered general reductions in the amounts of both rubber and latex which are permitted to be consumed in specific articles.

Four new lists substituted

Amendment No. 5 to Supplementary Order M-15-b, announced March 3 by Director of Industry Operations James S. Knowlson, substitutes four new lists of permitted products and uses, effective March 1.

The original order set forth two lists of products for which rubber and latex could be used only up to certain percentages of the average monthly consumption during the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, except to fill strictly war orders.

Two additional lists enumerated products for which manufacturers desiring to use crude rubber or latex were required to secure the specific permission of the WPB.

The new List “A”—that listing products for which crude rubber may be used to certain percentages—now contains 31 groups, compared with an original list of 19. Lists “B” and “C”—products for which manufacturers must have specific permission—now includes 10 groups, compared with 5.

List “D”—products for which latex is used—now total 6 groups, compared with 6 in the original order issued January 23, 1942.

Total consumption to be smaller

Despite the addition of several articles, and the shifting of some into groups for which a higher rate of consumption is permitted, total rubber consumption under the new lists is expected to be somewhat smaller than under the original order, according to the WPB rubber branch.

Most of the additions included on the new lists were allowed during February on special appeal from manufacturers, and all of the newly permitted articles are considered necessary to keep essential industries operating.

Among products affected

Examples of increases in permitted consumption rates are rubber-lined tanks, pipes, and fittings, which may now use rubber at a rate of 140 percent, compared with 100 percent under the previous order; and electricians’ gloves, 200 percent against 100 percent.

Among reductions are fire and mill hose—from 180 percent to 40 percent; suction and welding hose—from 140 percent to 100 percent; and conveyor belts—from 140 percent to 125 percent.

An addition to List “B”—products for which permission to use crude rubber must be secured—is thread for industrial shoes, sanitary belts, and surgical supports. Corsets, brassieres, and foundation garments are still excluded from the crude rubber and latex lists.

Summary of general uses

Also on List “B” are rubber fabrics for police and fire clothing, formerly on List “A” of the original order at a 60-percent rate, and “cameback” for re-treading purposes.

An over-all summary of the general purposes for which rubber may be consumed, shown in the new List “A,” and the percentages of the base rate, follow:

- Concentrator belts, elevator belts, and repair material, 125 percent; clots and bucket pads, and nonautomotive V-belts, 100 percent; flat transmission belts, 80 percent; acid, chemical, sand blast, and high-pressure hose, 125 percent; industrial vacuum, steam, suction, and welding hose, 100 percent; brewers, gasoline, and sanitary hose, 8 percent; fire and mill hose, 40 percent; rubber-lined tanks, 140 percent; rubber buckets, pails, and pumps, 100 percent; storage battery parts, respirators, and cable splicing compounds, 125 percent; chute lining, and oil-well specialties, 100 percent; airplane de-icers, 100 percent; offset and newspaper blankets, 80 percent; box die, engravers’ type, and stamp gum, 40 percent; pasteurizer couplings, and milk bottle filler rubbers, 140 percent; abrasive wheels, 160 percent; switchboard mats, 25 percent; automotive parts, 75 percent; surgical, medical supplies, and acoustic aids, 100 percent; water bottles, 75 percent; hospital sheetings, ice bags, 50 percent, and cements for shoe repair, 50 percent.

Limits on pipe covering relaxed for ships

Ships will be permitted to use high-temperature pipe covering under conditions heretofore forbidden, according to the terms of an amendment issued February 28 by the Director of Industry Operations to the asbestos order, M 79, effective the same day.

The amendment permits the use of 85 percent magnesia and other types on ship installations where temperatures under 200° F. occur.

Manufacture and sale of gas masks banned unless on order by Federal agency

Manufacture or sale of gas masks and antigas devices for protection against enemy attack was banned March 3 by the War Production Board, unless the masks and devices are actually on order by agencies of the Government, including the Office of Civilian Defense, and are built to Army Chemical Warfare Service specifications.

To halt sales of unapproved masks

Limitation Order L-57, issued after consultation with the Chemical Warfare Service and the OCD, is designed to halt a fast-growing sale of unapproved gas masks to the civilian population, and to effect the most complete standardization possible.

The order also prohibits the delivery or sale of any laminated cloth, laminated glass or plastic lenses, metal buckles or buttons, primary or activated charcoal, rubber, synthetic rubber, webbing, or cloth for use in unapproved masks.

Masks manufactured for fire-fighting, mining, industrial, scientific, and similar nonmilitary purposes are not affected by the order, provided they are advertised and sold for such purposes.

Producers who have manufactured or sold any unapproved gas masks or devices since January 1, 1941, or who had in their possession or under their control more than 16 such masks or devices on the effective date of the order are required to report to the WPB on form PD-228.

Formula is confidential

The formula used to manufacture the Chemical Warfare approved mask is confidential, and cannot be distributed through the industry, nor could private manufacturers obtain the requisite amounts of activated charcoal which is a prime essential of the formula. The Government controls the principal supply for military needs.

Diversion of facilities or materials for private manufacture and sale would only act to hinder a projected production program for civilian use, to be undertaken by the Chemical Warfare Service and the OCD. Any hardship caused the industry will be counteracted by subcontracting the approved masks as widely as possible.
WPB asks return of empty freon cylinders to manufacturers; no new ones obtainable

The refrigeration and air-conditioning branch of the War Production Board March 3 asked all stores, restaurants, factories, theaters, studios, laboratories and film exchanges to ship back all empty freon cylinders to their manufacturers so that they may be refilled and used again for air-conditioning. Freon gas is used in commercial air-conditioning.

No new cylinders obtainable

The cylinders are made out of pressed steel, a critical material, and unless empty cylinders now on hand are returned to the manufacturers by March 10, only two-thirds of the scheduled production of freon gas for March can be packaged. No new cylinders are obtainable and the manufacturers of freon must depend on cylinders already made to pack their entire supply.

Industrial inspection firms rated A-10 for supplies

Firms engaged in examining or inspecting industrial installations for the purpose of discovering faults or defects are authorized to use an A-10 preference rating to obtain operating supplies by Amendment No. 1 to Preference Rating Order P-100. The amendment was issued February 28 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The functions of companies engaged in the inspection of boilers and other plant equipment is closely related to maintenance and repair, and the amendment gives such firms the benefit of the same priority rating which might be used by the companies for which they perform inspections. Their chief need is for certain small precision tools used in such work.

D. Edwin Gamble joins ordnance branch

D. Edwin Gamble, of Chicago, vice president and general manager of the Borg and Beck Division of the Borg-Warner Corporation has joined the staff of the ordnance branch, it was announced March 3 by William H. Harrison, director of the Production Division of the WPB.

TEAK RESERVED FOR WAR; NEEDED FOR NAVY DECKING

Issuance of General Preference Order M-83, designed to conserve the supply of teak for the armed forces, was announced March 5 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

The order, effective immediately, limits the use of teak to ship decking for the Navy and to other military uses. Processing of teak, except for Army and Navy orders, or where it is to be incorporated into finished products for delivery to the armed forces, is barred by terms of the order.

This country is completely dependent on foreign sources for supplies of teak. Burma has been the principal country of supply, while small quantities are normally imported from Thailand, Java, India, and the Dutch East Indies.

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Reporting date on petroleum sales extended to March 23

Sellers of petroleum March 5 were granted additional time for reporting sales, previously required within 30 days after Price Schedule No. 88 (Petroleum and Petroleum Products) became effective on February 2, OPA Administrator W. W. Timmis announced.

The reporting date is extended until March 23.

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Cutting tool makers must begin to use new priority plan July 1

Manufacturers of cutting tools have been warned by the Director of Industry Operations that beginning July 1 at the latest they must use the Production Requirements Plan to obtain priority assistance.

Preference Rating Order P-18-a, under which specified manufacturers of cutting tools have been entitled to use a preference rating of A-1-a on their orders for materials entering into their production of defense products, has been extended to July 1, 1942, but will be allowed to expire on that date. It was scheduled to expire on February 28.

All manufacturers who have been operating under P-18-a are advised to submit applications under the Production Requirements Plan, and PD-25A application forms are being sent to them so that they will have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the new procedure.

Fundamental restrictions on petroleum marketing materials not to be changed, Timmis says

Any revisions of Order M-68-C relating to conservation of marketing materials for the oil industry will not change the fundamental restrictions of the order, W. W. Timmis, chief of WPB planning branch, said on February 28.

Statement answers rumors

Mr. Timmis issued the statement in answer to rumors concerning a proposed new order. He stressed that the restrictions of Order M-68-C apply to all marketers of liquidified petroleum gases; all manufacturers of utilization equipment, such as tanks, cylinders, pressure regulators, and control equipment and accessories; and specifically prohibit new installations of such equipment on consumers' premises.

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Jewel bearings subject to further restrictions

Further restrictions on the use of jewel bearings were announced March 2 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Order M-50 has been amended to prohibit the use of large ring jewel bearings or V jewel bearings except on orders with a rating of A-9 or higher. The original order, effective March 1, limited deliveries by suppliers but did not cover usage.

Two other changes are made: large ring jewel bearings are redefined for size to include smaller ones than originally covered by the order, and an exception is made so that the restrictions of the order do not apply to any jewel bearing which by January 15, 1942, had been physically incorporated in a device where it was subject to friction.

PETROLEUM ORDER EXTENDED

Preference Rating Order P-98, which extends priority assistance for the production, refining, transportation, and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products, has been extended to March 15 by the Director of Industry Operations. It was scheduled to expire February 28.

A revision of the order is in preparation, and will be announced in the near future. In the meantime, the existing order is continued in effect, as amended February 20.
Firearms frozen temporarily to conserve weapons needed

The War Production Board issued on February 27, a limitation order (L-60) providing that no person other than a manufacturer shall "sell, lease, trade, lend, deliver, ship, or otherwise dispose of any new pistol, rifle, or shotgun using an explosive cartridge to propel a metal bullet or metal shot."

The order was effective at once. Dealers are prohibited from selling or making any delivery of the list items, except as expressly permitted by the order.

Exceptions include sales for Government use only to agencies or officers of Federal, State, and local governments, sales to allied governments, and Lend-Lease.

Must file inventory

The order provides that any pistol, rifle, or shotgun actually in transit at the time of issuance of the order may be delivered to its immediate destination. Orders or contracts bearing a preference rating of A-1-1 or higher, which have already been received, may be filled. The order does not apply to any sales or deliveries to or by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

All dealers, jobbers, wholesalers, and distributors having in their possession new pistols, rifles, or shotguns or any kind are required by the order to file a complete inventory of such items (stating make and model) within 45 days.

These not needed to be released

The order does not apply to second-hand weapons.

This freeze of all weapons is a temporary expedient. Immediate steps will be taken to determine exactly what weapons can be used for the Army, civilian defense, plant protection, police work, and other governmental requirements; such weapons will then be made available to them. Weapons not required by these agencies or purposes will be released from the limitations.

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Binder twine of agave fiber may be delivered to sew sand bags

The War Production Board March 5 telegraphed manufacturers of binder twine that during March and April binder twine made of agave fiber may be delivered to and used by persons having contracts for delivery of sand bags on defense orders. The twine is needed in sewing up sand bags.

CAN SIZE ORDER MODIFIED

The War Production Board has modified those provisions of Conservation Order M-81 which restrict sizes for primary- and secondary-products cans made of tin plate or terne plate.

A telegraphic amendment of the order sent to the Industry March 4 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson, permits manufacturers to deliver this year cans of any size for primary and secondary products which were completely manufactured, or whose parts were completely cut, on February 11.

Canners are permitted to buy and use such cans, and also cans of sizes other than those specified in the order which were in their possession on February 11. Use of these cans is expected to release considerable storage facilities. Use of tin plate will not be increased, since there is at present no quantity limitation upon primary-products cans, and the cans used for secondary-products pursuant to the telegraphic amendment will be charged to the canners' quotas.

Six from industry named to iron, steel branch

Appointment of six men from the steel industry to key positions in the iron and steel branch, WPB, was announced March 3 by C. E. Adams, branch chief.

W. F. Vosmer, Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed head of the hot-rolled carbon bar and semifinished unit of the iron and steel branch. Mr. Vosmer has been sales manager of the carbon bar division of the Republic Steel Corporation since 1930.

Ralph J. Stayman, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed head of the distressed stock unit. Mr. Stayman has been a special representative of the bar and semifinished materials division of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Pittsburgh.

Orrin H. Baker, Chicago, Ill., has been appointed head of the rail unit.

Three men have been appointed assistants to the head of the plate and shape unit.

They are: A. L. Meyer, Wynnewood, Pa., who has been with the Great Lakes Steel Corporation; A. S. Hoff, Chicago, Ill., who was with the Inland Steel Co., and R. A. Marble, Pittsburgh, Pa., of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh. All of these men have been active in plate and shape sales in the companies with which they have been associated.

Operating supplies for chemical industry redefined

Operating supplies to which a preference rating may be applied under the terms of Preference Rating Order P-89, covering maintenance, repair, and operating supplies for the chemical industry, have been redefined by an amendment to the order announced March 3 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Ratings under P-89 may be applied only by firms which are given specific authorization with a serial number. Up to the present time no company has received permission to operate under the terms of the order because applications so far received indicate that the order as originally issued was too broad in its coverage.

Various items excluded

As defined in the amended order, operating supplies means any material which is essential to the operation of the producer's plant including, but not limited to, lubricants, fuels, catalysts, and small perishable tools. Specifically excluded are materials physically or chemically incorporated into the producer's products, and material other than catalysts which enters into the chemical reaction necessary to the manufacture of the producer's products. Washes, solvents, extractions, etc., are also excluded.

It is expected that serial numbers will soon be issued under the amended order to enable companies engaged in the production of war chemicals to take advantage of its provisions.

The order has also been amended to permit its use by Canadian firms when specifically authorized, in conformity with recently announced policy of the War Production Board.

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Rated leather for defense orders only, users warned

The leather and shoe section of the WPB on March 5 warned shoe manufacturers and other users of leather that the entire amount of tanned leather obtained by them through a preference rating certificate must be used for defense orders. It is not permissible to use only a part of the leather for defense orders and then devote the remainder to non-defense orders. Any such use of any leather obtained will be a violation of priorities regulations.
MATERIALS . . .

New plants to boost output of manganese, vital steel alloy, from 40,000 to 600,000 tons a year; stocks sufficient for present needs

A vast manganese production program from low-grade domestic ores was announced March 5 by William L. Batt, Director of Materials. Seven small plants and three large ones have been recommended for Federal financing to produce this vital steel alloy, Mr. Batt said.

The importance of manganese is readily apparent in the fact that an average of 14 pounds of it are essential in the production of a long ton of steel. The new plants, plus those already in production, should produce well over 600,000 tons a year in high-grade manganese concentrates, as compared with 30,000 tons domestically produced in 1939 and 40,000 tons in 1940.

U. S. manganese ores are low grade

The United States never has been more than a negligible producer of manganese because deposits in this country are low grade and present difficult engineering and technical problems in their recovery. This had made them far more costly than high-grade deposits in Africa, India, and Russia, from which the bulk of United States supplies have come.

Intensive studies and experiments carried on during the past year by the United States Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey and by private groups have developed methods that will produce high-grade manganese concentrates from 10- to 12-per cent ores. Results of the various tests have been evaluated by the Advisory Committee of the National Academy of Sciences and several have been recommended to the WPB for development.

Three big projects to produce 2/3 of total

These will be applied on the three large projects that will produce more than two-thirds of the expanded domestic output—in the Cuyuna Range of Minnesota, the Missouri River area in South Dakota, and in the vicinity of Boulder Dam in Nevada.

The Cuyuna Range, largest of the three projects, has presented the most difficult extraction problem. The method finally adopted is a sulphuric and sulphurous acid leach.

More than a million tons of ore a year will be treated at a Government-built plant to be erected in the area. Ore for the operations will be purchased from private producers.

In the South Dakota area, 16 percent manganese concentrate will be extracted from 1 and 2 percent manganiferous shales. Ore dressing followed by a blast furnace smelting process will be used to extract the metal from some 5 million tons of clay annually.

Seven smaller plants to be built

At the Nevada mill, a sulphuric acid method will be used on 20 percent ores to produce 60 percent concentrates. The plant will handle 300,000 tons of ore annually.

In addition to these three large projects, seven small ore dressing plants are to be built in Arkansas, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Georgia, and Tennessee to treat production from small mines. These plants will treat from 150 to 500 tons per day of crude ore and will produce high grade manganese concentrates and an appreciable amount of manganiferous iron ore.

Other manganese deposits are being examined and tested by the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Batt said, and domestic production can be stepped up rapidly to a million tons a year if it becomes necessary.

Program is one of “insurance”

Meantime, the United States has a sizeable manganese stock pile, which, with domestic production and imports from Cuba, will enable steel production to go forward without interruption until the new manganese mills are completed. Some of these will take only a few months and others more than a year, but all are expected to get into production in 1943.

The manganese program, Mr. Batt pointed out, is one of insurance rather than immediate and pressing necessity. In addition to the reserve supply now in this country, shipments still are being received from abroad and considerable quantities are coming from South America.

Much of the steel plates for the Nation’s merchant ships henceforth will come from mills that last year were turning out sheet steel for automobile bodies, C. E. Adams, chief of the WPB iron and steel branch, announced March 2.

The plan for the use of plates from converted strip mills was worked out by representatives of the branch and of the Maritime Commission and will go into effect immediately. It is expected to speed greatly shipments of steel for the “Liberty Ship” fleet and to help solve one of the most perplexing materials problems, that of abnormal demand for plates.

Each mill to specialize on one size

Under the plan, items of similar size were grouped together in a new bill of materials. Specific items will be obtained from strip mills with facilities suitable for the production of the sizes involved. Thus any one mill will deliver plates of a specific size to a number of shipyards.

High speed strip mills were built to take care of large orders of one size, automobile body steel being the outstanding example. The new plan, which, in effect, applies assembly line methods to the shipbuilding program, enables the Maritime Commission to take advantage of this facility.

Therefore, only about 10 percent of the steel plate required for the Liberty Ships (EC-2 vessels, officially) has come from strip mills. Under the new program, 80 or perhaps 90 percent will be strip mill plate.

System applies to 770 ships

The new combined bill of materials and the ordering program will govern approximately 770 new ships for which no material has, as yet, been ordered or scheduled.

Tonnage for the Maritime Commission is the largest item for steel plates in the entire war program and the Liberty Ship schedule represents more than half the Commission’s requirements. The working out of this arrangement is expected to ease a part of the burden on sheared plate mills.

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RATIONING...

All new trucks, truck-tractors, trailers to be rationed; value to war program will determine release in five classes of use

A rationing program for all types of new trucks, truck-tractors, and trailers was announced March 1 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations.

Gradual release of "frozen" stocks

The plan, effective March 9, will be administered jointly by the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation. It is set forth in General Conservation Order M-100.

Since the start of the year, sales and deliveries of new trucks and trailers have been prohibited by the so-called "freeze" orders, which have been extended until March 8. Rationing will permit gradual release of "frozen" stocks and make these vehicles available to Government and essential civilian users.

Application forms and necessary instructions to applicants will be made available at all truck and trailer sales agencies. These forms will furnish data upon which WPB, in consultation with ODT, will determine if an applicant is entitled to purchase a restricted vehicle.

The Office of Price Administration has been given authority to ration passenger automobiles, but will not handle the rationing of commercial vehicles.

War agencies exempt from routine

Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 196,000 trucks and truck-trailers will be available for rationing during the next 22 months. Vehicles required by the Army and Navy, the Marine Corps, Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease, and certain other designated war operations will be released under a general "Governmental Exemption Permit," which will enable war-agencies to make purchases without adhering to the routine outlined for non-war users.

Application procedure

Persons outside the exempted categories must send their purchase applications to one of the "Local Allocation" offices of ODT, which also serve as field offices of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of Interstate Commerce Commission. On approval by a "Local Allocation" officer, the application will be sent to ODT headquarters in Washington. If approved there, it will be forwarded to WPB for review and action. WPB approval, in the form of a "Certificate of Transfer" issued by the Director of Industry Operations, will enable the applicant to purchase the type of truck or trailer he desires from any dealer in the country who has such a vehicle in stock.

The ODT is authorized to establish Appeal Boards to review rejected applications.

Five classes according to use

Under the program, five "Usage Classifications" are established. These, subject to revision, show the order in which trucks and trailers will be released for sale, according to their place in the war program. The classes are:

1. Vehicles used by the military forces in the field; police, fire-fighting and other public health services; mail, telephone, and organized radio communication services; and water supply, sewage and garbage disposal and other sanitation services.

2. Vehicles used on fixed military and naval posts; transportation of all materials and equipment directly connected with the war effort, including farm and forest products; construction, maintenance and supply of essential rail, highway, water, pipeline, and air transportation facilities; transportation of materials for construction of defense housing projects; transportation of materials for construction and maintenance of public utilities in addition to those classed under No. 1; and transportation of persons engaged in manufacturing of military equipment.

3. Vehicles used to transport essential long-haul use by the employment of trucks is illustrated dramatically by the delivery of petroleum products, which were frozen in the hands of manufacturers by the terms of Limitation Order L-1-c.

4. Vehicles used to transport persons for essential long-haul use by the employment of trucks in the hands of manufacturers by the terms of Limitation Order L-1-c.

5. Vehicles used for nonessential functions.

With a limited supply of trucks and trailers, WPB offers no encouragement to persons who can qualify only under classes 4 and 5. These two classes were established so that there would be a "preference" guide in the event that the available supply was not exhausted under classes 1, 2, and 3.

Need certificate to get vehicle

An important feature of the program is that a preference rating, whether granted before January 1, before March 1 or after the rationing plan becomes effective, will not enable the holder to obtain a truck or trailer. The only way to secure a commercial vehicle will be to obtain a certificate under the rationing plan.

Trucks released to transport petroleum products, freeing tank cars for long hauls

Acting on the recommendation of the Office of Defense Transportation, the WPB has authorized release of tank vehicles, including bodies, trailers, and chassis, to be used in the transportation of petroleum products, which were frozen in the hands of manufacturers by the terms of Limitation Order L-1-c.

To avoid tie-up of tank cars

The freeing of railroad tank cars for essential long-haul use by the employment of trucks is illustrated dramatically in the case of short hauls made from one refinery on the Eastern Seaboard.

Deliveries to a shipbuilding yard one mile away tied up tank cars for 4 days. On this run, one 4,000-gallon truck will replace 15 tank cars. On a 14-mile haul, eight 5,000-gallon trailers will replace 70 tank cars in a 7-day turnaround. On another run, five 6,000-gallon tank trucks will replace 50 tank cars.

WAR AGENCIES CAN GET REFRIGERATORS

The War Production Board has amended the refrigerator order L-5-b, which freezes and restricts sales of domestic mechanical refrigerators, to permit the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission to obtain new refrigerators without first getting specific permission from the WPB. Under the amendment, reports of such sales must be filed with the War Production Board not later than the 10th of each month.
Exhaustive study of world's sugar supply in all but Axis countries nears completion

The sugar section of WPB, in cooperation with other Government agencies, is concluding, under the supervision of A. E. Bowman, chief of the section, an exhaustive study of the world's sugar supply.

Experts assist

Experts from various Government agencies were asked by Mr. Bowman to assist in the survey. The agencies include three divisions of the Department of Agriculture (Foreign Agricultural Relations, Sugar Division of the AAA, and Surplus Marketing Administration), the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, the Tariff Commission, and the WPB Statistics Division.

Cuba tops them all

Every sugar-producing country in the world outside of the Axis powers and those dominated by the Axis are included in the survey. Sugar is produced in almost every country in the world, ranging all the way from Reunion in the Indian Ocean with a crop last year of 75,000 tons, to Brazil with an annual production of over 1,000,000 tons—to mention the extreme among countries not generally known for their sugar-producing abilities. Cuba, of course, tops them all, with an annual production of 4,000,000 tons.

Scope of study

"One purpose of the study," said Mr. Bowman, "is to ascertain all the available supplies of sugar, to see what we can expect to do about supplying our Allies under Lend-Lease and also to determine what economies may be made in shipping space in the movement of such sugar, and what should be done internally in the United States in connection with our sugar situation. We want to find out how much exportable surplus of sugar exists in any country, if any, where it went to normally, and whether it could be diverted to assist in the defense efforts of ourselves and our Allies.

"It is the Government's desire to eliminate, as much as possible, crosshauls in the shipping lanes of the world, to conserve cargo space, and to minimize transit time in shipping. In this way we can make more ships available for the movement of arms and munitions."

The sugar study was brought about by the sugar shortage now existing in this country.

Excessive sugar buying may hurt rationing, industries told

A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section of the WPB, sent telegrams March 5 to all trade associations representing industrial users of sugar, requesting them to warn their members that the sugar rationing plan will be hampered if excessive purchases by some small industrial users are not stopped.

Mr. Bowman pointed out that excessive sales of sugar by receivers to some customers violate the clause in the sugar order (M-55) which requires receivers to distribute their sugar equitably.

* * *

Canners must certify they will begin to use sugar in 45 days

Sugar refiners, importers and distributors have been ordered by the War Production Board to deliver sugar to canners only upon certification that they will begin using the sugar in their canning operations within 45 days of the date of delivery.

Production of medium trucks banned after February quotas

The War Production Board March 4 prohibited further construction of medium trucks, after completion of February quotas, in order to save large quantities of critical materials, particularly rubber and steel.

Production quotas established for medium trucks for March have been cancelled, and the only kind of trucks for which production will be permitted are those having a gross vehicle weight of 16,000 pounds or more. These trucks are commonly known as trucks having a capacity of three tons or more.

Manufacturers were ordered by WPB to make no further trucks of any sizes unless they can be produced from semifabricated or fabricated materials which were on hand February 28. Further fabrication of material is prohibited.

The order, Amendment No. 4 to Limitation Order L-1-a, retains the prohibition against equipping trucks to be produced under it with tires. Under previous orders, tires may be placed on these vehicles only to enable their delivery to dealers, after which the tires must be returned to the manufacturer.

All deliveries of typewriters, new and used, are stopped, pending ration program

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has delegated to the Office of Price Administration the authority to ration at both wholesale and retail levels the sale, transfer, or other disposition of used typewriters and limited quantities of new typewriters.

Deliveries of new and used typewriters, with certain exemptions, were "frozen" by WPB as of last week under General Limitation Order L-54, pending issuance of rationing plans by OPA.

In Supplementary Directive 1D, Mr. Nelson gave OPA authority to ration all types of used typewriters, and to ration the number of new typewriters that may be located for rationing from time to time by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of WPB.

The Directive provided two specific exemptions from rationing of new typewriters by OPA:

1. Any United States Government agency or any person acquiring typewriters solely for export to foreign countries.

2. Any Government agency or any person acquiring typewriters for use in connection with the current war situation.

It is expected that WPB will ration new typewriters to these agencies under plans which it is now formulating.

A large element in the decision to ration typewriters was the fact that the industry is being converted to manufacture of weapons.

Details of OPA's rationing program were to be announced shortly.

* * *

California firm authorized to produce 14 heavy-duty trucks

The Knuckey Truck Co., San Francisco, Calif., has been granted permission by the War Production Board to produce 14 heavy-duty trucks for use on a defense project at the Castle-Dome Copper Co., Miami, Ariz.

The company was not among those for which production quotas were originally established for February under amendments to Supplementary General Limitation Order L-1-a.

Under previous authority of WPB, truck manufacturers have been permitted to carry unfinished portions of February production quotas into March and to equip these vehicles with necessary tires. The Knuckey Co. will be given the same privilege under the terms of the special telegraphic order affecting it.
PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

20 areas given 60 days to reduce rents; OPA will "strike hard" throughout U. S. to stop profiteering against war workers

Price Administrator Henderson announced on March 3 his first official action to bring down inflated rents in defense areas under the new Price Control Act.

Twenty groups of communities in 13 States were designated as "defense-rental areas" and put on formal notice that they had 60 days in which to restore rents to proper levels. Failure to do this will mean that the Administrator will move to set Federal rent ceilings under the new law.

At the same time, Mr. Henderson announced that he will strike "hard and rapidly to correct the rent situation in many more areas before long. More than 100 areas, in addition to those affected by the March 3 action, are in line for rent regulation, the Administrator disclosed.

April 1 level chosen in most cases

In most of the March 3 cases, the Administrator made a "recommendation" that rents be cut back to where they were on April 1, 1941. In other areas, Mr. Henderson used July 1 or January 1, 1941, as a proper level to which rents should be reduced. Rents of housing accommodations that have been constructed since the "maximum rent date" or that have undergone substantial alterations between that date and the present are to be adjusted so that the rents thereof shall not be greater than those charged for comparable accommodations prevailing in the area on the "maximum rent date."

For the next 60 days, under provisions of the law, the OPA Administrator will take no further action in the 20 areas, but will leave it up to State and local authorities to bring about the recommendations. After the expiration of the 60 days he is empowered to impose Federal regulation if, in the meanwhile, his recommendations have not been carried out.

The Emergency Price Control Act empowers the Administrator to regulate rents for apartments, homes, hotels, rooming and boarding houses, tourist camps and even trailers, wherever defense activities have resulted or threatened to result in an increase in the rents for housing accommodations inconsistent with the purpose of this act."

OPA can declare any area "defense"

The Administrator can declare any part of the United States or its possessions to be a defense-rental area and recommend a maximum rent level consistent with the purposes of the Price Control Law.

"We are not going to permit anyone to profiteer in rents at the expense of defense workers, families of enlisted men, civilian personnel of military establishments, and civilian residents of defense areas so far as we can prevent it," Mr. Henderson said.

"Gouging" reports pile up

"There is no form of profiteering that strikes more severely at these groups than unwarranted increases in rents... Therefore, rent gouging are piled up in this office and today's action means that we are going to strike hard and rapidly to correct the situation. Those landlords who have profiteered will be forced to restore rents to reasonable levels. Those landlords who have not taken advantage of abnormal conditions have nothing to fear."

Findings which led to action

In each of the March 3 cases, a finding was made by the Price Administrator that:

1. An acute shortage of housing accommodations has resulted from one or more of the following factors: (a) increased employment reflecting expansion of war activities; (b) influx of production workers and their families; (c) influx of the families of military and naval personnel.

2. Substantial and widespread increases in rents have occurred, affecting most of the rental housing accommodations, with result that rents prevailing in the area are not generally fair and equitable.

3. New construction in the area by private industry and by the Government has not been sufficient to restore a normal rental market for housing accommodations.

(Notes to photo editors: Glossy prints of the defense-rental areas involved in this story are available at the Photographic Unit, Division of Information, Room 5541, New Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.)

Temporary ceilings set on silk waste

Maximum prices for silk waste at levels prevailing within 5 days prior to February 28, 1942, are established in Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 7, announced March 3 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The maximums established are applicable to all imported silk waste which arrived in this country prior to February 28, 1942, the effective date of the temporary regulation.

The prices are identical with those set up in Price Schedule No. 14, which was revoked on February 19, 1942. Silk waste is used to fabricate powder bags for the Army and Navy.
Ceilings on plumbing fixtures, cast-iron boilers, radiators to be determined after study

Following industry meetings with manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers of plumbing fixtures and cast iron boilers and radiators, the Office of Price Administration is conducting an investigation to determine what price ceilings shall be established to cover these products.

 Probably within 30 days

Questionnaires are being sent to members of the industries for cost information. Upon the receipt of replies, OPA will decide, probably within 30 days, what the price ceilings for these commodities are to be. Increases, some as high as 15 percent, have been quoted on some items. At the industry meetings, held at OPA offices in Washington on February 18 and 20 last, OPA officials discussed the price situation as affecting vitreous china and enameled cast iron fixtures and cast iron boilers and radiators.

At the time of the meetings, Price Administrator Henderson indicated that proposed increases would have a chaotic effect upon the building industry. He warned of OPA action unless prices are kept within reason.

Mills using Appalachian wood exempted from Southern ceiling

Certain mills processing lumber primarily from logs originating in the Appalachian hardwoods area, although located in the South, are reclassified to exempt them from maximum prices established in Revised Price Schedule No. 97 (Southern Hardwood Lumber) by terms of Amendment No. 1, effective March 4, OPA Administrator Henderson announced.

The amendment, stipulating that such exemptions may be made with OPA approval, was accompanied by Order No. 1, classifying in the Appalachian area the Louisville, Ky., mill and the Russell Springs, Ky., mill of the Wood Mosaic Company, Inc. OPA has had the Appalachian area lumber industry under study for a considerable period, but no maximum price schedule has been set up covering that territory. Such action is expected shortly.

Bedding equipment and sisal pads under temporary ceiling as materials dwindle

Bedding equipment came under a 60-day temporary maximum price regulation announced March 2 by Price Administrator Henderson. Sisal pads, an important component part of mattresses and studio couches, also were placed under a temporary 60-day price ceiling. Both orders control manufacturers' prices only.

The temporary 60-day order was issued by OPA on mattresses, springs, studio couches and metal beds and cots under Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 5. As prescribed under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, maximums will be prices prevailing February 23, 1942. The order is effective March 4, 1942.

Bedding equipment is an important consumer durable goods item. The Administrator emphasized the necessity for maintenance of stable price levels for these articles because of the increased demand for sleeping equipment in defense housing areas.

Raw materials have been curtailed

Curtailment of many raw materials used in the manufacture of bedding items has had a critical impact on the industry. On November 14, 1941, a letter was sent to 1,200 bedding manufacturers, asking them not to raise prices above November 3 levels until a permanent price stabilization plan could be worked out. To obtain information for working out a permanent price program, questionnaires, which were discussed with members of the industry, have been sent. All these questionnaires have not been returned yet. Information embodied in them will be of vital importance in determining fair and equitable prices for the permanent plan.

The bedding industry is now going into a more active season. Reports to OPA indicate that several manufacturers are contemplating price increases of as much as 10 percent. This dictated need for immediate action, pending a permanent control plan.

The mattress order provides that if the manufacturer had no net price in effect on February 23, 1942—the date set for the temporary maximum prices—then the net price in effect on the nearest preceding date shall be used. If the particular item of bedding was not offered for sale previously, then the maximum price must be in line with that of the most comparable grade. However, within 5 days after first offering such new items of bedding equipment for sale, the manufacturer must submit a report to OPA on Form FT1, copies of which can be obtained from OPA offices. Should OPA determine that the price was not properly arrived at, it can stipulate the maximum price to be charged.

The bedding order also provides that if a manufacturer substitutes an alternate material for sisal, he can add to the maximum price for sisal pads the actual amount of increased cost up to $1.30 per item. Should cost of replacement be more than $1.30 per item, however, such excesses over that figure must be absorbed by the manufacturer.

A similar temporary order was issued by OPA on prices of sisal pads, which are used largely in the manufacture of mattresses and upholstery. This is covered by Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 4. Maximum prices for the 60-day period are those prevailing on February 23, 1942. Effective date of the sisal pad regulation is March 4, 1942.

WPB froze fibers

The War Production Board, on January 21, 1942, froze all inventories of sisal, henequin, and related fibers of 20 inches or longer for use in fabrication of cording.

Under both OPA regulations, manufacturers must submit reports, on or before March 20, 1942, showing maximum prices as determined by the 60-day orders and the specifications of all items currently offered for sale or intended to be offered for sale during the 60-day temporary regulatory period.

HEATING SUBCOMMITTEE

Formation of the vapor and vacuum steam heating specialties subcommittee of the plumbing and heating industry advisory committee was announced March 4 by the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees.

Jesse L. Maury is the Government presiding officer.

Committee members are:

OPA shifts key personnel, functions to meet demands of Emergency Price Control Act, and handle rationing procedure

A realignment of executive personnel of the Office of Price Administration to meet the expanded responsibilities arising out of the new Emergency Price Control Act and the rationing authority vested in his office by the War Production Board was announced March 4 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The changes, which became effective immediately, created three deputy administrator posts in place of one; broke down the Price Division into four separate divisions—Food and Apparel; Industrial Materials and Equipment; General Products; and Fuel—and placed an assistant administrator in charge of each; set up a new Rent Division, also under an assistant administrator; and provided for an organization of a Rationing Division.

Hamm in charge of rationing set-up

John E. Hamm, who has been deputy administrator since the inception of the office, has been made senior deputy administrator and will continue to be second in command to Mr. Henderson.

J. K. Galbraith, until now assistant administrator, has been named staff deputy administrator, and John S. Keir has been appointed acting administrative deputy administrator. Mr. Keir, executive vice-president of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., has accepted the new post on a part-time, temporary basis and will serve until Mr. Henderson can arrange to fill the post permanently.

For the time being, Mr. Hamm will handle the organization of the new Rationing Division, with the assistance of Harold Rowe, who will have executive responsibility for food rationing, and Paul M. O'Leary, who will direct planning and analysis. Both Messrs. Rowe and O'Leary have been assistant directors of the Price Division. During Mr. Hamm's temporary assignment to rationing, Mr. Keir will act for the Administrator on all matters previously handled by Mr. Hamm.

Galbraith to aid in policy matters

David Ginsburg continues as general counsel. Mr. Galbraith, as staff deputy administrator, will assist Mr. Henderson on policy matters relating to labor, shipping, transportation, taxation, and other policy matters not specifically assigned to OPA organizational units. He also will represent the Price Administrator in contacts with other agencies, such as the War Production Board, the Petroleum Coordinator, the Transportation Coordinator, etc., and before Congressional committees, and the like. He will review, on behalf of the Administrator, all policy statements to the public and work of consultants not specifically attached to OPA operating units.

In addition, Mr. Galbraith will organize and direct the work of the research section, the transportation section and the questionnaire and financial reporting unit.

The four new assistant administrators, and the Price Divisions under each are as follows:

Food and Apparel Division—Howard Tolley, on loan from his post as chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Industrial Material Division—Donald Wallace, hitherto assistant director of the Price Division, in charge of metals, rubber, machinery, and automobiles and trucks.

General Products Division—Herbert F. Taggart, who in addition will continue as head of the Division of Accounting, Analysis, and Review.

Fuel Division—Vacancy: appointment of assistant administrator to be announced shortly.

The new Rent Division is in charge of Paul A. Porter, formerly executive administrator to Chester C. Davis, commissioner in charge of Agriculture of National Defense Advisory Commission and now Washington counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Porter will be assistant administrator, while Karl Borders, who has been in charge of the rent section of the Price Division, will be director of the new Rent Division.

Price sections under new divisions

The various price sections under the former Price Division, together with price executives and all personnel, have been assigned among the new Price Division as follows:

Food and Apparel Division—Howard Tolley, assistant administrator; food, textiles and apparel, leather footwear, fertilizer, and farm machinery.

Industrial Materials and Equipment Division—Donald Wallace, assistant administrator; iron and steel, copper and brass, zinc and lead, industrial machinery, lumber, and chemicals.

General Products Division—Herbert Taggart, assistant administrator and chief accountant; consumer durables, rubber, paper and pulp, autos and parts, and building materials.

Fuel Division—Vacancy; petroleum, hard fuels.

All of the new assistant administrators are authorized to make decisions respecting maximum price regulations, subject only to review, if necessary, by the Administrator or his deputies.

C. A. Bishop, who has been special assistant to the Administrator, has been appointed official secretary to the Office of Price Administration.

R. K. Thompson has been named executive assistant to the Administrator.

No changes in Consumer Division

Robert E. Sessions, executive assistant to the assistant administrator under the former set-up, now has been designated as assistant to Acting Administrator Keir, and will function also as a staff assistant to the Administrator for liaison in connection with Mr. Henderson's membership on the War Production Board.

There are no changes in the Consumer Division, now headed by Dexter M. Keezer, assistant administrator of OPA, with Dan A. West as director.

Check profiteering on rubber products by refusing to buy,

Henderson counsels purchasers

Buyers themselves can do a good deal in checking profiteering on rubber products by watching prices and withholding purchases in cases where advances appear excessive or unwarranted, OPA Administrator Henderson declared in a statement issued February 28.

"Prices of some rubber products have recently been increased to an unwarranted extent," Mr. Henderson said. "The war in the Pacific should not be used as an excuse for price increases and profiteering in rubber goods."

To conserve our rubber supply and to make possible the continuance of services vital to the Army and Navy, industry and civilians, the War Production Board has issued orders drastically curtailing the use of rubber," the Administrator said.

As to the explanation, frequently offered by profiteers, that higher labor costs are responsible for the sharp price advances, Mr. Henderson pointed out that many of the rubber products now offered for sale were produced months ago and that in these cases there is no excuse for charging the consumer more than before Pearl Harbor.
Fourth company allowed to pay premium price for special copper scrap

Harshaw Chemical Co. has been authorized by OPA to pay 11 1/4 cents per pound, f. o. b. shipping points, for such special-purpose copper scrap as it requires, Administrator Henderson announced March 2. His statement was issued in conjunction with an order under Revised Price Schedule No. 20 (Copper and Copper Alloy Scrap).

Harshaw Chemical Co. manufactures copper chloride and copper oxychloride. Both of these products are important to the war effort. They require copper wire no larger than 6 B. & S. wire gauge nor smaller than 18 B. & S. wire gauge, clean, free from all solder, lacquer, enamel, insulation, brazing, iron, and other metallic impurities and either cut in lengths of 8 to 12 inches or packed in bales of approximately 6 by 6 by 12 inches weighing 20 to 40 pounds, or 6 by 12 by 12 inches weighing 29 to 49 pounds. These specifications require special sorting and preparation and the company has always paid a premium over the prevailing price for No. 1 copper scrap, the Administrator added.

Amount now limited by WPB allocations

This is the fourth permission granted to purchasers of special-purpose copper scrap. The other three are Metals Refining Co., Sherwin-Williams Co., and Superior Copper Products Co.

The order issued March 2 makes one change in conditions under which these companies are required to pay 11 1/4 cents for their requirements of special-purpose copper scrap. Since War Production Board now is allocating copper scrap, this order permits the companies to purchase in any month at the prevailing price an amount not in excess of the allocation granted them by WPB.

Present exceptions end July 1, 1942. Each of the companies is required to file reports.

Mercurial compound producers asked to hold down prices

Producers of mercurial compounds—used in pharmaceuticals, explosives, germicides, paints, insecticides and other products—were asked by Price Administrator Henderson in telegrams March 4 to maintain for 60 days prices in effect on February 25, 1942.

OPA APPOINTMENTS

Three appointments to the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration were announced February 28 by Dan A. West, director of the division.

John H. Paswaters, acting chief of the consumers representation section since December, has been appointed chief of the section. Mr. Paswaters came to the Consumer Division after 25 years in retail merchandising and advertising.

Bruce L. Melvin, formerly associated with the rent section of the Office of Price Administration, has been appointed regional representative of the Consumer Division for Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma. His headquarters will be in Dallas. Mr. Melvin has had wide experience in the housing field and has done extensive research and writing on patterns of city growth.

Ceilings modified on lithopone in hands of exporters, dealers

Permission to fulfill certain contracts at higher than established maximum prices for lithopone is granted to dealers and exporters, other than manufacturers, in Amendment No. 1 to Price Schedule No. 80, effective February 27, 1942, according to an announcement by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendment affects only lithopone in the hands of exporters and dealers or in the hands of a carrier or warehouse (owned or controlled by others than the person from whom it was purchased) prior to February 2, 1942, to meet contracts made by such dealers and exporters prior to February 2, 1942, the effective date of the lithopone price schedule.

Under the amendment’s terms, the seller of such product may deliver such lithopone in accordance with terms of the contract, provided that the dealer or exporter making the delivery shall, within 10 days after delivery, submit to the OPA a verified statement revealing:

1. The date upon which such lithopone was received;
2. Name and address of his supplier;
3. Name and address of purchaser;
4. Date upon which contract was made;
5. Form of contract;
6. Quantity of lithopone on hand or in transit on February 2, 1942; and date or dates of such delivery; and
7. The selling price.

The amendment affects section 1335.659, appendix A of Price Schedule No. 80 by the addition of paragraph "c," entitled "Pre-existing contracts."

OPA exempts Metals Reserve purchases of idle aluminum from scrap price schedule

Purchases by Metals Reserve Co. of idle or excessive inventories of aluminum materials, in accordance with the program announced by the War Production Board’s Division of Industry Operations on February 24, 1942, will be excepted from provisions of the aluminum scrap price schedule. OPA Administrator Henderson stated February 28. This ruling was made in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 2.

Purpose of WPB’s program is to acquire aluminum materials comprising idle or excessive inventories held by manufacturing users of aluminum. A high percentage of the materials involved in this program will be remelted for further use. Therefore, they would be classified as scrap under provisions of Price Schedule No. 2. In view of the fact that such materials have been rendered useless in the hands of their holders by war restrictions, WPB has recommended that Metals Reserve Co. buy such materials at prices higher than the maximums established for scrap in Price Schedule No. 2.

Metals Reserve to observe ceiling in reselling

Exceptions of such purchases from the price schedule’s provisions was granted by OPA at WPB’s request in order to carry out this program.

Regardless of priorities at which these purchases are made, the Metals Reserve Co. will sell aluminum materials which are to be remelted at no more than the maximum prices established by Price Schedule No. 2 for aluminum scrap. In this way, the existing price structure in the secondary aluminum field will not be disrupted.

Paper shipping sacks also affected by price agreements

Paper shipping sacks are intended to be covered by the individual price agreements made by manufacturers of converted paper products, although they are not mentioned specifically. Price Administrator Henderson said March 4.

The agreements were issued on February 20, 1942. Since that time some manufacturers have raised the question of whether paper shipping sacks are affected.
Ceiling prices on 1942 autos affected by removal of standard equipment

Several changes in the maximum price schedule for 1942 passenger automobiles, of minor importance to the public, but of considerable interest to dealers, were announced March 4 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Removal of standard equipment

The revisions, in the form of Amendment No. 1 to Price Schedule No. 85, include:

1. When standard equipment is removed from a car at the factory, the dealer now can limit his deduction from the maximum selling price of the car to the amount by which the manufacturer reduced the wholesale price of the car to him. If the manufacturer did not allow the dealer any deduction from the wholesale price, the dealer is not required to reduce the maximum retail price. Formerly, when standard equipment was removed at the factory, the schedule required the dealer to deduct the retail value of the removed equipment from the maximum selling price of the car.

2. When standard equipment is removed from a car by the dealer, according to the new amendment, he must deduct from the maximum retail price of the car a sum equal to 75 percent of the price he would have realized had he sold the removed equipment separately on October 15, 1941.

Computation of excise tax

3. Manufacturers are now required to reduce the wholesale selling price of a car from which standard equipment has been removed by an amount not less than the cost of such removed equipment to the manufacturer.

4. Method by which a dealer can compute the Federal excise tax on a particular car is spelled out to mean the amount of the tax that the dealer paid to the manufacturer. The schedule continues to permit dealers to add the Federal excise tax to the selling price of the car.

Three list prices added

5. Manufacturers’ list prices are added to the schedule for three 1942 Chrysler cars that were omitted from the original list, i.e.: Model No. C-U-37, sedan, $2,815; 7-pas-

5. senger sedan, $2,916; limousine, $3,065.

6. Manufacturers’ list prices of two Ford models are raised by $10 each to correct an error. These are the Super Deluxe 6 Convertible Coupe, now priced at $1,560; and Super Deluxe 8 Convertible Coupe, now priced at $1,600.

In all other respects, the maximum price schedule is unchanged.

Scrap, other violations denounced by OPA

Violations of the lead scrap price schedule and other nonferrous scrap orders through the subterfuge of “phantom freight” were denounced March 3 by Administrator Henderson.

Excessive charges asked

“Reports have come to us,” Mr. Henderson said, “that a number of scrap metal dealers are exacting excessive delivery charges when they deliver scrap lead in their own trucks.”

“Price Schedule No. 70 provides that the delivery charge, when delivery is made in the seller’s conveyance, may not exceed the lowest available commercial transportation rate on an identifiable shipment. This provision is perfectly clear. It leaves no scope for conflicting interpretations or bargaining.

“For example, delivery is made in the seller’s motor truck. The lowest available commercial charge for a truck shipment between the two points covered by the seller’s truck is $2 per ton. It is a direct violation of the schedule to charge or to pay, as part of the delivered price of the scrap lead, $2.60 per ton. Violation of the price schedule through inflated transportation charges will be treated by OPA in the same fashion as violations through increased prices. Buyers and sellers should show such transportation charges as a separate item in the billings and in the books kept in accordance with the requirements of price schedule.”

Urged to report violations

Mr. Henderson urged all persons having evidence of the exaction of excessive carriage in the delivery of scrap lead and other nonferrous scrap metals to communicate with him.

Agriculture prepares to inform Selective Service

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has asked State and county USDA War Boards to provide the Selective Service System with factual data to assist local Selective Service boards in properly classifying agricultural registrants. This action was taken as the result of the program of cooperation between the Selective Service System and the Department of Agriculture, announced February 17 by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hervey, Director of Selective Service.

War Boards to furnish information

The War Boards, at the request of local Selective Service boards, will furnish information on agricultural production goals, the size of farming units required to make a significant contribution to meet the goals, skills required for these farming operations, and the availability of workers possessing these skills. The information will be provided directly to State Headquarters and local boards of the Selective Service System.

The arrangement with the Selective Service System provides for War Boards to furnish information upon request and to ask for deferment in the cases of individual registrants. Each claim for deferment must be handled by local Selective Service boards on individual merit.

Uphold morale by keeping prices down, sporting goods makers asked

Manufacturers of all sporting goods and hunting and fishing equipment are called upon to prevent prices from advancing beyond those in effect January 10, 1942, in a letter sent to them March 3 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

To control retail prices, too

Although the letter is directed only to manufacturers, Mr. Henderson makes plain that its purpose is to control retail prices as well.

“It has been noted that substantial advances have occurred in the prices of sporting goods,” the letter says. “It is important that these prices remain stable, particularly since sporting goods are needed for civilian recreation and are important in the maintenance of civilian morale.”

The letter asks not only that prices be kept from advancing above the levels existing January 10, but that any advances that may have been effected since that date be rescinded.

Manufacturers who experience cost increases that make it difficult to hold prices to the January 10 level are asked to inform the OPA of any contemplated advance. Advance notice of prices to be set for any new items introduced also is requested.

Athletic goods of reclaimed rubber being tested

Manufacturers of athletic equipment for which crude rubber or latex is no longer available are now experimenting with reclaimed rubber.

No assurance it will continue

At present there are no restrictions on the use of reclaimed rubber, but there is no assurance that it will continue to be available if the war program necessitates some form of control over reclaimed rubber.

Several manufacturers of tennis balls have developed an all-reclaimed ball, which, though not so lively as a ball made with new rubber, would be fully serviceable to the average player.

The WPB rubber branch also reports that progress has been made in developing an all-reclaimed rubber core for baseballs, and with squash balls using reclaimed. No solution has yet been found to the golf ball problem.
Little hope for new, recapped tires for ordinary auto in 1942-3-4, Henderson declares

Excerpts from OPA Administrator Henderson's statement March 3 before the Senate Committee Investigating National Defense Activities:

To date we have been unable to allocate even a single pound of new crude rubber for new tires or recapping of those which are now on the cars. That means starkly and simply that the majority of these cars are likely to be laid up when their present tires are worn out and the ingenuity of their owners has been exhausted.

We will not only have to do without tires but we will also be without a multitude of other rubber articles which have become essential parts of standards of life.

I am not trying to scare anyone unnecessarily. I am simply attempting to develop public understanding and recognition of the hard, cold facts.

Thus far, I haven't mentioned reclaim rubber. To many people this seems to offer salvation. But the most important fact about reclaim is that few products can be made from it alone. In almost every case some crude rubber must be mixed in.

I do not expect that there will be much new tire production at high costs, resulted March 6 in issuance of Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 73, permitting some sales at prices higher than the established maximums.

The amendment also permits sellers to add to maximum prices an additional charge when deliveries are made from stocks other than at the point of production; and allows an additional charge to cover incurred costs for packing for export shipments.

The exception to the maximum price (due to high-cost war production) is for sales by the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation from stocks at Permanent, Calif., to its regular customers in that State, the maximum price being set at $32 per ton f. o. b. Chewelah, Wash. Additions for delivered prices and sales in bags or sacks are the same as those for other domestic sales. A similar exception has already been made for sales by this company from its plant in Patterson, Calif.

The maximum price for other domestic shipments of maintenance grades in bulk remains at $22 per ton f. o. b. Chewelah. A delivered price in excess of the maximum f. o. b. Chewelah price may be charged, consisting of such maximum price plus a transportation charge computed at carload rate from Chewelah to the delivery point designated by the buyer.

When the buyer asks delivery from stocks at some point other than the place of production, a delivered price in excess of the maximum f. o. b. Chewelah price may be charged, consisting of such maximum price plus a transportation charge to the point of accumulation and from such place to the place of delivery designated by the purchaser, and $1 per ton.

A charge of 44 per net ton is permitted for domestic grades in bags or sacks. The maximum f. a. s. price for export shipments of maintenance grades shall be the maximum price for delivery to the export dock, plus $7.50 per net ton when the product is packed in double jute sacks, or $12.50 per ton when packed in wooden barrels. Export sales on a c. i. f. or c. and f. basis are permitted at prices to yield the seller the same realization as permitted on a f. a. s. basis.

Curtailment applies to coats whether with trousers or not

A clarifying amendment to the men's and boys' suits and overcoats order (M-73-a) was issued March 6 by the War Production Board to make clear to manufacturers and tailors that the order applies to any kind of a sack coat, whether made with a suit or as a separate coat for sports or other wear.

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Domestic wool rugs, carpets under permanent ceiling

A permanent maximum price regulation covering sales by wholesale distributors of domestic wool rugs and carpets was issued March 7 by Price Administrator Henderson. It was to go into effect on March 9. The new regulation, No. 65 (Resale of Floor Coverings), superseded a 60-day emergency ceiling that was imposed on January 8.

Maximum prices that may be charged by wholesale distributors are set in the new regulation at two levels—one applying to rugs and carpets purchased and received prior to January 2, and one applying to rugs and carpets purchased and received on and after that date.

The "post-January 2" ceiling, according to the new regulation, forbids wholesalers from charging more for wool floor coverings than the prices quoted by the manufacturer in his current net price list to retailers. Maximum prices on "special contract" and other items not shown in manufacturers' price lists to retailers must be approved by the Office of Price Administration, on application of a distributor.

The "pre-January 2" ceiling prohibits wholesalers from charging more than the highest prices received during the period October 1 to 13. If no sale of a particular rug or carpet was made between those dates, then the ceiling price must not exceed the highest price received by the seller during the first nine months of 1941.

Because stocks of rugs and carpets bought before January 2 are being replaced by floor coverings bought after that date, the new regulation permits wholesale distributors to apply the "post-January 2" ceiling prices as soon as 90 percent (in value) of their pre-January stocks has been disposed of, before making higher price, however, they must mail to the OPA a sworn statement on Form 1005 setting forth the facts concerning the depletion of their inventory. Copies of the form can be obtained from OPA.

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NYLON STOCKING PRICE VIOLATORS FACE PENALTY

Trade reports that violations of the price ceiling set over women's nylon hose are common, and so far the OPA hasn't imposed many fines. But the Office is now preparing to invoke the penalties of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 against the offenders.

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 in section 205 (b) provides that any person who willfully violates any provision of any price regulation shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

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LABOR...

Mediator sent in railroad case; Newark employee issues put up to city

The National War Labor Board last week reached agreements in two cases; issued directive orders in two other cases; refused to take jurisdiction of a fourth case, and received certification of six new cases.

Toledo, Peoria & Western

In accordance with its order that the dispute between the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen should be submitted to arbitration under the Railway Labor Act, the National War Labor Board announced that the National Mediation Board had sent Mediator John P. Murray to Peoria, Ill., to draw up the arbitration award agreement. The unions had agreed to comply with the Board's order and the company refused. Hearings were scheduled to open March 7 in Peoria. A strike has been in progress since December 28 over the unions' demands for standard railroad rules and wages.

Municipal Government of Newark

The National War Labor Board decided on March 5 that the dispute between the municipal government of the City of Newark, N. J., and the State, County, and Municipal Workers, CIO, should be "settled by the commissioners of the city of Newark, who are responsible for the administration of that city," and returned the certification to the Secretary of Labor.

The case, which was certified February 14, involved a request for a 15 cents hourly wage increase for 1,000 municipal employees. The Board had appointed David A. McCabe of Princeton University as its special investigator in the dispute and it was on the basis of his report that the Board's decision was made.

Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co.

After 3 days of hearings before Professor L. L. Sharman, associate member of the Board, an agreement was reached settling the 16 issues in dispute between the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., New Bedford, Mass., and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

The agreement, which is effective to March 5, 1943, provides for wage increases of 9 cents per hour for all employees working on the day rate and the equivalent of 6 cents per hour for all working men on piece work. Night shift employees are to receive a bonus of 7½ percent on their earnings, and vacations with pay are also provided for in the agreement.

Park Drop Forge Co.

A mediation panel composed of William R. Spriegel, Dale Purves, and John Brophy effected an agreement in the dispute between the Park Drop Forge Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and the United Automobile Workers, CIO. It provides a blanket wage increase of 8 cents per hour retroactive to January 1.

The agreement, which affects 300 employees of the company, also contained the following provision: "That the Union may ask for a blanket raise of 5 cents per hour, both in hiring rates and employees' hourly rates, whenever the Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost of Living Index for Cleveland shows an increase of 5 points above the February 15 All Item Cost of Living Index as a base. Further increases in 5-cent increments may be asked whenever the Index rises in multiples of five from the base of February 15, 1942."

Screw Machine Products

After 3 days of hearings in Providence, R. I., an agreement was reached in the dispute between the Screw Machine Products Co., Inc., and the International Association of Machinists, AFL, which granted wage increases ranging from 7 cents to 15 cents an hour.

This agreement, which affects the 88 employees of the company, was negotiated with the assistance of Theodore Kheel, principal mediation officer of the National War Labor Board.

Thompson Products Co.

The dispute between the Thompson Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and the United Automobile Workers, CIO, was referred to the National Labor Relations Board by the War Labor Board, which asked that an election at the company's plants be expedited. Hearings had been held the latter part of February before a panel composed of Alexander Frey, George Rogers, and H. L. Knight, but no agreement was reached. A total of 4,000 employees is involved.

Marshall Field & Co.

Because of doubt on the part of the company as to whether the approval by the Board of the unanimous panel recommendation in the Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., dispute with the Blount County Joint Board, Textile Workers Union, CIO, was a formal order, the Board issued a directive order to both parties. This order required that the contract renewal between the company and the union include the recommendations of the panel on union security and wages. The recommendations provided for a voluntary maintenance of membership clause. The case was certified to the Board January 15 and hearings were held during that month before a panel composed of Paul A. Dodd, Dale Purves, and James Carey. The company employs 4,000 workers at its mill in Spray.

Parker Appliance Co.

On March 6, the Board unanimously approved the recommendations of the panel for settlement of the dispute between the Parker Appliance Co., in Cleveland, and the International Association of Machinists, the International Molders Union, and the Pattern Makers League, AFL. The dispute which involved 3,600 employees, arose over a discontinuance by the company of a 9 percent bonus after the first two quarters of 1941.

The Board ordered that the bonus be paid for the last two quarters of 1941 and that wage negotiations be opened immediately. The Board will appoint an investigator to investigate the wage issue and report his findings to the parties. In case the parties are unable to reach an agreement, the dispute will be settled by the Board. Members of the panel which heard the case were William W. Waymack, George M. Rogers, and Fred Hewitt.

Other cases

After 2 days of hearings before a panel of Robert J. Myers, Frederick Fales, and Joseph McDonough, no agreement was reached in the controversy between the
Chase Brass & Copper Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and the International Association of Machinists, AFL. The union is seeking a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for the 1,600 employees of the plant, and the full Board will make a decision on this demand after the panel reports its findings of fact to the Board.

**Oakland transit issue**

Hearings in the dispute between the East Bay Transit and Key System of Oakland, Calif., and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, AFL, were held in California under the auspices of associate Board member Paul A. Dodd. No agreement had been reached at the end of the week. Other hearings in the field involved the Arcade Malleable Iron Works, Worcester, Mass., and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO; the Armstrong Brothers Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., and the United Automobile Workers, CIO; the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., and the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, the United Automobile Workers, both CIO, and a Federal Labor Union, AFL; and the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore., and the International Woodworkers of America, CIO.

**“Little Steel” hearings**

Hearings before the fact-finding panel of the Board in the Little Steel case were recessed after 2 days to March 10. The panel, composed of Arthur S. Meyer, Cyrus Ching, and Richard Frankensteen, heard the parties on March 3 and 4.

**New cases**

The six new cases certified to the National War Labor Board last week included the following: the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., and the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, CIO; the Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Aluminum Workers of America, the United Automobile Workers, and the National Association of Die Casting Workers, all CIO; the White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; the Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., Columbus, Ohio and the Transport Workers Union of America, CIO; the Cleveland Brass Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio and the National Association of Die Casting Workers, CIO; and the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N.J., and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

**CAN ORDER MODIFIED**

The War Production Board has modified Conservation Order M-81 to permit the manufacture and sale of cans necessary for the packing of certain "secondary product" vegetables which were planted before February 11, and for which a canner had contracted by that date.

Provisions of the order which place quantity limitations on the packing of such vegetables have been lifted until May 31 in order to reduce spoilage.

**Labor program announced for 7-day week in copper mines**

A program to increase output in the copper mining industry by continuous operation on a 7-day week basis was announced March 5 by WPB Labor Director Hillman.

"The labor organizations involved have offered full cooperation in this program which would increase worker efficiency by improving job conditions in the mines, and by establishing joint labor-management production committees," Mr. Hillman said.

Highlights of the program, which follows closely the proposals of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, are:

1. Improved working conditions.

Improvements in ventilation and in other working conditions, better servicing of miners, more complete utilization of skill capacities of all miners, and the improvement of living conditions particularly at underground mines, should be effected in order to reduce labor turnover and bring early increases in production.

2. Labor-management advisory committees.

All copper mining companies should make the fullest use of labor-management advisory committees for the purpose of seeing that every idea for getting maximum production is obtained and given careful consideration. Where such committees are not now in existence, some plan should be put into effect to secure all ideas on how production may be increased.

3. Seven-day week.

Every mine should be worked 7 days a week and, where physically possible, on a multiple and swing shift basis. A detailed check will be made to see that this policy is followed.

**Rail executives named to head field operations in East, West**

Appointment of two railroad executives to field positions in the Division of Railway Transport was announced March 1 by Director of Defense Transportation Eastman.

William G. Curren, former general manager of the New York Terminal Lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been named associate director, in charge of the eastern region. James M. Baths, former general manager of the Minneapolis, Northfield & Southern Railroad, has been appointed deputy associate director, in charge of the western region. Mr. Curren will maintain headquarters at New York City, and Mr. Baths will have headquarters at San Francisco.

Mr. Curren and Mr. Baths will work cooperatively with the railroads within their respective jurisdictions to:

1. Keep the Division of Railway Transport continuously informed as to railroad traffic and transportation conditions:

2. Develop plans to insure that railroad operations and equipment are utilized with maximum effectiveness, in order to produce the volume of transportation required by the war effort.

**Use of copper permitted for railroad purposes**

The use of copper for essential operating parts and essential maintenance and repair parts for railway locomotives, cars, and equipment will be permitted under an amendment to Order M-9-a issued March 2 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The amendment adds railroad uses to List "B" of the order, which permits the use of copper where the use of less scarce material is impractical.

**Route normally, don’t burden direct lines, Eastman advises**

Shippers using the railroads were advised March 6 to use normal channels in routing carload traffic, in order to avoid overburdening the most direct routes.

In response to numerous inquiries from shippers, Defense Transportation Director Eastman issued the statement, which said also that at present there is no need for imposing any general restrictions upon shippers in the routing of carload traffic.
AGRICULTURE

High production goals challenge best efforts of Nation’s farmers; rising demand forecast as buying power expands.

Farmers are off to a fairly good start in an all-out drive for record production of crops and livestock products—milk, eggs, meats, vegetables, and oil crops, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Must make best use of labor

Milk production is currently below projected goals for 1942 but the season of heavy production is just ahead. The production of eggs is up to goal figures. The number of livestock on farms is the largest on record. Winter vegetables and citrus fruits are going to market in increasing volume.

But the high goals this year challenge the best efforts of farmers, in view of restricted supplies of materials and implements needed in farm production. Most efficient use must be made of available farm and family labor. Cost of production is rising, but the prospect is that farm income will be the largest since 1919 when the total was $14.6 billion dollars.

Prices of some farm products are lower than at the beginning of 1942, but many livestock products continue above parity. Conservation and parity payments will be made by the Federal Government on basic commodities, and price supports have been announced for commodities needed in greatest abundance. Commodity credit loans and purchases for lend-lease shipment are supporting factors.

Greater livestock production necessary

Government officials stress the need for heavier production of livestock products. Corn acreage allotments have been increased to maintain feed granaries at a high level. Other measures are being taken to maintain price ratios of feed and livestock products to make possible the high record outturn of livestock products. Wheat is being made available as feed for livestock.

Officials say that unless the usual signs fail there will be high-record calf and lamb crops this spring to replenish herds and flocks and release large numbers of meat animals for slaughter without lessening supplies in subsequent seasons.

Cattlemen alone could market at least 28,000,000 head of cattle this year and still increase the number of stock on farms and ranches.

Corn Belt and western farmers are being urged to put in bigger crops of soybeans and flaxseed this year, and southern farmers to grow more peanuts than ever before to satisfy an unprecedented demand for vegetable oils. Prices are to be supported in order to induce farmers to produce more of these crops.

Other products needed in great abundance include canny peas and tomatoes rich in food value for men at arms and those engaged in the building of ships and manufacturing the munitions of war. More potatoes and rice are wanted, more fresh vegetables, more steaks, chops, and roasts, more cheese and evaporated milk, more shell and dried eggs.

Rising consumer demand

The great demand for food is reflected in market places as consumers pay prices for food in accordance with increased ability to buy, in the heavy purchases by the military, and in buying for lend-lease shipment. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts a rising demand for farm products as industrial production and consumer buying power expand to the greatest volume in history.

Besides being an arsenal for munitions of war, the United States is the principal food producer among the United Nations. The power to produce food, feed, and fiber lies in 6,000,000 American farms covering more than 1,000,000,000 acres, manned by more than 12,000,000 farm family and hired workers, and equipped with more than 1,800,000 tractors and complementary machinery and implements, nearly 5,000,000 automobiles and motor trucks, and 13,000,000 horses and mules.

In spite of difficulties in production, processing, and distribution, brought about by diversion of labor, metals, chemicals, and other farm needs to the war effort, farmers expect to use available equipment and manpower to produce the food needed in the fight against aggression.

Nutrition story spread by official “food guide” poster for health and victory

In order to make America “nutrition-conscious,” an official “food guide” explaining what foods to eat for health and victory was released March 2 by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. The official “food guide,” Mr. McNutt explained, together with a symbolized slogan “U. S. Needs Us Strong—Eat Nutritional Food,” is part of the wartime national nutrition program of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

“Health returns essential to victory”

Red, white, and blue posters, carrying this slogan and the food guide, are being produced for widespread use.

The nutrition campaign, Mr. McNutt stated, has the cooperation of the food industry, State and local nutrition committees, and related groups.

“This effort to get full health returns from the Nation’s food resources,” Mr. McNutt said, “is essential to victory. Three points about the program need to be emphasized:

“First, it translates the scientific findings of modern nutrition research into simple, easy-to-follow guidance which everyone can and should apply.

“Second, it makes its front line attack in the local communities where people live—where they buy and eat three meals a day.

“Third, it utilizes all available channels of public information to combat the ignorance which is a large and unnecessary cause of malnutrition.”

“Industries, as well as individuals,” Mr. McNutt said, “have been asking ‘What can we do to help?’ Because of the many such inquiries we have received, this Office has set up a policy which will enable interested industries to help in making the nutrition story known. These nutrition posters may be reproduced by obtaining permission from this office.”

What you should eat

The national nutrition “food guide” follows:

Milk and milk products—at least a pint for everyone—more for children—or cheese or evaporated or dried milk. Other vegetables—fruit—potatoes—cabbage or salad greens—at least one of these.

Meat, poultry or fish—dried beans, peas, or nuts occasionally. Eggs—at least 3 or 4 a week, cooked any way you choose—or in “made” dishes. Other vegetables—fruit—potatoes—cabbage or salad greens—at least one of these.
HOUSING . . .
37,261 homes for defense workers, armed forces to be built under joint program

A joint public and private program for immediate construction of 37,261 additional dwelling units for industrial defense workers and civilian and enlisted personnel of the armed forces in 10 widely separated areas was approved March 5 by President Roosevelt on recommendation of John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency.

Bulk on West Coast

The publicly financed portion of the program will provide 13,525 units and the balance, 23,735 units, will be assigned to private enterprise. This is in line with the Government's policy of supplying only such defense housing as private interests are unable or unwilling to provide.

The bulk of the new public construction in this particular program will be centered on the West Coast to help speed shipbuilding.

The program as approved by the President for these 10 areas follows:

- Seattle, Wash., public, 3,278 dwelling units; private, 6,300; Vancouver, Wash., public, 3,000; private, not to exceed New Jersey, public, 2,838; private, 14,000; Alton-East Alton, Ill.; public, 400; private, 450; Childressburg, Ala., public, 200; private, 90; Hawthorne, Nev., public, 400; private, 25; New Britain, Conn., public, 900; private, 100; Lemoore, Calif., public, 185; private, 150; York, Calif., public, 75; private, 50; Utica-Rome-Ithion, N. Y., public, 250; private, 50.

In the Northern New Jersey area, 2,538 of the newly scheduled defense home units had been planned originally for a slum-clearance program.

Procedure simplified for subcontractors extending defense housing ratings

Extension of preference ratings on defense housing projects by subcontractors has been simplified by an amended version of Preference Rating Order P-55, announced March 3 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Subcontractors to benefit

The provisions of P-55 may be used only by contractors to whom a copy of the order is addressed with a serial number, and by the suppliers and subcontractors to which an individual order is specifically extended. Changes in the form of the order were announced on January 13, but they proved unsatisfactory and the order as amended at that time has not been used. The changes announced March 3 include some of the revisions announced January 13, with modifications to benefit subcontractors.

Under the order as now amended, suppliers who process the material they furnish to the contractor or subcontractor in any substantial way may not extend the ratings on orders which they fill. Instead, it is suggested that they should operate under the Production Requirements Plan.

Minor changes permissible

However, exceptions are made in the case of subcontractors who commonly make minor changes in the material they install in defense housing projects. They will be permitted to extend ratings under specified restrictions.

All extensions of ratings by builders or subcontractors must be countersigned by an authorized agent of the Federal Housing Administration. Suppliers who do not process the material they furnish to contractors may extend ratings without countersignature.

Extensions after order expires

Another amendment permits extension of ratings by suppliers and subcontractors after the expiration date of the particular order under which the ratings were assigned, provided that the rating being extended was originally applied by the builder prior to the expiration date.

This provision will assist suppliers and subcontractors to take advantage of a new amendment which permits them to defer extension of ratings up to a period of 3 months, and to "basket" or accumulate ratings until they are able to place an order for a minimum quantity procurable on customary commercial terms.

200 paper makers asked to hold prices down

Approximately 200 manufacturers of kraft converting papers, coarse sulphite papers and tissue papers have been asked by the Office of Price Administration to agree not to exceed prices at which they sold all grades of such items during the period from October 1 to October 15, 1941, inclusive, the War Production Board Board a special form of acceptance.

Usual differentials allowed

Favorable response from virtually every manufacturer is anticipated. When the forms are returned, OPA expects to present levels on most grades for domestic and export sales. Amendments permitting the agreement prices will be permitted and the customary differentials for sheets, distant shipments and small quantities will be maintained on the same basis as that prevailing during the first half of last October.

As asked to explain exceptions

A review of costs and profits will be necessary before any contemplated advances are permitted.

Manufacturers were urged to sign the agreements even though they may have unusual situations regarding some items.
CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

First allocation of protective equipment under the $100,000,000 appropriation will go mainly to coastal "target areas"

First allocation of fire-fighting equipment, gas masks, stretchers, cots, etc., under the recent $100,000,000 Congressional appropriations will be made principally to certain cities within 300-mile coastal strips regarded as "target areas" according to memorandum of plans released March 7 by James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. Selection of communities will be based largely on priorities established by the War and Navy Departments.

Factors in allocation

Priorities among communities will be based upon three basic considerations: (1) likelihood of attack, (2) vulnerability, and (3) importance to war production of manufacturing plants in the community.

The system of allocating and distributing the material was worked out by Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, War Department representative on the Board for Civilian Protection, director of the civilian protection division of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Mr. Landis and General Gasser pointed out that the application of these standards will mean that the relative sizes of the communities may sometimes have little bearing on the amount of equipment to be allocated. Where two communities are of equal size and vulnerability, the community having the more vital war production will receive the larger amount of equipment.

Requests from communities not necessary

Mr. Landis urged communities not to send requests or requisitions for supplies to OCD headquarters in Washington.

"Allocations of protective supplies must and will be made according to plans arrived at in cooperation with the military experts of the War Department. Under the law we cannot make allocations on any other basis and we will be unable to give consideration to the requests of individual localities at variance with such a plan," Mr. Landis stated.

Under the appropriation, facilities, supplies, and services for the adequate protection of persons and property from bombing attacks, sabotage, or other war hazards are to be provided in localities determined to be in danger of attack and which are unable to provide suitable facilities.

The memorandum on the plans follows:

OUTLINE OF PLAN

INITIAL DETERMINATION OF LOCALITIES TO RECEIVE EQUIPMENT

The localities within the United States principally in need of protection from bombing attacks have been determined, after appropriate conferences with the military authorities, to be the coastal area within 300 miles of our sea or gulf coasts and the addition localities outside the coastal area wherein there are located important industrial installations producing critical war materials. The choice of a community of priority is to be based upon a logical consideration of the likelihood of attack, the vulnerability to attack and their importance to the national defense.

PROTECTION OF LOCALITIES WHEREIN IMPORTANT WAR PRODUCTION PLANTS ARE LOCATED

The Allied war effort being dependent, in large part, upon the production capacity of this country, it is logical that the effort of civilian defense should be directed primarily toward the protection of those localities wherein important manufacturing plants with war contracts are established.

This could not be done in the preparation of the initial estimates for the reason that the list of such localities was not obtainable. Lists of these towns are now available, resulting in a considerable increase in the number of towns to be protected as compared with the initial tentative allocation. Priority in the issue of protective equipment must be based upon the list of these towns previously set forth, i.e., likelihood of attack, vulnerability, and importance to the national defense.

Many towns of 10,000 population and over, located within the 300-mile coastal strip, now included in the original tentative allocations are not listed in the War and Navy Department lists as having manufacturing plants producing important war materials. Such towns, particularly those located more than 100 miles from the coast, may be left out of the allocation lists in favor of smaller towns where important war production manufacturing plants are located.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

THE BASIC ELEMENT OF PROTECTION

In view of the fact that great damage suffered in bombing attacks may result from the use of fire, the initial fire-fighting equipment was considered as a basic element of the civilian defense equipment that should be furnished by the Government.

FIRE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Accordingly, a fire defense committee was organized in the Office of Civilian Defense, consisting of one representative of each of the following organizations: National Board of Fire Underwriters; National Fire Protection Association; International Association of Fire Chiefs; Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering; National Bureau of Industrial Protection; Office, Chief of Engineers, War Department; Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; Emergency Airports Act, and the War Production Board.

FORMULA USED IN DETERMINING AMOUNT OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

This committee, in addition to recommending specifications for the type of equipment to be purchased, also recommended the formula to be used in determining the ratio as between a single-stage fire-engine, and the auxiliary equipment to determine the number of auxiliary pumps needed, existing and that the types of equipment that would be furnished must be confined to the front mounted pump and the side mounted unit described below. Fire-fighting accessories, such as hose, nozzles, ladders, etc., are to be furnished with these pumps.

TYPES OF PUMPS TO BE FURNISHED

(a) The front mounted pump unit consists of a single stage fire-engine and centrifugal pump designed for mounting on the front of a truck ahead of the motor. This pump, when equipped with 1,500 feet of discharge hose and certain standard items of equipment, will be necessary for municipalities receiving this type of unit to supply an open body truck with a motor developing at least 75 brake horse power at a minimum of 2,000 revolutions per minute.

(b) The so-called self-contained unit consists of a gasoline motor and a 600 gallon per-minute centrifugal fire pump on skids and weighs approximately 1,600 pounds. This unit will be supplied with 1,500 feet of discharge hose together with the necessary equipment. It is intended that these self-contained units and the accompanying equipment shall be mounted on hose wagons or on the body of a truck at least 1½ ton capacity to be furnished by the municipality.

Gas Masks

With reference to gas masks for the civilian population, our initial problem has to do with the creation of facilities for quantity manufacture. This will be accomplished with a portion of the $100,000,000 through educational orders.

EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL TEAMS AND CASUALTY STATIONS

This equipment will be tentatively allotted on the following basis:

(a) One team for each 5,000 population;

(b) One casualty station for each two medical teams. Stretcher on the basis of 4 for each 5,000 population; cots on the basis of 12 for each 5,000 population; first-aid belts on the basis of 9 per 5,000 population; identification tags for medical kits on the basis of 12 for each 5,000 population.
Landis calls on legal profession to mobilize its skills for civilian defense

Calling for mobilization of the legal profession, OCD Director Landis in a telegraphed message to the American Bar Association March 2, listed seven specific civilian defense activities for American lawyers.

Unable to appear in person to address the American Bar Association at its Annual Mid-Winter Conference in Chicago, Director Landis sent a telegram to Walter P. Armstrong, president of the Association, which said in part:

Can strengthen local councils

Any consideration of the place of lawyers in civilian defense must start from the assumption that the strength of that arm of the service must be measured by the strength of the local council of defense in the many communities of the United States. Lawyers, by associating themselves with these councils and working for them, can add greatly to their strength.

Secondly, the operations of these councils, particularly the operation of the antibombardment protective services, demand competent and continuing legal advice. For example, an understanding must be had of the legal powers of wardens, of auxiliary policemen. Regulations governing the emergency flow of traffic, the emergency extinction of lights, the dispersion of crowds and the like must be devised. Consideration must be given to the source from which these regulations should issue; namely, State, county, or locality. In metropolitan areas covering more than one State, the legal mechanism of the State must be created. An understanding of the nature of the executive power and its distribution through governors, mayors and the like must be had. All this illustrates the need for good legal advice at the local and State levels and calls for the creation of an institution comparable to that of Judge Advocate-General for the local and State defense councils.

On the nonprotective side, lawyers have special value in such tasks as rationing boards. Also, their normal capacity to speak should be placed at the service of the local defense councils so as to make plain to the public the nature and demands of the war effort.

Legal aid for deserving cases of individuals in the military services as well as individuals on the battle line of production should be encouraged by having local bar associations tied in with local defense councils. What is also needed here seems an over-all national organization which will be able to refer cases of legal need to those associations that may be geographically far removed who can supply it. Here the lines for furnishing legal need may well be patterned upon the method employed by Red Cross in utilizing its local chapters as points for ready reference of cases to other chapters. A clearance mechanism of this character might be set up in the American Bar Association, itself, or national offices of OCD might be made available. These legal services should also extend to clearing questions of public liability arising from accident during the course of emergency action.

For lawyers to advise in matters set forth under two above, stimulation of legal writing in this field should be encouraged by Association and by law schools.

To maintain morale

Consideration should be given to Association in cooperation with law schools to continue in part the training of law students now serving in military camps, or, if this is impossible, to supplying them with appropriate legal literature.

The maintenance of morale is particularly the task of those who can see clearly the great issues of this war. That understanding should especially characterize the bar, for all the great heritage of the common law is now at stake. Seeing that, I feel sure that the lawyers to whom your association can so clearly speak will do all those many things necessary to put the effort of everyone behind the Nation and thereby increase that much more our hitting power on the Atlantic and in the Pacific against the enemy.

Cannery workers make advance appointments in Washington

Groups of cannery workers entitled to file appeals under the provisions of Conservation Order M-81 were requested March 4 to write the War Production Board containers branch for appointments before coming to Washington.

Requests for appointments should be addressed to Mr. H. F. Krimendahl, Room 3524, War Production Board, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.
Authorized aid to United Nations passes 47 billion dollar mark; over two-thirds approved since Pearl Harbor

The authorized dollar limit on aid which the President may provide to the United Nations under Lend-Lease rose past the 47 billion dollar mark when the fifth supplemental war appropriation bill received final approval by Congress March 2 and was sent to the President for signature.

Aid exceeds third of war funds

The bill carries direct Lend-Lease appropriations of $5,425,000,000. In addition, the President may transfer to Lend-Lease countries up to $11,250,000,000,000 worth of war supplies to be produced under the War Department section of the bill. He may also lease any of the merchant ships to be built from $3,852,000,000 in appropriations and contract authorizations for the Maritime Commission.

These additions brought the total of Lend-Lease appropriations and transfer authorizations passed by Congress since the Lend-Lease Act became law almost a year ago to $47,410,650,000. This is more than one-third of all the money so far voted by Congress to pay for the United States war program.

The 47 billion dollar figure includes $16,410,000,000 in direct appropriations for Lend-Lease. The balance of more than 22 billion includes the total money value of ships, planes, tanks and guns built, or to be built that the President may either retain for our own armed forces or transfer to the nations associated with us against Axis aggression. In what amounts and to what nations the transfers actually are made is determined by the Executive, within the dollar limits set by Congress, on the basis of how best they will contribute to final victory over the Axis.

All except 15½ billions of the Lend-Lease total, or more than two-thirds of it, has been authorized in appropriation bills passed in the 3 months since Pearl Harbor. Since that date provision for Lend-Lease military and naval requirements has been made in War and Navy Department appropriations by the transfer authorization method instead of in direct Lend-Lease appropriations. The latter are now confined to nonmilitary supplies and services.

Most of the dollars available for Lend-Lease will be translated into tanks, planes, guns, ships, food, machinery, raw materials and services as part of the over-all United States war production program for 1942 and 1943 of 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks, and 18 million tons of merchant shipping. Lend-Lease aid up to March 1, 1942, totaled about 2½ billion dollars, while allocation has been completed by the Lend-Lease Administration of virtually all of the $12,985,000,000 appropriated in the first two Lend-Lease appropriation bills, passed March 27 and October 28, 1941.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, Liaison Officer

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION: Joseph B. Eastman, Director.
OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald MacLeish, Director.
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, Administrator.
CONSUMER DIVISION: Dexter M. Kosser, Assistant Administrator, in charge. Dan A. West, Director.
WAR PRODUCTION BOARD:
Donald M. Neilson, Chairman.

RATING FOR SPARE PARTS OF BUSES, TRUCKS RAISED TO A-2

The War Production Board on March 6 announced a 1942 program for the production of spare parts for medium and heavy trucks, truck trailers, and buses, designed to keep these vehicles in running order.

Orders were issued raising from A-3 to A-2 the Preference Rating available for deliveries of materials for replacement parts. The program does not affect production of parts for the Army and Navy and other designated Government and lend-lease operations.

Under amendments to Limitation Order I-35 and Preference Rating Order P-107 issued and effective March 5, which supersede the original orders announced January 29, WPB authorized producers and suppliers to apply the A-2 rating to obtain deliveries of materials going into the manufacture of designated spare parts. The orders apply only to medium and heavy trucks, truck trailers, passenger carriers, and school bus bodies. Parts for which the new rating may be used are listed in both the Limitation Order and the Preference Rating Order.

A long-range program

Since WPB has instructed manufacturers to stop production after March 1 of civilian trucks having a gross vehicle weight of less than 10,000 pounds, it has become necessary to establish a A-2 rating to obtain deliveries of spare parts. Under this program, producers can make during the entire year up to 150 percent of the number of spare parts sold by them for replacement purposes during 1941. In order to give manufacturers more operating freedom, the order provides that from January 1 to June 30, producers may not manufacture more than 75 percent of the number of spare parts sold by them for that purpose during 1941. And that from January 1 to September 30, 1941, the manufacturing limit shall be fixed at 125 percent of the number sold during 1941. For the entire year, the rate amounts to 150 percent.