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U. S. DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURES
(1935-1939 EQUALS 100)

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SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

"The public . . . is not complacent . . .
neither management nor labor . . .
could survive the public wrath . . ."

(Continued on page 14)
The public is not complacent, War Production Board Chairman Nelson asserted last week, in the second of his weekly broadcasts to the Nation. The public intends to get production of weapons in one way or another, he warned, and neither management nor labor—nor the members of the War Production Board—"could survive the public wrath should that wrath be turned against them."

Later in the week a plan book carried to 3,000 prime manufacturers the WPB's suggestions on the operation of the National Production Drive. Mr. Nelson scheduled 31 regional conferences of labor and management to speed up the making of guns, ships, planes, tanks, and machine tools.

Checking on conversion

Chairman Nelson also ordered manufacturers to report monthly the extent of their shift to war production and, if their work is being held back, to tell why. WPB followed up the complete conversion of the radio industry by announcing a May 15 deadline (April 15 for big companies) for cessation of domestic washing machine manufacture. "The entire capacity of the laundry industry will be devoted to war," Mr. Nelson said. In addition, a rationing program for used typewriters was announced because at least a large part of the typewriter factories will make gun parts and other war matériel. (Rentals of used typewriters will not be limited.)

Other restrictions continued the long battle to keep raw materials flowing into the war factories. The Division of Industry Operations curtailed bicycle manufacture to save critical metals and rubber. Low pressure heating boilers were changed to conserve steel and brass. Production of farm tractors requiring metalworkng machines was continued. Control over road-building equipment was tightened by a change in priority administration.

WPB enforces its orders

Operations were suspended for two users of aluminum scrap who were said to have violated conservation orders. A Federal court upheld WPB authority to examine plants for priorities compliance. The Bureau of Industrial Conservation for the first time requisitioned a stock of wrecked automobiles.

The Division of Industry Operations reorganized the Bureau of Industry Branches, giving 24 branch chiefs the responsibility of boosting production to the utmost.

A coming order to "freeze" feminine fashions was announced. The purpose is to prevent women from abandoning wearable clothes in favor of new ones which consume needed textiles. Inventories of agricultural and chemical bag materials were restricted to spread the supply among manufacturers and thus to speed up production. Olive drab wool waste was reserved for military use.

Ceilings on used tires, pork

The Office of Price Administration aimed a price regulation at profiteers in used tires. Temporary ceilings were placed on pork; and on cotton, rayon and mixed finished piece goods. Price Administration defeated a "peremptory request" that wholesale and retail domestic mechanical refrigerator prices be restored at once to earlier levels.

Maximum prices for waterproof rubber footwear were established by agreement with manufacturers. Mr. Henderson pointed out that the terms of the Emergency Price Control Act removed any danger that such agreements would violate antitrust laws.

The Lend-Lease Administration's report of 2 1/2 billion dollars' worth of aid given to our allies all over the world was sent to Congress by the President.

The division of physical fitness, center of much controversy, was transferred by Presidential order from the Office of Civilian Defense to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

** **

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.

** **

PRIORITY ACTION LIST TO BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK

Because of a change in preparation, the regular list of priority actions does not appear in Victory this week. The list for 14 days, carrying through March 13, will be published in the March 24 issue.

** **

SUPPLEMENT DISCONTINUED

In order to cooperate with the Bureau of the Budget in avoiding duplication of Government services, Victory has discontinued its supplement which printed texts of orders by OEM agencies. The texts of these orders appear in the Federal Register, circulation of which is handled by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Subscription rates by mail: 75¢ for 52 issues; 25¢ for 13 issues; single copies 5¢, payable in advance. Remit money order payable directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
March 17, 1942

VICTORY

On the Home Front

Spring has come to us again, but she brings stern and even tragic gifts this year along with her customary offering of daffodil and crocus.

The word you automatically associate with Spring in time of war is not "blossom" but "offensive."

And the Spring Offensive will come. In Russia or the Middle East or elsewhere the fanatical Nazi—fighting time as well as the United Nations—will strike hard. The Nazi will strike hard and the Japanese brigand will continue to strike, perhaps against the tall men of that embattled land "down under" in which it is not Spring now, but Autumn.

For all of us, this year, Spring may be a season of loss as well as of sacrifice, a season of bad news cheerfully borne.

The positive spirit

But because this is a war of three fronts, a war in which there is a fighting front and a factory front and a farm front and in which no one of these fronts could exist without the others, we here at home can face the Spring in a positive spirit.

We at home can carry on our own Spring Offensive. Indeed, we must carry on that offensive. Victory depends upon it, and it is already under way.

Our offensive is under way in the factories with the great War Production Board National Production Drive.

Our offensive is under way on the farms.

Take the offensive at home

And an offensive should be under way in our homes, too—in a renewed dedication to the task of saving all that we can for the work of war, the metals and the materials, to the task of making things last, to all the little tasks which, in the aggregate, will make so large a part of the victory to come.

For all these Spring offensives here in the U. S. A. are a prelude to the vast fighting offensive to come; they are making possible that final drive in which our enemies will be overwhelmed by the weapons we have contrived from our resources and our sacrifices.

The processes of wartime change march on with the advancing army of green leaves and the lengthening days. After the first of next month virtually all women's hosiers will be made of rayon or cotton instead of nylon, which has joined the armed forces. Typewriters will be rationed; April 22 will see the last civilian radio and radio-phonograph sets wheeling down to factory stockrooms; most of the top-grade sole leather is being saved for army shoes.

Forget new styles, lady

The one field in which WPB doesn't want any pronounced change, apparently, is in feminine fashions.

WPB, which took the cuffs from the pants of men's suits to save wool for the services and forbade vests with double-breasted suits is going to issue an order on women's apparel soon, but the intention of that order will be "to more or less freeze the existing silhouette."

"That'll eliminate complaints to the effect dear "—of course it isn't worn out, my dear, but it's so out of style."

Keeping pork in the kitchens

The Office of Price Administration, fighting its continuing battle to keep prices at reasonable levels and prevent inflation, last week took a step which will have an end effect—and a welcome end effect—in the kitchens of the American home.

OPA placed 90 percent of the country's pork products—and that means more than half of our total meat supply—under a 60-day maximum wholesale price regulation.

Hog prices had been rising rapidly, reflecting demand for pork products from three different sources, (1) normal consumers, (2) the armed forces, and (3) Lend-Lease. Lend-Lease is in the market because Lend-Lease is charged with supplying the needs of our allies.

We haven't done enough for our allies

We mustn't forget, when we consider our wartime deprivations, the approaching rationing of sugar, the shortages of this and that, that the U. S. A. is not only engaged in arming and feeding and clothing itself but stands pledged to help arm and feed and clothe the peoples who are fighting with us.

The extent and need for such help to the United Nations was brought home last week in the Lend-Lease Administration report on its first year, a report which said that although more than $2,500,000,000 worth of actual supplies and services have been delivered "what has been done falls far short of what is needed to turn the tide toward victory... the hard fact is that in relation to need, the volume has been small."

Next May 1 will see the last rubber-tired farm tractor off the assembly line for the duration, and manufacturers will have to shift to making steel-wheeled equipment. But, one way or another, America will get in the crops—and get out the tanks.

Some things you can do

WPB's brush advisory committee points out that civilians can help ease the bristle-brush scarcity by taking good care of toothbrushes and hair brushes and paint brushes... And OPA says that people who have worn-out tires—capped or not—can make a difference in the rubber shortage by turning them over to a scrap dealer. Completely worn-out tires aren't acceptable as "basic carcasses" for retreading or reselling, anyway... OPA's action in setting maximum prices at which used passenger-car and truck tires may be sold was a direct blow at pricegouging... Some dealers were reported to be charging more for a used casing than top levels established for new tires... If you've a 1939-, 1940-, or 1941-model sound projector for 16-millimeter motion-picture film, offer it to your Government... They're needed for rapid instruction in the services... There are some 2,500 different sizes of electric-light bulbs, but there won't be that many soon... Fewer sizes will save war materials... Members of the baking industry came to Washington to discuss the effect of tire rationing on their trade—also sugar quotas, and economies which might be effected in use of waxed paper and wrapping materials and the effect of a proposed order on cocacol nut oil... WPB has restricted the sale of sextants except to the services and Government agencies.

Victory bicycle is rolling

Metals now not generally available for civilian use include iridium and lead and magnesium and nickel and tin and tungsten... The Victory bicycle, stripped of gadgets and bright work, now is really on the way... OPA permitted a rise in wholesale prices for tea in lots of 10 chests or less and set maximum manufacturers' prices for waterproof rubber footwear... Tennis balls made with reclaimed rubber will bounce, but less... Industrial users of sugar will register March 23 and the rest of us will line up for our ration books soon... And OPA asks housewives not to start hoarding coffee just because Brazil has recalled its vessels to home ports... Only a very little coffee comes to the United States in Brazilian bottoms.
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS...

Manufacture of radios, phonographs for civilians to end April 22 except for quota sets under assembly then

The War Production Board on March 7 ordered the manufacture of radios and phonographs for civilian use to be discontinued after April 22, 1942.

The plants may complete sets on which they begin assembly work on or before April 22, 1942, under the limited production quotas provided for in the original order (L-44). They may also continue to make replacement parts.

Other than that the entire facilities of the American radio industry will be made available for war production.

The order stipulates that no manufacturer shall use more than $500 worth of parts and materials ordered after February 11, 1942. However, it does not impose any limitation on the purchase of wooden cabinets. The $500 ceiling on orders is to permit the purchase of a limited quantity of incidental items to complete production by April 22.

Limit affects 55 companies

The March 7 order (L-44-a) affects 55 companies manufacturing home receiving sets who in 1941 employed approximately 30,000 persons, and did a business of approximately $240,000,000.

In the manufacture of these more than 13,000,000 sets for civilian use the following amounts of critical materials were used: 2,100 tons of aluminum, 10,500 tons of copper, 280 tons of nickel, and 70,000 tons of steel.

War equipment to be produced by the radio industry will include airplane detection equipment, and transmitting and receiving equipment for our armed forces.

Over billion in war orders placed

Military orders already placed for war radio equipment amount to more than 1 billion dollars. Orders of approximately $500,000,000 are held by the 55 companies affected by the March 7 order; the balance are held by companies not usually engaged in the manufacture of home radio sets.

Production of home radios was originally curtailed in an order issued in January which provided that between January 23 and April 23 the large manufacturers were limited to 55 percent of their rate of production in the first 9 months of 1941, and small manufacturers were limited to 65 percent. It is expected that under the terms of that order approximately 3,000,000 radios will be built this year before the cut-off goes into effect.

Any unemployment to be small, brief

Robert Berner, chief of the radio section of WPB, said that the conversion will not result in unemployment for any appreciable period; in fact, employment in the radio industry will greatly increase after the switch has been made from civilian to military production. It is expected that more than 98 percent of the conversion will be completed before June 30 of this year.

The ordnance branch and the radio section of consumers' durable goods branch of WPB, to facilitate the conversion of the smaller companies, have worked out a subcontracting plan whereby each of the 55 companies affected by the order who is not himself a prime contractor will be assigned to a prime contractor, thus forming a series of military production "family groups."

The load of producing war radio equipment will be so evenly divided that there will be work for every company, either as a prime contractor or a subcontractor, which is capable of performing the precise operations demanded by the military. In fact, all but 13 of the 55 companies affected by the order already have military contracts of some kind.

Orders for most will soon be increased and it is hoped that the 13 companies now without any military contracts will be able to obtain a part of the war business.

There will be 60,000,000 radio sets

When the last of the 55 companies has turned out the last civilian radio, there will be in operation more than 60,000,000 radio sets in some 87 percent of American homes.

The provision in the order for the continued manufacture of replacement parts will enable the bulk of the existing home radios to be kept in efficient operating condition during the war.

Low pressure boilers changed to save steel and brass

Elimination of metal jackets, fusible plugs, and tricocks from low pressure heating boilers after June 1 was ordered by WPB March 7 in Schedule III to Limitation Order L-42.

The order, however, grants permission to producers to deliver any boilers in stock June 1, even if equipped with the jackets, plugs, and cocks, provided the boilers were completely finished by that date.

In addition, the regulations require that production of the metal jackets be ended on March 16. No limitation is placed on the manufacture of fusible plugs and tricocks because they are used for purposes other than low pressure boilers.

Producers of metal jackets are permitted to deliver jackets which were in stock in finished form on March 16, or processed so that the use of the metal for other purposes would be impractical.

Approximately 18,000 tons of steel are expected to be saved by elimination of the metal jackets, and 180,000 pounds of brass by elimination of the tricocks and fusible plugs.

Freeze on used typewriters modified for two uses

The War Production Board on March 7 modified its order freezing stocks of typewriters to permit continuation of two customary transactions involving used typewriters.

Pending the issuance of a rationing program by the Office of Price Administration, WPB released the following from the terms of the freeze order:

1. Used typewriters loaned to persons whose own typewriters are undergoing repairs.

2. Used typewriters transferred to any person for the specific purpose of taking a civil-service examination.

Upon completion of the examination, the typewriter must be returned to the owner.

The modification, effective immediately, was issued as Amendment No. 1 to General Limitation Order L-54.
Move to halt production of washing machines discussed with industry

A proposed War Production Board order to halt the production of all domestic washing machines in the near future was discussed March 12 at an informal meeting of industry representatives with WPB officials.

(Note: A proposed order late March 14 stopped production April 15 for big companies, May 15 for small companies.)

N. G. Burlingham, chief of the office machinery and services branch of the WPB, outlined the proposed order under which large manufacturers would be required to halt production of washing machines on April 14 and small manufacturers on May 15.

Between March 15 and April 15, the large manufacturers would be permitted to manufacture one and a half times the number of their February quota under the present limitation order L-4-a.

Between March 15 and May 15, the small manufacturers would be permitted to manufacture one and a half times their February quota for the 60-day period.

Large manufacturers would be those classified A and B groups in the present limitation order, and small manufacturers would be then classified in groups C and D.

In general, no priority assistance would be given to obtain materials needed to manufacture the quota permitted under the order, though there might be exceptions in special hardship cases.

The order would result in a substantial saving in critical materials and would make available for direct war production the manufacturing capacity of the industry.

** * *

Rhodium banned for jewelry; needed for searchlights

Because rhodium, one of the platinum metals, is needed to coat reflectors in antiaircraft searchlights, the Director of Industry Operations decreed March 12 it must come off jewelry.

Order M-95 provides that rhodium, used to impart a nontarnishable finish to such articles as compacts and cigarette cases, may not be used from now on for that purpose, but an accompanying letter from the Director of Industry Operations authorizes jewelers to use up their present stocks. Stocks must not be replenished, however.

The metal also is used as an alloy with platinum to oxidize ammonia for the production of nitric acid. Rhodium is produced in small quantities as a by-product of the mining of platinum.

Bicycle manufacture cut to save critical materials; new models stripped of gadgets

The War Production Board, March 13, ordered a curtailment in the manufacture of bicycles in order to save critical war materials.

Two-way savings

The order (L-52) will result in the production of two so-called Victory models, one for men and the other for women. They will be stripped of all nonessential gadgets and bright work.

The saving in critical metals and rubber will be achieved in two ways:
1. By reducing the number of bicycles, replacement parts, and accessories that may be produced.
2. By entirely eliminating the use of some metals and sharply restricting the use of other critical materials.

The order is divided into two time periods, with different restrictions for each.

The first, called the "Restricted Period," covers the period from the date of issuance of the order, March 12 to March 31.

During that period bicycle manufacturers may not produce more than 42 percent of the number of bicycles they produced during a comparable period in 1941. None of the bicycles may weigh more than 47 pounds.

The manufacture of replacement parts and accessories during this same period is restricted to the number they produced during the same number of days in 1941.

Juvenile models banned for 3 months

The second period in the order covers the 3 months from April 1 to June 30. The restrictions set up specifications for the so-called Victory models and eliminate all so-called juvenile models.

The elimination of juvenile models will make possible an increase in the number of adult bicycles. Of the bicycles produced in this country last year, 1,530,000 were juvenile sizes and 270,000 for adults. The order L-52 limits production during this 3-month period to 42 percent of the average monthly production in 1941, but with the entire 42 percent devoted to adult bicycles, the number will be considerably higher than those manufactured during a similar period in 1941.

Expected to halve steel use

Parts and accessories manufacturers may not manufacture the following parts or accessories if they contain iron or steel or any of the prohibited materials:

Chain guards, skirt guards, stands, luggage carriers, tanks, trust rods, trust bars, and spring forks, except that the minimum amount of iron and steel required for nails, nuts, bolts, screws, clasps, rivets, and other joining hardware may be used in the construction of these parts or accessories.

The order is expected to result in the saving of the following critical materials, the quantities being the amounts used in the manufacture of last year's bicycles:

- 1,157,475 pounds of brass, 44,286 pounds of nickel, 29,463 pounds of copper, 34,221 pounds of tin, and 10,065 pounds of cadmium.
- In addition, the order is expected to cut in half the use of steel.

Last year the industry used 62,520 tons; this year's consumption is estimated at 50,000 tons.

Already partly converted to war

M. D. Moore, chief of the WPB bicycle section, said the bicycle industry is already partly converted to the manufacture of direct war materials, such as tripods for machine guns, incendiary bombs, searchlights, shells, and plane parts.

"This order," said Mr. Moore, "will release still more of the machines and tools in bicycle plants for the manufacture of war materials, and every tool and machine so released will be used for war production... ."

***

Icebox makers may distribute steel quotas over 3 months

Limitation Order L-25-a governing steel for domestic ice refrigerators has been amended by WPB to provide that the quotas of steel to be used in the manufacture of domestic ice refrigerators shall apply to the entire 3 months' period of January, February, and March instead of to each month separately.

***

Canners must set aside much of 1942 fruit, vegetable pack

The War Production Board March 14 to assure adequate supplies of canned foods to meet the needs of the military, Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, and other Government requirements.

In two new orders, M-86 and M-86-a, and in an interpretation of the Tinplate Conservation Order M-81, the WPB directed canners to set aside for the Government considerable quantities of their 1942 packs of fruits and vegetables.
Chief of 24 industry branches, in revamped Bureau, responsible for maximum production

Reorganization of the Bureau of Industry Branches of the Division of Industry Operations has been completed by Philip D. Reed, Bureau chief. Several of the industry branches in the Bureau have been divided, and the total number is now 24.

Mr. Reed's top staff now consists of Amory Houghston, deputy bureau chief; John R. Kimberly, and Joseph R. Taylor, assistant bureau chiefs; W. B. Murphy, Nathaniel G. Symonds, and Ben Alexander, special assistants; Marshall J. Dodge, Jr., executive assistant.

Now 24 branches

The branches are as follows, with the chief in charge:


Permanent branch chiefs will be appointed in the near future to replace those now designated as acting. Each of the men now designated as acting branch chief is also permanent chief of another branch.

Powers and duties defined

The powers and duties of branch chiefs have been defined as follows in Division Administrative Order No. 2 of the War Production Board, in the Manual of Policy and Procedures:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE OF THIS ORDER

It is the primary purpose of this order to develop a uniform conception of the status and function of the chief of an industry branch within the Division of Industry Operations.

SECTION 2. PRINCIPAL TASK OF BRANCH CHIEF

The main task of each branch chief will be to obtain maximum use of existing industrial capacity within the industry assigned to him for the production of war material and products for essential civilian use. He will assist the industry assigned to him in every phase of its production program, including conversion, financing of new or expanded facilities, problems of labor supply, and procurement of materials and equipment.

SECTION 3. LIMITS OF AUTHORITY

The position of the chief of an industry branch is one of authority and responsibility. His authority is drawn from the Chairman of the War Production Board, through the Division of Industry Operations, through the Chief of Bureau of Industry Branches. He will receive instructions and orders only in this line of authority. Any questions which he may have concerning his powers or duties will be resolved in this same line of authority.

SECTION 4. POWERS AND DUTIES OF BRANCH CHIEF

The branch chief has the following responsibilities:

1. To serve as the focal point for all War Production Board business of the industry assigned to him. In this connection, he will be the official, for a determination between the War Production Board and all committees or subcommittees of such industry, and he will provide the point of contact with Industry Operations for the Division of Civilian Supply in connection with the establishment of minimum civilian requirements and recommendations of programs for the allocation of products among competing civilian demands, as hereinafter set forth.

2. To ascertain, with the assistance of the representatives of the Statistics Division, assigned to him, the military requirements of the Army, the Navy, and the United Nations and the civilian requirements which are to be satisfied through facilities available in the industry assigned to him. The military requirements will be determined by the Armed Services; in the main, the branch chief will obtain information concerning such requirements from the Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, and from representatives of the Division of Production and the Division of Purchases, who will provide the principal liaison between the branch and the Government procurement agencies. Civilian requirements will be estimated in the first instance by the Division of Civilian Supply, which will make a measure upon the branch for information, which the branch chief should freely give. The Division of Civilian Supply, after consultation with the branch chief, will also recommend programs to the Chairman of the War Production Board for the allocation of products available for such minimum civilian requirements among competing civilian demands. When such estimates and programs have been approved, they will be transmitted to the branch chief through his regular line of authority. In the absence of such a formally approved estimate of civilian requirements or program of allocation, the branch chief should consult with the Adviser from the Civilian Supply Division who will be assigned to him to recommend such an estimate or program to him. If, after discussion with the representative from the Civilian Supply Division, he feels that recommendation, he should refer the question to the Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches with a recommendation for disposition. The discharge of all these responsibilities will require effective use by the branch chief of his staff, as he may determine.

3. To ascertain the existing industrial capacity within the industry assigned to him which may be needed available for war production; and to ascertain opportunities to enlarge the productive capacities of existing plants within such industry for war purposes and for essential civilian use.

4. When conversion is necessary to obtain maximum use of such capacity for war purposes, to bring about such conversion in the shortest possible time. In accomplishing this, he shall work with his advisers, particularly the representative of the Production Division, as hereinafter set forth.

5. Working with representatives of the Production Division and the Purchases Division, to assure the prompt placement of war contracts and subcontracts in such a way as to bring about maximum utilization of the facilities within the industry assigned to him.

6. With the assistance of the Priority Specialist, to devise such priorities, allocation or limitation orders as may be necessary to accomplish the primary purposes of bringing about maximum war production and production for minimum civilian requirements by the facilities within the industry assigned to him.

7. With the assistance of the representative of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation assigned to him to conserve critical materials used by the industry for military or civilian purposes, or in plant or other construction projects, redesign, review of specifications, or otherwise.

In the section on Organization, the order prescribes that the staff of each branch chief shall include one or more duly assigned representatives of the Production, Purchases, Civilian Supply, Labor, Legal, Statistics and Materials Divisions of the War Production Board, and one or more duly assigned representatives of the Bureau of Priorities and the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the Division of Industry Operations. Representatives may also be assigned from the Armed Services and other Government agencies.

Representatives from other divisions and bureaus of the WBP assigned to Mr. Reed's staff are:

Labor Division—Richard A. Lester; Purchases Division—Walter H. Hume; Production Division—Virgil Reid; Bureau of Economic Research—A. W. Carpenter; Bureau of Priorities—Joseph Tucker; and Executive Office of the Division of Industrial Operations—Eric Zoller.

Assignments will be made from the Production, Materials, Civilian Supply and Legal Divisions.

Executives and branch chiefs.

Following is a list of the executives and branch chiefs, with the civilian position held by each prior to joining the staff of the War Production Board:

Ben Alexander, president and chief executive of the Masonite Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Broner, president and general manager of Broner Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; William M. Bristol, Jr., vice president and director of Bristol Myers Co., Westfield, N. J.; Nathaniel G. Burleigh, professor of industrial management at Dartmouth College; Alphonse B. Bailey, president of Bailey Ice Machine Co., Omaha, Neb.; Lewis S. Greenleaf, industrial sales manager of...
March 17, 1942

ALUMINUM PIGMENT, PAINT
UNDER COMPLETE ALLOCATION

Aluminum pigment and aluminum paint were placed under a complete allocation by the Director of Industry Operations March 11.
Order M-1-g, issued March 10, requires specific authorization for the manufacture, use, or sale of aluminum pigment and aluminum paint, except in retail distribution to the ultimate consumer.

Form PD-312 is provided for applications for use of aluminum pigment or paint, and manufacturers and jobbers are required to report stocks on hand monthly on Form PD-313. These forms will be available for distribution through field offices or from the WPB in Washington shortly.
The order took effect immediately.

Previous ratings on warplanes raised to A-1-a and A-1-b

Action was taken March 11 by the War Production Board extending the assignment of higher preference ratings to deliveries for military and naval aircraft.

Raised to same levels

J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, signed Preference Rating Order P-122, raising to an A-1-a or A-1-b all ratings assigned by any previously issued preference rating certificates, PD-1, PD-1A, PD-3, PD-3A, PD-5, for military and naval aircraft.

An A-1-a rating was assigned by preference rating order P-109 issued February 20, 1942, to producers of certain types of military and naval aircraft. Preference Rating Order P-109-a, issued and effective March 12, assigns an A-1-b rating to production of trainer types of military and naval aircraft and is similar otherwise to P-109, as amended.

ORDERLY PRODUCTION OF TURBINES ARRANGED

The orderly production of land turbines needed for the generation of electric power for war industries is provided for in an order (M-76) issued March 9 by the WPB.

Would aid orders already placed

The three major producers of land turbines are Westinghouse, General Electric, and Allis-Chalmers. The effect of the order is to enable the Director of Industry Operations to establish production schedules for orders already placed with producers of these turbines and to prevent their displacement by a purchase order subsequently placed.

Such prohibitions do not apply, of course, to turbines that might be more urgently needed than orders already on the books. In such cases, the Director of Industry Operations may authorize a change which will give a higher standing in the delivery schedule to any turbine more urgently needed.
Production of farm tractors with rubber tires banned after May 1, curtailed now

Production of farm tractors requiring rubber tires must be stopped after May 1, the War Production Board ruled March 10 in a further effort to conserve rubber for vital war requirements.

Must switch to steel-wheel equipment

Between now and the closing production date, output of rubber-tire type tractors must be sharply curtailed, according to the new order, Supplementary Limitation Order No. L-26-a.

Shortage of crude rubber will not permit manufacturers to maintain the production schedules upon which they have operated during January and February. They must change swiftly from the use of rubber tires to the use of steel-wheel equipment.

March output cut 45 percent

During this month, output of tractors requiring rubber tires must be reduced by 45 percent below the average monthly production during January and February of this year.

During April, production must be cut by 60 percent below the base period, and must be halted entirely on May 1.

According to present production schedules, the curtailment means that approximately 10,000 rubber-tired tractors may be produced this month and about 8,500 next month. Manufacturers had scheduled March production at about 17,800, which approximates the production averaged during January and February.

The War Production Board announced on March 11 amendments to Preference Rating Order P-19-e, administered by the Public Roads Administration and used to extend priority assistance to highway contractors.

The changes in the terms of the order eliminate extension of the preference ratings granted a road project to the purchase of road building machinery and equipment, though permitting its use to expedite delivery of repair parts when necessary to prevent stoppage of work which might result from accidents to equipment.

When new equipment is necessary for an essential project, application for a preference rating may be made on Form PD-1-A.

WPB releases certain stocks of canned beer and coffee

The War Production Board unfroze on March 11 certain stocks of beer and coffee which it had ordered held subject to the disposition of the Director of Industry Operations on February 25.

Canners of coffee and beer were instructed on that date to hold stocks packed in cans in their possession on February 11, or which were delivered pursuant to a telegraphic amendment of Order M-81 on tinplate. This amendment permitted manufacturers to deliver coffee and beer cans which were completed, or whose parts were made on February 11, but froze such packed stocks in canners' hands.

Reports not required

The provisions requiring canners to make reports on the number of cans packed according to the special permission of February 25 were also removed.

At the same time, can manufacturers were given permission to use tinplate already lithographed for making motor oil or coffee cans on February 11. This supplements the permission to use the component can parts which were already manufactured by that date.

The new provisions were contained in three telegrams signed by J. B. Knowles, Director of Industry Operations.

Application made necessary for new road equipment

The WPB announced on March 11 amendments to Preference Rating Order P-19-e, administered by the Public Roads Administration and used to extend priority assistance to highway contractors.

The changes in the terms of the order eliminate extension of the preference ratings granted a road project to the purchase of road building machinery and equipment, though permitting its use to expedite delivery of repair parts when necessary to prevent stoppage of work which might result from accidents to equipment.

When new equipment is necessary for an essential project, application for a preference rating may be made on Form PD-1-A.

Chlorine order effective April 1 because of printing delay

Because of delay in printing Form PD-177, Amendment No. 1 to Order M-19 relating to chlorine will not go into effect until April 1, it was announced March 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The order limits the use of chlorine in a number of fields and was due to become effective February 25. The only change is that it will take effect April 1.

All makers of farm machinery, equipment subject to production limitations of L-26

All manufacturers of the types of farm machinery and equipment covered by Limitation Order L-26 are subject to the terms of that order, regardless of whether they have been able to obtain materials without the use of a preference rating.

Terms ignored by some

The farm machinery and equipment branch made this plain March 12 in an effort to clear up some confusion that has arisen in the farm equipment industry over the relation between the limitation order and the accompanying Preference Rating Order P-85, which makes an A-3 rating available for materials going into the manufacture of specified equipment.

The branch has been advised that some manufacturers who possessed large inventories of materials at the time the orders became effective or who have been able to buy materials through jobbers or other dealers without the use of a preference rating, have been ignoring the terms of L-26.

Order L-26 placed limits on the production of various types of equipment from November 1, 1941, to October 31, 1942. The accompanying rating order enables manufacturers to apply an A-3 rating to obtain essential materials to conform to these limits.

The branch desires to make it plain to manufacturers that they are subject to the provisions of L-26, regardless of whether they have to make use of the preference rating order.

A-1-c on materials for welding machines extended to May 1

Preference Rating Order P-39, which assigns a preference rating of A-1-c to deliveries of material for the production of arc welding and resistance welding machines, has been extended to May 1, 1942. It was scheduled to expire on March 18.

Companies operating under the terms of the order have been advised of the extension, but at the same time have been warned that the order will not be further extended and advised to apply for priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan.
Sales and imports of sextants restricted by WPB except for Federal agencies

The War Production Board, March 11, issued limitation order L-58 restricting the sale and importation of sextants. The order, effective immediately, prohibits the sale, delivery, or transfer of sextants except to the United States Army or Navy, Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, or to any other department or agency of the United States.

Others may purchase a sextant after getting a certificate from the U.S. Coast Guard stating the purchaser is in immediate and legitimate need of the sextant and is entitled to obtain one. Under the order, dealers may receive sextants and any other person to whom a transfer is specifically ordered by the Director of Industry Operations.

No sextants can be imported into the United States from Great Britain unless the importation has been approved by the Lend-Lease Administration under the terms of the Eden White Paper.

May appeal

The order provides that records of inventories, purchases, production, and sales of sextants shall be kept for at least 2 years and that all persons affected by the order file with the WPB such reports and questionnaires as the Board may require.

Provision is made for appeal from the order by any person who considers compliance with it would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship or would result in a serious problem of unemployment in the community, or other reasons.

Stores, restaurants get A-10 for refrigerating maintenance

Priority assistance for the maintenance of refrigerating equipment in stores and restaurants has been granted by Amendment No. 2 to Preference Rating Order P-100, issued March 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Under the terms of Order P-100, a preference rating of A-10 is assigned to materials for repair and maintenance of equipment for specified industries and operations. The March 9 amendment includes the maintenance of refrigerating equipment in stores and restaurants.

Metal-equipment ratings extended

Preference Rating Order P-11-a, which assigns ratings of A-1-a, A-1-b, A-1-c for the use of producers of metal-working equipment to whom a copy of the order has been addressed with a serial number, has been extended to June 30.

Two Midwest users of aluminum scrap suspended for violations

Suspension orders were issued March 12 against two Midwest users of aluminum scrap who, according to the Division of Industry Operations, had violated Conservation Orders M-1-a and M-1-c by entering into an unauthorized toll agreement.

The National Parts Corporation of Chicago, Ill., and the Atlas Brass & Aluminum Foundry, also of Chicago, were held to have violated priority provisions by receiving and delivering aluminum scrap on unrated orders. In addition, the National Parts Corporation was said to have accepted during the period of the operations (June-December, 1941), illegal deliveries totaling 67,347 pounds of aluminum scrap.

The suspension orders, S-16 and S-17, provide that for a period of 2 months from the date of issuance, neither company may accept, deliver, or process any primary or secondary aluminum, aluminum scrap, aluminum products, or alloys of which aluminum is a major part. They are also prohibited from accepting purchase orders, or entering into contracts for delivery of any type of aluminum or aluminum products.

The orders also enjoin all persons from delivering aluminum to the two companies during the period they cover.

High rating speeds aluminum sheet mill

Materials for the construction of an aluminum sheet mill in the State of Washington have been given a preference rating of A-1-b, the Director of Industry Operations announced March 13. The rating is a temporary one pending issuance of protect orders. The rating to the Aluminum Company of America, which is building the mill, permits the use of an A-1-a rating on structural steel and steel plate if necessary to obtain delivery.

80 percent of top grade leather soles ordered set aside for military use

The War Production Board March 12 ordered that 80 percent of top grade leather soles be set aside for manufacture and repair of military shoes.

The order (M-80) leaves 20 percent of top grades of soles (Fine, Semifine, Imperfect Fine, and No. 1 Scratch) and the entire output of lower grades (those below No. 1 Scratch) for civilian use.

Outsoles required for military shoes are of the same weight as soles commonly used in the manufacture of men's civilian shoes. Innersoles for military shoes are approximately the same weight as outsoles on women's shoes. Thus, the order limits about equally the amount of top grade sole leather available for men's and women's shoes. Additional outsoles, of lower grades are available for civilian use.

The order specifies that all cutters of sole leather shall set aside each day at least 80 percent of all inner and outsoles cut. that those parts of finders stock (tougher leather from which repair soles are cut) of military weight and quality shall be set aside intact.

It forbids sale or use of soles thus set aside except to manufacturers filling orders for military use. The order provides that all cutters report to the Boston Quartermaster Depot by March 27 reserve stocks of soles of military weights and quality. Thereafter, they must make full reports of reserve stocks each 60 days.

Seasonal industries may build up inventories to meet peak needs

Seasonal industries, such as canning factories, are permitted to build up their inventories in anticipation of peak requirements by an official interpretation of Priorities Regulation No. 1, issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

Priorities Regulation No. 1 requires all producers to keep their inventories to a practicable working minimum. The March 10 interpretation provides that companies engaged in seasonal operations will not be considered in violation of the regulation if they refrain from hoarding, and if the deliveries which they receive for inventory are no greater and no further in advance than those normally accepted in the normal course of business to meet anticipated requirements.
WPB moves to "freeze existing silhouette" in women's clothes to conserve materials

Present fashions in women's clothes will not be made obsolete in an order affecting women's apparel that will be issued soon by the War Production Board, R. R. Guthrie, chief of the textile, clothing and leather goods branch of the WPB, said March 8.

To prevent radical style changes

"It is our desire to more or less freeze the existing silhouette," Mr. Guthrie said. "The object will be to prevent radical changes in style that would make women's clothes now worn cut, out of style, resulting in a waste of materials in clothes now manufactured and a heavy demand for the new materials required for new style clothes. "It is not and has not been the desire of the WPB to freeze style as a factor in women's and children's apparel," Mr. Guthrie said. "We are fully cognizant of the importance of fashion and fashion creators to the garment and retail trades, and to the general field of public morale.

Plan for rainy day

"Our problem is simply this: We are charged with the development of an all-out war effort and the maximum production of military supplies and clothing. At the same time we must provide for essential civilian supply. As we produce for the requirements of our armed forces and the United Nations and the South American Republics, and as we encounter transportation difficulties of wool and leather and dyes, we must necessarily anticipate the development of shortages in the various materials used in the garment trades.

"I believe that we will have adequate stocks for our consumption during the balance of this year, but it seems wise to us to provide for the rainy day while the sun is still shining. At the present moment there is no shortage of labor in the garment trades, but in 6 or 10 months from now it is conceivable that the situation may reverse itself, as needle-work labor is attracted or converted to war production.

To economize in materials

"Therefore, it is our object now to start economizing in the use of materials in a modified manner in order to be able to produce more units from existing and future yardages.

"Designers will have to work within the limitations that are being drawn up at the present time and which will shortly be issued in the form of an order. There will still be great freedom left to the ingenuity of the fashion traders to produce clothes that are new, saleable, and fresh in appeal.

"The limitations under consideration deal mainly with the setting of maximum lengths and sweeps of garments in order to prevent the introduction of any radical fashion change. It is our desire to more or less freeze the existing silhouette, and no drastic change in length is contemplated by the proposed restrictions. This is the preventive aspect of the proposed order.

"The conservation of fabric will be reflected by the proposals to eliminate jackets over dresses, topcoats over suits, and similar articles consisting of more than two garments at a unit price.

"Within about a week we hope to issue a preliminary digest of the proposed order before its formal issuance, to permit the trade to familiarize itself with the exact nature of the changes.

"There have been great periods in fashion when little cloth was used, as in the styles of the French Empire. There have also been great fashion eras that used large yardage. Today the necessity is to use as little yardage as possible."

Manila cordage quotas put on 5-month basis

Manufacturers of manila cordage are permitted, under Amendment No. 4 to General Preference Order M-36, issued March 7, to sell or deliver during the 5-month period of March 1 to August 1, 1942, five times their monthly quotas (basic monthly privilege) fixed in Amendment No. 3. The monthly quota amounts to 70 percent of the average monthly sales during 1939.

Amendment No. 3 prohibited a cordage manufacturer from selling in any one month more manila cordage than his monthly quota. Later it was learned that February, March, and April is normally the cordage manufacturers' peak selling season and that the restrictions on a monthly basis would work an undue hardship. By lifting the monthly restrictions, a cordage manufacturer will not use more manila fiber than if the restriction remained but will permit him to take advantage of the peak season.

Other changes

Amendment No. 4 makes another change. The previous amendment limited deliveries to six times a manufacturer's monthly quota from the date of the issuance of the order (February 20) to August 1. That was based on what was expected to be a 6-month period—from February 1 to August 1. When the order was issued, on February 20 instead of on February 1, as intended, the language remained the same. However, with February gone, the amendment issued March 7 restricted both deliveries and sales between March 1 and August 1 to five times the basic monthly poundage.

WPB also issued March 7 an interpretation to Amendment No. 3 to clarify the definition of manila cordage: The order applied to all manila cordage located in this country, regardless of where it was manufactured.

California, Texas sheep men asked to arrange shearing to supply skins for flying suits

The War Production Board announced March 12 a program appealing to California and Texas sheep raisers to plan now for the shearing of lambs and yearlings so that skins at slaughter will bear just the right amount of wool for manufacture into warm flying suits for our fighting airmen.

Wool on skins used in the manufacture of the vitally needed suits must be between one-quarter of an inch and 1 inch in length.

The War Production Board believes more than 2,000,000 additional skins suitable for the flying suits can be obtained as a result of the shearing program in the two States. As a patriotic contribution to the war effort most raisers will be asked to shear many animals which normally would be marketed with wool too long for the flying suits and so shear soon enough to permit a growth of wool of proper length by slaughter time.

However, the best procedure to insure a proper interval between shearing and slaughtering will be left to the best judgment of the California and Texas raisers.

In order to protect raisers who shear immediately from financial loss, the Office of Price Administration has removed the ceiling on tanned shearlings.

The War Production Board requested tanners, in anticipation of removal of the price ceiling, to offer better prices for shearing skins than was financially feasible before.

Ceilings on shearlings, moutons lifted to expedite war supplies

Shearlings and moutons are excepted from provisions of Revised Leather Price Schedule No. 61. Administrator Henderson announced March 10 in Amendment No. 1 to that order. The amendment became effective March 9, 1942.

Both shearlings and moutons are used by the armed forces for aviation and arctic clothing, as well as for gloves, helmets, and boots.

OPA has removed shearlings from the leather price schedule at the request of the WPB, in order that by lifting of the ceiling maximum supplies may be made available.
Order issued to speed bags for farm, chemical products

An order (M-107) designed to increase the production of cotton bags for agricultural and chemical products was issued March 10 by WPB.

To meet shortage

A shortage in such bags has developed because of an ever-increasing demand by the Armed Services for cloths formerly used for agricultural bags, such as burlap and osnaburg, coupled with a decrease in supply caused by the war in the Far East.

Bags are needed for such agricultural products as grains, flour, feed, meal, vegetables, nuts, sugar, salt, coffee, seeds, potatoes, beans, peas, etc.; and also meats, fertilizers, metal abrasives, and chemicals, even though not agricultural products.

The March 10 orders define certain constructions (that is, cloth of specified width, thread count, and weight) of osnaburg, sheetings, and print cloth as "cotton textile fabrics suitable for agricultural bags" and then assign a high priority rating (A-2) to all orders for such fabrics. This is expected to result in increased production of such fabrics, since mills capable of converting their looms to make these fabrics will be required to fill orders for such fabrics even though they might prefer to devote their capacity to other goods.

The order restricts a bag manufacturer to a 60 days’ supply of cloth.

The order also restricts the bag dealer or the user of bags (such as the miller of flour and feed, the farmer or packer of potatoes, the meat packer, etc.) to a 60 days’ supply of bags.

Bag makers can’t replace stocks from burlap set aside

The fiber and dye section of the War Production Board said March 11 that a bag manufacturer is not permitted, under the burlap conservation order (M-47), to replace burlap used by him to fill Government or rated civilian orders with burlap that he is required under the order to set aside from new shipments for the Government stockpile.

Burlap set aside for the Government may be used only if needed to fill orders now on hand bearing a preference rating of A-1-J or higher.

MAY REQUISITION EXCESS

FLOOR COVERING INVENTORIES

The textile, clothing and leather goods branch of WPB on March 11 warned dealers in floor coverings, including wholesalers and retailers, that their stocks may be requisitioned by the Government if they lay in excessive inventories.

Under Wool Conservation Order M-73 a manufacturer or a wholesaler who delivers to a person who has an excessive inventory, with reason to know that the inventory is too large, is guilty of a violation of the order. He is also equally guilty when he delivers such large amounts to the big retailers that the smaller stores do not get their fair share, as this would be a discriminating cut in filling orders.

Olive drab wool scrap reserved for military use

Olive drab wool clips, rags, and wastes may henceforth be sold and used only for the manufacture of olive drab wool garments for the armed forces of the United States.

To save wool, dye

An order (M-87) to that effect was issued March 10 by the War Production Board. It will save wool and dye.

Olive drab clips are the clippings or scraps of material that result when olive drab cloth is cut up into uniforms or other garments. The order requires that they contain at least 80 percent wool.

Olive drab wool rags refer to worn-out uniforms or other garments of olive drab cloth that are sold by the War Department to rag dealers, who in turn sell them to woolen mills to be reworked into new cloth.

Must return collections

Olive drab wool wastes refer to waste yarn and cloth that are obtained in the manufacture of olive drab wool products.

The order provides that olive drab wool clips, rags, and waste may be used only to fill orders for the Army and the Navy. (The Marine Corps, which wears olive drab, has its uniforms purchased through the Navy Department.) Manufacturers who use olive drab cloth are required to collect all olive drab wool clips and wool rags and return them to the War or Navy Department.

Restrictions on new wool lifted for uniforms in first quarter

Under an amendment issued March 10 to the Wool Conservation Order M-73, woolen and worsted manufacturers may fill orders for fabric to be used in the manufacture of uniforms for Army and Navy officers in excess of the 80 percent limitation on the use of new wool during the first quarter of 1942. Such orders will have an A-10 rating.

To speed production

Wool conservation order M-73, as amended and extended through the second quarter of 1942, issued recently, includes cloth for officers’ uniforms as defense orders on which no restrictions in the use of new wool are placed. The March 10 amendment, which is Amendment No. 3 to M-73, makes the same provision for the remainder of the first quarter and will make it possible for manufacturers capable of producing Army and Navy officers’ uniforms to proceed immediately on such productions without regard to their first quarter wool allotment, but only to the extent necessary to fill orders on hand for such cloth. This will speed up production of such cloth by almost a month, since the second quarter allocation does not become effective until April 4.

Wool conservation applies to blankets in process April 5

K. W. Marriner, chief of the wool fabrics section of the War Production Board, said March 11 that the provision in Wool Conservation Order M-73, as amended and extended, prohibiting the use of more than 80 percent wool in blankets, applies to blankets partially manufactured on April 5, when the amended order becomes effective.

Mr. Marriner pointed out in a letter written in response to an inquiry that the order was issued on February 25, thus giving manufacturers “ample time to arrange their manufacturing operations in such a manner as would comply with the order.”

He added that any manufacturer who had blankets so far completed on the date the amended order was issued that he will be unable to complete them by April 5, or arrange now for their completion within the limits of wool content provided by the order, may appeal to the WPB for relief.
CONSERVATION . . .

Relative scarcity of certain materials revealed in first report on supply picture

The first of a periodic series of provisional reports on the relative scarcity of certain materials was issued March 12 by the conservation and substitution branch of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Status reflects supply and demand

In noting that the materials list was arranged in three groups according to their general availability for substitution or use in civilian industry, Harvey A. Anderson, chief of the branch, emphasized that the status of the listed materials and others, as well, is constantly changing in relation to supply and demand.

The first group, Mr. Anderson pointed out, is made up of materials that generally are critically essential for the prosecution of the war. For these materials civilian industry must largely find substitutions.

Materials listed in the second group are also necessary for war production and essential industrial activity, but the supply picture is not as tight. Necessary civilian industry may obtain limited supplies from this group, it was noted, to replace unavailable materials, when specific cases are sufficiently important.

The third group includes materials that are more available for substitutions, although in no case, it was stressed, can the supply be considered unlimited.

GROUP I

Materials most vitally needed for war purpose: not generally available for civilian needs.

METALS

Alloy Steel—Iron alloys, alloy steel, wrought iron; aluminum; aluminum scrap; cadmium; calcium-silicon; chromium; cobalt; copper; copper scrap; molybdenum; magnesium; nickel; tin; tinplate and terneplate; tungsten; vanadium.

CHEMICALS

Alcohol (Methyl); chlorinated hydrocarbons—refrigerants; chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents—chlorine; toluene; diphenylamine; formaldehyde—parafilm; hexamethylene diamine; and synthetic resins thereto; phenol; polystyrene; and sodium nitrate (pure).

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar; asbestos (long fiber); burlap and burlap products; cashew nut shell oil; cornutum; cotton lint; graphite (Madagascar); hemp seed; jewel bearings; kapok; manila fiber and cordage; pig and hog bristles; rubber, crude, and latex—chlorinated synthetic; sheallings; silk; silk waste—silk not converted and reclaim silk fiber; sperm oil; tin cans; titanium pigments; and tung oil.

GROUP II

Basic Materials that are Essential to the War Industries but whose Supply is not as Critically Limited as Materials of Group I.

Acetic acid; ammonia (anhydrous); antimony; arsenic; barium carbonate; benzyl—copper alloys; borax; calcium carbonate; carbon tetra-chloride; camphor; carbon disulfide; glassine; kraft paper; citric acid; coconut oil; cork; cotton duck; cryolite; diamond (industrial); diamond dust; flax; fish liver oils; glycine; hides and leather; iodine; jute and products; inseed oil; magnesium; mercury; mica splittings; molasses; molibdenum; natural gas; natural resin; nylon; parchment paper; palm oil; phloroglucin; platinum; potassium permanganate; quartz crystals; quinine; rape seed; bromine; rayon; rhodium; rubber (reclaimed); shellac; silver; steel; cotton cloth; spirits; distilled; tungsten; tanning materials; tetra ethyl lead; titanium pigment; vitamin "A" products; wool; and zinc (all grades).

GROUP III

Materials available in some quantities for other than strictly war purpose. However, the use may be restricted by accompanying manufacturing limitations. Restrictions are commonly imposed, but supplies are not critically short, except in the case of iron and steel.

Substitute materials—Asbestos (common)—asphalt; brick and tile; cement; ceramics; clay; coal and coke; sludge; sulfur; concrete; cotton; feldspar; glass; gold; iodine (plating); lignin; limestone and marble; wall board; wood; and products—wood fiber, wood pulp; lumber and millwork; mineral wool; paper (except items under II); paperboard; plywood; salt; and silver.

Materials available in varying amounts for substitutions—Ammonia (aqueous); bismuth; selenium; cottonseed; oil; gum and products; hair (cow, horse); palladium; petroleum products—crude oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, paraflin; plastics (cellulose, acetate, butyrate); rosin; rubber; ruthenium; and silicon and alloys; soy beans and products—protein, oil, tannic acid; and uranium.

War materials presently available for substitutions in critical civilian industry—Basic low-carbon steel; beaomser steel; gray cast iron; and malleable iron.

Wool order clarified

In an official interpretation of Wool Conservation Order M-73 as amended and extended, the WPB explained March 13 that the phrase "wool of grades 44s and lower" includes carpet wool.

The interpretation also clarified the term "grown mohair."

Auto graveyard scrap requisitioned after owner turns down two offers

For the first time putting into effect its previously announced plan for dealing with "recallant" operators of automobile graveyards, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation on March 13 requisitioned the entire stock of wrecked jalopies on a lot near Valparaiso, Ind.

The action of the automobile graveyard section of the bureau came after Frank Schumak, owner of the yard, twice had rejected what were described as fair offers for his obsolete cars and miscellaneous metal scrap. Both the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., and the Calumet District Iron & Metals Co., through buyers working from Chicago, had bid for the contents of Schumak's graveyard.

The Metals Reserve Corporation, subsidiary of RPC, will pay Schumak a fair price for his material, it was explained. The steel company which receives the scrap will, in turn, pay Metals Reserve for the material.

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation was assigned the task of stimulating the movement of wrecked and obsolete cars from graveyards in January. Since that time, field representatives from the graveyard section have visited approximately 400 graveyards in 19 States. As a result of their activities, the field men reported, a total of 28,194 cars were purchased for wrecking as well as an additional 6,695 tons of miscellaneous scrap.

Turn in old tires now, relieve rubber shortage, public asked

Americans who are holding tires worn to the point where they are no longer usable can help relieve the rubber shortage situation by turning them in immediately to a scrap or junk dealer or a local collecting charity, OPA Administrator Henderson said March 12.

Mr. Henderson emphasized that it is a mistake to believe that casings worn or damaged beyond repair are acceptable as "basic carcasses" for retreading or recomping. The OPA Administrator said that old tires are the main source of scrap rubber supply. Farmers particularly, Mr. Henderson pointed out, are likely to have accumulations of old tires.
MATERIALS . . .

Rating to govern production of orders, regardless of product, steel industry told

War orders for steel must be produced in proper sequence of preference rating regardless of the product involved, president of the nation's steel companies were informed March 10 by C. E. Adams, chief of the iron and steel branch, WPB.

Must follow preference rating system

He quoted paragraphs (b) (4) and (b) (10) of General Preference Order M-21. A copy of Mr. Adams' letter of March 7 sent to all steel companies follows:

Your attention is called to paragraphs (b) (4) and (b) (10) of General Preference Order M-21.

In order that there may be no misinterpretation of these paragraphs, it must be definitely understood that defense orders must be produced and shipped in proper sequence of preference ratings, regardless of the products involved; for example, a sheet or pipe order bearing a lower rating must not be produced before a higher-rated bar or plate order requiring the same delivery, unless the bar and plate mills in question are operating at the greatest possible capacity.

To accomplish this in the interest of the war effort, it is necessary to apply the preference rating system, beginning with the input production of each producer, and see that it is followed strictly in all subsequent operations, in the absence of contrary instructions from the Director of Industry Operations. In other words, your finishing mills carrying high preference ratings must be provided with steel to insure maximum operation, regardless of the fact that you may not then be able to assign steel for the production of lower-rated products.

Please see that your entire organization is instructed in accordance with the above and let me have your prompt acknowledgment of this letter.

Steel plate allocation formalized by order

Order M-21-c which formalizes the allocation system on steel plates announced on February 17, was issued March 9 by Director of Industry Operations. Plate allocations formerly were carried out under General Allocations Order No. 1, which was changed to M-21-c to conform to the general system of numbering.

The order changes the definition of plates to include stainless steel but otherwise follows the plate allocation and reporting system now in force.

Substitutes for new tin in collapsible tubes studied

The containers branch of the WPB is studying a plan to reduce the amount of tin consumed by collapsible metal tubes, and to eliminate the packing of nonsensical items in such containers.

Following a conference with the industry last week, the branch has under consideration the serviceability of tin-coated lead tubes and tin-lead alloys for many products. The percentage of tin which will be permitted in such alloys or coated metal has not been determined, but it will be consistent with health standards.

To use salvaged tin where possible

Wherever possible, the branch will require the use of salvaged instead of pure tin by tube manufacturers. The Collapsible Tube Manufacturers Association, with the approval of WPB, is now sponsoring a nation-wide campaign to recover used metal tubes, and considerable tin is expected to be salvaged as a result.

Experimentation reported by manufacturer and users of collapsible tubes with nonmetal tubes has been hampered by the need of new equipment, but the fact that the substitute materials found suitable are all as scarce as tin itself.

Auto industry may sell steel products to possessors of high ratings

Sheet and stripped steel, hot and cold rolled bars and other types of steel widely in demand in war manufacturing industries may be sold by the automotive industry to persons possessing high preference ratings, WPB ruled March 10.

To dispose of inventories

Since passenger car production was halted February 1, manufacturers have been left with sizable inventories of various steel products.

In order to prevent this large reservoir of steel from flowing into nonessential production, WPB ruled that automotive companies may sell alloy steel, including stainless, only to persons possessing an A-1-k or higher preference rating, and all other steel only to persons having an A-3 or higher rating.

Sales also may be made to the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Metals Reserve Company, or any other corporation organized under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by specific consent of the Director of Industry Operations of WPB.

Sales made to preference rating bearers must be certified to the distressed stocks unit of the iron and steel branch, WPB.

It is expected that a large proportion of the stocks now on hand can be disposed of under high-rated preference orders. The automotive branch of WPB will make an inventory study during the next few weeks and, if excessive stocks are still on hand at that time, adjustments in the selling plan will be made.

Paint subcommittee discusses more cuts in scarce materials

Further reduction in the use of strategic materials in paint manufacture were discussed March 10 by members of the technical subcommittee of the technical coatings industry advisory committee.

Coatings ranging from house paint to bridge paint could be made of a wide range of substitutes that would further relieve raw materials shortages, committee members said.

Simons, French named to iron and steel branch

L. S. Simons has been appointed executive assistant to the chief of the iron and steel branch, WPB. He formerly was secretary of the Steel Export Association of New York and made his home in Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. J. French, New York City, has been appointed senior technical consultant in charge of the metallurgical and specifications section of the branch.
Public demands production, says Nelson

(Continued from page 1)

our enemies. That is the way of bondagers, the way of the totalitarian state. That is also the way to the destruction of everything we have fought for and worked to maintain and cultivate from the day this Nation was founded. But our enemies are using this method and, as I said last week, they have brought production to a high peak. We face the absolute necessity of matching that production and surpassing it.

We are today face to face with an enemy determined to destroy us. We have to have weapons to defend ourselves physically here and now. We have got to have more and more, and ever more planes, tanks, ships, guns and the like, directly to the enemy and annihilate him. I believe the necessity for having those weapons now transcends all other matters in the public mind, either political or economic. I, therefore, we are to achieve victory for the ideals we fought and our enemies are using this method and gained the war to a successful offensive against the enemy. We're in a fight. This is war.

And right here let me say that it is my belief that no contribution to that fighting spirit is made by the pointers of fingers. There were those, following my last talk, who asked why didn't I blame labor for lack of production. Others have unfounded suspicions that the Production Drive is some dark and deviouse method of turning industrial management over to labor. But there are always those who, when the cards are laid on the table, cannot believe that there isn't a joker up somebody's sleeve.

Either we work together . . . or . . .

Let me say this, once and for all—and believe me I know what I am talking about: There is no ONE cause for the slack in our production. You cannot assign blame to any single group and say: "That is the root of the evil." The truth is that there are many causes, as I have indicated. It means simply that we have to work harder. Name-calling won't help. Swearing won't produce guns. Such stuff is distracting. It takes the eye off the sight when it should at all times be on the target. We've got to get tough with ourselves before we try to get tough with someone else.

Every one of the problems we face is bigger than any of us. That is why we are tackling this thing in the traditional American way—getting together, cooperatively, to fight the thing through to a finish. Of course, it isn't easy and it's going to be harder. But we've got to stick together. I know there are plants where there has been little management-labor cooperation normally. I am also aware of the tradition of mutual rivalry and suspicion in some plants vital to our war production. I know it is sometimes difficult for human beings to forget and forego differences and work wholeheartedly for the common welfare. But I was never surer of anything in my life than I am that we either work together for the common good or we shall inevitably share the common evil of defeat.

This is our last chance

For that reason I want to say to labor and management: We, you, and I, are on trial today before the American public. This is our last chance to show that a free economy can survive and be strong. If free men in America can't use the strength which freedom gives to turn in a far better job than the slaves of our enemies, then Freedom dies and that, may I add, includes the freedom of enterprise to which we are looking to deliver these goods.

We are today face to face with an enemy determined to destroy us. We have to have weapons to defend ourselves physically here and now. We have got to have more and more, and ever more planes, tanks, ships, guns and the like, directly to the enemy and annihilate him. I believe the necessity for having those weapons now transcends all other matters in the public mind, either political or economic. I, therefore, we are to achieve victory for the ideals we fought and our enemies are using this method and gained the war to a successful offensive against the enemy. We're in a fight. This is war.

20 percent of war plants on 5 or 5 1/2 day week

But now, let's look in our tool box. Are the tools laid away in grease or are they hot in the hands of men who know how to use them? Right now we've got some in the box and some in the hand. I'll put it this way: If all our equipment now involved in war production were used 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, we would practically double the man-hours being put into military production.

When I say we can increase production substantially by greater use of existing machinery, I am thinking of the 20 percent of war plants operating only 5 or 5 1/2 days a week. I am thinking of the many plants closed Sundays. I have in mind the second shifts using only 40 percent of plant capacity and the third shifts using only 20 percent. This, as you can readily understand, means that thousands of machines needed for war production now stand idle part or all of every week end and from 8 to 16 hours every weekday. And, I might add, idle tools work for Hitler.

Let me be even more specific because I want all of you to understand just what we face, even though I risk confusing you with figures. There are, for example, 31 aircraft engine and propeller plants. If the facilities of all were utilized to the same extent as the three with the best records, we could increase production immediately in these plants by at least 25 percent.

Take the 153 plants manufacturing machine tools. If all were operating at the same level of utilization as the top three, we could increase machine tool output 45 percent immediately.

I can hear you saying: "Well—you're chairman of the War Production Board. What are you doing about it?"

"We are doing something about it"

In brief, my answer is—we are doing something about it. The Production Drive we are now starting is one step. Another involves the reorganized, hard-hitting procurement set-up of the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission integrated into a unified supply system with the War Production Board. Through such measures we expect to get the kind of all-out action that will mean much greater plant utilization.

You can't get this maximum production by pressing a button, or by giving an order or merely by making speeches. There are many problems to be solved. In some cases there is a reluctance to increase the number of shifts; in others there is a faulty flow of materials; in still others, there is what you might describe as a lack of imagination in seeing what are the tools laid away in grease or are they hot in the hands of men who know how to use them? Right now we've got some in the box and some in the hand. I'll put it this way: If all our equipment now involved in war production were used 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, we would practically double the man-hours being put into military production.

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Let me be even more specific because I want all of you to understand just what
We have but little time. That time has been bought at the price of American boys fighting on lonely islands, in steaming jungles; by American boys aboard storm-tossed warships warding off the death that strikes from the clouds and from beneath the wave; by American boys fighting in the best warplanes in the world, planes of which we must make more and more fast. If through selfishness, inertia, indifference or any other cause we let them down, then the American people will damn us forever more.

Letter from a “soldier of production”

This is, after all, a personal matter with each of us. Because it is, I want to read from a letter I received after my last talk. It is from a young man who works in a powder plant. I never saw him; I’ve never heard of him until he wrote to me last week. He began by saying: “This is a letter from one of your soldiers of the production line.” He explained that he worked on a night shift, beginning at midnight. He said he usually got a little drowsy but that after he heard last week’s talk he got to thinking about it and realized the size of the problem. “Not once did I get sleepy,” he said. “I tried to tell the other fellows on my shift what I heard and the conclusion drawn by each of us was that we could not possibly see how anyone who is one of your soldiers on the production line could do anything else but put every effort possible into their work to help those other soldiers of the battline. I am 20 years of age,” my young friend wrote, “and have registered for the draft, but no matter whether I am called to the colors or stay on the job here, I shall always remember your talk and how I felt as never before that it is up to me to keep things going.”

My fellow Americans, I have taken that boy’s words to heart. I hope all of you, and particularly those of you in the war industries, will do the same. The job isn’t up to the fellow at the next bench; the boss, or somebody way off in Washington.

The time grows shorter

Last week I said we had 304 days to make the great goals which can put victory within our grasp. Tonight, I want to remind you that 8 of those days have passed. There are but 296 left. So I say to you, each of us here at home must take the offensive now. Each of us must do his full share on each and every one of those remaining 296 days.

We must all say, as my young friend has said: “It is up to me to keep things going.”

Nelson orders manufacturers to report monthly on conversion to war work

American industry was ordered March 11 by Donald M. Nelson to begin sending the War Production Board a monthly report on its conversion to war work. In a letter to manufacturers Mr. Nelson enclosed the first three-page form to be filled out and returned for tabulation by March 25. Similar forms will be returned by manufacturers each month.

The form (WPB-732) provides, also, for a statement of any factors which may be interfering with the maximum use of plant capacity. “With this information at hand,” Mr. Nelson said in his letter, “I can assure you that we shall take all steps within our power to remedy such limiting factors. “We have designated U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as our collecting agency, and have directed that they arrange to have the completed forms ready for tabulation by March 25.”

Will list civilian, war products

Plants will list the principal classes of products produced during the previous month, indicating whether it is war or civilian work. These data will include the total value of shipments during the previous month, value of unfilled orders at the end of the month, and the estimated man hours worked by wage earners during the previous month. These shipments will be classed as war work (prime contracts and orders with AA to A-1 preference ratings) or other work. The report will give the schedule for peak operations on war work including the expected month of peak employment and the value of war work shipments, the estimated total man hours and the estimated total wage earners in the peak month.

Another section of the report will give the total number of machine tools in place in the plant and the estimated number of hours the machines worked during a specified week of the previous month. Space will be provided in the report for listing tools that want additional war work. Plants will list the value of wage earners employed during a specified week, classifying them as male or female and as productive or non-productive employees. If plants are falling behind in contract delivery schedules, they will describe briefly their work and the problems involved.

The number of productive employees and the number of hours they work on each of the three shifts—daylight, evening, and midnight—will be listed by departments of each plant. Included among the data will be the number of man hours worked by productive wage earners, the number of hours of overtime worked, and the number of productive wage earners who worked overtime.

Court upholds authority of WPB to inspect company

Authority of War Production Board agents to have access to the premises and records of a company affected by priority orders was upheld March 5 when Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago issued a permanent injunction requiring the Chicago Alloy Products Co. to permit audit and inspection by Government agents and to refrain from disposing of its stocks of metals until the audit had been made.

The company was also perpetually enjoined from violating or further violating any regulations or orders issued by the Director of Industry Operations. This provision of the injunction would subject officials of the company to penalties of contempt of court including possible jail sentences if they are found guilty of violating hereafter any priorities orders issued by the War Production Board. The injunction order was entered with the consent of the Defense Counsel.

Company denied formal order

The request for the injunction, first action of its kind to be taken by the Government, was made by United States Attorney J. Albert Woll and Daniel B. Britt, special assistant to the Attorney General in the Anti-Trust Division, following refusal of Ben Chernyk, president of the Chicago Alloy Products Co., to permit inspection by Government agents. The company’s refusal was in defiance of a formal order issued last month by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations.

The Government’s petition for the injunction alleged that the company was negotiating transactions in scarce metals without priority sanction and was selling its products at prices in excess of the maximum prices established by CFA.
**FOR WAR PLANTS**

The poster reproduced here from the Production Drive plan book is to be furnished shortly to factories working on war orders. Also on the way is a streamer, "Every Minute Counts."

★ ★ ★

**CRAWFORD NAMED PRIORITIES LIASON**

Clay C. Crawford has been appointed assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Priorities to handle liaison between the bureau and the priorities committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Mr. Crawford has been senior priorities specialist in the aircraft branch, Division of Production, WPB. Before coming to Washington, he was engaged in aerodynamic research in New York City.

More flexible use of ratings for companies operating under Production Requirements Plan

Companies operating under the Production Requirements Plan are permitted to use ratings assigned by other certificates to obtain material not regularly carried in stock, by the terms of the amendment to the Production Requirements Plan order, P-90, announced March 12.

Under the terms of the order as originally issued, no company operating under the Production Requirements Plan was permitted to use preference ratings assigned in any other way, except for capital items, without a special authorization.

The March 12 amendment to the order will permit a company operating under the Production Requirements Plan to extend ratings on orders received for "as required" or "special order" materials not ordinarily carried in stock without the necessity of filing special supplementary application on the appeals form, PD-25P. However, any company which uses ratings under this amendment must report such use to the Production Requirements Branch at the end of each month.

Companies to which ratings have been assigned under the Production Requirements Plan are still forbidden to use any ratings assigned by a general preference rating order or certificate, or to extend ratings on orders received by them to obtain materials which are customarily carried in their regular stock.

★ ★ ★

Plant expansion through December: $7,366,000,000

The estimated cost of war industrial plant expansions approved through December 31, 1941, totaled $7,366,000,000, the Statistics Division of the WPB announced March 8.

Commitments of public funds, including those of foreign governments financing factories in the United States, amounted to $6,049,000,000, or 82 percent of the total estimated cost. Of this, commitments by the United States Government totaled $5,885,000,000, and those of foreign governments amounted to $165,000,000. The estimated cost of private expansions, as represented by Necessity Certificates approved, was $1,326,000,000.

Plant expansions estimated to cost approximately $891,000,000 were approved during December.
PRP applications revised

A revised form of application for priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan has been mailed to all companies now using the plan, to be used in filing their applications for the second calendar quarter of 1942. Copies of the revised Form PD-25A are available in WPB field offices.

31 regional meetings with management, labor, to point way to drive's objectives

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, announced March 15 that 31 regional conferences of labor and management representatives from prime contracting plants engaged in making guns, ships, planes, tanks, and machine tools were to be held during the next 2 weeks.

In carrying out the plans for the Production Drive outlined in his two recent radio addresses, Mr. Nelson directed the WPB to send representatives to each of the 31 meetings to explain how the objective of the Production Drive may be achieved. The objectives were set by President Roosevelt on February 27 when he wrote Mr. Nelson:

"I therefore direct you to take every possible step to raise production and to bring home to labor and management alike the supreme importance of war production this crucial Spring."

Mr. Nelson wrote Production Drive Committees that the President's quotas must be topped. In furtherance of this goal, he invited management and labor representatives to these regional conferences to insure speedy establishment and successful operation of the drive in plants of 2,000 prime contractors. The drive will be extended later to subcontracting plants and will include every war factory and every war worker in the country.

The schedule of the 31 regional conferences follows:

Atlanta, Ga., March 23; Baltimore, Md., March 20; Birmingham, Ala., March 24; Boston, Mass., March 17; Buffalo, N. Y., March 19; Chicago, Ill., March 19; Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26; Cleveland, Ohio, March 23; Dallas, Tex., March 26; Denver, Colo., March 27; Detroit, Mich., March 24; Hartford, Conn., March 19; Houston, Tex., March 25; Indianapolis, Ind., March 20; Kansas City, Mo., March 28; Los Angeles, Calif., March 23; Milwaukee, Wis., March 18; Minneapolis, Minn., March 27; Newark, N. J., March 16; New York, N. Y., March 17 and 24; Philadelphia, Pa., March 19 and 26; Pittsburgh, Pa., March 16; Portland, Oreg., March 28; Providence, R. I., March 20; San Francisco, Calif., March 24; Seattle, Wash., March 27; Springfield, Mass., March 18; St. Louis, Mo., March 20; and Toledo, Ohio, March 25.

Owners of 16 mm. projectors urged to sell them to U. S.

Owners of 1939, 1940, and 1941 model sound projectors for the showing of 16 millimeter motion picture films are being asked by WPB to offer them for sale to the Government.

These machines are essential for the rapid teaching of the armed forces and defense workers.

Letters should be addressed to M. D. Moore, Electrical Appliances and Consumers' Durable Goods Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.
RATIONALING...

Used typewriter rationing starts April 13; unrestricted rentals effective now

A program providing for severely limited rationing of used typewriters, but allowing their unrestricted rental, was announced March 14 by Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm.

Simultaneously, Mr. Hamm issued a 60-day temporary maximum price regulation (No. 9) setting top prices for used typewriters and placing a ceiling over the rentals that dealers can charge for used machines, both based on the levels that prevailed on March 5.

Two phases of the rationing order (No. 4) are effective immediately:
1. Unrestricted rentals, and
2. Purchase or receipt of used typewriters by typewriter manufacturers, wholesalers, or dealers in typewriters; persons engaged in repairing, reconditioning, or rebuilding used typewriters, and certain other technical categories of persons coming into possession of used machines by inheritance or judicial process.

The third phase of the order, the actual rationing of used typewriters for sale to eligible buyers against certified applications issued by the same local rationing boards that are rationing tires and automobiles, does not go into effect until April 13.

WFB reserved to itself the authority to ration new typewriters to any United States Government agency or any person requiring machines solely for export.

Typewriter rationing, according to Mr. Hamm, has become necessary because of WFB plans to convert as much as possible of the typewriter-manufacturing industry's facilities to the direct production of ordnance parts and other important items of war equipment.

"Between the present and April 6 a Nation-wide inventory will be taken by OPA of all new and used typewriters in the hands of manufacturers, dealers, and distributors. Forms for this stock-taking will be distributed by OPA in the near future and their return is required by April 5. According to the rationing order, used typewriters, with a few technical exceptions, may be sold to or received by only the following categories of users, who first must obtain a purchase certificate from a local rationing board in the area in which the typewriter is to be used:

Prime contractors constructing military or naval cantonments, shipyards or air-bases;

Operators of plants, factories, or shipyards holding the highest priority ratings. Specifically, the order puts in this class those plants, factories, or shipyards "70 percent of whose combined billings and accepted, but unbilled, orders (whether or not production has commenced pursuant to such orders), during the three-month period preceding the month in which the application is filed, consisted of billings and accepted, but unbilled, orders for ships, planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, powder, fire-control apparatus, military or naval optical or communications equipment, armor plate, radionuclear, machine tools, lift trucks, welding machines, foundry equipment, cranes, metal-working equipment, heat-treating furnaces, or tackle blocks."

Even these limited classifications of civilian users, when applying for purchase certificates, must establish to the satisfaction of the local rationing board their immediate need.

The technical exceptions are entitled to acquire used typewriters without applying to the local rationing board and include: Typewriter manufacturers, wholesalers, dealers, and repair establishments; persons who have typewriters out for repair or reconditioning and who are entitled to their return, persons coming into possession of typewriters through judicial process or inheritance, and persons acquiring a machine for business purposes from a private party owning only one typewriter.

The maximum price regulation, which is effective immediately, establishes a ceiling at the levels of March 5 over sales of used typewriters at wholesale and retail and over rental charges. Separate maximum prices are provided for wholesale and retail sales of used typewriters in a "rough," or "as is," condition; for reconditioned machines and for rebuilt typewriters. It is provided that no rental may be charged for a used machine at a rate in excess of that which the lessor charged for a similar machine over a like period on March 5, 1941.

On or before the end of its 60-day life, the temporary price ceiling will be superseded by a permanent regulation.

"If your closet or attic hides an old, worn-out typewriter, sell it back to a dealer so that it may be repaired and placed in active service," Mr. Hamm urged.

Applications for purchase certificates by eligible buyers to their local rationing boards are to be made in triplicate on Form R-491, which the boards will provide beginning on April 13.

Auto dealers advised to convert display rooms, repair shops into factories for war production

Conversion of automobile display rooms and repair shops into factories for the production of war materials will keep 5,000 to 10,000 automobile dealers in business as well as give them an important war-effort role, Cyrus McCormick, price executive of the automobile and truck section of the OPA, said March 13 in a talk to the Automobile Dealers' Association of Miami, Fla.

Mr. McCormick cited 14 specific instances in which dealers averted closing their doors by converting their space and facilities to the production of small parts, vital in the war effort. He estimated that between 500 and 1,000 dealers of the Nation's 44,000 had already converted to production of materials or were preparing to do so.

Mr. McCormick urged every dealer to consider the possibility of conversion and advised them "not to sit back and let the present emergency eliminate him from the picture."

"The present small stock of new tires on hand is all we have between us and the strangulation of traffic," he said. "By the end of 1944, 25 million of the 50-odd million cars now operating in the United States will have stopped running because they cannot be provided with new rubber unless the Japs are crushed out of existence before then.

"The dealer then will be compelled to support his business on the operation of his shop and on the sale of repair parts—unless he can engage in war production."

Mr. McCormick advised dealers to pool their resources, engage competent industrial engineers and legal assistance, as was done by 47 Pittsburgh dealers and 20 dealers in the Denver area, and contact regional ordnance and procurement officials.

CORRECTION

A press release reprinted in Victory March 10 stated that Jesse L. Maury was the Government presiding officer of the vapor and vacuum steam heating specialties subcommittee of the plumbing and heating industry advisory committee. The Government presiding officer is W. Walter Timmins.
Rationing begun for new trucks, truck tractors, trailers

Rationing of all types of new trucks, truck tractors and trailers, to be administered through the joint facilities of the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation, became effective March 9.

The plan, as described in the March 10 issue of VICTORY, is embodied in General Conservation Order M-100.

Civilian applicants seeking to purchase vehicles must show clearly on Form FD-310 that:
1. They cannot meet their needs by leasing equipment.
2. They cannot fill their needs by pooling their present equipment with that of other operators.
3. They cannot transfer vehicles now being used for less essential purposes to the use for which they desire new vehicles.
4. They cannot possibly repair the vehicle which they desire to replace.

A-3 extended to April 30 for makers of buses, truck trailers

The War Production Board on March 7 extended from February 20 until April 30 the A-3 preference rating available for deliveries of materials going into the manufacture of truck trailers and buses. The extension applies also to materials used in the manufacture of medium and heavy motor truck bodies and cabs, but does not apply to materials for the manufacture of complete trucks or truck chassis. The extension will help bus manufacturers to obtain materials during the time in which they are expected to switch operations to the Production Requirements Plan. After April 30, manufacturers of buses and truck trailers will be unable to get materials ratings unless they make application through PRP.

Zinc provisions modified

Provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 81 (Primary Slab Zinc) relating to toll agreements and specification zinc have been rewritten, Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm stated March 13. These provisions resulted in unnecessary hardship to parties concerned and might have tended to interrupt the flow of material essential to national defense, Mr. Hamm said. Hence Amendment No. 1 to the schedule has been inserted, effective March 13.

Take good care of bristle brushes, WPB cautions

Importance of conserving the present supply of all kinds of bristle brushes and of reclaiming discarded brushes was stressed March 11 at the first meeting of the brush advisory committee of the WPB.

Many paint brushes too worn or ruined for further use contain hog bristles that are more valuable now than when the brushes were made.

Industry needs more brushes than ever and materials which go into their manufacture are scarce. These materials include hog bristles, rubber, cement, plastics, steel wire, and nylon and other bristle substitutes.

Conservation of brushes by professional painters is especially important, but civilians can participate in the program by taking good care of paint brushes, tooth brushes, and hair brushes.

Efforts of the industry to substitute for scarce materials will result in elimination of plastic handles. Hair brushes, tooth brushes, paint brushes, and other types will be made with wood handles.

Because nylon and other substitutes for hog bristles are themselves scarce materials, the American packing industry is experimenting with the possibility of getting usable bristles from American hogs.

Twofold production problems

Production problems in the industry are twofold: increasing production of essential brushes and converting unused capacity of the industry to war production.

The meeting was attended by representatives of 14 brush firms, the WPB, the Armed Services and other government agencies. P. H. Thayer, consultant of the Industry Advisory Committee of the Division of Industry Operations, presided for the Government.

Permanent injunction upholds tire rationing

Federal District Judge Luther B. Way, Norfolk, Va., upheld on March 6 the validity of the tire rationing regulations issued by Price Administrator Henderson and issued a permanent injunction restraining delivery of passenger and truck tires and tubes without OPA authorization.

Judge says public need is paramount

Judge Way stated from the bench that the urgent public need for rubber and its paramount importance in prosecution of the war is such that all citizens should comply with the tire rationing regulations. In the case at issue, he added, the public need for tires is paramount and must prevail regardless of the technical fact of ownership.

The court decision came in the first civil action brought by OPA under its tire rationing regulations. The case arose when Smith-Douglass Company, Inc., filed a suit in the Norfolk Court of Law and Chancery to compel the Joynes Tire Co., a tire dealer, to deliver $1,427 worth of passenger car and truck tires alleged to have been purchased last August. All tire deliveries were "frozen" by the Government on December 11.

Action challenged validity of rationing

OPA was not made a party to the Chancery Court action and, in order to prevent any possibility that the tires might be released, applied for and obtained a temporary restraining order in the Federal District Court.

Smith-Douglass Co. answered the complaint and filed a motion challenging the validity of the rationing regulations and seeking to have the temporary restraining order dissolved and the action dismissed. In a counter-move, Talbot Smith, chief of the civil litigation unit of the enforcement section of OPA's legal division, moved for and obtained a judgment on the pleadings granting a permanent injunction against the transfer of the tires and tubes.

McCLINTOCK NAMED LIAISON OFFICER

Appointment of R. Otis McClintock to act as liaison officer between the War Production Board, Office of Petroleum Coordinator, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation was announced March 10 by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB.
Ceiling prices set on used passenger car, truck tires, tubes to check profiteering

Striking directly at profiteering, Price Administrator Henderson March 10 set maximum prices at which used passenger car and truck tires and tubes may be sold after March 16, 1942.

Complaints of price gouging

The regulation was issued in answer to widespread complaints of used-tire price gouging that have been received by the Office of Price Administration.

The ceilings, which are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 107, are designed to preserve reasonable prices in the only remaining market for tires and tubes open to the ordinary citizen who cannot satisfy rationing regulation requirements for purchase of new or re-treaded tires.

Reports have come to OPA that in many instances dealers have taken advantage of the critical wartime rubber shortage to sell used casings at prices considerably above the maximum levels established for new tires of corresponding size. Unlike new and re-treaded tires, used tires have not been under a price ceiling, except to the extent that basic tire carcasses usable for re-treading, are covered by Price Schedule No. 66 on re-treading.

Guided by October 1-15, 1941, prices

In order to make the maximum prices for basic tire carcasses in the re-tread schedule conform to those in the used tire and tube regulations, Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 66 is being issued to be effective simultaneously with the used tire and tube maximum price regulation. The amendment to Price Schedule No. 66 involves changes only in respect to basic tire carcass maximum prices.

As a guide in setting price ceilings on used tires and tubes, the Price Administrator took into consideration the prices existing between October 1 and October 15, 1941.

Divided into four categories

Used tires are divided into four categories for the purpose of determining price ceilings. Roughly, the amount of wear a tire has had determines the category into which it falls.

As to passenger-car sizes, the first category includes all those tires that retain 3/8 of an inch or more of tread design depth. The second category includes tires that retain more than 1/4 of an inch but less than 3/8 of an inch of tread design depth, while the third category includes all tires that have been regrooved or that retain 1/4 of an inch or less of tread design depth. The fourth category includes all those tires worn smooth and usable as basic carcasses for re-treading or recapping. The tread design depth measurements that determine the classifications for truck tires are slightly different.

Sample ceilings

Following are sample maximum prices in the various categories under the used tire and tube regulation order as applied to the more popular sizes of passenger car and truck tires, with maximum new tire prices shown for comparative purposes:

### USED PASSENGER CAR TIRES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Maximum new price*</th>
<th>First category*</th>
<th>Second category*</th>
<th>Third category*</th>
<th>Fourth category*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$19.15</td>
<td>$16.75</td>
<td>$7.25</td>
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</table>

### USED TRUCK TIRES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Maximum new price*</th>
<th>First category*</th>
<th>Second category*</th>
<th>Third category*</th>
<th>Fourth category*</th>
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<tr>
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<td>$23.85</td>
<td>$24.25</td>
<td>$22.55</td>
<td>$9.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*First category includes tires that retain 1/4 of an inch or more of tread design depth; second category, more than 1/8 of an inch but less than 1/4 of inch of tread design depth; third, all regrooved tires and tires that retain 1/8 of inch or less of tread design depth; fourth, worn smooth and usable as basic carcasses for re-treading or recapping.

Maximum passenger car tube price is $1.50 for all sizes, and for truck tubes $2 to $14, depending on size.

In announcing the maximum prices on used tires and tubes, Mr. Henderson called upon buyers to protect themselves against sellers who may attempt to violate provisions of the regulation. He urged that buyers insist upon the seller's measuring for them the depth of the tread design on the tire, as such measurement can easily be made. Specific means of protection are set forth in the regulation, he said, and buyers should make use of them and report violators to regional offices of the OPA or to the central office in Washington. "A large part of the responsibility for policing rests with the public," Mr. Henderson stated.

Steps to prevent evasion

"It cannot be said too strongly that the used tire prices set forth in the order are maximums," the Price Administrator said. "Many of the tires offered within the various categories may not deserve the applicable maximum price. Buyers still must carefully examine tires offered for sale to make sure that their condition warrants the price asked."

The used tire price regulation sets forth comprehensive regulations not only to forestall evasion but also to assure a buyer as full information as possible on the quality and condition of the tires he purchases.

To prevent indirect evasion this order prohibits any addition to ceiling prices of charges for repairs to tires or tubes sold or of any charges for service that were not made by the seller as separate and separate charges prior to March 7, 1942. Increased charges for service over those in effect on March 7, 1942, also are forbidden. The buyer of a used tire or tube is given the further right to take delivery at the seller's place of business without paying for any services that he does not ask the dealer to perform.

So that the buyer may make certain that a price quoted by a dealer is not higher than the ceiling level, establishments that sell used tires or tubes are required to post conspicuously a statement showing the maximum permissible prices for tires and tubes of the various types and sizes and the conditions of sale prescribed by the used tire price regulation.

Seller must furnish written statement

On selling a used tire or tube not mounted on a vehicle, the seller must furnish to the buyer a written statement showing the price, size, and type of the tire or tube sold. The statement must
also tell whether a tire has been regrooved or retreaded or revamped. If it has been repaired or vulcanized, the purchaser must be told, and the statement must also show whether a tire is a basic carcass or, if it is not, the depth measurements of tread design remaining.

The seller must also keep similar records for examination by the Office of Price Administration. "Buyers should insist on receiving such written invoices with their purchases for their own protection," Mr. Henderson said in issuing the regulation. "Inspect all used tires for fitness for the purposes to which they are to be put."

He recommended particularly that in buying a regrooved tire a buyer should make certain that the regrooving process has not penetrated the breaker strip or cord foundation of the tire.

** Finished piece goods of cotton, rayon and mixtures put under temporary ceiling **

In order to halt a rapid and unwarranted rise in prices of finished piece goods made of cotton, rayon, and their mixtures. Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm on March 13 imposed a temporary (60-day) price regulation setting maximum prices at levels no higher than those prevailing between March 7 and 11, 1942.

Many prices "too high"

While the OPA action does not apply to sales at retail, officials pointed out that the order should prevent further rises in the price of many items made from finished piece goods, such as women's and children's dresses, women's suits, coats, housecoats, pajamas, men's shirts, curtains, drapery materials, etc.

The temporary regulation, No. 10, was effective March 13. OPA officials believe many of the frozen prices to be "entirely too high." The present action is designed merely to stop further advances pending the issuance of a permanent regulation.

Finished piece goods affected are defined as those made of cotton or rayon or mixtures thereof, more than 12 inches in width, bleached, dyed, printed, mercerized, or otherwise finished or processed and woven from yarn composed in the amount of 90 percent or more by weight of either cotton fiber or chemically processed yarn or fiber made from cellulose or with a cellulose base, or of any mixture thereof.

** RAIL SPECIALTY EXTRAS **

Railroad specialty producers, under Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 41 (Steel Castings), are permitted to charge for certain extras, coupling repair parts, and pattern costs, the amounts which customarily were charged by such producers between October 1 and 15, 1941, Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm announced March 13.

** Flow of coffee, cocoa reported not seriously affected by recall of Brazilian ships **

Orders recalling Brazilian vessels—carrying coffee and cocoa—to home ports, and cessation of further sailings of Brazilian ships, should not be taken as materially hampering the flow of these commodities from that country. It was announced jointly March 12 by OPA and the civil supply and food supply branches of the WPB.

Not an excuse for hoarding

"Furthermore," the statement cautioned, "this news from Brazil should not constitute either an excuse or invitation towards hoarding by the American public of stocks now in this country. Moreover, housewives must realize that roasted coffee does not retain its flavor well if stored for any length of time."

The joint statement emphasized that only a very small percentage of all coffee and cocoa shipped from Brazil to the United States is carried by Brazilian bottoms. It is expected that American ships will be able to carry such additional supplies as are made necessary through the Brazilian decree.

Stocks of coffee and cocoa in this country are considered comfortable by OPA quarters.

** Hudgins succeeds Newhall as deputy director of Purchases **

Appointment of Houlder Hudgins as deputy director of the Division of Purchases, WPB. was announced March 8 by Douglas C. MacKeachie, Director of Purchases.

Mr. Hudgins, who is president of the Sloane-Blabon Corporation of New York City, thus becomes second in command of the Purchasing Division and as such is the ranking official in the WPB's exercise of general direction over war purchasing.

Industry agreements don't violate antitrust laws, says Henderson

Any danger that agreements made by industry members with the Office of Price Administration pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 would violate antitrust laws is removed by the terms of the act, Price Administrator Henderson stated March 9 in response to queries raised recently.

** Authorized by Congress **

"Such agreements are now authorized by act of Congress," Mr. Henderson said. "The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, in section 3, specifically provides that '... the Administrator is authorized... to enter into voluntary arrangements or agreements with any... persons, groups, or associations relating to the fixing of maximum prices, the issuance of other regulations or orders, or the other purposes of this act...'."

The Office of Price Administration may thus proceed, under its own power, to complete agreements which will prevent undue price increases. Formerly we had acted in accordance with letters from the Attorney General granting permission, to make such agreements. Under the new statutory procedure the Attorney General is furnished with a copy of the agreement after it has been entered into. While we shall continue to work in close collaboration with the Department of Justice, the protection afforded to our voluntary agreements with industry is now statutory."

Mr. Henderson further emphasized that the Office of Price Administration will continue to rely upon such voluntary agreements since the wholehearted cooperation of industry has been and will be an important aid toward the type of price control essential to our war effort.

** "Affirmations" no longer required by formal schedules **

Price Administrator Henderson March 13 removed the provision requiring the filing of "affirmations of compliance" from the last 35 OPA price schedules in which this requirement remained.

These affirmations were a carry-over from the period when OPA issued maximum price schedules under Executive order of the President. All of the price schedules issued before the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 are now enforceable under the new statute.

Doesn't affect individual agreements

The March 13 action does not affect any requirement for the filing of affirmations of compliance that is contained in individual agreements with members of various industries, "freeze" letters, or other informal actions or arrangements of OPA.
Maximum prices for rubber footwear set by manufacturers’ agreements with OPA

Maximum manufacturers’ prices for waterproof rubber footwear have been established as a result of individual agreements negotiated between the OPA and manufacturers at a recent meeting in Washington. Price Administrator Henderson announced March 11.

reflect crude rubber reduction

The agreements establish prices that are in no case higher than those in effect December 3, 1941, when Mr. Henderson requested manufacturers not to effect price increases. Prices on a substantial number of items are lower than the December 3 level. These price decreases reflect the reduction in crude rubber content ordered by the War Production Board to conserve the rubber supply. The agreements also provide that all discount schedules that were in effect on December 3 are to be retained. OPA officials pointed out that the agreements establish maximum prices only and that firms may sell at less than these levels. These are the first agreements of this kind negotiated by Mr. Henderson under the power granted him in Section 5 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

ESCALATOR CLAUSES VIOLATE GREY GOODS SCHEDULE

Price Administrator Henderson March 10 warned buyers and sellers of rayon grey goods that the use of escalator clauses in sales contracts are in violation of the schedule.

Reports have been received by OPA that various types of clauses are being used in grey goods contracts, which require the buyer to pay a price above the present ceiling price if the ceiling is raised before the goods are delivered.

ceilings applies to clean wool, not grease form

Maximum Price Regulation No. 106, Domestic Shorn Wool, which went into effect on February 28, applies to wool on a clean basis only and does not establish a 37.1-cent ceiling for prices that growers can receive for grease wool sold on the farm.

Facts misrepresented

This statement was made jointly March 9 by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Price Administrator Henderson because of evidence that certain wool dealers have been deliberately misrepresenting the facts in their negotiations with wool growers by claiming that the regulation prohibits them from paying more than 37.1 cents a pound for grease wool on the farm.

The 37.1-cent figure represents the average farm price for grease wool as of December 15, 1941, and was used merely as a statutory basis for calculation of the clean wool maximums established by the regulation.

"While prices for wool in the grease should bear a relationship to the clean wool prices, based on shrinkage in the scouring process and quality values, established by long-standing trade practices, the ceiling is on clean basis wool and does not fix a 37.1-cent maximum price for the growers," said Messrs. Wickard and Henderson. "The deliberate misuse of the 37.1-cent base figure to deceive farmers into selling their grease wool without free negotiation is reprehensible."

Nylon hose under contract before February 5 subject to “dollars per dozen” prices

To eliminate any possibility of misunderstanding in the trade as to the maximum prices chargeable for nylon hose delivered subsequent to February 9 under contracts entered into prior to February 5, OPA on March 11, announced the issuance of Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 95.

The original price schedule, which applied between February 5 and February 9, inclusive, established the ceiling at a level no higher than the highest price contracted for or received by the seller for nylon hose between October 1 and October 15, 1941. On February 10, provision was made for specific “dollars per dozen” prices. The present amendment, effective March 10, 1942, does not purport to change the schedule, but is intended as a clarifying measure only. It makes plain that the prices chargeable for deliveries under contracts entered into prior to February 5 may not exceed the “dollars per dozen” prices established February 10.

At the same time, it was pointed out that deliveries made pursuant to contracts entered into between February 5 and February 9, inclusive, may be made at the contract price if the contract, when made, was in compliance with the schedule as it stood during that period.

Leather tanners warned against contracts on “escalator” basis

Tanners of leather were warned March 10 by Administrator Henderson against making any contracts to buy hides from sellers in which the “escalator clause” is used.

in direct violation

Complaints have reached OPA that many tanners recently have made purchases on such an “escalator clause” basis.

"Such practices," the Administrator declared, "are in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. The buyer of the hides or skins using such an evasion will be considered as much a culprit in the eyes of the OPA as the seller and equally liable to the maximum penalties provided by the act."
Tea wholesalers allowed 10 percent leeway over ceiling prices on small lots

In a move primarily designed to aid small wholesalers of tea, Administrator Henderson announced March 11 amendment of Tea Price Schedule No. 91, allowing tea wholesalers to charge 10 percent over the maximum prices for lots of 10 chests or less. A chest of tea generally weighs 100 pounds. The amendment is effective March 12, 1942.

To protect small distributors

There are some 360 small tea packers, mostly at interior points in the United States. These local packers usually buy their requirements from wholesalers, who buy from large importers in lots of a few hundred chests.

Since imposition of the original Tea Price Schedule on February 3, 1942, these wholesalers have been forced to pay the maximum prices for their needs and could not sell at any higher price. The amendment, with its 10 percent leeway on small lots, allows these distributors—whose sales of tea constitute a minor portion of the total volume—to continue in business on a profitable basis.

Other changes

Amendment No. 1 also changes the method of quoting maximum prices for tea from ex-warehouse, 3 percent discount for cash 30 days, to an ex-dock net cash calculation. This is to conform with general tea trade practice of billing in recent years.

Cost of "putting tea into warehouse," which is redefined to include "trucking and labor cost from dock to warehouse," is calculated at 1/2 cent per pound. Combined with the ceiling, a net cash 30 days provision, the two items amount to 1.233 to 2.936 cents per pound—depending upon the ceiling price of the various grades of tea involved. Therefore, maximum prices under the new amendment are lowered approximately 1.723 to 2.306 cents per pound, since they are now to be calculated on an ex-dock net cash basis.

Essentially, there is no major change in the maximum price as it reflects back to the price the importer will receive for his tea. However, in order to avoid small fractions in the maximum prices, OPA "rounded out upward" the new prices to the nearest 1/2-cent.

"Should a ceiling on Grade X tea actually come to 41.18 cents per pound," Mr. Henderson illustrated, in covering the point, "OPA has fixed 41.25 cents as its maximum price for that grade."

The original schedule named only India, Ceylon, and Java teas. In order to clarify the situation, "indaha" tea now is classified with Java tea and tea from Southern India now is classified with Ceylon tea.

The tea in each one of these classifications by country of origin is further differentiated by the trade on the basis of the size and nature of the leaf. Representative designations include: Broken Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, and Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Fanning, etc.

OPA removes price restrictions on aviation gasoline of 91 octane or higher rating, and components, to speed production

Aviation gasoline of 91 octane rating or higher and components and materials used in its production are exempted from price ceilings in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88 (Petroleum and Petroleum Products), issued March 7 by Price Administrator Henderson.

To meet war needs

This action was taken by OPA because of the urgent necessity for increased production of aviation gasoline for military purposes which will involve the use of marginal sources of supply.

Government agencies charged with the procurement of material essential to the armed forces of the United States and the United Nations had asked the removal of any obstacles to speedy performance of the program for stepped-up production of aviation gasoline.

Greater flexibility needed

The necessary flexibility in assuring supplies of these commodities in the war emergency, it was decided, could not, for the present at least, be achieved within the limits of any practicable price maximum which could be established.

The national interest, it was decided, would best be served by the exclusion of aviation gasoline from the operation of the price schedule, accompanied by scrutiny of the prices paid.

Exemptions from maximum prices, permitted by the amendment, apply with equal force not only to Government purchases of aviation gasoline but also to intercompany transactions in components and materials to the extent that they are used in the manufacture of the stipulated grades of aviation gasoline.

Exemptions

The amendment makes these exemptions from sections 1346.151 and 1340.159 from Revised Price Schedule No. 88:

(a) All aviation gasoline of 91 octane rating or higher;

(b) The following to the extent purchased or sold for use in the manufacture of aviation gasoline of 91 octane rating or higher: components of aviation gasoline of 91 octane rating or higher, including alkylate, n-heptane, isooctane, hydrocarbon, isooctane, and hot acid octane, and aromatic hydrocarbons and base gasoline stocks or fractions manufactured for and used in aviation gasoline of 91 octane rating or higher; also isopentane, isobutane, normal butane and hydrocarbons.

Despite its removal of price restrictions, OPA stipulates in the amendment that as a check on prices paid in all intercompany and other transactions, contracts must be filed with OPA.

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Restore refrigerator prices to February 2 level, OPA asks

A peremptory request that wholesale and retail domestic mechanical refrigerator prices be restored immediately to the level of February 2 was made March 7 by Price Administrator Henderson in a telegram directed at distributors, dealers, and retail outlets.

The telegram charged that "inflationary and unfair" price increases had occurred on a nation-wide scale since WPB froze refrigerator stocks on February 14. Pointing out that maximum prices which manufacturers can charge for domestic refrigerators were established by OPA on February 2, Mr. Henderson's message said: "I am requesting the immediate withdrawal of any retail or wholesale increases on domestic mechanical refrigerators which have been made since February 2, the immediate reestablishment of wholesale prices in effect on February 2, and the withdrawal of any retail prices which are above the suggested retail prices shown on manufacturers' price lists."

Private brand refrigerator prices, the Administrator stated, also should be brought back to the February 2 level.

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Extension of reporting time formalized for petroleum

Additional time for reporting certain sales was formally granted to sellers of petroleum in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, announced March 9 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Originally, the time for reporting such sales was limited to within 30 days of the effective date, February 2, 1942, of the price schedule for petroleum and petroleum products.

The amendment permits reporting of the required data until March 23. The amendment, issued March 7, merely formalizes a notice which went to the industry on March 5.
Temporary 60-day price ceilings placed on nine-tenths of Nation's pork products as farm prices exceed 110 percent of parity

Some 90 percent of America's pork products (including ham and bacon), constituting more than half the Nation's meat supply, were placed under 60-day temporary maximum wholesale price regulation March 10 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Major item in family budget
With canned fruits and vegetables already under price ceilings, this move further broadens OPA efforts to stabilize food costs for the consumer.

The new price ceiling on dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts applies to packers and their branch houses, car routes, brokers, jobbers, wholesalers, processors, and slaughterers. It is expected to help postpone any further upward movement in the cost of living, since these meats constitute a major item in the family budget. Last year the American public's bill for pork and other hog products topped $2,000,000,000.

Effective March 23
Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 8 becomes effective March 23, 1942, 2 weeks after date of the order's issuance, in order to allow the meat packers sufficient time to get their maximum price lists together. Maximum ceilings set by the OPA are the highest prices that prevailed during the 5-day period March 2 to 7, 1942, inclusive.

Neither farmers nor retail outlets are covered directly by the order. However, Mr. Henderson pointed out that both would feel its effects. Packers buy the farmer's live hogs for slaughtering. Lard, on dressed hogs or pork cuts, they limit the producer's price margins to 7, 1042, inclusive.

Neither farmers nor retail outlets are covered directly by the order. However, Mr. Henderson pointed out that both would feel its effects. Packers buy the farmer's live hogs for slaughtering. Lard, on dressed hogs or pork cuts, they limit the producer's price margins.

Retail "policing" if necessary
"Pork prices to the retailer are fixed under the regulation," the Administrator declared. "OPA will step into the retail picture immediately, should present retail price margins rise beyond possibly a slight increase to reflect changes in replacement costs, thus adding to the consumer's burden unduly."

"Pork is a particularly important item in the budget of families with incomes under $600 per annum," Mr. Henderson said, "and of persons with fixed incomes—both of whom will be hit hardest by rising living costs. Therefore, any justified complaints of price gouging will be followed by prompt controls at the retail source, even though such "policing" would require the services of a large field force."

Products covered under the new regulation include:
- Regular Hams Fresh or Frozen, Regular Hams Cured, Regular Hams Smoked, Regular Hams Boiled, Regular Hams Baked, Skinned Hams Boiled, Rolled, Pickles Fresh or Frozen, Picnics Cured, Picnics Smoked, Picnics Boned and Rolled, Shoulder Fresh or Frozen, Shoulders Cured, Shoulders Smoked, Shoulders Boned and Rolled, Regular Pork Loins Fresh or Frozen, Boneless Pork Loins, Canned or Packaged Spiced Luncheon Meat Made Entirely From Pork, Regular Hams Boned and Rolled, Skinned Hams Fresh or Frozen, Skinned Hams Cured, Skinned Hams Smoked, Skinned Hams Boiled, Boston Butts Fresh or Frozen, Bellies Fresh or Frozen, Bellies Dry Cured or Dry Salt Cured, Bellies Sliced or Pickled, Cured, Bellies Dry Salt Cured and Smoked, Smoked Slab Bacon, Canadian Bacon, Canadian Sliced Bacon, Sliced Bacon, Fat Backs Fresh or Frozen, Fat Backs Cured, Spareribs Fresh or Frozen, Canned or Packaged Spiced Ham. Cuts of different weights of any of the above items shall be considered separate wholesale pork cuts.

Sausages excluded from order
Sausages, canned meats, manufactured meats (except canned spiced ham and luncheon meat) and edible offals are excluded from provisions of the order.

OPA quarters stated that sausages were excepted from the regulation because they have a variety of meat products in them, and arrival at a fair pricing for them is important to the American consumer. In the "big four" of the American meat diet, pork is by far the most important to the American consumer. In 1940 sales of hogs produced nearly 10 percent of the farmer's cash income. The animals used 35 percent to 40 percent of the corn crop.

Differentials allowed
It is the trade custom for packers and wholesalers to issue price lists for use by their branch managers and salesmen. This list is the one upon which the temporary price regulation bases its maximum prices during the period March 8 to 7, 1942, inclusive. However, where the seller customarily sold at prices higher than the list quotations because of unusual transportation, packaging and handling costs incurred in selling to certain buyers, the OPA allows him to continue to add such costs to list prices in sales to those buyers, wherever such costs actually are incurred.

Discretionary power to set ceilings on agricultural products under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

Actual average farm price of hogs on February 15, 1942 was $11.64 per hundredweight. However, further advances in the Chicago market price of hogs of 75 cents per hundredweight occurred between mid-February and the current date. This suggests an advance of at least equivalent proportions in the farm basis price.

Factors favorable to hog production
Prevaling high hog prices as compared with prices of corn, the main hog feed, indicate that conditions are favorable for more pigs to be raised and more hogs to be marketed at heavy weights. Average hog prices in Chicago during February were higher than for any other previous February, barring 1925, 1919, and 1918.

Advances in hog prices during recent months have reflected the competitive demand for pork products from three different sources (normal consumers, Lend-Lease, and military needs), influencing also rising retail meat prices.

Sales below ceilings expected
At this time, pork prices, under the temporary price regulation, may sell below the ceiling levels, it was pointed out. Recent sharp pork price advances may restrain consumption. Increased market supplies of hogs (expected in May and June prior to the summer slump in marketing), together with the possibility of shipping difficulties restricting AMA buying, also may aid in leveling off some of the sharp advances.

Hogs, beef, veal, and lamb are the "big four" of the American meat diet. Of these, pork is by far the most important to the American consumer. In 1940 sales of hogs produced nearly 10 percent of the farmer's cash income. The animals used 35 percent to 40 percent of the corn crop.
In the event that the seller had no formal price list during the 5-day period, maximums shall be the highest prices at which the seller sold such dressed hog or wholesale pork cuts to a similar purchaser in the locality of the delivery point during that period. Failing to determine a ceiling on that basis, the seller may use the highest price at which he sold the product at the nearest delivery point, making adjustment for the difference between transportation charges from the seller's shipping point to each of the two delivery points. Failing this, the ceiling may be the price at which any seller made a transaction in the locality of the delivery point during the March 3 to 7, 1942, period.

Sales or deliveries of hog carcasses or wholesale pork cuts to a buyer, if prior to March 23, 1942, such carcasses or cuts have been in transit in public carrier, are exempt from provisions of the regulation. However, forward delivery contracts, or those calling for delivery after March 23 at a price higher than the maximum prices established by the regulation, are clearly "cut across."

Must file price lists

All sellers of dressed hogs or wholesale pork cuts are required to file not later than March 21, 1942, a verified copy of each price list used by them during the period February 24 to 28, 1942, and March 3 to 7, 1942, respectively, on which they based their sales price quotations at that time.

Furthermore, no price list may be used as the basis for determining the seller's maximum price unless prices contained therein reasonably approximate those at which the seller actually did business during the ceiling period. This would eliminate the possibility of any "washed price lists." Burden of proof, in this instance, rests upon the seller, who may be requested to furnish such proof to the OPA within 2 weeks' time.

Permanent regulation to follow

The order provides that no seller shall alter his methods of grading, smoking, or curing so as to make "watered" sales or maintain false price list differentials.

It is expected that the temporary price regulation will be followed, within the 60-day period, by a permanent maximum price regulation. The regulation was submitted to the Department of Agriculture and the Department does not see any conflict at this time with its production and procurement programs.

Not a good thing to upset all the old standards if cost of living goes up through the roof, President tells farmers

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

Following is a digest of President Roosevelt's broadcast in connection with the ninth anniversary of the National Farm program, on March 9, 1942:

I want to say a word tonight to the farm families of America and also to the families that consume farm products of every kind. That means everybody—everywhere. I think I know the American people pretty well.... A lot of them write to me. A lot of them send me messages of one sort or another. They talk to me pretty frankly. If there is one single thing of which I am certain, it is that the American people are not now, and have not been, complacent. On the contrary, they are keenly aware of the situation in which they find themselves, and they are wholeheartedly and entirely committed to action.

Americans are preparing with all possible speed to take their places on the actual battle fronts, and some are there now. Workers in the mills and mines are laboring long hours, under great pressure, to turn out the weapons and equipment without which the war cannot be won. Men and women in thousands of communities are giving their time and energy in the work of civilian defense. And out in the country, farmers are straining every effort to produce the food which, like the tanks and planes, is absolutely indispensable to victory.

The members of each of these various groups know the extent to which they themselves are responding. But they do not always know what is being done by the others. And that gives an opportunity to the enemy to get in some deadly blows. That gives an opportunity to the enemy to spread malicious words. Labor, says the evil whisper, is sabotaging the war program with strikes and slowdowns and demands for higher wages. Business, it says, is gouging the country with unconscionable profits. And the farmer, according to this treacherous voice, is using the war to grab all he can.

Now it happens that, as a result of the war program, the incomes of all three groups on the average are substantially increased. Of course there are instances where a few businessmen or a few workers, or a few farmers, are demanding and getting more than they ought. But, in general, the increase to the different groups has been kept fairly well in balance, and there has been only a moderate rise in the cost of living in city and country up to now.

But if all prices keep on going up, we shall have inflation of a very dangerous kind—we shall have such a steep rise in prices and the cost of living that the entire Nation will be hurt. That would greatly increase the cost of the war and the national debt, hamper the drive for victory, and inevitably plunge everyone—city workers and farmers alike—into ruinous deflation later on.

I wish someone would invent a better word than "inflation." What we really mean is that even though we may not realize it at the moment, it is not a good thing for the country to upset all the old standards if the cost of living goes up through the roof and wages go up through the roof, and farm prices go up through the roof. Actually, in such a case we are no better off than we were before as individuals or heads of families and it comes close to being true that that which goes up has to come down.

This fight against inflation is not fought with bullets or with bombs, but it is equally vital. It calls for cooperation and restraint and sacrifice on the part of every group. It calls for mutual good will and a willingness to believe in the other fellow's good faith. It calls for unflinching vigilance and effective action by the Government to prevent profiteering and unfair returns, alike for services and for goods.

So, on this ninth anniversary of the founding of the National Farm Program, we can all rededicate ourselves to the spirit with which this common effort by the farmers came to birth. Never before in our history has there been as much need for unstringing service to the country. Hard trying, difficult days are ahead. How hard and how bitter they will be depends on how well we can keep our eyes, our thoughts, and our efforts directed toward the only thing that matters now for every one of us in the United Nations—winning the war.
Any artificially high prices in base period won't aid pork sellers under ceiling

Sellers of wholesale pork cuts who made unwarranted increases in their price list quotations and sales in anticipation of the issuance of Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 8 will not gain the advantage of the artificially high ceiling for which they hoped, Administrator Henderson declared March 12. Two provisions in the regulation were designed pointedly to minimize any advantages which such sellers might gain over those who made no abnormal increases in prices during the 5-day base period immediately preceding March 9, 1942, date of the regulation.

Subject to challenge by OPA

Each seller's maximum prices were set at the highest figures shown in his price lists in effect during the base period March 3 to 7, 1942. Mr. Henderson emphasized that price lists which were artificially high during this period may be challenged by OPA. If any price list is so challenged, the seller must show that the prices listed therein reasonably approximate the prices at which he actually sold during the base period.

There is another important assurance of the equal application of the regulation. In the Administrator's opinion, this is contained in the provision relating to wholesale pork cuts which are customarily sold on the basis of market quotations rather than on the basis of price lists. The peak prices for such cuts are the highest prices listed in the market quotations during the 5-day base period.

A large volume of the trading in green pork cuts is done on the basis of Chicago market price quotations, without regard to slaughterer's price lists. Stabilization of these prices enables all processors—regardless of size—to compete on equal terms.

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Fewer sizes for light bulbs discussed by industry group

Reduction of the number of sizes of incandescent light bulbs from 2,500 to 1,000 to save critical materials from idleness in inventories has been discussed at a meeting in Washington of the incandescent and fluorescent lamp industry advisory committee.

Appeal provisions of maximum price schedules amended to insure uniformity

Price Administrator Henderson March 10 issued an order amending all outstanding maximum Price Schedules to provide a uniform method of requesting modifications and exceptions.

This brings existing provisions into conformity with the OPA's Procedural Regulation No. 1, issued on February 12, 1942.

Prior to February 12, 1942, price schedules issued by the Office of Price Administration uniformly contained a provision permitting persons complaining of hardship or inequity to apply to the OPA for approval of a modification of or exception from the price schedule involved.

On February 12, 1942, the Office of Price Administration issued Procedural Regulation No. 1, which became effective the same day. Such regulation sets forth in detail a uniform procedure for the filing of petitions for amendment, adjustment, or exception, and therefore supplants the former provisions relating to applications for modifications or exceptions. Such former provisions are, therefore, neither necessary nor appropriate, and the order issued March 10 substitutes provisions which conform and refer to Procedural Regulation No. 1.

All wood pulp to be allocated after May 1 to conserve supplies for war effort

Seeking to conserve supplies and direct the distribution of wood pulp, which has an important part in the war program, the War Production Board, March 13, placed the entire wood-pulp industry under an allocation system, effective May 1.

Under the system, no deliveries of wood pulp may be made except by specific authority of the Director of Industry Operations. Pulp imported and reaching this country after noon, EST, on May 1, will be held until released by the Director.

The Director has authorized administration of the order by the pulp and paper branch.

General Preference Order M-93, which sets up the allocation system, will supplement General Preference Order M-92, which provided for the allocation of certain types of pulp among specified companies.

The new order affects all grades of pulp and all companies, and is designed to conserve supplies and distribute equally available pulp between competing war and civilian requirements.

The order requires pulp consumers, beginning next month, to file with producers on or before the fifth day of each month their orders for the following month on forms to be furnished by the WPB.

In addition, each consumer is required to file with the WPB a report containing full information on consumption and inventories of pulp on a monthly basis. These reports must be filed on or before the 15th day of each month.

Producers must give the WPB reports on their advance shipping schedules, on or before the 15th of each month.

The WPB will review all information submitted and then will direct deliveries made by producers and also deliveries made from inventories held by any person.

Beginning May 1, producers are required to withhold for special distribution whatever portion of their monthly production may be decided from time to time by the Director of Industry Operations.

★ ★ ★

Guthrie announces shifts in textile, clothing branch

Robert R. Guthrie, chief of the textile, clothing, and leather goods branch, March 13 announced expansion of the branch and the reassignment of men within his branch to new positions.

Frank L. Walton, of Bronxville, N. Y., has been appointed a deputy chief of the branch, with particular responsibility for the coordination of all matters pertaining to textile requirements of the Armed Services, agriculture, shipping, and stock-piling.

Thomas McKinney, of Elkins, Pa., has been made chief of a new cotton section.

H. Stanley Marcus, of Dallas, Tex., has been made chief of a new apparel section, which includes men's, boys', women's and children's clothing, hosiery, knit goods, and closures.

Arthur House, of Sudbury, Mass., has been appointed chief of a new fibers section, which includes bristles, feathers, kapok, felt, hard fibers and their fibers, such as mohair, sisal and henequen, and soft fibers such as jute, American hemp, flax, cordage, twine, etc.

Harry L. Dalton, of Charlotte, N. C., has been named chief of a new rayon-nylon section.
Western pine lumber ceilings raised slightly after OPA-industry meeting

Price adjustments to establish maximums at levels more clearly reflecting those prevailing in the period October 1 to October 15, 1941, are made in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 94 for Western pine lumber, OPA Administrator Henderson announced March 9.

Effect of adjustments

The amendment affects prices for Ponderosa pine in "select," "shop," "commons," "moulding or better" and "box lumber" grades; Idaho pine and, to a minor extent, sugar pine lumber.

The general effect results in slightly higher ceilings.

In "select" grades of Ponderosa pine lumber the prices for specified widths are increased in a majority of cases, but there is no change in random widths except the 4/4 "C" select.

In the "shop" grades—used in the manufacture of doors and windows and other industrial products—the amendment makes some increases and some decreases, which tend to put all sizes into proper adjustment.

The "moulding or better" grade—a small mill product—prices are reduced 92 per thousand feet.

"Box lumber"—another small mill product—is increased $2 per thousand feet.

Changes made in Idaho pine lumber average an increase of 50 cents per thousand feet. Minor changes are made in prices for sugar pine, but there is no over-all increase.

The amendment was made following meetings with members of the lumber industry in Washington after some protests had been received against maximum prices set when Price Schedule No. 94 was issued on February 2, 1942.

The price schedule brought under a price ceiling the largest remaining section of the softwood lumber industry not previously regulated. It covers species accounting for approximately 21 percent of the total lumber production in the United States.

WOOD PULP PRICES

In view of the fact that price action on wood pulp is being considered, OPA Administrator Henderson suggested March 9 that pulp producers, in entering into contracts for the second quarter of 1942, may prefer to refrain from inserting prices in their contracts at this time.

Mr. Henderson indicated that the OPA is not yet prepared to release maximum prices.

WPB ASKS SAVING OF PAPERBOARD IN BOX MAKING

The containers branch, WPB, has requested manufacturers of folding and set-up boxes to revise specifications for certain boxes in order to reduce consumption of paper board.

The requested revisions include reductions in density and finish in the box board used in various types of boxes, and a standardization in design and elimination of some sizes.

Further technical information can be secured from the folding and set-up box section of the containers branch, at the War Production Board, Washington.

Buyer must pay freight on "stock yarn" from warehouses

An amendment to Price Schedule No. 33 (carded cotton yarn) permitting sellers of "stock yarn" to charge freight to the buyer even though the stock-yarn warehouse might be more than 25 miles from the seller's principal place of business was announced March 10 by Price Administrator Henderson.

"Stock yarn" is defined by the schedule, in substance, as yarn owned and warehoused by a person other than the producer.

Other provisions

The amendment also adds to the price schedule a provision exempting deliveries against export contracts entered into prior to February 1. Those contracts, when made, were not subject to the schedule and the new exemption remedies an oversight in an earlier amendment.

The seller of "stock yarn" until now has had to absorb freight up to one cent per pound if he made delivery from a warehouse more than 25 miles from his principal office. The amendment eliminates this 25-mile restriction with respect to warehouse space owned and leased by the seller on February 1 and permits the Administrator to make other exceptions on petition.

Because a similar situation exists with respect to "stock yarn" under the combed yarn price schedule, a comparable amendment to that schedule is contemplated.

Changes made by the present amendment were effective as of February 2.

Warehouse delivery charges modified for cast iron soil pipe, fittings

Permission for warehouse operators handling cast iron soil pipe and fittings to compute delivery charges from warehouses in accordance with methods employed on October 1, 1941, is granted in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 100 (Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings). Price Administrator Henderson announced March 9. The amendment became effective as of March 7, 1942.

Prior to the amendment, the price schedule established as maximum delivered prices for shipment to a purchaser from a point other than a foundry, the maximum f. o. b. Birmingham, Ala., price plus a transportation charge at the railroad carload freight rate from Birmingham to the place where the shipment originates.

To clarify practice

Inquiry by OPA later revealed that before the effective date of the schedule some warehouse operators either sold this product f. o. b. the warehouse and made a further charge for delivery from warehouse stocks, or recognized a free delivery zone or zones and made a further charge for delivery outside these zones.

The amendment also provides—to enable OPA to determine when warehouse operators make delivery charges which exceed those allowed by the amended section—that manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers who sell pipe other than for shipment from a foundry are required to file with OPA a notarized document stating that no free zone was recognized by the seller on October 1, 1941, or describing the zone or zones on that date.

BAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The baking industry advisory committee of WPB has been called to meet in Washington March 19, to discuss tire rationing, its effect on bakers, and such steps as may voluntarily be taken to conserve tires further; industry cooperation with Office of Defense Transportation to develop the most efficient and economical use of trucks and tires; proposed sugar quotas; further economies of wax paper and all other wrapping materials; and the proposed order on coconut oil and its effect on biscuit and cracker bakers.
LABOR . . .

Board issues ultimatum to railroad to accept arbitration of dispute

The National War Labor Board last week issued an ultimatum to the management of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, calling upon it to submit its dispute with two railroad brotherhoods to arbitration in accordance with the unanimous decision of the Board. The Board also held open hearings in three cases, issued a directive order adopting as its own a unanimous panel recommendation in another case, reached an agreement in a fifth dispute, and received certification of six new cases.

Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Co.

On February 12 the Board unanimously decided to issue the following statement:

"The defiance of the Government of the United States by the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad Company has raised issues far beyond the dispute between the Company and the Railroad Brotherhood.

"The Government of the United States, which, through four successive public agencies, proposed patiently but unsuccessfully a peaceful settlement of this dispute, cannot be flouted by private interest.

"Before Pearl Harbor, both sides refused arbitration proposed by the National Railway Mediation Board. Since Pearl Harbor a number of Federal agencies have attempted to settle this dispute by peaceful means.

"First, the National Railway Mediation Board proposed arbitration. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

"Second, the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, proposed arbitration. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

"Third, a three member panel of the United States Conciliation Service proposed arbitration. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

"Fourth, the National War Labor Board unanimously directed arbitration under Section 8 of the Railway Labor Act and under the auspices of the National Railway Mediation Board, set up by Congress for that purpose. The unions accepted but the company rejected.

"Fifth, the National Railway Mediation Board sent its mediator to Peoria to carry out the directive order of the War Labor Board for arbitration. The unions again agreed to cooperate and the company refused.

"This rejection of established peaceful and lawful procedures for settlement of this labor dispute tends to breed violence and a disrespect of lawful processes.

"We denounce any violence, any disregard of law, and any defiance of peaceful procedures. The national crisis demands the use of the peaceful means of settlement established by the Government.

"In this time of dire necessity for the quick maximum transportation of all materials as part of total war, any refusal to settle a railroad labor dispute involving a small but vital link in overland transportation between the oceans is intolerable to the American people in their struggle to remain free.

"The National War Labor Board, in the name of the Government of the United States again unanimously, and for the last time, calls upon the management of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company to accept arbitration of this dispute in accordance with the decision of the Board."

The dispute involves 104 employees of the road who have been on strike since December 28 over the issues of standard rates and working conditions.

Bower Roller Bearing Co.

Adopting a unanimous panel recommendation as its own, the Board last week issued a directive order for the settlement of the dispute between the Bower Roller Bearing Co., Detroit, Mich., and the United Automobile Workers, CIO. The agreement, affecting 800 workers, provides that all questions relating to wage rates and other money matters are to be referred to an impartial umpire whose decision will be final.

The question of whether timekeepers are to be included in the bargaining unit was referred to the National Labor Relations Board while the question of union security will be submitted to the War Labor Board for final determination.

Other cases

The three cases in which the Board held open hearings last week involved the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., Boston, Mass., and the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, AFL; the Walker Turner Co., Plainfield, N. J., and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and three meat packing companies of Chicago, Ill., and the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, CIO. The decisions of the Board in all three cases will be made later.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Local business firms to get help in joint action to conserve trucks, tires

Advice and assistance will be given to local business enterprises seeking to readjust local delivery services as a means of conserving trucks, tires, and other equipment and materials, the Office of Defense Transportation announced March 12.

To determine legality

Effective immediately, proposed plans for pooling deliveries, curtailing services, or other joint action may be submitted to the ODT for consideration and approval. Under an arrangement worked out by the ODT and the Department of Justice, the ODT will submit all such plans to the Department for clearance as to their legality under the antitrust laws.

3 executives appointed to division of local transport

Appointment of 3 executives to positions in the division of local transport was announced March 11 by Director of Defense Transportation Eastman.

W. S. Rainville, Jr., has been named assistant director of the division, effective March 16. He has been granted leave of absence from his position as director of the Research Department of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., New Orleans, La.

Effective March 16, Clewell Sykes will become chief of the taxicab section of the division of local transport. As deputy administrator of the Ohio Recovery Act in 1933, Mr. Sykes conducted the hearings which resulted in adoption of the Ohio Taxicab Code. Since 1938 he has been managing director of the Cab Research Bureau, Inc., Cleveland.

Felix C. Reifschneider has been appointed local transport engineer and has been assigned to duty in the field. Mr. Reifschneider will advise local government and transit company officials on problems involving local transportation and will undertake local transit surveys. From 1930 to 1941, he was assistant manager of the transportation department of the Manila Electric Co., Manila, P. I.

Executives named to railway transport division

Appointment of several executives to positions in the division of railway transport was announced March 9 by Director of Defense Transportation Eastman.

J. M. Hood, president of the American Short Line Railroad Association, has been named associate director of the division, in charge of the southern region, with headquarters in New Orleans, La.

Charles E. Johnson, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, has been appointed associate director of the division of railway transport, in charge of the western region, with headquarters in Chicago.

Fred S. Reiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth, Minnesota, Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed consultant to the associate director in charge of the western region.

H. H. Hollar has been appointed assistant to the director of the division of railway transport.

W. M. Passano named chief of letterpress printing

William M. Passano, of Baltimore, Md., treasurer of the Waverly Press of Baltimore and associated with that company since 1923, has been appointed chief of the commercial relief (letterpress) printing section of the printing and publishing branch. George A. Renard, branch chief, announced March 9.

Hollar named acting director of materials and equipment section

Appointment of Philip A. Hollar as acting director of the section of materials and equipment, succeeding Col. Charles E. Johnson, was announced March 10 by Director of Defense Transportation Eastman. Col. Young, a reserve officer in the United States Army, has been called to active duty.

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Hollar was a member of the staff of the Association of American Railroads, serving as a special representative of the operations and maintenance department.

Aided by 8 technical consultants

It was announced that eight consultants have been appointed to advise Mr. Hollar on technical matters pertaining to materials and equipment for various branches of the transportation industry. These consultants, and the fields to which they have been assigned, are:

- P. H. Hardin—railroad freight, passenger, and all other types of cars. Mr. Hardin is president of the Association of Manufacturers of Chilled Car Wheels, New York.
- Jerome G. Bouer—castings and miscellaneous items required in rail transportation manufacture and maintenance. Mr. Bouer was formerly eastern representative of the Buckeye Steel Castings Co., with offices in New York.
- Charles T. Ripley—steam, Diesel, and electric locomotives. Mr. Ripley is chief engineer of the Technical Board of the Wrought Steel Wheel Industry, Chicago.
- H. L. Hamilton—Diesel engines for railroad propulsion equipment. Mr. Hamilton is manager of the Electromotive Division of the General Motors Corporation, La Grange, Ill.
- James H. Babcock—buses, taxicabs, and replacement parts. Mr. Babcock is president and general manager of the General Motors Truck Corporation, Pontiac, Mich.
- Harold C. Davis—equipment and supplies for maintenance of buses and trucks. Mr. Davis is vice president of Consolidated Motor Lines, Inc., with headquarters in New York City and Hartford, Conn.
- Robert F. Black—equipment on which production has been suspended, including buses, trucks, fire-fighting apparatus, road work equipment, and work equipment for public utilities and communications companies. Mr. Black is president of the White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. L. Weeks—rubber products, including tires, tubes, insulated wire, and beltings and other mechanical rubber goods. Mr. Weeks is president of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., New York City, and chairman of the buying committee of the RFC Rubber Reserve Co.
- Carroll W. Brown has been appointed assistant to the director of the section of materials and equipment. From 1933 to 1936 Mr. Brown served on the staff of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation as assistant director of the section of property and equipment. Until recently he had been employed as an equipment engineer on construction work at the Ravenna, Ohio, Ordnance Plant.
CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

How to protect customers and staff of department, other stores in event of an air raid described in new OCD pamphlet

In a 15-page illustrated pamphlet issued March 11, the Office of Civilian Defense outlines suggested regulations for the protection of patrons and personnel of department and specialty stores, which, it declares, are "the direct responsibilities of store owners."

Responsibilities of store owners

The ten specific "responsibilities" are:

1. To provide the mechanical means by which all warnings will be received promptly and appropriate warnings transmitted immediately to personnel and patrons in the store.
2. To make certain that complete blackout of the store can be effected rapidly.
3. To prepare an emergency lighting system which will not affect the blackout, but will provide a necessary minimum of light to prevent confusion among personnel and patrons.
4. To prepare signs and directions in the store that patrons and personnel can follow to safety zones.
   a. This includes blackout-tested, illuminated signs.
   b. Blackout-tested illuminated routes.
   c. Trained guides for patrons to "safety zones" or emergency exits.
5. To designate "Safety Zones"—areas of certain floors, selected because of their comparative immunity from the effects of bombing.
6. To organize emergency communications, signaling and messenger systems (a) Within the building; (b) To the "Zone Warden."
7. To make safety provisions for furnace boilers, gas tanks, stocks of inflammable merchandise, and vital points.
8. To appoint a "Store Defense Team" from personnel.
9. To organize the training of the "Store Defense Team."
10. To provide equipment for the building and the team.

Scope of pamphlet

The pamphlet then presents specific instructions for the organization of a store defense team, its personnel, and its duties before and during an air raid. In the event of a direct hit upon the store, the pamphlet describes the duties of the store's defense coordinator as well as his responsibilities after such a raid. Equipment for the store, for its defense team, and the type of training necessary for its personnel, also are included.

A description of fire extinguishers and their composition, as well as three pages of illustrations describing the effect of incendiary bombs and methods for their control, also are included.

The pamphlet concludes with a description of the organization of the Citizens' Defense Corps and with general suggestions concerning supervision when the store is closed, as well as the possibility of utilizing delivery trucks in the event of an emergency.

Management directly responsible

After an introduction citing the authority under which the regulations were issued, a description of a blackout and its objectives, the pamphlet declares:

The problem of how to minimize danger to massed groups of people in stores during enemy air raids requires careful preparation. Obviously, there is danger of a greater number of persons being injured in such concentrated groups than is in dispersed elements of a community. Similarly, the danger of panic is more acute.

The responsibility for the protection of employees, patrons, and property in stores rests directly upon the management. It is incumbent upon the management to organize, train personnel, and to cooperate closely with the local Citizens' Defense Corps. Although most stores may be closed on all nights except Saturday nights, they are by no means immune from the danger of air raids.

It is not considered necessary to include in these suggested regulations instructions on how to protect merchandise, cash registers, or records. Store managers and their insurance companies and trade associations should be the most competent authority on those subjects. These regulations and instructions are confined to minimizing the danger to store patrons, personnel, and buildings.

Retailers' committee cooperates

The pamphlet was prepared in collaboration with a "Retailers for Victory" Committee which, the pamphlet declares, "has accepted an important obligation from the Office of Civilian Defense for the duration of the war."

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


The first edition of the pamphlet consists of 200,000 copies, of which 10,000 are being distributed through the "Retailers for Victory" Committee, and the remainder through State Defense Councils to local defense councils.

Public told what to do on discovering unexploded or delayed-action bombs

Instructions to the public as to what to do on discovery of unexploded or delayed-action bombs or shells were announced March 14 by the OCD.

The instructions follow:

1. The War Department accepts responsibility for disposing of all unexploded or delayed-action bombs.
2. The responsibility of the Office of Civilian Defense (through the local U. S. Citizens' Defense Corps) includes: (a) disposal of incendiary bombs and extinguishing of fires; (b) recognition, location, and report upon unexploded bombs for disposal by military personnel; and (c) immediate application of safety precautions at the site of unexploded bombs. This responsibility extends only to the Continental United States, exclusive of military and naval reservations.
3. Channels have been set up temporarily whereby a control center, upon receipt of information of the existence of an unexploded bomb, will cause a reconnaissance to be made, immediate safety measures applied, and a detailed report sent to Regional Headquarters as soon as possible. Regional Headquarters will report to Corps Area Headquarters, where appropriate action will be taken to remove the unexploded bomb.
4. It is expected that the above channel for reports will be shortened in the near future.
5. Persons discovering unexploded bombs or shells should be warned not to touch or handle them. Warning signs should be placed near the location of the unexploded bomb or shell. Apparatus should be barricaded. Occupied buildings within 500 feet should be evacuated.
6. Printed material on training key civilian personnel is being prepared by the War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense for issuance in the near future.

Bowling coordinator costs

U. S. nothing, says Landis

Director James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense has made public the following letter he addressed to Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia March 10 (quoted in part):

Mr. Jack Willem of Chicago, to whom you refer in your letter of March 9, 1942, was named as bowling coordinator on February 17, 1942, by Mr. Jack Reily, the head of the physical training group. Mr. Willem's appointment is purely on a volunteer basis.

Mr. Willem is spending his own money and his own time and has tried to use his bowling facilities for industrial workers . . . Surely, neither you nor your committee can have any objection to activities of that kind which cost the United States Government nothing.
FACTS AND FIGURES

U. S. agents expose Jap “market place” for gossip to weaken American unity

Receipt by intelligence officials in Washington of evidence that the Japanese Embassy in Madrid is the center of a propaganda plot aimed at creating American disunion and the overthrow of the American Government was announced March 11 by Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures.

Discovery of the secret activities of the Japanese representatives in the capital of Spain was recited in a report, the text of which Mr. MacLeish described as “confidential, because of the necessity of protecting the source, but utterly reliable.”

Propaganda exposed to common sense

Mr. MacLeish explained that the report is the latest evidence of the effectiveness of an American counter-propaganda organization representing both military and civil agencies, at home and abroad, which is actively combating the Axis propaganda campaign—in large measure by exposing it to the antiseptic light of American common sense.

It is the aim of the Japanese attaches in Madrid, according to the report, to use technically neutral Spain as a market place of gossip in which to shop for propaganda material to be passed on to secret agents and fifth columnists in the United States.

“Divide and conquer”

The one portion of the text of the report which Mr. MacLeish made public stated:

“They (Japanese attaches in Madrid) are particularly interested in obtaining items of information which fall under the following heads:

1. Political and economic problems that might make possible the weakening or overthrow of the Roosevelt government.

2. Racial questions that might lead to disunity.

3. Social problems, and problems related to inflation.”

“The report of the Japanese activities in Madrid provides additional evidence that they are following the Nazi precept of ‘divide and conquer,’” said Mr. MacLeish. “Like the Nazis, the Japanese are seeking to create political, racial, and social antagonisms which would—should their plottings succeed—create our people into hostile groups and render political cohesion and the successful prosecution of the war extremely difficult.”

Mr. MacLeish stated that continued monitoring and study of short-wave broadcasts from enemy stations shows that the AXIS is “still trying the old game of playing both ends against the middle.”

To capitalists and industrialists, the administration is pictured as seeking to bring about the “Bolshevisation” of the United States. A German commentator in a recent broadcast said:

“Millions of Americans still do not want to wake and note Bolshevik commissars in their township councils and Communist agents at their doors. If America is not on guard, she will soon turn altogether Bolshevist.”

But the Axis agents present a different picture to workers, to whom they say that the administration is being “used by the international bankers and big business interests to enslave the workers and establish forever the rule of gold.”

And more of the same . . .

In numerous broadcasts, the Axis spokesmen have sought to bring about a cleavage between the British and American peoples by picturing each as anxious to exploit the other.

President Roosevelt is being held up to the British as a would-be dictator who aspires to rule the whole English-speaking world, but to the American people as the stooge of Churchill, who has sold out the United States to the British.

Canteens for war workers

ENDORSED BY McNUTT

Because the increased tempo of war production is resulting in a severe strain on the physical and nervous systems of industrial workers, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt on March 14 approved a recommendation that plants set up canteens, under the direction of expert dietitians, to provide nourishing, energy-building foods for their employees.
Over 2 1/2 billions in aid furnished in first year, on fronts all over the world

President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress March 11, on the anniversary of the Lend-Lease Act, a report on the first year of Lend-Lease. The report was prepared by the Lend-Lease Administration, of which Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., is Administrator. It was introduced by the President’s letter of transmittal and included more than 50 pages of text and charts on the functions and operations of Lend-Lease.

Over 2 1/2 billion in February

In its first year, according to the report, Lend-Lease has furnished more than 2,500,000,000 of actual aid—supplies, services, means of production. In addition, Lend-Lease has helped deliver other billions of dollars of wartime materials previously ordered direct by United Nations.

Monthly volume of Lend-Lease aid, exclusive of these prior orders, rose from $18,000,000 in the first month, through $150,000,000 at the halfway mark last August, to more than $500,000,000 this February.

In addition, the report brings out that provision for future United Nations’ requirements has brought the total value of authorized Lend-Lease aid to $48,000,000,000 of weapons, materials and services. That figure is more than one-third of the whole U. S. war program. All Lend-Lease supplies may either be transferred or retained for America’s own forces, as United Nations’ strategy dictates.

In the meantime allocation of funds by the Lend-Lease Administration has passed the $13,000,000,000 mark and $6,000,000,000 are in the production stage. These are from the $18,500,000,000 so far appropriated directly to Lend-Lease and do not include any of the $39,500,000,000 in authorized transfers of supplies financed by War, Navy and Maritime Commission appropriations.

Abroad Lend-Lease has set up receiving stations for U. S. supplies, begun developing new truck and railroad routes across lands of the camel and the caravans. There are military missions advanced by Lend-Lease in Russia, China, North Africa, Iran, the report says. Lend-Lease representatives are on the ground wherever Lend-Lease aid is sent. Lend-Lease base areas are being developed in Eritrea and Egypt, in Iran and India, lands which bar the way between Japan and Germany provided they are held by the United Nations.

In all, Lend-Lease has played a part in preparing bases on five continents and many vital island links, bases provided with ship-unloading machinery and docks; medical and hospital services; food supply and munitions warehouses; assembly and repair plants; transport facilities as needed on land and in the air.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER
National labor force, Feb. 12,600,000
Unemployed, Feb. 4,000,000
Nonagricultural workers, Jan. 39,350,000
Percent increase since June 1940 25
Farm employment, Feb. 1, 1942 6,940,000
Present decrease since June 1940 25

FINANCE
Authorized program * June 1940-
Feb. 28, 1942-
Ordinance 33,617
Airplanes 20,040
Misc. Munitions 17,400
Navy ships 15,115
Industrial facilities 14,006
Merchant ships 7,680
Postage, etc. 7,074
Stock pile, food exports 6,126
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces 4,131
Housing 1,362
Miscellaneous 6,709
Total 113,693
Total expenditures, June 1940-Feb. 28, 1942 19,612
Sales of Defense Bonds and Stamps
Cumulative, May 1941-Feb. 1942 4,439
February 1942 742

PRODUCTION
In millions
June 1940 to latest reporting date of dollars
Paid on contracts, Feb. 28 16,150
Gov. commitments for plant expansion; 860 projects, Jan. 31 7,123
Private commitments for plant expansion; 8,872 projects, Dec. 31 1,926

EARNINGS, HOURS AND COST OF LIVING
Percent increase
Manufacturing industries December 1942
June 1940
Average weekly earnings 33.69 30.6
Average hours worked per week 41.2 36.9
Average hourly earnings 78.17 71.1
* Preliminary
** Preliminary and excludes authorizations in Naval Supply Act for fiscal year 1943

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WAYNE COY, Liaison Officer

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas
Dorr, Director.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD: James
Lancot, Chairman.

DEFENSE HOUSING DIVISION: C. F. Palmer,
Coordinator.

INFORMATION DIVISION: Robert W. Hopton,
Director.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD: Wm. H. Davis,
Chairman.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-
MENT: Dr. H. Var트, Director.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: James L. Landis,
Director.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-
AMERICAN AFFAIRS: Nelson Rockefeller, Coor-
dinator.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SER-
VICES: Paul V. McNutt, Director.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION: Joseph
B. Ernst, Director.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald
MeLeach, Director.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION: E. R.
Stettinius, Jr., Administrator.

OFFICE OF PURCHASE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henden-
son, Administrator.

CONSUMER DIVISION: Dexter M. Keegel,
Assistant Administrator, in charge. Dan
A. West, Director.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD:
Donald M. Nelson, Chairman,
Henry L. Stimson,
Frank Knox,
Jesse H. Jones,
William S. Knudsen,
Sidney Hillman,
Leon Henderson,
Henry A. Wallace,
Harry Hopkins.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DIVISIONS:
Donald M. Nelson, Chairman,
Secretary, Herbert Emmerich.
PLANNING BOARD: Robert R. Nathan, Chair-
man.
PURCHASES DIVISION: Douglas MacKenzie,
Director.
PRODUCTION DIVISION: W. H. Harrison, Di-
rector.
MATERIALS DIVISION: Wm. L. Batt, Director.
DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS: J. S.
Knowlson, Director.
LABOR DIVISION: Sidney Hillman, Director.
CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson,
Director.

PROGRESS REPORTING: Stacy May, Chief.
REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE: Wm. L. Batt, Chief.
STATISTICS DIVISION: Stacy May, Chief.
INFORMATION DIVISION: Robert W. Horton,
Director.
LEGAL DIVISION: John Lord O’Brien, Gen-
eral Counsel.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

VICTORY ★

March 17, 1942