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Produce TODAY*

VICTORY



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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 24, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 12

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*Plane output up 50 percent since Pearl Harbor, says Nelson, but we are nowhere near the goals; Production Drive a straightforward team effort for success

(Following is the text of the address to the Nation delivered by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, on March 17.)

America today is producing weapons of war in large volume. I spent all yesterday afternoon at the Army proving grounds. There I saw our new tanks and guns tested. I want you to know I was proud of those weapons. They are the best in the world, and we are making a lot of them. Since Pearl Harbor, plane production, for example, has gone up more than 50 percent. But this is no reason for false complacency. We are nowhere near our goals. We need more and forever more of these weapons, and we need them now. We have got to realize the value of time.

Here is what time is worth. A machine-gun factory in full swing can equip a whole regiment in a day and a half. Thirty-six hours of work. That's why hours are important. Every minute counts.

We won't stand for waste of time

Yet some manufacturers have come to the War Production Board to plead for just a few extra months before going into war production. Some of them want to delay over details. Some of them argue before awarding a subcontract. I know of a case where twenty-six days were

wasted just this way. You and I will not stand for that.

Then, too, I know of cases where workers in war plants have been told by other workers—by men in their own unions—to keep production down, to take it easy, not to hurry, to spread the job out and make the work last. You and I will not stand for that either.

Will knock down indifference

These cases are not typical. They are becoming fewer and fewer. In my opinion they simply reflect the fact that a few people just haven't got it through their heads that this is a life-and-death matter. I pledge my word to the American people that I will knock down such indifference or interference wherever I find it.

The War Production Drive has been launched this week to bring us all together in one united, determined team and to awaken every one of you to your importance in the war.

During the next two weeks there are a series of regional meetings to explain the War Production Drive to labor and management. After these meetings, its success is up to the men and women, labor and management in the plants. It is a voluntary effort.

The plan provides for joint labor-

(Continued on page 16)

DONALD NELSON SAYS:
 "I am confident we can increase production at least 25% on existing equipment"

This is an AVERAGE MACHINE

IT DOES THIS MUCH

IT CAN DO AT LEAST THIS MUCH IF WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK

Review of the Week

War Production Board Chairman Nelson told America by radio last week that our plane production has gone up 50 percent since Pearl Harbor. "But this is no reason for false complacency," he warned. "We are nowhere near our goals." He declared that WPB's War Production Drive is a straightforward, team effort toward those goals.

Mr. Nelson said also that "we have got to realize the value of time." He gave point to this admonition when he slashed red tape from the relations between WPB and the War Department. Henceforth, any man in either agency is to go directly to the man with whom he has business in the other.

Conversion moves forward

Meanwhile WPB ordered a 25 percent cut in typewriter production for big companies in the rest of March and in April and May. Later output of the machines will be smaller, as guns roll off instead. Typewriters made will be rationed, with the major part going to the Army and Navy.

Manufacture of household metal furniture was forbidden after May 31. WPB will take steps to get weapons out of this industry too. Iron and steel to make beds, springs, and mattresses were sharply curtailed.

Automotive phonographs (juke boxes), weighing and amusement machines will stop coming off the production lines May 1 and large quantities of critically needed metals will thus be released for weapons. In the meantime the manufacturers will be allowed to complete a 3-month quota in 2 months.

While these things were going on, Mr. Nelson asked the Special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program to look into charges by Robert R. Guthrie, former chief of the WPB textile, leather, and clothing branch. In resigning, Mr. Guthrie asserted some dollar-a-year men were impeding efforts to put industry on a war basis.

There were other measures to increase the supply of materials to those industries where they are most critically

needed in a wartime economy. The ban on "bright work" was extended to all types of motor vehicles and trailers. Automobile license plates were trimmed down, except in special instances, to small date tabs. Plumbing and heating equipment was simplified further. WPB's Division of Industry Operations undertook to round up white metal in hands of costume jewelers. If they don't sell, WPB probably will requisition. The iron and steel branch called in makers of metal lath and discussed curtailing their product to save sheet steel.

Producers and basic fabricators of aluminum and magnesium were given an A-1-j rating on orders for repair, maintenance, and operating supplies. The demand for steel-hardening molybdenum overtook the supply and the Division of Industry Operations imposed a complete allocation system.

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation enlisted the WPA to help collect scrap metals and rubber from the Nation's farms.

Rayon and wool

WPB ordered rayon makers to turn over a certain amount of viscose staple to worsted manufacturers, who will try blending it with their limited supply of new wool. Use of coconut oil, palm kernel oil, and several other glycerine-producing oils was restricted. A separate order limited the purposes to which palm oil may be put. The Materials Division announced meanwhile that manufacture of industrial alcohol from grain was moving forward successfully with a large expected saving of sugar-producing molasses.

Using another of the instruments at its command, the Division of Industry Operations put governmental control over imports of mica, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, pig and hog bristles, horse mane and tail hair, istle, and shellac.

Railroad requirements for 36,000 freight cars and 1,260,000 tons of heavy rail are to be filled in 1942, and the Director of Industry Operations, on recommendation of the Requirements Committee, has directed the iron and steel branch

to schedule the materials. Also, WPB gave railways broader priorities for maintenance and operation. Transportation Director Eastman warned the public that wartime demands on the trains are going to make "travel as usual" more difficult.

Priorities system to be changed

The Director of Industry Operations announced a fundamental change, in which scarce materials will be distributed according to specific requirements instead of by general or blanket priorities as rapidly as orders can be put into effect.

Jobbers, wholesalers, and distributors will benefit by a new system of replacing stocks depleted by small or unrated essential orders.

Employment of more and more women in war industries is inescapable, the Labor Division observed, and suggested procedure to be followed. President Roosevelt ordered Government seizure of a small railroad whose management rejected an arbitration order of the War Labor Board.

Gasoline deliveries to filling stations and bulk consumers were cut one-fifth on the East Coast and in Washington and Oregon. The Office of Price Administration froze service station prices of gasoline in those areas.

REGISTRATION FOR SUGAR TO BE IN APRIL AND MAY

Registration for sugar rationing will be carried out April 28 and 29 for wholesalers, retail stores, bakers, confectioners, and other industrial users, and May 4, 5, 6, and 7 for householders. The announcement was made in Chicago last week by Frank Bane, chief of the field operations division of the Office of Price Administration.

Commercial users will register in public high schools, householders in public elementary schools.

Sugar will be off the market for about a week beginning April 27 to prepare for the rationing, Acting Price Administrator Hamm disclosed.

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On the Home Front

Americans by tradition are an ingenious people and today we have need of all our ingenuity.

Today every one of us must think out a plan for living and a plan for working, a simple plan which meshes easily with the plans of our neighbors and with the broad, over-all plans which guide our Nation at war.

Intelligent planning will lengthen the usefulness of the things we have, will make inevitable readjustments easier, will save materials needed for our fighting men and our fighting machines. Failure to plan will leave us out of joint with our times and with our countrymen—and will expose us to penalties.

Suppose the milk man didn't plan

A little while ago the Office of Defense Transportation conducted an investigation to discover how long it would be possible for the milkman's rubber-tired chariot to keep rolling around to our doors. The result showed that milk distributors have an average of only eight to ten months' supply of tires on hand—"assuming that no conservation plan were to be effected in wholesale and retail deliveries."

In other words, if the milk distributors were to neglect planning—if they merely continued, as a lot of us are doing, to carry on as they had been accustomed to carrying on in time of peace—then the end of milk distribution as we know it would be just two seasons away.

In this instance, of course, there *will* be planning. The industry's management and labor have been asked to cooperate with ODT in working out a scheme to make sure "that necessary local delivery service can be continued for the longest period possible."

The same thing applies to your home

The plain good sense of such a procedure translated to the plane of the individual American home, to the plane of the family car or the family household appliances, is pretty obvious. Save, salvage, simplify—these are the basic Home Front orders, only through careful planning may we translate them into action—and time is short.

The War Production Board and the War Department were simplifying on a large scale last week when they cut through organizational red tape to get the contracts out to the factories and the guns out to the field. Such develop-

ments may seem remote from the houses on South Main St., but they're not, really, nor are they hard to understand. What WPB and the War Department did was to agree that men concerned with the same problems in either organization could work directly together toward a solution instead of being compelled to waste time by passing everything through "proper channels" of superior position or rank.

Cheers for production

That's good news for the Home Front, and so is news of the progress toward our great Nation-wide War Production Drive, news that labor and management representatives, meeting in regional conferences at New York City and Boston, hailed with cheers the coming factory offensive.

The process of converting our peacetime fat into the weapons which will beat Hitler and Hirohito and Benito the Bungler moves forward more rapidly each day. Last week's WPB orders foreshadowed an end to production of that noisy fixture on the American scene, the juke box. No more new juke boxes may be made after April 30 and when you consider that an average juke box contains enough brass to make 750 .30 cal. cartridge cases, as well as large quantities of other scarce metals, you'll admit that it is just as well.

The juke box order included vending and amusement machines, and about a dozen of the 30-odd companies in the field already are engaged in producing such war materials as parts for bomb sights and shells. The washing machine industry, which isn't making any more after May 15, also moves rapidly toward full-scale war production; the radio industry expects to be turning out \$125,000,000 worth of equipment a month for the Armed Services by the year's end; and production of new typewriters has been drastically cut as typewriter companies expand their output of war products.

The war moves closer

Tanker sinkings by Axis subs along the Eastern Seaboard and in the Pacific Northwest have brought the war closer to motorists in these regions than did tire and tube and new car rationing. These sinkings necessitated a 20 percent cut in deliveries of gasoline in 19 eastern States and Oregon and Washington. The

cut in deliveries was followed closely by an Office of Price Administration order fixing maximum service station prices for gasoline.

OPA, fighting to keep consumer costs stable in the face of a price situation which an official characterized as "little short of explosive," last week set a maximum price over finished cotton and rayon piece goods (from which articles you buy are made) and asked makers of rubber drug sundries, which include hospital and medical products, not to advance prices.

The fact that some retailers of men's and boys' clothing weren't clear about the order prohibiting trouser cuffs afforded WPB an opportunity to emphasize just how much wool is saved by this simple change in style. WPB informed these retailers that the prohibition against cuffs applied, with minor exceptions, to the stocks on hand prior to March 30, the effective date of the order. This alone, WPB pointed out, will provide enough wool for reprocessing to make more than 300,000 additional suits.

"Travel as usual" to be more difficult

The ODT warns that "travel as usual" will become increasingly difficult as military demands on railroad facilities increase. This may mean that the Home Front will become just that and if this happens—if most of us spend more time at home or near it—we may find more time in which to collect scrap. The need for scrap mounts rather than diminishes and that's true of every form of scrap—of metals, old rubber, waste paper. A renewed drive for farm salvage is in the cards, farmers are more apt to have junk tires on their places, and farmyards are likely places to look for the worn-out tools and machines which can be transformed into new guns and tanks.

"Date tabs" instead of new auto tags

WPB has issued an order prohibiting States from issuing metallic license plates except to new registrants . . . they may issue small "date tabs" to be attached to existing plates . . . The Albany, N. Y., dealer who violated tire rationing regulations has been punished by OPA . . . he won't get any more new tires or tubes until June 30 . . . WPB told canners to set aside part of their '42 pack for the Armed Services and Lend-Lease . . . The plumbing industry will use "simplified" fixtures in replacements . . . these fixtures will contain smaller quantities of materials needed for war . . . Grain is being substituted in part for molasses as a base from which to distill industrial alcohol.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

Production of metal household furniture banned after May 31, curtailed meanwhile

The War Production Board has banned the production after May 31 of metal household furniture, covering a wide variety ranging from tables and chairs to mirror frames and shoe racks, and has put into effect drastic limitations on the manufacture of such products for the interim period.

Other metals forbidden

An additional drastic provision of the order prohibits the use in any way of metals other than iron and steel in the production of household furniture. Such metals in inventory on the effective date of the order (L-62) are frozen, subject to future disposition by the Director of Industry Operations.

Manufacturers needing additional iron and steel may acquire the metals only from inventories of other manufacturers. Reports on all iron and steel not used in the manufacture of furniture pursuant to the limitation order, or sold to other manufacturers, and a report on the frozen stocks of other metals will be required sometime in June.

The order defines metal household furniture as any product containing more than 5 percent of metal in the net weight of the finished product (other than nails or other joining hardware).

This definition includes porch and garden furniture, ornamental wall brackets, benches, bench and lawn umbrellas, chaise longues, couch hammocks, tables, chairs, tea wagons, buffets, dressers, chiffoniers, chifferobes, vanities, wardrobes, benches, chests, kitchen cabinets and cupboards, undersink cabinets, broom cabinets, utility cabinets, venetian blinds, stools, shoe racks, medicine cabinets, smoking stands, and ash trays.

Conversion to be discussed

In addition, products such as radiator covers, porcelain table tops, settees, davenport, table desks, chiffodesk, knee-hole desks, flexible steel mats, metal picture frames and mirror frames, coat and hat racks, under-lavatory closets, clothes hampers, drapery attachments, flower vases, and broom racks are included.

Steps which will be taken to convert the metal household furniture industry

to direct war production will be discussed with manufacturers in the next few weeks, the furniture and bedding branch of WPB said.

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SUGAR CONTRACTS TRANSFERABLE

A receiver of refined sugar who prior to December 13, 1941, contracted for future delivery of sugar may transfer his contractual right to such sugar to another receiver without having it charged against his quota, provided he has not accepted delivery of the sugar, the War Production Board said March 19 in interpretation No. 1 of the sugar order, No. M-55. Such sugar will, of course, be charged against the quota of the receiver who buys it from the first receiver.

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Copper studies continued

Following completion of its survey of 90 primary processors of refined copper, the compliance branch of the Division of Industry Operations launched investigations last week of copper scrap dealers, foundries, and melters of secondary copper and brass. Also announced to begin on an early date is a survey of pig-iron distribution.

Iron and steel sharply curtailed for beds, springs, mattresses, beginning April 1

Sharp curtailments in the amount of iron and steel used to manufacture beds, bed springs, and mattresses were ordered March 20 by the Division of Industry Operations, WPB, effective for 3 months beginning April 1.

Under terms of the Order (L-49), manufacturers are instructed to limit the use of iron and steel to a specified percentage of the use of these materials during the 12 months' period ending June 30.

Class A manufacturers—those who use 500 tons or more of steel in the base period—are required to curtail steel use from 35 to 60 percent, depending on the product.

Class B manufacturers—those using between 100 and 500 tons of steel in the base period—are required to curtail use of steel 25 to 50 percent. Those manufacturers who used less than 100 tons of steel in the base period—Class C—are required to reduce their use of steel 15 to 40 percent.

In each case, the higher percentage of curtailment applies to bunks, berths, or beds in which the aggregate weight of iron and steel (exclusive of springs) is 25 percent or more of the total weight.

The lower curtailment figure applies to bed springs, innersprings and mattresses, metal folding cots, studio couches, day beds, and all other types of sleeping

War work directory to be tested in Chicago area

A directory of war work to be subcontracted will be tried on a limited scale in the Chicago area in the near future, it was announced March 20 by WPB Production Director Harrison.

In the test, selected prime contractors will list the work they have to be done, by separate parts, classifying each by the machine needed to make it, the tolerances required, and the hours per week these machines have to work.

Copper studies continued

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equipment not included in the other group. There is no restriction on production of beds, bunks, etc., containing less than 25 percent by weight of iron or steel.

In the case of each manufacturer, the curtailment applies to the total use of iron and steel for all products in one group. The quota thus can be used in the manufacture of any products in a group in the proportion desired.

Manufacturers were requested to make every effort to substitute less critical materials in their products.

The industry affected by the order consists of about 4,000 concerns employing 32,000 workers. It used about 300,000 tons of iron and steel in the year ending last June. The curtailment is expected to reduce that consumption by about 100,000 tons.

Renovation services were excluded from the terms of the order, and the controls placed only on new products. The restrictions, in addition, do not apply to production designed primarily for use in a hospital or sanitarium, or for Army, Navy, or Lend-Lease orders.

Curtailed food plants to be converted if possible

The WPB food supply branch said March 17 that every effort will be made to convert to war uses those food plants which have been closed or whose operations have been curtailed for any reason.

Any canner having a plant closed or seriously hampered by the Tinplate Conservation Order M-81 is urged to write the food supply branch of the War Production Board.

Shutdown ordered May 1 for "juke box," weighing and amusement machine making

A shutdown of the manufacture of automatic phonographs ("juke boxes"), weighing and amusement machines on May 1 was ordered March 17 by the War Production Board.

Between March 1 and April 30 the manufacturers of such equipment may produce three times their February quota—that is, 3 months' production in 2 months. However, these new units must be manufactured or assembled largely out of present inventory.

Several bans effective at once

In L-21-a, issued March 17, the following prohibitions are effective at once:

1. No manufacturer may cut, stamp, or otherwise shape or change the physical form of any copper, copper base alloy, nickel, or stainless steel in the production of equipment or parts.
2. No repair parts may be fabricated for gaming machines. Their manufacture was discontinued previously.
3. No manufacturer may receive or accept delivery of any raw materials, semiprocessed materials, or finished parts not fully completed at the time of issuance of this order.
4. No manufacturer may sell, transfer, or deliver any part of his inventory except to other manufacturers for use in accordance with the order, to the Defense Supplies Corporation or Metal Reserve Co., or upon direction of the WPB.

The industry affected by the March 17 order consists of about 30 companies which did a business in 1941 of between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000. It employed approximately 10,000 persons.

The industry used substantial quantities of critical metals, including copper, aluminum, nickel, and stainless steel.

Production of domestic laundry equipment to end in April and May by WPB order; entire industry will be devoted to war

The War Production Board March 14 ordered the production of domestic laundry equipment to be discontinued soon. The entire capacity of the industry will be devoted to war production.

Domestic laundry equipment includes washing machines and ironers.

Companies which produced more than 60,000 units during the year ending June 30, 1941, were ordered to cease production on April 15, 1942. Companies which produced fewer than 60,000 units were ordered to cease production on May 15, 1942.

Between now and the time they must cease production of domestic laundry equipment they may produce new machines at a rate of one and a half times their February quota under Limitation Order L-6-a.

The order does not prohibit or limit the production of replacement parts for domestic laundry equipment.

Inventory restrictions

The order prohibits manufacturers from disposing of any part of their inventory of raw materials, semiprocessed parts, or finished parts except as follows:

- a. To other manufacturers of domestic laundry equipment to enable them to produce their quota before the stoppage date.
- b. For use as repair or maintenance parts.
- c. To anyone who is able to supply a preference rating of A-9 or higher.
- d. To the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Other provisions

In addition, no manufacturer is permitted to acquire or sell any raw materials, semiprocessed parts, or finished parts in conflict with the terms of any L or M order or amendments or supplements of such orders.

Each manufacturer is required to file with the WPB on or before April 1, 1942, an estimate of the inventory he will have on hand after he has completed production of his quota or units.

The order also prohibits any manufacturer from diverting materials, labor, or equipment from the production of war material to enable him to produce his quota of domestic laundry equipment.

No manufacturer may acquire any raw materials, semiprocessed or processed parts in excess of the quantities required by him to fulfill his quota.

Manufacturers are prohibited from fulfilling contracts in violation of the order and are immune from damages or penalties for any default in such contracts by reason of compliance with the March 14 order.

About a dozen of the 30 companies are already engaged in the production of war materials, including parts for bomb sights, 40-, 75-, and 105-millimeter shells, parts for gun turrets or aircraft, and bomb carriers.

It was estimated that if the entire industry is converted to war production, its annual production will be approximately \$150,000,000 worth of war materials.

In the original order, automatic phonographs were defined as phonographs customarily coin-operated.

Weighing and amusement machines were defined as devices customarily coin-operated, including but not limited to pinball machines.

Gaming machines were defined as devices customarily coin-operated including but not limited to slot machines.

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WHAT WE CAN MAKE WITH "JUKE BOX" METALS

Shut-down on manufacture of juke boxes (automatic phonographs) makes these figures interesting:

A single one of the larger juke boxes contains enough brass to make 750 CARTRIDGE CASES.

The aluminum in 125 of the bigger juke boxes would make one FIGHTER PLANE.

The steel in one large juke box totals 130 pounds, which would make five LIGHT MACHINE GUNS.

Into such a juke box go 42 pounds of plastics which might better be 42 pounds of installation pieces—control panels and so forth—on Army or Navy planes.

New aid to distributors will keep up stocks for small essential deliveries without requiring rating on each order

Priority problems of distributors, wholesalers and jobbers will be simplified by the use of a new application form which has been designed for their special use. The new form, to be known as PD-1X, will be available soon after the first of April.

Insofar as materials and supplies can be made available without interfering with the war effort, priority assistance will be given to distributors, wholesalers, etc., who apply on the new form so that they can keep sufficient stocks on hand to maintain essential productive and service industries in operation.

Won't have to receive rating on each order

In recent months, distributors have been hesitant to make deliveries to retailers, restaurants, and other important users who cannot furnish priority rating certificates, because the distributors were afraid that they would not be able to replace the material in their own inventories. Use of the new form will enable distributors to request preference ratings for essential supplies without receiving or extending a rating on every individual order which they fill.

Distributors, wholesalers, and jobbers who purchase the following supplies from producers will be entitled to apply for preference ratings on Form PD-1X:

Automotive, aviation, builders' construction, electrical, foundry, hardware, health, industrial, plumbing and heating, railroad, refrigeration, restaurant, transmission, textile mill, welding and cutting supplies.

Must furnish inventory data

Distributors who use Form PD-1X will be required to furnish information on their sales and inventory of the types of material for which priority assistance is requested. Ratings will be assigned on the basis of the importance of the product, the use to be made of it by the distributors' customers, and the availability of the materials required.

Use of the new form is not expected to cover all of distributors' requirements for priority assistance. When a distributor fills an order bearing a priority rating for a substantial quantity of material, he should extend the rating to his producer instead of applying for a new rating on Form PD-1X. The new form is intended rather to enable distributors to keep

their inventories of parts and products sold in small quantities up to a practicable working minimum.

Size of stocks to be regulated

A new order, to be known as L-63, limiting the size of inventories which may be maintained by distributors, will be issued and published before the new PD-1X forms are made available for use, and the quantities of items for which priority assistance will be granted on the basis of PD-1X applications will be subject to the terms of this order.

After the new forms become available, distributors, wholesalers, and jobbers will be required to use them exclusively in applying for priority assistance. When a rating or ratings are authorized in connection with a PD-1X application, they may be applied on distributors' orders to producers by a simple form of endorsement on the purchase order containing the serial number of the approved application. Suppliers and producers to whom the rating is extended may re-extend the rating to obtain materials which will be physically incorporated into materials or products to be ultimately delivered to the distributor in accordance with the terms of the certificate.

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Knowlson empowered to delegate rationing to OPA

J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, has been empowered by War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson to delegate WPB's rationing authority to the Office of Price Administration whenever such action is considered desirable.

Amendment No. 1 of WPB Regulation No. 1 confers upon the Director of Industry Operations the authority and discretion to delegate rationing powers to OPA, pursuant to the authority of the President under section 2 (a) of the act of June 29, 1940, as amended by the act of May 31, 1941. This authority was previously delegated by the President to the chairman of the War Production Board. The amendment announced March 17 is purely administrative in nature, and means that the authority to delegate rationing powers may be exercised by Mr. Knowlson as well as by Mr. Nelson.

Tank makers must shift to Requirements Plan before May 31

Producers of light tanks, medium tanks, and armored half track vehicles have been notified that before May 31, 1942, they must apply for preference ratings under the Production Requirements Plan.

In the meantime, they may continue to receive priority assistance under Preference Rating Orders P-25-a, P-25-b, P-25-c, P-25-d, P-25-e, P-26-a, P-26-b, P-26-c, P-26-d, P-26-e, and P-35. These orders, which were scheduled to expire March 31, 1942, have been extended to May 31, 1942. In some cases, however, assignment of the orders to individual producers may be cancelled before May 31.

The orders have been amended to provide that when they expire, deliveries already rated in accordance with their provisions may be completed, but no additional applications of the ratings may be made.

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Fewer reports required on priority orders

Reports required by the War Production Board in connection with priority orders have been eliminated from a substantial number of orders.

To eliminate unnecessary reports

Priorities Regulation No. 8, issued by the Director of Industry Operations, provides that all orders which require reports to be made on any of the 43 PD forms in the attached Appendix "A" are amended to eliminate that requirement, except for a few general preference rating orders which are listed in Appendix "B." The forms which have been eliminated all have to do with the application of preference ratings assigned by "P" orders.

Regulation No. 8 is the first step in a move to eliminate all unnecessary or duplicating reports. The report forms which remain in use are being carefully studied, and an effort is being made to find others which can be eliminated.

(Regulation No. 8 was amended March 19 to restore the requirement that reports be submitted in accordance with the terms of Preference Rating Order P-56. Reports on specified forms will no longer be required in connection with the mining machinery order, P-56-a.)

Nelson defines authority, functions, and responsibilities for 12 leading officials

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced March 18 a series of orders clarifying authorities, functions and responsibilities of directors or heads of twelve divisions or offices of the WPB. The general administrative orders are numbered 11 to 22. In each case, the authority vested in the official named is subject to the direction of the War Production Board chairman.

PRODUCTION DIRECTOR

No. 11 makes the *Director of the Production Division* "responsible for the production on schedule of aircraft, ordnance, tanks, ships, accessories, subassemblies and parts for them," and for construction of tools and industrial facilities with which to produce them. It gives him authority to "determine War Production Board policies, programs and methods in accordance with which the Army, the Navy and the Maritime Commission shall perform their functions with respect to production."

PURCHASES DIRECTOR

No. 12 delegates to the *Director of the Purchases Division* "general direction over war purchasing," including the determination of the WPB policies in regards to purchase price and contract terms of all war purchasing by the various Federal agencies and departments.

The order stipulates that members of a Purchases Policy Committee, consisting of procurement representatives of various Federal agencies, shall assist and advise the director in the formation of policy. The order also gives to the division's Plant Site Board authority to approve or disapprove war plant sites, giving primary consideration to speed and quantity of production in relation to housing, power and transportation facilities, labor problems, food supply, taking fertile land out of production, and similar aspects.

INDUSTRY OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

No. 13 gives the *Director of the Division of Industry Operations* responsibility "for obtaining maximum use of existing industrial capacity for the production of war material and essential products for civilian use."

In cooperation with other divisions of the WPB, the Director of Industry Operations has authority to effect maximum conversion of industry to war production, issue priority and allocation orders, curtail normal products. The industry branches of the division are designated as the WPB points of contact with the various industries.

LABOR DIRECTOR

No. 14 makes the *Director of the Labor Division* responsible for those programs and policies of the WPB which affect labor's participation in the war effort, including labor supply and training and labor-management relations.

MATERIALS DIRECTOR

No. 15 delegates to the *Director of Materials* responsibility for making available materials needed for the war effort by expansion of production facilities and development of stock piles. The order gives him authority to transmit to the War Shipping Administration priority schedules governing the transportation of materials and

commodities essential to war production and essential civilian needs.

REQUIREMENTS CHAIRMAN

No. 16 gives the *Chairman of the Requirements Committee* responsibility to determine the war and essential civilian needs of the United States and the other United Nations, to ascertain the supply of required materials and the amounts by which they should be increased and to determine and approve allocations of fabricated and semifabricated products to other of the United Nations.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIRECTOR

No. 17 makes the *Director of the Division of Civilian Supply* responsible for decisions of the WPB "regarding critical materials, services and facilities as they relate to (1) the health and productive capacity of the population of the country or (2) essential work of business establishments other than war production."

FIVE OTHER OFFICIALS

The other orders relate to the Directors of the Statistics Division, the Office of Progress Reports, the Planning Committee, the Executive Secretary and the Administrative Officer.

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Ben Alexander named acting chief, textile branch

Philip D. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, announced on March 17 the appointment of Ben Alexander as acting chief of the textile, clothing and leather goods branch.

Mr. Alexander, who succeeds Robert R. Guthrie, has been president of the Masonite Corporation of Chicago since its founding in 1926. The firm manufactures hard-pressed fiberboard.

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Brundage to head new appliance section

Appointment of H. M. Brundage as chief of a newly created appliance section in the WPB plumbing and heating branch was announced March 16 by W. W. Timmis, chief of the branch.

The appliance section will be responsible for certain products which were formerly assigned to the electrical appliance and durable goods branch. These include all bathroom heaters, burners, broilers, bakers, circulators, fire-place logs, floor furnaces, cooking and instantaneous water heaters, warming ovens, radiant heaters, steam radiators, water heaters operating by gas, wall heaters, oil ranges, and coal stoves.

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Nelson asks Truman Committee to investigate charges made by textile chief who resigned

The following letter, dated March 16, from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board, to Senator Truman, chairman of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, was released by the WPB:

May I ask your Committee to investigate the charges made in the statements issued to the press yesterday and today by Mr. Robert R. Guthrie who, on Saturday, resigned from this organization.

Mr. Guthrie for some time past has been head of the textile, leather, and clothing branch which operates in three sections. Recently I learned that personal conflicts had developed between Mr. Guthrie and the members of his staff in the textile section. This situation finally reached the point where it was impeding that part of the war production effort. During the period of this conflict Mr. Guthrie, as chief of the branch, had authority to deal with the situation but he failed to do so on his own account and did not bring the difficulties to my attention or request any action on my part until after his resignation.

After reviewing the situation it was decided last week to separate the textile section from the other two, retaining Mr. Guthrie in charge of Leather and Clothing. For the textile section it was proposed to bring in a new man who would be wholly impartial and free from any involvement in the conflicts which had been impeding the work. Mr. Guthrie took the position, however, that this would be unsatisfactory to him and thereupon resigned.

I have, of course, instituted and will continue a careful investigation of these charges. I think, however, that in view of the public importance of this matter it would be well to have an investigation conducted also by an outside agency, and I shall therefore be glad to have your committee make such an investigation. You may rest assured that in doing so you will have my fullest cooperation.

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Confectionery section formed

Douglas C. Townson, chief of the food supply branch, WPB, announced on March 18 the formation of a confectionery section. John M. Whittaker, of Wellesley, Mass., has been appointed chief of the section.

Use of scrap and reclaimed rubber forbidden for all except a few products

As a result of a serious shortage of scrap rubber, strict controls on the use and sale of scrap and reclaimed rubber were put into effect March 21 by the War Production Board.

The restrictions on scrap or reclaimed rubber, which permit consumption for designated products only, are contained in Amendment 6 to Supplementary Order M-15-b, signed by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

After March 31, the use of reclaimed rubber is banned except for these purposes:

1. To manufacture any of the products for which crude rubber or latex is permitted, provided that reclaimed rubber may not be used to fill war orders until a report has been forwarded to the WPB rubber branch.
2. To manufacture a specific list of products, known as list E, the amounts so used to be determined by a specific formula.
3. For the month of April only, to manufacture another specific list of products, known as list F. After April 30, specific allotments of reclaimed rubber will be made from time to time to manufacturers of products on this list.

No appeals on many products

Appeals will be entertained by the rubber branch for products not listed. Appeals, however, will not be considered for the following items, the branch announced:

Advertising novelties; hair pins and hair curlers; ash trays; baby-carriage tires; dress shields; household gloves; lamp shades; millinery; steering wheels; teething rings; typewriter keys; arm rests; artificial flowers; artificial leather; aprons, mats, mud flaps, and running boards for passenger automobiles and buses, trucks, and tractors; bags, packages, and containers except as adhesives or sealing compounds; bath caps, sprays, sponges, mats, pillows, and soap dishes; black-out paint (except shatterproofing materials); buttons; blow-out patches, boots, and reliners made from scrap.

Also, carpet cushions; chair cushions, upholstery and mattresses; chair and furniture parts, including casters and caster cups; coasters, coin mats; contraction joint seals and concrete filler; cosmetic applicators; croquet balls, desk sets; dish drainers; door and window wedges, checks and bumpers; electric base plugs; flooring, tile and tiling, and wainscoting (except conductive); finger pads; fly paper; fly swatters; foot bath trays; gambling and coin-operated amusement devices; gasoline curb pump hose; golf bags, driving mats, and tees; handle grips (except for dielectric purposes); ink wells and bottles; jar openers; kneeling pads, lawn mower tires; mats and matting (except switchboard and conductive).

Also, molds for casting; mud flaps; pacifiers; pedal rubbers; paint brush guards; pencil plugs; cigar and cigarette holders; plate wipers; poker chips; quoits; serving trays; sink pads, mats, and drain stoppers; sponge applicators; stair and step treads; swimming tubes and water rings; table tops; telephone bases; thermoplastic coatings; toilet seats; toys and parts of toys (except as elsewhere permitted); typewriter and office machinery silencers; wall-paper cleaners; desk and chair protective pads; and Christmas-tree ornaments and accessories, including wire.

List E products

Products permitted by list E are:

Heels, heel bases, soles, soling strips, taps, top lifts, top-lifting material (black only); in-soles, midsoles, welting, box toes, shoe bottom fillers, shoe tapes, rope soles; rubber-soled fabric-top footwear, without heels (black soles, toe caps, and foxings only), provided that no reclaimed and scrap rubber shall be consumed in the manufacture of any of these last products after May 31, 1942; hose including water, garden, low pressure spray, curb line and garage air, car heater, automotive radiator and fire extinguisher tubing, and other hose not permitted in List A; friction tape; erasers, except pencil plugs and pencil caps.

List F products

Products permitted by list F, for the month of April only, are:

Automotive parts (including only weather-strip and channel filler, tail-pipe supports, battery drain tubes, brake boots, nipples for high-tension wiring); containers for automotive SLI batteries (S. A. E. Group 4 and larger and motorcycle types only); automotive storage battery covers, vents, gaskets, and bushings; automotive fan belts; typewriter platons and business machine rolls; parts for business machines (except platons and rolls); parts for refrigerators, washing machines, and motor-driven electric appliances; stamp-pad cushions; plumbers' suction cups; adhesives, gaskets, and compounds for sealing bags and bagging, packages, drums, and pails; barrel lining; crutch tips and pads; brush-setting compounds.

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Cellophane bans continued; extended to window envelopes

The cellophane Order, L-20, due to expire March 17, has been extended indefinitely, the Director of Industry Operations announced March 18.

Minor changes are made in the order, which is concerned with materials which may be packaged in cellophane and similar transparent wrappings made of cellulose.

Use of cellophane to wrap sterilized infants' garments is prohibited and its use in window envelopes is eliminated. Cellophane wrapping for drug products, chemicals, and antiseptics is prohibited except where the wrapping is a protection for the product itself.

Shoe, leather machinery deliveries limited; facilities needed to make ordnance

Manufacturers of shoe machinery, leather working machinery and tanning machinery have been prohibited by WPB from accepting or filling any orders except those bearing an A-9 or higher preference rating. A formal order governing distribution of these types of machinery is being prepared.

Orders now on manufacturers' books which fall below the A-9 classification may be filled only upon specific WPB authorization. The restrictions do not apply to deliveries and acceptance of orders for repair or maintenance parts.

The production facilities of the shoe machinery, leather working machinery, and tanning machinery industries are needed for the production of ordnance. There is ample machinery for the ordinary production of shoes, leather, and leather products.

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Import ban lifted on some ores, concentrates; other items added

Restrictions on the importation of cadmium, zinc ores, and concentrates, lead ores and concentrates, and copper ores and concentrates were removed March 16 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, with the issuance of Amendment No. 3 to Imports Order M-63.

Mica, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, pig and hog bristles, horse mane and tail hair, istle and shellac are added to the list of materials under import control. Additional listings of refined copper also are added.

M-63 prohibits any person, except Government agencies or their authorized representatives, from making arrangements for importing materials listed in the order into the United States, except under contracts existing at the effective date of the order.

Imports made under contract must not be sold, or transferred beyond a place of initial storage, except to a Government agency, under an existing contract, or with special authorization from the Director of Industry Operations.

Cadmium, and lead, zinc and copper ores and concentrates, are removed from the order, it was explained, because these imports can be controlled by other means.

A-9 or higher required to buy, sell or rent 13 classes of new office machinery

Purchases, sales, and rentals of various types of new office machinery were ordered halted by the War Production Board March 14 except to persons possessing a preference rating of A-9 or higher issued on a PD-1A or PD-3A certificate.

Scope of order

The order, L-54B, became effective at midnight March 14, and will remain in force pending the formulation of a general production and distribution program for the office machinery industry. It does not apply to deliveries of repair parts nor to purchases, sales or rentals of machinery built to a customer's special specifications on which assembly began prior to midnight.

Thirteen classes of machinery are covered by the distribution restrictions:

1. Accounting and bookkeeping machines;
2. Adding machines;
3. Addressing machines (including, but not limited to, embossing machinery for plates);
4. Billing and continuous forms handling typewriters;
5. Billing and other forms writing machines (except autographic registers and manifolders);
6. Calculating and computing machines;
7. Dictating machines (including, but not limited to, transcribing and shaving machines);
8. Duplicating machines (including, but not limited to, ink ribbon, gelatin, off-set, spirit, stencil, reproducing typewriter principle, and photographic types; but not including photostating machines);
9. Inter-office communication systems and machines;
10. Punched card tabulating and accounting machines;
11. Shorthand writing machines;
12. Time clock stamps and time recording machines;
13. Wide carriage (18-inch or wider) typewriters with special inbuilt features designed for statistical or accounting work.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, and all other dealers are affected by the order's terms, and no sales or rentals of the types of machinery listed may be made except upon orders rated A-9 or higher on Preference Rating Certificate PD-1A or PD-3A. Deliveries can not be made on an old PD-1 or PD-3 certificate, nor on any blanket P order. In addition, they can not be made on any extension of a PD-1A or PD-3A certificate.

Sulphite allocation continued

General Preference Order M-52, which provides for the allocation of sulphite pulp, has been extended to May 1, 1942. It was scheduled to expire on March 31.

STEPS TAKEN TO ROUND UP WHITE METAL

A round-up of all white metal frozen in the hands of costume jewelers by the terms of Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-43-a has been inaugurated by the inventory and requisitioning branch of the Bureau of Industry Operations. It is expected that from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds will be recovered for war uses.

Manufacturing jewelers have been notified by Director Knowlson to report immediately their inventories of white metal, tin and other tin-bearing metals, and to indicate whether they are willing to sell at the prices offered in the schedule worked out by the inventory and requisitioning branch.

In cases of refusal to accept these prices voluntarily, the War Production Board will probably have to requisition the material.

The National Lead Co., acting as agent for the Metals Reserve Corporation, will handle the actual purchase of the white metal, and will advise sellers on WPB shipping and trucking directions, and weighing and sampling procedures. Following inspection and verification of weight, grade, and analysis, payment will be made by the National Lead Co.

The National Lead Co. will be reimbursed from funds set aside by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for underwriting the salvage programs of WPB.

Molybdenum under allocation as demand overtakes supply

Because molybdenum, found in this country, has been widely used as a steel alloy to replace tungsten wherever possible, Director of Industry Operations Knowlson announced March 18 that demand had overtaken supply and a complete allocation system was necessary.

He issued General Preference Order M-110 which sets up the system covering molybdenum in all forms including scrap. Consumers requiring less than 50 pounds per month for use in the manufacture of nonmetallic products are not required to file applications and other reports called for in the order.

Molybdenum heretofore has not been under any priorities control other than Priorities Regulation No. 1. M-110 was effective immediately and terminates on December 31, 1942.

Tin order amended; limits specified for U. S. agencies including Army, Navy

Army, Navy, and certain other governmental agencies usually excepted must conform to a list of special restrictions on the use of tin, according to the terms of Conservation Order M-43-a, as amended March 18 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

The amended order contains a long list of restrictions on the use of tin. Government agencies as well as civilian industry must conform to these:

1. Lead base alloy, other than solder, must not contain more than 12 percent tin by weight. The same rule applies to tin alloy.
2. Prior to May 1, solder may have a tin content of 38 percent by weight. After that, the amount is reduced to 30 percent.
3. Collapsible tubes must not have more than 7½ percent tin by weight.
4. No virgin tin may be used in the manufacture or treatment of type metal.
5. Tin in terne for terneplate is limited to 15 percent by weight and for long ternes to 10 percent.

Articles on List "A" of the order must not have any tin used in their manufacture after April 1, either for governmental agencies or for private contract, and all articles on List "A" must be completed before that date.

Use of tin in articles not on List "A" is limited to 50 percent of the amount used in the first quarter of 1940 until April 1. After that date the amount is reduced to 40 percent. This restriction does not apply to Army, Navy, or certain other governmental contracts.

A small measure of relief is granted to manufacturing jewelers by the amended order. They may use, before May 1, 3 percent of the amount of tin used during the year 1941, provided the 3 percent includes all scrap and findings on hand.

These exceptions to the limitations are granted:

1. To comply with safety regulations.
2. For tin plating in the manufacture of cans, subject to applicable provisions of other orders.
3. For tinned wire used in packaging food.
4. For the manufacture of health supplies on ratings of A-10 or higher.
5. For secondary tin in type metal—limited to the amount used in the corresponding period of 1940.
6. For solder or solder foil in the manufacture of printing plates, subject to the general solder regulations and provided that no more shall be used than in the corresponding quarter of 1940.
7. For soft babbitt foil in the preparation of industrial metallic packing, provided that the tin content shall not be more than 1.5 percent by weight.
8. For measuring, recording, and control instruments.
9. The reuse of bearing metal originating in the user's own plant.

Ban on "bright work" extended to all types of motor vehicles, trailers

The War Production Board on March 14 extended the ban on use of "bright work" to all types of motor vehicles and trailers, prohibited its use in replacement parts and accessories, and placed rigid restrictions on disposal of remaining inventories.

"Bright work" means any plating, coating, or other metal finish, containing aluminum, cadmium, chromium, copper, or nickel. The ban has been in effect for some time on passenger cars and light trucks.

Under the new order, L-69, effective immediately, no producer may use or manufacture any "bright work" for the exterior finish or trim of any motor vehicle, the interior or exterior finish of any body or cab, or for any accessories or replacement parts.

Exceptions

As in the past, the prohibition does not apply to "bright work" used in ventilator window latches, external locks, cylinder caps and covers, external windshield wipers, windshield wiper arm and blade assemblies, and body trim screws.

Likewise, the restrictions are not applicable to work done under contracts for the Army and Navy, certain other Government agencies, and foreign countries coming within the provisions of the

Lend-Lease Act, provided the contracts specify use of any of the critical materials.

Restrictions on inventories

Producers who possess or control any aluminum, cadmium, chromium, copper, or nickel in any form may not dispose of it unless they receive specific permission from the Director of Industry Operations, or unless they turn it over to the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Metal Reserve Corporation, or any other corporation organized under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In addition to prohibiting use of these materials by producers of automotive "bright work," the order places a ceiling on the amount that they can use in other articles. Such use must be restricted to the average daily consumption during February, and all conservation orders issued by WPB relating to critical materials must be adhered to.

Certain parts manufacturers in the automotive industry, according to information reaching WPB, possess sizable quantities of materials ordinarily used in making "bright work," and have been using them to manufacture replacement parts. The March 14 order will prevent a continuation of this practice.

Passenger tires cut 95 percent first quarter

Total quotas of new tires released for passenger automobiles under OPA rationing in the first 3 months of this year showed a reduction of almost 95 percent from the total replacement shipments reported by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association in the corresponding period of 1941, Acting OPA Administrator Hamm said March 17.

Reflecting the relatively greater importance of truck and bus transportation in the Nation's economy, releases of new truck tire quotas in the first 1942 quarter were only a little more than 27 percent below the total of replacement shipments in the like period of the preceding year.

Releases of new passenger-car tires under quotas in the first 3 months of the current year totaled 333,040, compared with 6,352,927 in the year-ago period, while for truck tires the figures are 728,425 and 1,003,270, respectively.

SAVE CHROME YELLOW IN TRAFFIC PAINT, WPB ASKS

Officials of the protective and technical coatings section, WPB, are requesting establishment and use of new traffic paint specifications to save chrome yellow.

Officials of the section point out also that under Preference Order M-57, the use of tung oil is allowed only in certain can linings, and they foresee the possibility that other materials commonly used in traffic paint will be restricted in the near future.

Because chrome yellow conservation is particularly necessary, WPB officials request that any specifications covering future purchases of yellow traffic paint be held to a minimum of 6 percent chrome yellow, based on the total pigment in the paint. A further request has been made that white traffic paint be substituted for yellow wherever possible.

Metal auto tags limited to new licensees, date tabs and replacement of lost plates

The War Production Board on March 18 banned the issuance by State or other local governments of metallic license plates except to new licensees and for small "date tabs" to be attached to plates already in existence.

These restrictions, embodied in Limitation Order L-32, do not apply to metal already cut or stamped on March 18.

Metal use cut to 10 percent

State and local governments, during a licensing year, are permitted to issue metallic plates in quantities up to 10 percent of the weight of the plates issued during the corresponding license year ending after June 30, 1941, and before July 1, 1942, for the following purposes only:

1. As replacement plates for those that may have been destroyed or lost.
2. To new licensees or registrants.
3. For issuing "date tabs" not more than 4 square inches, to attach to plates already issued.

Maury Maverick, chief of the WPB Government Requirements Bureau, warned that there is no guarantee that the States or other local governments will get sheet steel sufficient to meet the 10-percent requirement.

"The Government Requirements Bureau," Mr. Maverick said, "is studying a program of substitution and conservation, not only for license plates but for all critical materials used by State, city, county, and other local governments. . . ."

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Filling station men asked to urge saving of anti-freeze

Pushing the spring offensive against waste of automobile anti-freeze, Price Administrator Henderson has asked filling station attendants to impress on motorists the necessity for draining and saving the contents of their radiators for use next winter.

Alcohol, the basis of four-fifths of anti-freeze solutions in use, is essential to the manufacture of smokeless powder. A single shot from a 16-inch gun uses as much alcohol as nearly two dozen cars in a whole winter.

Rayon producers to set aside certain amount each month for blending experiments by worsted industry

Producers of viscose rayon staple fiber were ordered March 16 by the WPB to set aside and make available to the worsted industry a specific part of their monthly production.

To extend use of new wool

The action was taken in two amendments to the Wool Conservation Order and was done to enable the worsted industry to experiment in the production of blended materials, in order to obtain the greatest possible yardage from the amount of new wool allocated for civilian use under M-73.

The first of the amendments (Amendment No. 2 to M-73) directs rayon staple fiber producers to set aside each month for worsted manufacturers such amount of his production as may be designated by the Director of Industry Operations of the WPB. From this amount set aside each worsted manufacturer may purchase during March the equivalent of 1 percent of his basic quarterly wool poundage.

The second amendment (Amendment No. 1 to M-73 amended and extended) applies to the second quarter. While the amount of rayon to be made available monthly to the worsted producers is not specified, in this amendment, the viscose producers have already been notified by the WPB that during April they will have to set aside for the

worsted industry twice the amount they were required to set aside in March. The amounts to be set aside in May and June are now being studied.

The amount of rayon thus made available to the worsted industry is more than is indicated at first glance. Thus, in April each worsted manufacturer will be able to buy rayon equal to 2 percent of his quarterly wool poundage. This is how that works out in actual figures, using, for example, a worsted manufacturer whose basic quarterly poundage was 15,000 pounds of wool:

Basic quarterly poundage, under the Wool Conservation Order, is one-half the number of pounds of wool a manufacturer used during the first half of 1941. Under M-73 as amended and extended through the second quarter, a worsted manufacturer is permitted to use in new wool during the second quarter not more than 20 percent of his basic quarterly poundage. Thus, the manufacturer with a basic quarterly poundage of 15,000 pounds may use up to 3,000 pounds of new wool during April, May, and June, or an average of 1,000 pounds per month. His April allocation of rayon staple fiber is 2 percent of his basic quarterly wool poundage—that is 2 percent of 15,000 pounds, or 300 pounds. Thus, he will be able to blend with his 1,000 pounds of wool up to 300 pounds of rayon, giving him a mixture of about 23 percent rayon and 77 percent wool.

A-2 applicable to balance of agricultural bag orders

The textile section of WPB on March 13 explained, in response to several inquiries, that under the Cotton Bag Order (M-107) any bag manufacturer whose existing orders for cotton bag fabrics listed in the order as "Cotton Textile Fabric Suitable for Agricultural Bags" have been only partially filled, can assign a preference rating of A-2 to the unfilled balance for any of these fabrics.

These fabrics include osnaburg, sheeting, and print cloth fabrics of certain specified construction.

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Shoe manufacturers asked to drop double-soled type

R. R. Guthrie, chief of the WPB textile branch asked shoe manufacturers March 14 not to include the heavy brogue type shoe using double soles in their lines now being brought out for late summer and early fall selling.

Brown heads textile allocation

The appointment of Bruce J. Brown, of South Orange, N. J., as chief of the allocations and appeals section of the WPB textile branch was announced March 18. This section has charge of the allocation of all textile fibers and fabrics, such as wool, rayon, jute, kapok, duck, burlap, etc., under WPB conservation and allocation orders. It also handles appeals.

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Wool-pulling rules changed

A prohibition (in order M-94) against the pulling of wool from freshly flayed or slated sheepskin when the wool is 2 inches or less in length was changed March 16 to 1 inch or less. The same amendment substituted for the words "a Bradford wool count of 50 and up" the words "of 46's grade or higher."

It was found that skins having a wool pile of between 1 and 2 inches brought prices considerably above even the present advanced prices of shearlings.

Cuff prohibition takes in trouser stocks on hand

Some retailers of men's and boys' clothing have asked the War Production Board if the prohibition against trouser cuffs in M-73-a applies to stocks on hand prior to the effective date of the order, March 30, 1942, but sold after the order goes into effect.

The answer is yes, except for a small percentage of trousers that come from the factory already finished with cuffs. Even then the cuffs must be removed if alterations in the length of the trousers are required.

In that connection, the apparel section of WPB pointed out that keeping cuffs off trousers already manufactured and in process of manufacture before March 30 will make available enough reprocessed wool to produce more than 300,000 additional suits.

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KAPOK ORDER AMENDED

The Kapok Conservation Order M-85 was amended March 16 as follows:

1. Extending from March 31 to April 30, 1942, the time in which dealers may sell, transfer title to, or deliver kapok to manufacturers for defense items.
2. Permitting dealers to purchase from manufacturers and other dealers small stocks on hand, for accumulation for Defense Supplies Corporation.
3. Correcting the definition of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation requirements.

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Limit on new wool doesn't interfere with war orders

Restrictions on the use of new wool during the first quarter of 1942 do not prohibit the use of new wool to fill Government contracts and other defense orders, and the War Production expects woolen and worsted manufacturers to fill their Government contracts and other defense orders on schedule, the textile branch of the WPB said March 13.

The textile branch issued this statement after learning that some manufacturers have recently informed the War and Navy departments and their defense order customers that they will not be able to fill their contracts on schedule because of the 30 percent wool limitation during the first quarter.

A-10 assigned office supplies, some automotive equipment for petroleum industry

Office supplies and certain automotive equipment have been included in the list of things to which a preference rating may be extended by the various branches of the petroleum industry under the terms of the amended order P-98 which was issued on March 14 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Exceptions

Automotive equipment, as used in the order, includes any specialized material for containing, measuring or dispensing petroleum, but does not include automobiles, trucks, tires, or chassis. Subject to the restrictions of the order, a rating of A-10 may now be assigned by petroleum enterprises to orders for office supplies and automotive equipment.

The definitions of production, operating supplies and other terms used in the order have been considerably changed and clarified. Main gas trunk lines are now specifically excluded from the kinds of petroleum enterprise to which priority assistance is extended by the order, since they may operate under P-46.

The preference ratings assigned by the order have been consolidated into one group of ratings which may be used for specified purposes by the various branches of the petroleum industry. The change is largely a matter of form rather than substance, however.

Inventory restrictions

The restrictions of inventories which may be carried by a petroleum operator have been changed to provide that a minimum practicable inventory shall in no case exceed a 90-day supply. The inventory restriction in the order before it was amended was based on a percentage of the operators' inventories in 1940. The restrictions on the use of ratings assigned under the order to supplies have been changed to allow suppliers who do not process or alter the material which they supply to accumulate the ratings served on them up to a period of 3 months so that they may place an order for a minimum commercial quantity.

The order as amended is extended to May 15, 1942. It was scheduled to expire on March 15, 1942.

The reports which may be required in connection with the order, and all communications concerning it should be addressed to the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, Washington, D. C., Ref: P-98.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From February 28
*Through March 13

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Exp. date	Rating
Agricultural bags—to increase production.	M-107.....		3-10-42		A-2.
Airplanes:					
a. To replace orders previously applied to the aircraft industry.	P-109 (replaces P-3, P-4, P-9-a thru P-9-g, P-13, P-15 and P-52)		2-20-42	6-30-42.....	A-1-a.
1. Materials essential to production of aircraft given same rating as is given materials used directly in the planes.	Amend. #1.....		3-12-42		A-1-a.
2. Assigns A-1-b rating to trainer types of military and naval aircraft.	P-122.....	PD-1, PD-1A, PD-3, PD-3A, PD-5.	3-9-42		A-1-a, A-1-b.
Aluminum:					
a. To control use and distribution of aluminum pigment and of paint and other liquids containing aluminum.	M-1-g.....	PD-312, PD-313.	3-10-42	12-31-42.....	
Arc Welding and Resistance Welding Machines—extension No. 2.	P-39.....		3-9-42	5-1-42.....	A-1-c.
Automobiles (passenger):					
To prevent the dispersal of inventories of automotive manufacturers.	L-2-i.....		3-9-42		A-1-k or higher, A-3 or higher.
Bicycles—curtailment in manufacture of bicycles.	L-52.....		3-13-42	Until revoked.	
Canning Machinery and Equipment:					
a. Canned foods—to set aside quantities for Government.	M-86.....	PD-342, PD-343.	3-13-42	.....do.....	
b. Canned fruits—supplementary order—to set aside quantities for Government.	M-86-a.....	PD-342, PD-343.	3-13-42	12-31-42.....	
Chemicals—to conserve supply and direct distribution:					
a. Chlorine:					
1. Prohibits use in bleaching and manufacture of cosmetics.	M-19 as amended		2-25-42	Until revoked.	As assigned.
2. Postpones effective date to Apr. 1, 1942.	Amend. #1 to M-19 as amended.	PD-277.....	3-9-42	.....do.....	
Containers—material for production:					
a. Nonmetal—steel products used in production or repair of.	P-79 as revised....	PD-81, PD-82....	3-11-42	6-30-42.....	A-5, A-7.
Farm Machinery and Equipment:					
a. Restricting manufacture of farm tractors requiring rubber tires.	L-26-a.....		3-9-42		
Hemp—to conserve supply and direct distribution:					
a. Manila fiber and manila cordage:					
1. Further restricting, processing, sale, and delivery.	M-36 amend. #3.....		2-20-42	Until revoked.	
2. Definition of manila cordage.	M-36 int. #1.....		3-7-42	.....do.....	
3. Restricting sales and deliveries.	M-36 amend. #4.....		3-7-42	.....do.....	
Imports order:					
a. To conserve supply and direct distribution of designated materials in which shortages exist and which are imported—changes in list "A".	M-65 amend. #3.....		3-11-42	.....do.....	
Leather:					
a. Sole leather—80 percent of top grade leather soles set aside for manufacture and repair of military shoes.	M-80.....		3-12-42		
Maintenance and repair:					
a. Priority assistance for maintenance and repair of refrigerating equipment in stores and restaurants.	P-100 amend. #2.....		3-9-42		
Motor carriers:					
a. Material entering into production of defense products.	Ext. #4 to P-54 as amended.		3-6-42	4-30-42.....	A-3.
1. Defining and extending deliveries and dates.					
Plumbing and heating:					
a. Elimination of metal jackets, fusible plugs and tricocks from low-pressure heating boilers after June 1, 1942.	Schedule #3 to L-42.		3-7-42		

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Exp. date	Rating
Production requirements plan: a. Permits use of ratings assigned by other certificates to obtain material not regularly carried in stock.	Amendment to P-90.	PD-23-f.....	3-10-42	.....
Projects (defense): a. Road projects—material for construction: 1. Eliminates extension of preference ratings granted road projects to the purchase of road building machinery and equipment.	P-19-c amend. #1.	PD-1A; PD-81..	3-6-42	.....	As assigned.
Radios and phonographs: a. Further restricting and finally prohibiting production of radio receivers and phonographs.	L-44-a.....	.....	3-7-42	Until revoked.	
Refrigerators—to restrict production: a. Ice, domestic: 1. Further quotas and restrictions for January, February, and March.	L-7-a amend. #1.	.....	3-6-42	.....
Rhodium: a. Prohibiting the electroplating or deposition of Rhodium on jewelry.	M-95.....	PD-295; PD-296.	3-11-42	12-31-42.....	
Rubber: a. Rubber working machinery: 1. Suspension of production and delivery of tire retreading and recapping equipment except on preference-rated orders.	L-61.....	PD-1A.....	3-11-42	Until revoked.	
Sextants: a. Restricting sale and importation.	L-58.....	.....	3-11-42	.....
Tin: a. Tinplate and terneplate.....	M-81 interpretation No. 1.	.....	3-13-42	.....	A-2 or higher.
Tools: a. Metal-working equipment..... b. Cutting tools..... c. Second-hand machine tools: 1. Control of sale and delivery.	P-11-a ext. #2..... E-2-a ext. #2..... E-4.....	PD-81; PD-81A.....	3-9-42 2-27-42 2-3-42	6-30-42..... Until revoked. do.....	A-1-a; A-1-b.
Trucks—material for production: a. Industrial lift trucks.....	P-40 ext. #2.....	PD-25A.....	3-7-42	5-10-42.....	A-1-g.
Turbines—production and delivery: a. Land turbines: 1. Orderly production of land turbines needed for generation of electric power for war industries provided for.	M-76.....	.....	3-9-42	Until revoked.	
Typewriters—to restrict delivery: a. New and used typewriters: 1. Permits transfer for Civil Service Exams, and loans while undergoing repairs. b. Further delegation of authority to OPA for rationing.	L-54 amend. #1..... L-54 suppl. dir. #1D.	.....	3-7-42 2-5-42	.....
Wood Pulp—to conserve supply and direct distribution: a. Places wood pulp industry under allocation system.	M-93.....	PD-290; PD-291; PD-292.	3-12-42	Until revoked..	
Wool—to curtail use: a. Assigns A-10 to officers' uniforms. b. Curtails use in nondefense on worsteds and extended. c. Fabrics for officer's uniforms. f. O. D. Wool clips, rags, and wastes. 1. To conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-73 amend. #1..... M-72 as amended and extended. M-73 amend. #3..... M-87.....	.....	2-24-42 2-25-42 3-10-42 3-10-42	..... 7-4-42.....	A-10. A-10.

PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Priority Reg. No. 1: 1. Interpretation No. 1	Companies engaged in seasonal operations will not be violating the regulation if they refrain from hoarding and if deliveries received for inventory are no greater and no farther in advance than those normally accepted to meet anticipated requirements.	3-9-42.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 21)

Installation of fuel oil burners discouraged in East, Oregon and Washington to save stocks

In a move to conserve stocks of fuel oil in coastal areas, installation of new fuel-oil burning equipment in 17 Eastern States, the District of Columbia, Oregon, and Washington is discouraged by Limitation Order L-56, issued March 14 by the Director of Industry Operations and effective immediately.

The order forbids delivery of fuel oil for use in any new equipment unless installation is completed within 30 days, or in any converted facilities unless the conversion is completed within 10 days. An exception is made in the case of new construction if foundations are completed within 30 days and if fuel-oil burning equipment is specified in the construction contract.

Asked to use other facilities

Consumers now using fuel oil are also forbidden to accept additional supplies unless they are making full use of standby facilities using fuels or power other than electricity or natural gas. Suppliers are not allowed to make deliveries of fuel oil to such consumers unless the standby facilities are being used to the fullest possible extent.

The order also provides that the Director of Industry Operations may examine fuel-oil burning facilities already installed, and suggests conversion for use of a less scarce fuel. After notice sufficient to permit such conversion, the Director of Industry Operations may forbid further deliveries of fuel oil to the consumer who fails to convert.

The order provides for appeals in cases where its terms might work special hardship. The order does not apply to use of fuel oil in internal combustion engines.

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WPB CORRECTS RATING ORDER P-98

WPB has made the following correction in Preference Rating order P-98, as amended and extended:

Through a typographical error, the preference rating assigned to materials to be used in the search for and discovery of new petroleum pools in paragraph (b) (3) was erroneously printed as A-1-c. The rating for this purpose is A-1-e.

RATIONING . . .

WPB limits typewriter manufacture, orders entire output held for rationing; large part of industry to make guns

Seeking to hasten conversion of the typewriter industry to war work, the War Production Board on March 18 curtailed production to meet only the most essential requirements, and assumed control over the distribution of all new machines.

The program, aimed at production during the remainder of this year of 325,000 standard and 75,000 portable typewriters, is tied in closely with the rationing plan undertaken by the Office of Price Administration. The industry's output last year was approximately 730,000 standard and 530,000 portable typewriters.

Typewriters produced under the program, embodied in Limitation Order L-54-A, will be made available to the Army and Navy and certain other essential Government and export uses to be determined by WPB. Stocks of new machines now held by dealers will be rationed by OPA, and civilian users will have to obtain machines through OPA.

Army, Navy to get large percentage

The Army and Navy will be allotted approximately 88 percent of the total number of portable machines produced during the balance of the year, and about 68 percent of the standard machines produced. During the period from March 15 to May 31, the Army will be permitted to acquire 27,908 new portables and 53,319 new standards, and the Navy will be entitled to 7,855 new portables and 21,373 new standards. During June and during each succeeding month the quotas for the Army will be 3,409 portables and 15,172 standards, and for the Navy 959 portables and 6,081 standards. Quotas not taken up in any one period may be carried over.

WPB will ration new typewriters to other Government agencies through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Special permission must be obtained from the Director of Industry Operations before any Government agency can obtain a new typewriter for export to any foreign government under terms of the Lend-Lease Act. Ordinary exports must have not only the Director's approval, but also the approval of

the Office of Export Control of the Board of Economic Warfare.

In seeking to regulate production so that essential requirements can be met and the typewriter industry can at the same time convert a large part of its facilities quickly to ordnance production, WPB established a production schedule for the period March 15-May 31, and for June.

Under this schedule, the five largest manufacturers—Underwood, Remington, Royal, L. C. Smith & Corona, and International Business Machines—must cut their production of standard models during the balance of this month and during April and May by 25 percent below average monthly sales during 1941. The Woodstock Typewriter Co. must cut its output during the same period by 10 percent.

During June, the five big producers must curtail output by 47 percent, and Woodstock by 25 percent. The same rates of curtailment apply to the manufacture of sets of parts for export, but there are no restrictions on production of repair parts for domestic use.

Bigger cut for portables

Only four concerns—Underwood, Remington, Royal, and L. C. Smith & Corona—make portable typewriters and repair parts for them. During the remainder of March and during April and May, production of portables must be cut by 64 percent below average monthly sales in 1941, and during June the reduction must be 89 percent. The same cuts apply to output of sets of parts for export. Manufacturers who do not produce their quotas during the period March 15-May 31 may make up deficiencies in subsequent periods.

The production schedule affects noiseless and electric types of nonportable typewriters, but does not place any restrictions on the manufacture of specially built machines, such as those having a wide carriage and used in accounting work, Braille typewriters, and toy typewriters. Nor does it apply to telegraphically controlled typewriters, linotype machines, or monotype ma-

chines. An order controlling production of wide-carriage typewriters and other office machinery is being prepared.

Freeze order revoked

Meanwhile, to clarify any actions that may have been taken under General Limitation Order L-54, which froze all deliveries of new and used typewriters as of midnight March 6, WPB issued a brief interpretation stating that that order likewise did not apply to specially designed typewriters, linotype machines, etc. Order L-54 is automatically revoked by issuance of the new order, but deliveries expressly authorized under it by WPB may be completed.

In arriving at the quotas of new standard models for the Army and Navy and other Government agencies, WPB ordered manufacturers to set aside 48.9 percent of their production in each quota period for delivery to the Army, 19.6 percent for the Navy, and the remaining 31.5 percent for distribution according to WPB instructions. Stocks of new standard machines now in manufacturers' hands also must be held for WPB rationing. Portable typewriters now held by manufacturers and those to be produced may be delivered only to the Army and Navy or upon WPB authorization.

Stocks of new standard and portable machines now held by dealers and all imports of new typewriters must remain frozen until released under the Office of Price Administration's rationing program. This does not apply to deliveries to the Army or Navy, for which dealers may obtain replacements from manufacturers upon presentation of a copy of a purchase order dated on or after March 18.

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DEAN NAMED CHIEF OF GASOLINE RATIONING

Appointment of Joel Dean as chief of gasoline rationing in the newly created Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration was announced March 18 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm. Mr. Dean, an industrial engineer and assistant professor at the School of Business of the University of Chicago, has been serving since July as price executive of the machinery section of OPA. Succeeding Mr. Dean as machinery price executive is Carroll L. Christenson, formerly associate price executive.

Tire deliveries suspended for company held to be violator

An order suspending until June 30, 1942, all deliveries of new tires and tubes to an Albany, N. Y., tire dealer who has been found to be a willful violator of OPA's tire-rationing regulations was issued March 14 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

The order, first of its kind, was directed against Silverstein's Tire & Battery Service, Inc., of Albany, and its president, George Silverstein. Written charges that the company and its president had willfully violated the tire regulations on numerous occasions by selling new tires and tubes to unauthorized purchasers were served on Silverstein and a public hearing at which he was afforded an opportunity to refute the charges was held in Albany March 7.

The suspension order, which went into effect immediately and expires at midnight June 30, 1942, specifically prohibits George Silverstein or Silverstein Tire & Battery Service, Inc., from receiving new tires and tubes from any source and forbids any person to sell, transfer, or deliver any tires and tubes to Silverstein or his company.

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New inspection rules aid release of retreads and tire carcasses

The suspension order, which went into plication for retread rationing certificates on truck or tractor tires that have been frozen in the hands of retreading establishments since February 19, 1942, have been announced by OPA.

Under the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations, before the ruling announced March 18, a local rationing board could not issue a retreading certificate except after inspection of the tire on the wheel. In the cases of carcasses frozen in retreading shops, on-the-wheel inspection was not practical. The ruling to relieve such situations permits inspection of such tires in retreading shops.

Inspection of tires already retreaded but still in retreading shops as of February 19 obviously would serve no purpose. In such cases inspection is waived and an eligible vehicle operator who wishes to regain possession of a truck tire may apply to the local rationing board for a retread certificate without presenting an inspector's report.

WPB cuts gasoline deliveries one-fifth in Eastern States, Washington, and Oregon

Deliveries of gasoline to service stations and bulk consumers in 17 Eastern States, the District of Columbia, Washington, and Oregon were cut by one-fifth beginning March 19.

This curtailment, designed to conserve gasoline in areas to which it must be transported over considerable distances, is prescribed by Limitation Order L-70, issued by the Director of Industry Operations upon recommendation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator. The curtailment goes into effect on March 19.

Essential services get first call

The order directs service stations to give preference in supplying gasoline to physicians, surgeons, nurses, veterinarians, Government-owned vehicles, commercial vehicles including taxicabs, and also for use in commercial, industrial, and agricultural machinery and equipment. Rationing of gasoline to other customers will be left to the discretion of service station operators.

Beginning April 1, service stations and bulk consumers in the curtailment areas may receive each month only 80 percent of one-third of the total amount of gasoline received by them between December 1, 1941, and February 28, 1942. A proportional reduction must be made in deliveries during the last 13 days of March. Between March 15 and March 19, no one was to be allowed to make or receive deliveries of abnormally large quantities of motor fuel. The proportional reduction may be varied in later months by the Director of Industry Operations, as the situation warrants.

Seasonal adjustments provided

Provision is made for seasonal adjustment of the quotas of service stations whose operations vary substantially from month to month, using the period from December 1, 1940 to February 28, 1941, as a base. Appeals from the terms of the order may be made in cases where it works exceptional hardship. Dealers in Eastern States and the District of Columbia should address such appeals to the District Director of Marketing, Office of Petroleum Coordinator, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York City. Dealers in Oregon and Washington should address their appeals to the District Director of Marketing, OPC, 855 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Service stations in the curtailment areas must limit their operations to a maximum of 12 hours in any one day and

to a total of 72 hours a week, except to provide service for motor boats and to physicians, nurses, and the other preferred consumers listed above. To receive preference, consumers who are entitled to it under the order must certify their right to preference in a form prescribed by the order.

Service stations which furnish gasoline to vehicles or boats owned by the Army or Navy outside their usual course of business may receive an equivalent amount from their suppliers in addition to their regular monthly quotas.

SERVICE STATION PRICES of gasoline frozen. Page 22.

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Multiple retread machines allotted more truck camelback; small tire molds get 300 pounds

Provisions for an original allotment of 300 pounds of truck type camelback to retreaders and recappers for certain small gage truck tire molds and additional allotments for retreading or recapping machines capable of treating more than one tire at a time are contained in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Tire Rationing Regulations issued March 16 by the OPA and effective March 17.

Under the amendment, each machine that can recap or retread two or more tires simultaneously will be allowed a maximum of 1,500 pounds of truck camelback instead of 750 pounds as originally provided. Even though a retreading establishment already has received authorization to purchase enough camelback to bring its inventory up to 750 pounds for each such machine, it may now be allowed an additional amount.

Certain small truck tire size molds not originally provided for under the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations are now allotted 300 pounds of truck type camelback. Each mold or curing table equipped with matrices capable of retreading or recapping truck tires 5.50-17 and 30 by 5 or larger, but which cannot handle sizes 7.50-20 or larger, is made eligible for an initial allotment of 300 pounds of truck camelback.

Application for supplementary allotment for multiple machines and for original allotment on eligible small size molds must be made on or before April 1, 1942, on forms available through local rationing boards.

Production Drive is a straightforward team effort to reach our goals—Nelson

(Continued from page 1)

management committees in each plant to stimulate war production. It calls for greater plant efficiency. That means if anyone has a suggestion as to how we can do our job faster, smoother, and more efficiently, that suggestion must be passed along to where it will do the most good—the most good for our country and for free men and women everywhere.

A "simple, straightforward effort"

This drive is not designed to further the special interests of a group. It is not a scheme to promote company unions. It is not a device to add to or tear down power or position of any existing unions. It does not interfere with bargaining machinery where it exists. It is not a management plan, a labor plan or any other plan. It is the War Production Board plan. It is a perfectly simple, straightforward effort to increase production. I have said this before and I am saying it again for the simple reason that a few people still do not seem to understand it. I am glad to say that a great majority do understand it and have accepted it in the spirit in which it was proposed.

The Nazis don't like it

Frankly, I was both pleased and alarmed to learn that the Nazis do not like our Production Drive. They are afraid of it. They are afraid that this Nation is buckling down to the production of more war equipment; and they know that means ultimate defeat for them. That is why I was glad to know that the Nazis take this thing seriously—very seriously.

They'll seize every opening

The reason I was alarmed is because I do not underrate the fiendish cleverness of the Nazi mob. They will seize every opening—they will use every argument—to try to spread doubt and confusion, discontent and mistrust. They are already trying to convince American citizens that some other American citizen is putting over a sly trick: That there are mysterious and insidious forces at play here; that the whole thing is not what it appears to be; that the American people cannot trust their leaders or each other. Beware of the man who instills doubt in your mind. He may not be Hitler's agent, but he is doing

that agent's work. Let me repeat once more, groundless fears of a few people could bog down the whole effort.

The enemy is clever at this sort of thing. He has done it successfully before. He knows that this is his crucial test. Unless he can divide this Nation now—unless he can set one group against another—unless he can make us fear each other—unless he can lead us into the same pitfalls he prepared for the people of France and Norway and all the rest of them—unless he can do these things to our people, *then he is licked.*

But we will pull together

I say that Hitler cannot and will not split this great American production team. I say that we will pull together—not apart.

More money for war effort since Pearl Harbor

In the 3 months after the Pearl Harbor attack, the United States made available for the war effort more money than in the 18 preceding months, War Production Board data showed March 16.

From June 1940, until the Japanese attack, total funds voted by Congress for the war effort and made available for spending by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation came to \$64,329,000,000. From December 7 through March 5, \$72,603,000,000 was made available—a total of \$136,932,000,000.

Tanks, guns get largest share

The largest share of the total—\$32,517,000,000, or 24 percent—was for the manufacture of tanks, guns, and ammunition. The next most important share—\$26,804,000,000, or 20 percent—was for airplanes.

Scoreboard from the Plan Book . . .



This jig-saw puzzle is one of the scoreboards suggested by the War Production Board Official Plan Book for the Production Drive. The yelling Hitler above is to be laid out in 100 squares, each representing 1 percent of a plant's quota. (Think up your own sketches if you'd rather, the Plan Book adds.) Colors on this board should contrast with those on the squares which will be laid over it as plant production approaches the goal—see opposite page . . .

Nelson clarifies relations with War Department

A statement of the relationships between the War Production Board and the War Department was made public March 18 by the office of WPB Chairman Nelson.

One paragraph reads as follows:

"From this time forward there is to be no layering within or between the War Production Board and the War Department. Any officer of either agency is not only free, but is hereby directed to make direct contact with his opposite or any person from whom he needs advice, assistance, or decision by personal interview, telephone, or written communication. Wherever possible, missions should be accomplished first and thereafter may be confirmed, where necessary for routine, through channels. Personal interview or telephone communication is to be used in preference to written communications in handling urgent matters."

Rising determination to produce more is reported from first meetings of drive

Rising enthusiasm for the Production Drive was reported to War Production Board headquarters by field men attending the four regional conferences held March 18.

Official reports on the conferences, called to put into effect means of increasing the output of planes, tanks, guns, ships, and machine tools, said spontaneous approval of the drive was even more marked than at the first two conferences the day before.

At the Milwaukee meeting, where 350 representatives of management and labor attended, one representative offered a resolution supporting the drive. When resolutions were ruled beyond the agenda of the conference, the representatives rose in a unanimous gesture of confidence in the Production Drive.

At Pittsburgh, 600 men representing management and labor in the Ohio-Western Pennsylvania industrial area jammed aisles and several times broke out in cheers.

350 attend at Newark

At Newark, 350 representatives met and WPB men who had attended the New York meeting March 17 said the New Jersey group showed keen interest.

At Springfield, Mass., 100 attended and pledged support of the drive. Conferences were scheduled for March 19 in Buffalo, Chicago, Hartford, and Philadelphia. A second conference will be held in Philadelphia March 26.

The first conferences were held in New York and Boston, March 17.

WPB field men attending the New York and Boston meetings reported that the conferences were marked by expressions of unanimous determination to increase production.

Of the 200 representatives attending the New York meeting, 113 were from management and 87 from labor.

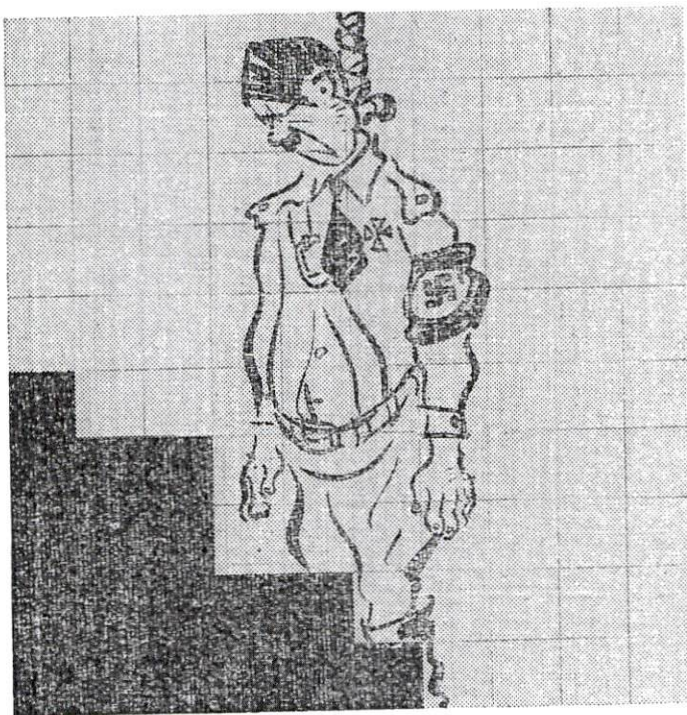
Attending were labor and management spokesmen for companies once manufacturing elevators and now turning out gun mounts, for firms shifting from typewriters to machines, from railroad engines to tanks, from safety razors to shells, from printing presses to gun parts. Labor leaders told how production had already been increased in several plants. One representative, speaking from the floor, told how 176 ideas were written out and dropped into a box in 1 week.

Approximately 150 representatives attended the Boston meeting. Gail Smith, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, in urging that the drive be extended to include every plant, said:

"The smallest things may be just as important as the biggest on the assembly line. I have seen a line of bombers waiting for weeks for only one small part. If those planes had been in Java or MacArthur could have had them, victory could have been won at Java and MacArthur would not have had to be stifling in a foxhole in Bataan." When the news was announced a few minutes later that MacArthur was in Australia, the representatives broke out in cheers.

Reports to the WPB offices in Washington said that at both meetings speakers dealt decisively with suggestions that the Production Drive was anything but a plan to break production bottlenecks by wholehearted cooperation.

... of the War Production Drive



The hanging Hitler is drawn on a board the same size as the yelling Hitler and cut into 100 squares. As production goes forward, each 1 percent of quota is represented by fastening one of these squares over the yelling Hitler. Square with noose goes in last. (Two-column mats of the above illustrations are available for publication—make requests to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.)

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Railroads given new aid in getting materials for repair and operation

The country's railroads, confronted by a huge war transportation burden, were given new and broader priorities assistance by the War Production Board March 17, to enable them to obtain critical materials necessary to maintain and operate their properties.

A-1-a for emergency repairs

Preference Rating Order P-88 was issued by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, to set up a four-point rating system for materials going into railroad maintenance and repair. The plan makes available:

1. An A-1-a rating for delivery of materials needed for emergency repairs upon specific approval of WPB.

2. A rating on deliveries of raw materials, with the quantity and rating to be determined by WPB on a quarterly basis.

3. An A-3 rating for delivery of materials essential for track structure, signal, communication system, and train and locomotive repair and operation, including perishable tools. Use of this rating will be controlled by quarterly inventory statements to be submitted to WPB.

4. An A-8 rating on all other maintenance, repair, and operating supplies, which also will be controlled by quarterly inventory.

Each railroad may start operating under the order as soon as it has filed with WPB on form PD-352, a statement showing its present inventories of repair and maintenance supplies. Pending the transition, the railroads will continue to function under P-100, the general maintenance and repair program carrying an A-10 rating, and under orders P-8 and P-21, both of which have been extended until April 30.

Order P-8 makes available an A-3 rating for materials going into construction and maintenance of freight cars, and P-21 makes the same rating available for repair and rebuilding of steam, electric, or diesel locomotives.

P-20 extended to April 30

In another action affecting railroads, WPB on March 17 extended until April 30 Preference Rating Order P-20, which makes available an A-3 rating for ma-

terials going into new construction of locomotives. Meanwhile, locomotive and freight car builders are being directed to change over to the Production Requirement Plan.

The ratings made available under P-88 may be used by a railroad or a supplier, and certain restrictions are set forth to prevent accumulation of excessive inventories.

Motor transport division sections and chiefs listed

Organization of the division of motor transport and appointments to top positions in the division were made public March 18 by Defense Transportation Director Eastman.

Ray G. Atherton has been appointed associate director, in charge of the field organization of the division. H. Richard Stickel has been named executive assistant to John L. Rogers, director.

Eight sections have been established within the division:

Allocation and materials section.—H. H. Kelly. Administration of rationing program for trucks and other commercial vehicles and motor vehicle materials, in cooperation with War Production Board.

Vehicle maintenance section.—William J. Cumming. Administration of motor vehicle maintenance program, including maintenance inspection of commercial vehicles in cooperation with inspection agencies of State governments.

Tire maintenance section.—Robert D. Thomas. Development of a program of preventive maintenance of tires and tubes.

Petroleum carrier section.—Sam F. Niness. Coordination of the transportation of petroleum products by tank trucks to assure maximum efficiency in the utilization of equipment.

Operations, property carriers.—Edward J. Buhner. Coordination of intercity trucking operations and local cartage operations to bring about maximum utilization of equipment.

Operations, passenger carriers.—Robert E. Maxwell. Coordination of services of line-haul motor buses.

Farm vehicle section.—Robert A. Hicks. Development of a program to bring about efficient utilization of farm automotive equipment.

Local delivery section.—Edmund M. Brady. Coordination of retail and consumer truck deliveries to conserve equipment through elimination of duplication and overlapping.

Field offices are soon to be established by the division of motor transport in cities throughout the country.

Steel plate shipments to three railroads halted except for boilers, fire boxes

In the first action of its kind taken under the terms of the Steel Plate Allocation Order, M-21-c, the Division of Industry Operations has instructed suppliers of steel plates by telegram to make no further shipments, except for locomotive boilers and fire boxes, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central Railroad, and Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

The action was taken as a result of information contained in the first filing of a new inventory report called for by the iron and steel branch of the WPB.

The reports showed that in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad, inventory on hand in plates was approximately 7 times the reported average monthly use; in the case of the Louisville & Nashville, inventory was more than 13 times the average monthly use, and for the New York Central, the inventory was more than 7 times the average monthly use.

Because of heavy military and naval demand for steel plate for tanks and ships, plate steel has been under strict allocation since December 1, 1941.

The policy of WPB as expressed in Priorities Regulation No. 1, as amended, requires all users of scarce materials to keep inventories to a practicable working minimum.

FILLING OF RAILROAD REQUIREMENTS ORDERED

Acting on the recommendation of the Requirements Committee, Director of Industry Operations Knowlson has directed that railroad requirements for 36,000 freight cars and 1,260,000 tons of heavy rail in 1942 be filled, William L. Batt, chairman of the Requirements Committee, announced March 17.

The iron and steel branch has been instructed to schedule March requirements for steel shapes, sheets, bars, and rails and to continue schedules until the authorizations made by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board on January 1, 1942, have been filled.

The transportation branch will determine the distribution of these materials among United States railroads.

Railroad scrap for conversion into new products of same type excepted from copper ceiling

Railroad scrap which is reprocessed under conversion agreements approved by the War Production Board is excepted from Revised Price Schedule No. 20 (Copper and Copper Alloy Scrap) in Amendment No. 2, announced March 14 by Acting Administrator Hamm. The amendment is retroactively effective to February 27, 1942, date on which Price Schedule No. 20 was amended to impose maximum prices on copper alloy scrap.

The exception granted by the new OPA amendment has no real effect upon scrap prices, and will operate to avoid any increase in the net cost of castings to the railroads. It permits a converting foundry to set a book value, higher than maximum prices, on copper alloy scrap materials such as scrap journal bearings, locomotive brass castings, and steam metal, which are returned directly to the foundry for conversion into new products of the same type and composition.

The exception provided by the amendment is available only to foundries complying with a request made by the Administrator on January 30, 1942, to all nonferrous foundries, asking them to hold their prices at October 1-15 levels. Railroads will therefore not pay higher net prices for the products returned to them under the agreements than prevailed between October 1 and October 15, 1941.

Conversion contracts for railroad scrap are of long standing. They are considered economically desirable because the scrap is recast without loss of metal in intermediate melting operations.

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Coonley succeeds Ely as head of simplification branch

The appointment of Howard Coonley as chief of the simplification branch of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation was announced March 16 by Bureau Chief Lessing J. Rosenwald.

Mr. Coonley, chairman of the board of the Walworth Co., replaces Dr. Edwin W. Ely, who recently was called back to his post as chief of the division of simplified practice of the National Bureau of Standards.

"Travel as usual" will be more difficult in months to come, Eastman warns

Mounting demands upon passenger transportation facilities will make "travel as usual" more and more difficult during the months to come, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, declared in a statement issued March 15.

Although he expressed sympathy with the need for vacations and recreation, and endorsed the growing practice of staggering vacations throughout the year, Mr. Eastman said that a word of warning should nevertheless be sounded regarding future shortages of passenger facilities on common carriers.

Mr. Eastman predicted a heavy increase in the demand for passenger service as a result of military movements, rising employment and wages, and a shift from private automobiles to common carriers. Because of difficulties in obtaining new equipment, railroads and motor bus lines probably will be unable to handle all civilian traffic at all times, he said.

Urging the public to consult carriers before planning trips, Mr. Eastman said that conventions, pleasure trips, vacations, or other activities involving non-essential travel by rail or bus should for the present be restricted by voluntary action. He pointed to President Roosevelt's statement that "recreation as usual" should be limited to such recreation as serves to promote the national war effort.

Some conventions already scheduled may have to be postponed indefinitely, Mr. Eastman said, but no general rationing of rail or bus passenger tickets is immediately contemplated.

Mr. Eastman disclosed that he has asked the railroads to tighten up existing restrictions on the issuance of passes and to take steps to ensure that existing passenger-carrying equipment is used at full efficiency. The request was made in a letter to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

Standardize, pool designs to speed production, freight car builders asked

Seeking to expedite production of freight cars vitally needed for transportation of war supplies, the transportation equipment branch has asked all car builders to standardize and pool car designs.

To free more facilities for war work

Andrew Stevenson, branch chief, said in a letter to manufacturers that "all orders for box, hopper, gondola, and flat cars during the emergency should be limited to the types and designs" set forth in a study made by the car construction committee of the Association of American Railroads.

The standardized designs will eliminate variations in height, width, and length of freight cars used on various railroads, and will result in a general speed-up of production through two channels:

1. Elimination of much of the time required by manufacturers to shift from one design to another, thus freeing more facilities for war work. (It has been estimated that 3 to 7 days are lost whenever a plant makes such a shift.)
2. Reduction of the number of sizes and shapes to be rolled by steel mills, thus making possible faster deliveries and at the same time increasing the availability of steel production for war goods.

Car builders were asked to exchange

drawings and patterns in order to expedite the standardization program, and were advised that the transportation equipment branch would recommend steel allocations only for the construction of cars meeting the AAR designs and specifications.

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Price regulations cover exports unless excepted, says Hamm

Because apparently there still exists in some quarters a misunderstanding of the application of maximum price regulations to export sales of certain metals, the following statement was issued March 13 by John E. Hamm, Acting Price Administrator:

Maximum price regulations apply to all sales of the particular commodities covered, whether domestic or for export, unless a specific exception is included. The fact that a particular regulation does not provide a margin for, or mention, export sales does not mean that such sales are not subject to its terms. Where such a situation prevails, the maximum prices established apply to export as well as to domestic sales, and export sales at prices in excess of those set forth are violations, and will be subject to all of the penalties provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

HOUSING . . .

WPB approves 350,000 dwelling units, doubling program for war housing

The WPB announced March 17 that it had approved the construction of an additional 350,000 dwelling units for war industry workers, more than doubling the original defense housing program announced last September 19. The program was recommended by the National Housing Agency.

One hundred and fifty thousand of the newly approved units will be erected by agencies of the Federal Government, while the remaining 200,000 will be privately financed.

Ratings and other aid offered

In addition to preference ratings assigned to the projects, other appropriate assistance will be given to contractors to assure delivery of materials essential to approved construction in areas certified by the National Housing Agency as being in need of additional living accommodations.

The Housing Priorities Branch of the WPB, which administers the program, has drawn up a set of broad regulations, based on past experience and designed to assure that the new units to be erected will be made available to war workers at prices which they can afford to pay.

The maximum permitted charges for housing erected with priority assistance remain at a \$50 rental per unit per month, or a price of \$6,000 per family dwelling, if for sale.

At least 100,000 of the new privately financed dwellings will be for rent, and will be so spaced as to provide rental housing in every certified defense area, in quantities based on expected immigration of war workers as estimated from the labor requirement figures of war industry plants.

Exclusive preference to war workers

In addition, the following conditions must be met by owners:

1. Exclusive preference for all housing for which priority orders are issued shall be given to defense workers. Such preference shall be in effect for at least 30 days after date of completion, as determined by the Administrator of the National Housing Agency.
2. Housing erected under priorities for

rental shall be actually for rental, but houses which are sold under lease-option-to-buy contract, under which the purchaser is given at least 30 months in which to pay his down payment, and is under no obligation to purchase during said period, and whose total monthly payments are equal to or less than rent for equivalent accommodations, shall be included in the allocation for rental units.

3. Applicants for priorities shall specify the rent to be charged on any dwelling. The type of housing to which priorities are granted should in each area be such as to provide shelter for defense workers at a rate not to exceed 20 percent of the estimated annual earnings of such workers, as pre-determined in the locality program report.
4. Specified rents shall be in effect for a minimum term of one year.

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Plumbing, heating equipment is further simplified

Additional simplification of plumbing and heating equipment has been ordered by WPB.

Schedule IV to Limitation Order L-42 requires producers of cast iron soil pipes and fittings to put the following simplified practices in effect on April 1:

1. Discontinuance of the manufacture of medium soil pipes.
2. A reduction in weights of extra heavy soil pipes.
3. Elimination of use of brass pipe plugs and brass-trap screws with soil pipe fittings.

Schedule IV is expected to result in saving considerable amounts of pig iron, scrap iron, and brass.

Producers are permitted to deliver soil pipes or fittings, not conforming to the simplified practices, if such pipes or fittings were in stock in finished form on April 1.

Previous schedules to Limitation Order L-42 required the simplification of valves, pipe fittings, metal jackets, fusible plugs, and tricocks.

A-10 applied, within limits, to emergency repair of plumbing and heating

Issuance of an order designed to facilitate the maintenance and repair of existing plumbing and heating installations in farms, residences, and office and apartment buildings was announced March 14 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

The order (P-84) assigns an A-10 preference rating, which may be applied by an installer or supplier, to materials needed for emergency plumbing and heating repairs. The rating may not be applied, however, to obtain copper already fabricated in sheets, wires, rods, or tubes or to any scarce materials which can be eliminated by change of design or by substitution.

W. Walter Timmis, chief of the plumbing and heating branch said:

The importance of maintaining existing plumbing and heating facilities is recognized in this order, but because the plumbing and heating industry is chiefly a metal consuming industry, every effort must be put forth to keep consumption of critical materials at the irreducible minimum.

In other words, this order is not a guarantee that existing plumbing and heating facilities will be maintained in exactly their present state. For instance, a heavy brass chrome plate shower mixing valve would not be replaced by one of the same type. In normal times it has often been found that it is cheaper to replace than to repair.

Replacement now can be made only if there is no possibility of repair. In cases where replacement is essential it will be found that the items now being produced are severely limited in number of types and styles, that the weight has been reduced, and that in many cases, less critical materials are being used in place of the customary materials.

The intent of this order is not only to insure maintenance and repair, but also to insure that the products made available for that purpose are used only for essential maintenance and repair.

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OPA CORRECTS AMENDMENT

OPA has issued the following correction in the text of its PM2650. The release, which deals with Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 100 (Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings), in the text section 1306.304 (b) the date April 1, 1941, appeared. This should read April 1, 1942.

Also, in this schedule of the text, section 1306.308 (a) Effective Date of Amendment should read as corrected (sec. 1306.304 (b)) "to Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 100 shall become effective March 7, 1942."

Transit advisory committee named to deal with local problems

Formation of a transit industry advisory committee was announced March 20 by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation.

The committee will cooperate with Guy A. Richardson, director of the ODT's division of local transport, in dealing with problems of local transportation.

Members of the committee are:

M. R. Boylan, vice president in charge of operations, Public Service Coordinated Transport, 80 Park Place, Newark, N. J.; Edward Dana, president and general manager, Boston Elevated Railway Co., 31 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass.; Walter A. Draper, president, The Cincinnati Street Railway Co., Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thomas Conway, Jr., president, Philadelphia & Western Railway Co., 715 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; George Keegan, commissioner, Board of Transportation, New York City Transit System, 250 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.; E. Roy Fitzgerald, president, National City Lines, Inc., 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred J. Lundberg, president, East Bay Transit Co., 2129 Grove St., Oakland, Calif.; Charles W. Chase, president, Chicago Surface Lines, 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Gordon, managing director, American Transit Association, 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.; Powell C. Groner, president, Kansas City Public Service Co., 728 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.; Roane Waring, president, Memphis Street Railway Co., 820 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

LEAD ALLOCATION EXTENDED

General Preference Order M-38, which provides for the allocation of lead, has been extended to December 31, 1942. The order was scheduled to expire March 31.

Milk dealers' aid sought in working out plans to conserve tires and equipment

The Office of Defense Transportation has requested management and labor engaged in the retail distribution of milk to cooperate with the ODT in working out plans for readjustment of local milk delivery services to conserve tires and motor vehicle equipment, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, announced March 18.

Suggested conservation methods

The request was made in letters sent by John L. Rogers, director of the ODT's division of motor transport, to R. E. Little, executive secretary of the International Association of Milk Dealers, Chicago; Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rogers said that investigation by his staff disclosed that milk delivery equipment could be conserved by the following methods:

- (1) Establishment of every-other-day retail deliveries;
- (2) restriction of deliveries to daylight hours, beginning not earlier than 7 a. m., in order to eliminate "call-backs" to make collections or for other purposes;
- (3) elimination of special deliveries, retail and wholesale; and
- (4) elimination of Sunday wholesale deliveries, except to hospitals and to the armed forces.

Trade views sought

The Department of Justice stated that delivery plans put into effect by local

groups, without consulting the ODT, would not be violations of the anti-trust laws unless these plans involved unreasonable restraints of trade.

Pointing out that "conservation of tires and equipment must be effected in order that necessary local delivery service can be continued for the longest period possible," Mr. Rogers urged all members of the International Association of Milk Dealers, and all State, local, or independent groups of milk distributors, to submit to the ODT within 2 weeks, through the association, their views on the following questions:

1. Can the industry as a whole adopt a general conservation plan upon a Nation-wide basis, or should any such plan be localized?
2. What plans now exist in any given locality and what has been their effect in conserving equipment and materials?
3. What plans or programs are contemplated in any given locality and what is the extent of the conservation which is anticipated will result? When will any such plan or program become effective?
4. For what period of time could delivery operations be carried on assuming, first, that no conservation plan were in effect and, second, that no further purchases of motor vehicles or tires could be made?
5. Would a plan or program containing the several features, or substantially similar features, as hereinbefore outlined as the results of our investigation, produce the most effective conservation?

Mr. Murray and Mr. Tobin were asked to submit the views of the unions on the same questions.

Operators were requested to submit a complete inventory report on all equipment using rubber tires, as well as a report on all tires in use and in stock. Mr. Rogers said that "Members of my staff have been advised during the course of their investigation that retail milk distributors have an average of 8 to 10 months' supply of tires on hand, assuming that no conservation plan were to be effected in their wholesale and retail deliveries."

TUNG OIL SALES

Restrictions on the sale of tung oil have been removed by Amendment No. 2 to General Preference Order M-57, announced March 20 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The amendment permits manufacturers who have tung oil on hand which they are not permitted to use, because the order allows tung oil to be used only for certain specified purposes, to sell their stocks to other manufacturers needing the oil for a use which is permitted.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From February 28
*Through March 13

(Continued from page 13)

SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order number	Violations	Penalty	Issued	Exps. date
National Parts Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	S-16.....	Accepted deliveries and made shipments for non-defense purposes, in violation of Supplementary Order M-1-a.	Suspension of all aluminum operations except as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.	3-12-42	5-12-42
Atlas Brass & Aluminum Foundry, Chicago, Ill.	S-17.....	Acceptance and delivery of nonpreference rated high-grade aluminum scrap in violation of General Preference Order M-1-a and M-1-c.	Suspension of all aluminum operations except as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.	3-12-42	5-12-42
Silverstein's Tire & Battery Service, Inc., 25 Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.	S-1 of revised Tire Rationing Regulations.	Willful violation of tire regulations by selling new tires and tubes to unauthorized purchasers.	Suspension of all tire and tube transactions.	3-13-42	6-30-42

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Service station prices for gasoline in Atlantic Seaboard States, Pacific Northwest, "frozen" at March 13 levels

Service station prices for gasoline in 19 Atlantic Seaboard and Pacific Northwest States where tanker sinkings have compelled a 20 percent curtailment in deliveries to retail outlets, were "frozen" at the levels of March 13, in an emergency order issued March 18 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

Under 60-day regulation

The order, a 60-day "temporary maximum price regulation," was to become effective March 23, and applies to all sellers of gasoline located in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida east of the Apalachicola River, Oregon, Washington, and the District of Columbia. These States and Washington, D. C., were designated by the War Production Board on March 14 as a "curtailment area" and deliveries of motor fuel to retail outlets within the area were ordered cut by 20 percent beginning March 19.

Operating rules in "curtailment area"

The Office of Price Administration, in issuing its "ceiling" order March 19 laid down the following rules for service station operations in the "curtailment area":

1. No price may be charged for any grade of motor fuel that is higher than the price that was posted for the same grade at the close of business or at 11 p. m., on March 13, 1942.
2. If, for some reason, there was no posted price on that date, then the service station cannot charge more than the price at which it made its last sale of a similar grade of motor fuel during the 60 days prior to March 13, 1942.
3. In the event a service station has begun operations since March 13, 1942, it may establish temporary maximum prices not higher than those of other operators in the locality. In these cases, however, the temporary prices must be submitted to OPA within 10 days for approval.
4. The maximum price for each grade of gasoline sold at the station must be posted conspicuously in letters at least 5 inches tall.

Penalties for violation

The Acting Administrator said his office was giving serious consideration to the advisability of licensing service station operators in the "curtailment area" as an

individual measure to assure compliance with the maximum prices. In that event any seller of gasoline in the "curtailment area" who violated the price ceiling would be warned first and then, if violation continued, would be subject to court action to have the license suspended. This, of course, would be in addition to any criminal penalties that might apply.

Other provisions

"Motor fuel," as defined in the temporary price regulation, "means liquid fuel, except Diesel, used for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motorboats and shall include any liquid fuel to which Federal gasoline taxes apply, except liquid fuel used for the propulsion of aircraft."

A further prohibition in the OPA order forbids gasoline sellers in the "curtailment area" from entering into any agreement for the adjustment of prices to levels above those of March 13, 1942, based on the possibility that the order may be amended or held invalid by a court. However, any seller may apply to have the order amended.

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Ford released from rule on removal of equipment

An amendment granting Ford Motor Co. an exception from that part of OPA's maximum price regulation for passenger automobiles dealing with removal of standard equipment was issued March 17 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

By the amendment the Ford Co. is relieved from complying with the schedule's requirement that the manufacturer's maximum price for a 1942 passenger automobile be reduced by the wholesale value of any standard equipment removed at the factory.

The statement of considerations attached to the amendment recites the Ford Company's claims that its costs on over-all production, as well as on passenger automobiles, have increased to such an extent that it has been operating at a loss. Study of the books and records by OPA investigators disclosed that the limited relief sought was justified.

Four companies to cancel rises on original tire equipment

The four major rubber companies have agreed to rescind price increases put into effect January 1, 1942, on tires sold as original equipment for automobiles and trucks of all types and to rebate to customers the amount collected in excess of the December 31, 1941, level, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced March 18.

Similar action was taken by the four companies—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and U. S. Rubber Co.—in mid-January in regard to original-equipment tires sold to manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment.

No automobile or farm-equipment manufacturer had advanced prices to the public on the strength of the higher tire prices.

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HOW TO SAVE GASOLINE

With gasoline deliveries in the Eastern United States, Oregon, and Washington curtailed one-fifth beginning March 19, car owners in these areas must learn to conserve gasoline, OPA has observed.

Pointing out that consumers can save considerable gasoline by careful driving habits and proper care of cars, the Consumer Division of OPA made the following gas-saving suggestions:

Trade rides with your neighbors, cut out Sunday drives, walk more.

Drive slowly and carefully. Speed and careless driving are wasteful of gasoline.

Take care of your engine. A faulty engine wastes gasoline.

Use the right oil. A lighter oil in winter will make your engine run easier and burn less gasoline.

Keep your carburetor and spark properly adjusted.

Use your hand choke sparingly. Use first and second gear as little as possible.

Have your spark plugs cleaned every 5,000 miles, and have the distributor points checked for cleaning and adjustment at the same time.

If your clutch is slipping, get it adjusted immediately. A slipping clutch means a waste of engine power and gasoline.

Clean your air cleaner every 5,000 miles.

Keep your battery charged. A well-charged battery means easier starting, less choking, less gasoline consumption.

See that the station attendant doesn't overflow the gas tank when filling.

Keep your tires properly inflated. It takes more gasoline to drive a car with under-inflated tires.

Park in the shade whenever possible.

OPA, Interior cooperate to prevent any inflationary prices for soft coal

Arrangements through which the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior and the Office of Price Administration will cooperate in taking whatever steps are necessary to prevent wartime inflationary prices for bituminous coal were announced March 15 in an exchange of letters by Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

For action under Price Control Act

Under the arrangement, the Bituminous Coal Division will recommend to OPA steps leading to appropriate action under the powers vested in OPA by the Emergency Price Control Act with reference to bituminous coal prices charged by producers, distributors, and sales agents.

OPA also will welcome any advice the Division may offer regarding prices of bituminous coal sold at retail.

The Division is empowered under the arrangement to handle hearings, conferences, correspondence, etc., where needed in order to discharge its recommendatory function in regard to producer and wholesale prices.

The arrangement was worked out under section 201 (a) of the price control act providing that the Price Administrator may utilize the services of other Federal agencies in administering the act.

Secretary Ickes, in thus making available to OPA the extensive facilities and information of the Bituminous Coal Division, together with the services of his staff of experts in preparing recommendations, is facilitating administration of the Price Control Act on an effective and economical basis.

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RECLAIMED RUBBER AVAILABLE FOR MAKING HEELS

Reclaimed rubber is still available for the manufacture of rubber heels, the WPB rubber branch pointed out March 13. A recently published report to the effect that the WPB had banned production of rubber heels has caused a run on dealers' and suppliers' stocks, the branch added. The only ban in effect is on the use of crude rubber for the manufacture of rubber heels. Reclaimed rubber has been used in heels for some time.

Army to receive bids on 1½ million mattresses; makers, distributors asked to sign OPA pacts to forestall price rise

With the Quartermaster of the United States Army about to receive bids for a million and a half mattresses, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced March 16 that OPA is issuing for signature by individual manufacturers and distributors of bed ticking voluntary agreements stabilizing the price of bed tickings somewhat below current quotations.

Opening of bids postponed

These individual agreements also would prevent a rise in prices of ticking for civilian use, Mr. Hamm announced, in addition to including tickings to be used by Government agencies.

For several months, OPA officials indicated, they have been concerned over increases in the price of bed tickings. The individual agreements are being sought because the date on which bids were to be received by the Army Quartermaster Corps did not permit sufficient time for OPA to issue a price regulation. In view of the prospective agreements, the Quartermaster Corps, at request of OPA officials,

has postponed the opening of bids for 2 weeks from March 12 to March 26, 1942. Officials hope that the agreements will be signed in time to permit mattress manufacturers to submit lower bids for the army requirements.

Industry conferred with OPA

Leading producers and jobbers met in New York City with OPA officials on March 7 to discuss the terms of the agreement. A committee appointed by those attending conferred further with the OPA in Washington on March 13.

Those present at the earlier meeting expressed their willingness to sign, or to recommend that their principals sign, the agreement as discussed. Minor changes which met with the approval of the 3-man trade committee, were decided upon at the Washington meeting.

The agreements being issued for signature call for prices somewhat below the highest quotations prevailing since the Quartermaster Corps invitation came out. They also provide definite margins for jobbers.

Odd-sized sheets priced by new method

A revised method of pricing odd-sized sheets, pillowcases, and bolstercases was provided March 17 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm through Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 89.

Under the amended method of pricing, a specific amount, or margin, for sheet and pillowcase making is added to the base price of the bleached sheeting going into the odd sizes.

The dimensions listed in the original price schedule for bed linens included all of the standard sizes. Provision was made that nonstandard sizes of sheets, pillowcases and bolstercases should sell for a price not in excess of the standard size next smaller in length and width.

The substance of the amendment is as follows:

The base price for bed linens differing in any dimensions from those listed herein shall be: (a) in the case of brown or bleached sheeting, the base price provided herein for such sheeting of the nearest inferior width; and (b) in the

case of sheets, pillowcases or bolstercases, the base price provided herein for the equivalent linear yardage of bleached sheeting of the same type and width, plus the applicable following amount:

For sheets 90 inches or more in length—\$1.50 per dozen.

For sheets less than 90 inches in length—\$1.25 per dozen.

For pillowcases (bolstercases) 54 inches or more in length—\$1.25 per dozen.

For pillowcases less than 54 inches in length—\$0.75 per dozen.

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CORN PRODUCTS SECTION

Douglas C. Townson, chief of the food supply branch of the WPB, announced March 13 the establishment of a corn products section in the branch and the appointment of A. E. Staley, of Decatur, Ill., as chief of the section. The section will deal with corn syrup, corn sugar, corn starch, soy bean cake or meal, soy bean flour, sorghum, and dextrin.

Steel mills may pay new 6-percent emergency transportation charge, OPA rules

Steel mills may pay the new 6-percent transportation surcharge, which was to become effective March 18, OPA Acting Administrator John E. Hamm ruled March 17 in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 4 (Iron and Steel Scrap). This emergency charge, which is effective for the duration of the war and to a period 6 months thereafter, does not represent a change in the basic rate structure.

Added to price consumer pays

OPA quarters explained that there will be no change in computing the shipping-point price, but the additional freight charge may be added onto the price the consumer pays.

Illustrating this, the Acting Administrator explained that the basing point price at Chicago for No. 1 heavy melting scrap continues at \$18.75 per gross ton. The old switching charge was 84 cents per gross ton. The shipper, under the old freight rates, would secure a net return of \$17.91 per gross ton. Under the new set-up, the shipper still will get \$17.91. However, the switching charge will be increased by 6 percent to 89 cents per gross ton. Therefore, the mill consumer may pay \$18.80 for his scrap.

The amendment also includes a provision adjusting the "dollar springboard" to the rise

in the transportation rates. Under the original schedule, no more than \$1 per gross ton over the price at the basing point nearest the consumer's plant might be paid. Under the new amendment, no more than the \$1 per ton, plus the increase in transportation charges from shipping point to point of delivery may be paid.

The permissible "off-the-line" haul for scrap originating from basing-point railroads has been changed from \$1 per gross ton to \$1.06 in the case of remelting scrap and from \$2 to \$2.12 in the case of scrap for rerolling. These increases also are in conformance with the transportation rate changes.

Other provisions

A clarifying paragraph in the amendment covers cast iron scrap. This permits consumers to pay the new emergency rate increases.

In all cases, the new emergency transportation charge must be shown as a separate item in the billing, Mr. Hamm ruled.

In the case of allocation orders by War Production Board, where the shipping-point price, plus transportation charges, will bring the delivered price beyond the springboard allowance, the consumer now is permitted to pay the additional transportation charges. This may be done without either the consumer or the shipper receiving prior OPA approval, as heretofore was necessary.

However, the amendment provides that the most economic available means of transportation must be used.

Copies of the allocation order should be retained by shipper and consumer, in order for them to be in a position to justify exceeding the springboard allowance.

Aircraft spruce lumber put under price ceiling

Maximum prices for aircraft spruce lumber (used in the manufacture of trainer planes for the United States Government and its allies) are fixed at levels prevailing in October 1941, under Maximum Price Regulation No. 109—Aircraft Spruce, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced March 22.

Current prices, with a few higher exceptions, are at the October levels.

The maximum price regulation was issued as of March 20, 1942, and becomes effective April 1.

Following a large increase in buying which began last September, the price of No. 1 green fitches abruptly rose to \$450 per 1,000 feet in October. A telegram from the OPA to all spruce-producing mills requested that they return to the \$400 price, and all complied with the request.

Until recently the \$400 price continued and prices for all grades and sizes were maintained by voluntary agreements made with the OPA by members of the industry. Recently, however, there have been indications that speculative activity was tending to force prices up and might continue to do so unless appropriate action was taken by the OPA.

Covers transactions of 1,000 feet or more

The price regulation covers all transactions of 1,000 feet or more on and after April 1, 1942. It requires that every person who during any calendar month sells or delivers, or agrees to buy, buys, or receives a total of 1,000 board feet or more of aircraft spruce shall keep for inspection by the OPA, for a period of not less than 2 years, a complete record of such transactions.

The schedule of maximum prices (American specifications) runs from \$90 per 1,000 board feet for 3' to 5½', random lengths and random widths, to \$690 per 1,000 board feet for 23' to 34' in 1¼", 1½" and 1¾" thicknesses and 7", or wider, specified widths.

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OPA corrects lead amendment

OPA has announced that in press release PM 2487, the text of Amendment No. 2 to Price Schedule No. 70 (Lead Scrap), Section 1355.65 (a) (2) (111) should read "no plumbing supply house shall sell, deliver, or transfer secondary lead. . . ." The original text incorrectly read "primary lead."

Makers of rubber drug sundries asked to hold prices down

Manufacturers of rubber drug sundries, including essential hospital and medical items, are requested not to advance prices above those in effect March 1, 1942, in a letter sent to them March 16 by Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm. It is asked also that all discounts, services, quality standards, and reasonable trade practices in effect March 1 be maintained.

Pending price study

Purpose of the request is to keep prices from mounting pending completion of an investigation to determine proper maximum prices for rubber drug sundries.

Pointing out that manufacturers of such items have been allotted a supply of crude rubber and latex by the War Production Board because of the essential nature of the products, the letter says that it is also "essential that prices at all manufacturing and distributing levels reflect only increases which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of production."

Mercury dealer may split premium with another dealer

Dealers in prime virgin mercury may split the 2-percent premium allowed them under Price Schedule No. 93 with another dealer or with a broker but may not split the premium with a producer if this would result in the producer's obtaining more than the applicable maximum price, Acting Price Administrator Hamm stated March 19.

The Acting Administrator also clarified certain other portions of the schedule applicable to dealer and broker transactions:

Fixing of maximum prices f. o. b. point of shipment does not require a dealer to pay charges for the initial transportation of mercury from a mine to a common carrier.

A consumer who employs a broker or agent to purchase prime virgin mercury for him may also pay a 1-percent commission, if the mercury is bought from a producer. If the consumer buys mercury from a dealer he may pay the dealer a 2-percent premium. However, if a consumer employs a broker to purchase mercury from a dealer, the consumer may not be charged more than the 2-percent premium, which may be divided between the broker and the dealer.

Mr. Hamm pointed out that the schedule does not prevent a broker or agent from receiving commissions from a producer.

OPA asks continuance of price levels on 4 chemicals from byproduct coke ovens

Producers and sales agents of benzol, toluol, xylol, and solvent naphtha obtained from byproduct coke ovens were asked by telegram on March 14 to continue through the second quarter of 1942 prices prevailing during the first quarter, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced March 19.

Prices prevailing in the first quarter were established following a similar request by Price Administrator Henderson last December 15 to avert threatened price increases.

In effect, Mr. Hamm's telegram is a request that the following prices be maintained as maximum prices per gallon for tank car quantities during the second quarter of 1942:

Industrial pure benzol, \$0.15; nitration benzol, \$0.15; industrial 90 percent benzol, \$0.15; thiophene free benzol, \$0.175; dewaxing grade 90 percent industrial benzol, \$0.15; industrial 2 degree toluol, \$0.28; nitration 1 degree toluol, \$0.295; industrial xylol, \$0.27; 10° xylol, \$0.30; 5° xylol, \$0.37; nitration xylol, \$0.42; and solvent naphtha, \$0.27.

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Minimum rule on bale size removed to spur paper sorting

Wastepaper dealers are given an additional incentive to sort their collections to segregate higher grade materials for the benefit of manufacturers by an amendment to Revised Price Schedule No. 30 (Wastepaper), announced March 19 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

The amendment—No. 2—eliminates the requirement that No. 1 mixed paper and old corrugated containers had to be packed in 650-pound bales in order to command ceiling prices. Dealers using smaller machine-compressed bales in packing now can sell the sorted paper for the maximum prices established in the schedule.

The amendment also requires that all sales of wastepaper must be invoiced under the grade names defined in the schedule and that delivery charges and the origin of the wastepaper be designated.

The amendment, which became effective March 23, also clarifies the provisions of the previous amendment permitting dealers to add certain transportation charges, up to \$1 per short ton, under certain circumstances outlined in the schedule.

HIGHER PRICES AUTHORIZED ON 3 MACHINE TOOLS

Niagara Machine & Tool Works, Buffalo, N. Y., March 18 was authorized by the OPA to charge prices higher than its October 1, 1941, list prices for three of the machine tools it manufactures in order to encourage increased production of such machines for the war effort.

October 10 prices more in line

By a formal amendment to Price Schedule No. 67, the company is specifically allowed to sell its No. 59 single crank press for \$4,732, its No. 612 G double crank press for \$10,693 and its No. 310 power squaring shear for \$2,600.

The costs of manufacture of those machines cannot be covered if sold on the October 1 price level, the company maintained. The Office of Price Administration has found this to be true and also that October 10 prices, which the company listed and published before October 1, are more in agreement with manufacturing costs.

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"Off-the-highway" vehicles get tires, tubes for some projects

WPB modified truck production restrictions March 20 so that tires and tubes will be made available for heavy off-the-highway vehicles designed to transport materials on mining, construction, logging or petroleum development projects.

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Price exemptions aid developing of electric wire for war

In a move designed to facilitate increased production of electric wire and cable for war purposes, Acting Price Administrator Hamm issued on March 18 Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 82. This schedule had imposed as maximum prices on electric wire, cable, and cable accessories the prices which prevailed on October 15, 1941. Effective March 17, 1942, the new amendment exempts prices of products sold under developmental contracts with the United States Government, simplifies manufacturers' reporting requirements, and improves control over prices of new and specially designed products.

No restrictions on sales of new cars by men in armed forces or called for induction

Men in the armed forces and those called for induction may sell their new passenger cars without restriction.

This is the meaning of an amendment to a previous order, announced March 16 by John E. Hamm, Acting OPA Administrator. The amendment takes the place of a previous OPA regulation of February 21 which expired March 9. That ruling gave men taken into military service the right to sell their new cars to anyone during that time.

The new amendment extends indefinitely the time for such sale outside the regular rationing channels.

Under the new order, as soon as the selectee or volunteer finds a buyer, he needs only apply to the Rationing Board in the area where the car is kept for a certificate authorizing the sale or transfer. To facilitate the transaction in the case of new car owners who are already in the service, the order provides that he may authorize an agent to make the application which must be in writing.

The application must include: (1) the name and address of the seller; (2) a description of the car including the make, model, year, serial number, engine number, and body type; (3) the name and address of the buyer; (4) a statement from the service man's superior officer establishing the seller's military status, or a letter from a member of the Selective Service Board where the seller is registered.

The Local Rationing Board will issue a certificate on Form R-202 which will not affect the regular quota of new passenger automobiles allowed that Board.

It was also pointed out that new passenger cars only are affected by this change. A new car is defined in the Rationing Order as "any 1942 model passenger automobile having a seating capacity of not more than 10 persons, irrespective of the number of miles it has been driven, or any other passenger automobile which has been driven less than a thousand miles."

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Small operators need not report under rag schedule

Monthly reporting requirements of Price Schedule No. 47, Old Rags, apply only to those persons in the trade who have bought, sold, or consumed 10 short tons or more in any 1 month since December 1941, OPA announced March 20.

OPA limits profits at farmer's expense as prices rise on 3 fertilizer chemicals

In its second move to hold down costs to farmers in their all-out production of crops this year, the Office of Price Administration through Acting Price Administrator Hamm on March 19 imposed maximum margins which mixers and dealers may charge to farmers for nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and cyanamide. These are three nitrogen materials used as fertilizers without the admixture of other chemicals.

No justification found

Substantial increases in the prices of these three fertilizers currently being paid by the farmers over levels of a year ago were revealed in recent investigations, Mr. Hamm stated. The advances in retail prices have been, to a marked degree, greater than increases in base prices charged by producers and importers, so that there is "unmistakable evidence" of higher prices being charged by distributors of these commodities for which no justifiable explanation has been found, the acting administrator added.

The new permanent schedule, Maximum Price Regulation No. 108, became effective March 23, 1942. It follows Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 1 which established as of February 27, 1942, ceiling prices for a period of 60 days on the retail sale of mixed fertilizers. The March 19 Maximum Price Regulation applies only to sellers' margins of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and cyanamide when used as fertilizers without being mixed with other chemicals. It does not affect the base price paid by the mixer for his purchase of these commodities.

Sodium nitrate supply conserved

"Many complaints have been received from farmers and other persons clearly indicating that these materials are being offered in many instances at speculative and exorbitant levels," Mr. Hamm declared. "Not only have the margins of certain mixers, agents and dealers risen," he said, "but they are threatening to rise further."

A combination of limited supplies and increased farmer demand in the expanded agricultural program this year has contributed to a scarcity in supplies of these fertilizers. These conditions have been recognized by the War Production Board which has issued a preference order, No. M-62, to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of sodium nitrate.

The maximum margins for cash sales of the three fertilizers, direct or through agents to consumers, are established at \$4 per ton, and the maximum margins of mixers for cash sales to dealers are \$2 per ton and dealers' margins on cash sales to consumers are \$2 per ton. All transportation expenses and the cost of tax tags and attaching the tags—paid by the reseller—may be added to such margins, records of which must be kept by resellers. In the case of sulphate of ammonia, the mixer's margin may be increased by \$1.50 per ton when it is purchased in bulk by the mixer and resold in bags. The cost of the bags, if not included in the purchase price for the sulphate of ammonia paid by the mixer, may also be added to his margin.

10 Western States excluded

These three fertilizers are sold chiefly in the southeastern portion of the United States where they are used in growing such crops as cotton, sugar, corn, and vegetables. Relatively small amounts are sold in other parts of the Nation. Maximum Price Regulation No. 108 does not cover sales in the western territory of the United States, including the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Arizona. Further investigations are being carried on as to practices in these territories.

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MAKERS OF BALE TIE WIRE MUST REINSTATE DISCOUNTS

Producers of bale tie wire are required to reinstate customary minimum discounts of 40 cents per 100 pounds on their sales to manufacturers of bale ties, according to an amendment to Price Schedule No. 6, Iron and Steel Products, issued March 17 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

"Bale ties" are short lengths of bale tie wire with a twisted loop in one end and are sold in bundles largely to bale agricultural products, wastepaper, old rags, and so on.

Price Schedule No. 6, which was issued on April 17, 1941, required that manufacturers of iron and steel products continue "customary and general discounts." Bale tie wire and bale ties are both covered by this schedule. Because of misinterpretations, the new amendment has been issued in clarification.

OPA takes steps to check rising prices of rotenone pending ceiling

Grinders of powdered rotenone bearing root were requested March 16 not to sell any quantity at a price in excess of 35 cents per pound for 5 percent pure rotenone content grade, in telegrams sent out by OPA Acting Administrator Hamm.

U. S. supply imported

The telegrams specified that increases or decreases of 4 cents per pound be made in direct ratio to each 1-percent variation in content per pound above or below the basic grade. These prices are f. o. b. grinder's plant.

Rotenone is the active ingredient in many insecticidal dusts and sprays used by farmers producing food crops vital to the defense effort. It is used also for delousing purposes by the armed forces of both this country and Great Britain. All rotenone used in this country is imported. The bulk of imports recently has come from Peru, although Brazil has vast unplumbed resources of rotenone.

Proposed ceiling is 75 percent increase

Since March 1941, cost of the root, landed New York, has increased 150 percent. Price of rotenone powder for sale to dust mixers, containing 5 percent pure rotenone was 20 to 22 cents per pound a year ago. OPA's proposed maximum ceiling level of 35 cents per pound represents a 75-percent increase in value over a year ago. Recent rotenone powder quotations had ranged around 44 cents per pound.

The finished insecticidal dust as sold to farmers contains from 1/2 percent to 1 percent of pure rotenone. In other words, 100 pounds of 3/4-percent rotenone dust would contain only 15 pounds of the 5-percent rotenone powder.

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WPA aid enlisted in scrap drive on Nation's farms

Supplementing the efforts of its State salvage committees and the cooperating program of the Department of Agriculture County War Boards, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation has enlisted the aid of the Work Projects Administration in a concentrated drive to stimulate the collection and movement of scrap metals and rubber from the Nation's farms.

Imports of non-Cuban sugar for reexport encouraged by raising ceiling

Purchases by refiners of raw cane sugar imports from foreign countries other than Cuba will be permitted by the Office of Price Administration on an ex-duty delivered basis price of 2.8025 cents per pound north of Hatteras ports and 2.8225 north of New York ports, Acting Administrator Hamm announced March 18.

This exception is contained in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 16 (Raw Cane Sugars). However, it is applicable only with the specific provision that such sugars as refined—or an equivalent amount—will be offered to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for Lend-Lease reexport.

Lasts at least 90 days

The amendment was effective March 17, 1942. Unless earlier revoked or extended it will expire within 90 days.

Request for such an exception was made to OPA by the FSCC, based on shipping facilities available to the latter for the transportation of refined sugars to our Allies.

"While these prices are below the ex-duty delivered price of 2.99 cents per pound for Cuban sugar," Mr. Hamm stated, "nevertheless it is calculated to reflect a fair return and thereby encourage the movement of such sugars."

Normally, the duty on off-shore sugars from foreign countries such as Peru is 1.875 cents per pound, as compared with 0.75 cent for Cuban.

The new amendment will not alter the existing supply of the United States. However, the new ceiling price of 2.8025 cents per pound for such foreign raws—provided they eventually go out in refined form for Lend-Lease export—would bring approximately a 2.05-cent per pound f. o. b. price to the Peruvian producer. This is materially over the 1.115-cent figure such producer would net on a sale for direct use in the United States.

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Elsbree named OPA regional attorney at Philadelphia

Appointment of Wayland Elsbree, formerly a member of the law firm of White & Staples, as regional attorney for the Philadelphia regional office of the Office of Price Administration was announced March 16 by David Ginsburg, general counsel.

MATERIALS . . .

Arrangements for alcohol from grain point to saving equal to 550,000 tons of sugar

The program of substituting grain for molasses as the base from which some industrial alcohol is made is going forward successfully, Materials Director Batt announced March 16.

If arrangements made thus far can be carried out during the year, a saving of the equivalent of 550,000 tons of sugar will result, he said.

Final passage by Congress of HR 6543 would, it was said, remove existing barriers to redistillation of 140-proof alcohol from beverage distilleries into 190-proof in the Nation's large industrial distilleries and will provide added impetus to the conversion program. The bill had passed both the House and Senate, but on March 16 was awaiting conference action.

Demand rose 300 percent

The change-over from molasses to grain has been difficult and will be carried on all during the year. In normal times the Nation's alcohol-making facilities are divided into two kinds: beverage distilleries which make whiskey and other potables from corn and other grains, and industrial distilleries which make 190-proof alcohol from blackstrap molasses, a byproduct of sugar manufacture.

With the outbreak of war, the demand for 190-proof alcohol, used in the manufacture of smokeless powder and other munitions, increased more than 300 percent. There was not enough blackstrap to fill the demand and high-test molasses, which would ordinarily go into sugar, had to be used in addition.

The chemicals branch, WPB, foresaw a possible shortage of sugar for alcohol and started last summer on a program for conversion of whiskey distilleries into making 190-proof alcohol.

At that time there were only a few plants in the country that could be utilized. Legal restrictions and lack of equipment barred the way.

The first step was to seek removal of legal barriers and on October 16, 1941, a bill was introduced in Congress to permit simultaneous production of industrial alcohol and beverage alcohol and also to permit these plants to operate 7 days a week. This was signed by the President and became law on January 24, 1942.

With this restriction out of the way,

the WPB ordered all distilleries capable of producing 190-proof alcohol from grain to do so to the limit. While this has resulted in a great increase in grain alcohol output, and has for the time being alleviated the situation, it is not a permanent solution.

Some can't redistill

Beverage distilleries generally fall into two classes—and split about 50-50 as to output. The first class has facilities to produce 190 proof and these are now engaged in doing it. The others are smaller plants, larger in number but smaller in output, that are capable of producing only 120 to 140 proof and have no redistilling facilities. It is in this field that the problem of shifting equipment and facilities is complex.

With the expected passage of H. R. 6543, it would be possible to gather this low-proof alcohol and ship it to industrial distilleries for conversion into 190 proof.

Meantime, engineering changes are going on at strategically located plants to increase grain alcohol facilities. Some beverage distilleries require only a small amount of equipment to produce 190-proof alcohol. These are being supplied from old and idle plants and from others which have a surplus of certain types of apparatus.

By this utilization of all distilling facilities in the country, the WPB expects to be able to meet all demands for industrial alcohol for the war program, no matter how high the demands may climb.

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STEEL PLATE SHIPMENTS SET MONTHLY RECORD

February shipments of steel plates established a new monthly record despite the shortness of the month, C. E. Adams, chief of the iron and steel branch, announced March 14. February shipments totaled 758,723 tons as compared to 754,522 in January. Strip mills produced 268,988 tons of plate in February, a gain of 18,000 tons. Shipments of plate for the merchant shipbuilding program increased 15 percent in February, Mr. Adams said. He expects the March total to exceed 800,000 tons.

LABOR . . .

President orders Federal operation of railroad when arbitration order is defied

In the first such action since the outbreak of war, President Roosevelt last week ordered Federal seizure and operation of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad because of failure of its president to accede to the National War Labor Board's order of arbitration. The Board last week issued a directive order adopting as its own unanimous panel recommendations in one case; reached an agreement in one other case, and received certification of eight new cases.

Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad

Last week, for the first time in World War II, the President of the United States had to seize a plant because of its defiance of an order of the War Labor Board. Within 2 hours after receiving word that George P. McNear, president of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Co., had refused his request to abide by the Board's order to arbitrate a dispute with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, President Roosevelt on Saturday, March 21, signed an Executive order instructing the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation to take immediate possession of and operate the road. In announcing this action to the press at the request of the President, William H. Davis, Board Chairman, made the following statement:

This action has been taken after a delay of many days awaiting a reply from Mr. McNear. His answer, when finally received, raised the question of the authority of the Federal Government to settle the dispute, and brought up again many issues which had been decided by the National War Labor Board. It also discussed the merits of the controversy which the Railway Mediation Board, the Director of Transportation, the Conciliation Service, and finally, the War Labor Board, had recommended should be referred to arbitration.

The War Labor Board proposed that any further review of the merits should be before an arbitration board. This was accepted by the employees; it was rejected by Mr. McNear on behalf of the railroad.

In view of the refusal of Mr. McNear to arbitrate, there seemed no other possible action except to take over the operation of the railroad.

Little Steel

On March 18, the Board unanimously adopted a resolution affirming its jurisdiction over all labor disputes, including those involving union security, that might interrupt work essential to the effective prosecution of the war. The

Inland Steel Co. had raised the question of the Board's authority to take jurisdiction over the union security question at the hearings now in progress before a fact-finding panel of the Board. The text of the resolution follows:

That in Case No. 35, Inland Steel Co. and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, under the Executive Order, this Board has jurisdiction to consider all labor disputes which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war, including labor disputes as to union status such as the one raised in this particular case.

What the Board may finally determine in this particular dispute will be decided after the report of the fact-finding panel and a public hearing before the Board.

Virginia Electric & Power Co.

The dispute between the Virginia Electric & Power Co., Richmond, Va., and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Bus Employees of America, AFL, was settled by the unanimous directive order of the Board, making the unanimous panel recommendations the decision of the Board. The panel, composed of Judge Walter P. Stacy, George M. Rogers, and Frank Tobin, recommended:

1. That the National War Labor Board request the National Labor Relations Board to give its earliest possible attention to this case, and to expedite it in every way practicable.
2. That the National War Labor Board request all parties to continue operations and harmonious relations with one another, pending final determination of this dispute, and to refrain from taking any steps which might directly or indirectly produce an undesirable effect on the war effort.

The case was certified to the Board February 12 and hearings had been held for 2 days early in March. No agreement was reached at that time so the panel then made its recommendations. A total of 1,300 employees are involved in the dispute, which arose over the union's demand for sole collective bargaining rights for the company's employees in Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Petersburg, Va. A strike, which had been threatened for February 15, was called off at the request of the Board.

San Francisco Hotel Employers

On March 19, the Board decided to take jurisdiction of the dispute between the Hotel Employers Association of San Francisco, and the Local Joint Executive Board of Hotel and Restaurant Em-

ployees, AFL. At the same time, a request was made to the union to remove the picket lines which they had thrown around 18 hotels in the city. This request was immediately complied with.

The case was certified to the Board January 30 and on February 13 Professor Paul Eliel of Stanford University was appointed by the Board as its examiner to investigate the current status of the case. Although his report to the Board stated that there is no interruption of service nor interference with any activity that would contribute to the prosecution of the war, the Board decided to take jurisdiction because of the "effects of the dispute upon civilian morale in a war port and the desirability . . . of settling the dispute in accordance with the national agreement that there shall be no strikes or lockouts."

The strike which has been in progress since August 30 affects 2,500 men and arose over the union's demand for a union shop, wage increases, and better working conditions. A public hearing is scheduled at the Board's offices on April 2.

Glass companies

Following 5 days of hearings before a panel composed of Fowler Harper, Frederick Fales, and Sherman Delrymple, an agreement was reached settling the dispute between the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio, and the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America, CIO. The agreement affects 8,500 employees in 13 plants of the 2 companies.

The agreement, which runs for 2 years, provides mainly for a 5-cent-an-hour increase in the basic hourly wage rates effective February 1. The union had asked a 15-cent increase. It also provides for an upward and downward adjustment of wages whenever the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index moves either way. The union withdrew its demands for time and one-half for Sunday on continuous operations and for a union shop and check-off. Both companies agreed to pay time and one-half for Armistice Day and Decoration Day.

Other cases

A public hearing is scheduled for March 25 in three International Harvester Co. cases which were transferred to the War Labor Board docket from the National Defense Mediation Board. Both CIO and AFL unions are involved and they are jointly submitting their demands for time

and one-half on Saturday and double time on Sunday on continuous operations. This is the first time a public hearing has been held on these issues and also the first time that the two labor organizations have presented a joint case to the Board.

New cases certified to the Board last week involve the following: United States Cartridge Co., St. Louis, Mo. and the International Association of Machinists, AFL; Mack Manufacturing Corporation, Allentown, Pa. and the United Automobile Workers, CIO; Detroit Street Railway Commission, Detroit, Mich. and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, AFL, and the State, County, and Municipal Workers, CIO; the Firestone Rubber & Metal Products Co., Wyandotte, Mich. and the United Automobile Workers, CIO; the Maryland Drydock Co., Baltimore, Md. and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO; the Advance Auto Body Works, Los Angeles, Calif., and the United Automobile Workers, CIO; the Public Service Interstate Transportation Co., Newark, N. J. and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, AFL; and the United States Lines Co., New York, N. Y. and the Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, AFL.

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Producers of Lake Superior iron ore urged to speed shipments

Producers of iron ore in the Lake Superior region, faced with the task of supplying nearly 90,000,000 tons to the Nation's steel furnaces in the current year, were urged March 21 by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration to begin lake shipments at the earliest possible moment.

Price ceiling imminent

At the same time, OPA disclosed that a price ceiling will be established in the near future for Lake Superior iron ore shipped in the 1942 season.

With respect to the pricing of ore that might be shipped under new contracts in the few days remaining prior to the issuance of a schedule, it was suggested that the industry invoice such shipments, in those few cases where it might be necessary to do so, either at an open price or at a negotiated price not to exceed \$4.45 per gross ton for Mesabi non-Bessemer base ore delivered at lower lake ports and at customarily related prices on other grades.

Procedure in employing women suggested in bulletin to war contractors

War contractors must "consider the employment of women with an open mind, and recognize that there is, as always, a training job to do," declares a bulletin released to contractors and Labor Division field men March 14 by WPB Labor Director Hillman.

Prepared by the training-within-industry branch of the WPB Labor Division, under the title "Increasing War Production Through Employment of Women," the bulletin suggests methods for fitting women workers into the war labor force as rapidly and efficiently as possible. One part of it briefly outlines steps necessary in their training for war jobs.

Hiring of women held inescapable

In a foreword, Channing R. Dooley, chief of the training-within-industry branch, states:

"Employing women in war industries in increasing numbers is inescapable. Employing a woman for any job that she can do, or can learn to do, will release a man either for work not suitable for women or for active armed service . . ."

The bulletin is based on the experience of a number of American industries employing a considerable force of women, and on the experience of the British in using women in war production.

Highlights of bulletin

Highlights of the bulletin follow:

In general, women will not add to the supply of skilled labor but they do present a large and promising source of workers for a wide variety of operations . . . Curtailment of civilian production releases numbers of women with varying degrees of skill. These women are available for retraining for war production work.

Introduction of women workers in industries or plants where they have not previously been employed will often mean that women will actually be put on "men's work." It will not always be a simple placement and training process—but, when the snags are anticipated, British experience shows that remarkable results are achieved.

"Protective" laws may affect policy

Many States have "protective" legislation which sets standards for working conditions for women, limits hours (both as to length and time of day), and restricts occupations. In some States provisions have been made to permit modification of standards where necessary for war production. State laws covering a particular plant should be checked as the first step. The industrial commission or the State secretary of labor can supply specific information.

There are some physical limitations for women. As a means of overcoming them, mechanical aids may be used; for example, in load lifting, roller conveyors and pedestal lifts are helpful. Tools may need to be scaled

to women and benches made lower for assembly workers.

Safety records better than men's

The safety records of women are better than those of men . . . The safety engineer who selects caps and jumpers will do well to consult with the women who will wear the clothing. His interest may be in finding a cap which will insure that hair will not catch in a machine, while the employee may also be concerned about a cap which will protect hair from dust and not ruin a new hair-do.

Women do not change jobs as often as men. Good supervision, satisfactory working conditions, adequate wages, and fair treatment will hold women to their jobs and thus, by decreased turn-over, reduce over-all training time.

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San Francisco union now admits Negroes to war work

Following action by President Roosevelt, Local 68 of the International Association of Machinists, AFL, is now permitting Negroes to work in defense industries in San Francisco, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, announced March 17 at the conclusion of the regular monthly meeting of the committee in Washington.

President Roosevelt entered the case following charges brought against Local 68 of San Francisco and Local 751 of Seattle by the Committee on Fair Employment Practice which cited the two local unions to him as violating Executive Order 8802 by their continued refusal to let Negroes work in plants where the two locals had contracts.

After weeks of negotiations, the case was referred to the union's Executive Council and to Harvey W. Brown, international president. Later the Committee on Fair Employment Practice cited the two locals to the President on January 18.

President Roosevelt then called on William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, with which the machinists are affiliated, and on January 29, E. C. Davidson, general secretary-treasurer of the IAM, writing for the executive council, informed the locals that "it is now our duty to advise you that there is no other course to follow than to instruct the membership of Lodge 68 to make the necessary arrangements to comply with the Executive Order of the President of the United States." The action of the San Francisco local followed this letter.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

OCD to work with Army, Navy in plans for special protection of war plants

To insure the uninterrupted supply of war materials, committees representing the Army, Navy, and the Office of Civilian Defense, shortly will be established in each of the nine regions to assist local authorities in identifying Army and Navy plants for special protection, it was announced March 19 by OCD Director Landis.

To insure uninterrupted supply

In instructions to the nine regional directors of the OCD for transmission to State and local defense councils, Director Landis declared:

"The increasing production demands for war purposes emphasize the importance of protecting manufacturing plants to insure the uninterrupted supply of war materials. The War and Navy Departments have added passive air raid protection to their measures for internal protection of industrial plants.

"The War and Navy Departments and the Office of Civilian Defense have agreed that inspection jurisdiction in air raid protection matters in Government-owned plants, as well as in privately owned plants having important War and Navy contracts, rests respectively in the War and Navy Departments.

OCD responsibility

"The responsibility of the Office of Civilian Defense in this matter includes the issuance of instructional matter on air raid protection for industrial establishments, the offer of opportunity for Army and Navy plant inspectors to attend Civilian Defense schools, and provisions whereby plants executing Army and Navy contracts receive all desirable assistance from the local authorities in charge of air raid protection in the community in which the plant is situated.

"Protective measures for all plants should be integrated into those of the locality in which each plant is located. However, plants having Army and Navy contracts should receive special treatment in this respect. Before they can receive special treatment, they must be identified as Army and Navy plants by the local authorities.

"For security reasons, the Army and Navy do not feel that it is desirable to send lists of Army and Navy plants to municipalities. A statement by the plant

management that the plant is engaged on Army and Navy contracts should serve to identify it. The local authorities in charge of air raid protection should then make available advice, assistance and training facilities upon the request of the plant, but that plant should not be forced to participate in local air raid protection training and exercises unless the plant management so desires."

The Office of Civilian Defense, through its Plant Protection Division, has issued a series of instructional pamphlets on the subject of the protection of industrial plants and public buildings. In addition, under sponsorship of the Office of Civilian Defense, there have been established in various universities and colleges, schools for the instruction of plant superintendents, foremen, etc., in the protection of life and property in industrial plants.

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New York City gets rating for air-raid sirens

The Government Requirements Branch of the WPB announced March 13 that it had approved an application made by the City of New York for a preference rating to enable it to obtain air-raid sirens.

The rating granted (A-5) is for the purchase of 500 sirens, the branch said.

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R. O. T. C. or State training uniforms don't get A-10

Wool for uniforms for the Reserve Officers Training Corps and for students taking State or private military training is not included in the order giving a priority rating of A-10 to military uniforms.

The WPB textiles branch emphasized that the A-10 rating prescribed in Conservation Order M-73 to uniforms for students at the "U. S. Government Military and Naval Academy and Training Schools" applies only to the Service schools, the U. S. Coast Guard, the U. S. Maritime Commission and other Federal military schools.

Use spray of water, or plain dry sand to fight incendiary bombs, OCD advises

Don't use salt on that incendiary bomb—sand will do as well!

So the War Department announced March 21, giving the recommendations both of the Chemical Warfare Service and the Office of Civilian Defense, and spiking a report that salt has been approved.

The announcement pointed out that either a spray of water (not a splash or stream), or else just plain dry sand, still remain the most satisfactory and easily available materials for dealing with magnesium and thermit incendiary bombs such as were used on England.

The water-spray method is perhaps the more effective, but it is not always possible to count on having water, especially if the mains are damaged from bombing; therefore, it is advisable for householders to keep several buckets of dry sand on hand, the announcement pointed out.

In the case of the water attack on the bomb, a spray of water directed on the bomb causes it to burn itself out in as little as 2 minutes instead of 15 or more. The water spray also cools the vicinity of the bomb; and if the hose is provided with an adjustable nozzle, it can be switched to a stream to put out fire started by the bomb elsewhere in the room. However, householders were cautioned never by any chance to direct a stream of water onto the bomb itself.

Elaborate equipment not necessary

The sand method of attack on the bomb is to empty half a bucket of sand on the floor; then, with a long-handled shovel, to put a layer of sand on the bomb. This will not smother it but will make it easier to handle. The sand and bomb are then transferred to the bucket, which contains several inches of sand. Then the handle of the shovel is put through the handle of the bucket, and the whole carried out and dumped.

It is also possible to use the sand method on the bomb and the water on whatever fire it starts in the home, simultaneously, it was pointed out. "The public should be warned that elaborate and expensive fire-fighting equipment and materials are not necessary for extinguishing or handling small incendiary bombs," the announcement stated.

American public will get all war news, bad as well as good, which will not give aid and comfort to the enemy, OFF promises

The United States Government March 18 pledged itself to give the American people every bit of war news, bad as well as good, publication of which will not give aid and comfort to the enemy.

To publish casualties locally

Acting through the Committee on War Information of the Office of Facts and Figures, the Government issued a comprehensive statement of policy on war information, including a long-awaited decision concerning the publication of casualty lists.

The committee announced that lists of members of the armed forces killed in action will be made public, but with the stipulation that the press and radio shall not publish Nation-wide summaries of casualties, but shall confine themselves to the publication of casualties from their own localities.

War reviews, production communiques

A further promise of the fullest possible information—a promise indicative of the determination of the Army and Navy to cooperate on the information front as well as on the battle front—was contained in the announcement that the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet will, from time to time, publish joint bulletins which will “furnish an authoritative general review of the military situation in various theaters of war.”

News of war production, as well as of military action, was covered by the announcement. The War Production Board, it was stated, will publish at frequent intervals a Production Communique “which will enable the public itself to judge whether the production program is progressing satisfactorily or not.”

Basic policies clarified

The announcement of the Committee on War Information clarifies and summarizes the basic policies governing the giving out of information concerning the war:

It is the policy of this Government to make public the maximum of information on military, naval, production, and other matters concerning the war, which can be revealed without giving aid to the enemy. This policy is based upon the firm conviction that the people of a democracy are entitled to know the facts, whether they are good or bad, cheerful or depressing. On the other hand, our people will willingly forego knowledge of those facts whose revelation will help the

enemy to harm us. Where there is conflict between considerations of public information and of military security, every attempt is made to provide such form of publication as will inform the public while reducing the military risk to a minimum. Under no circumstances does the Government publish information which is known to be untrue. Under no circumstances does the Government withhold news from publication on the ground that the news is bad or depressing. When news is deliberately withheld, it is withheld for reasons of military security.

Committee on War Information

Representing the departments and agencies most actively engaged in the war effort, the Committee on War Information is composed as follows:

Chairman, Archibald MacLeish, Director, Office of Facts and Figures; James C. Dunn, Adviser on Political Relations to the Secretary of State; Ferdinand Kuhn, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War; Adlai Stevenson, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; L. M. C. Smith, Chief, Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice; Lowell Mellett, Director, Office of Government Reports; Wayne Coy, Liaison Officer, Office for Emergency Management; Oscar Cox, General Counsel, Office of Lend-Lease Administration; Capt. Robert E. Kintner, U. S. A., Board of Facts and Figures; Robert E. Sherwood, Deputy Coordinator of Information; Dean James M. Landis, Executive Director, Office of Civilian Defense; and Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Some news must be withheld

The committee's announcement for the first time tells the American public why certain news can be given out and why other types of news must be temporarily withheld.

Briefly summarized, the announcement explains that in cases of action at sea, news of the destruction of American combat vessels will be published only when such publication will be of no value to the enemy. In any case, publication will be delayed 48 hours from the time the Navy Department has had opportunity to start notifying the next of kin.

Damage to American combat vessels will be reported when the damage occurs in sight of the enemy, but the extent of the damage will not ordinarily be released until repairs have been made.

In the case of merchant ship losses, the names and tonnages of vessels ordinarily will not be released, and news of losses will not be given out until the Navy Department, Maritime Commission, and the owners have been notified, and the next of kin have had opportunity to receive word concerning casualties.

The announcement states:

It must be remembered that details of action at sea are rarely received until days, and even weeks, after the action has been concluded, because radio signals enable the enemy immediately to locate the position of our ships in combat areas. Full details on any significant action are released as soon as practicable, but these details are rarely available until the vessels involved have returned to port.

On sinking of enemy submarines

The announcement clarifies the much-discussed policy concerning news of the sinking of enemy submarines. Whereas the destruction or damage of enemy surface vessels will be reported as soon as verified, news of the sinking or probable destruction of enemy submarines will ordinarily be withheld for three reasons: *First*, the difficulty of verifying such sinkings; *second*, because withholding news of submarine sinkings has an “adverse psychological effect on the enemy”; and *lastly*, because if the enemy knows that a submarine has been sunk, he will be able to send another submarine promptly to replace it.

News concerning air actions will list American planes lost in the air, but planes lost on the ground will not be immediately reported. The reason for this distinction is that enemy airmen have difficulty in verifying damage occurring to grounded planes.

Prompt reports on land action

The promise was made that information concerning action on land will be given out as fully and as promptly as possible:

Where possible, such information will include enemy casualties, a statement as to enemy forces engaged and as to positions won or lost. It will not ordinarily include the strength and distribution of our forces, as this would give information of value to the enemy.

Among the topics on which news positively will be withheld are the movements of ships and troops and prospective action.

In addition to the war production communiques, to be published by the War Production Board, there will also be issued information concerning the shipbuilding program. This information will come from the Maritime Commission.

It was explained that specific information concerning contract awards, the locations of war industries, supplies of strategic materials, and production schedules would be withheld because the publication of such news would be of great aid to the enemy.

Palm oil uses are restricted after April 1 to conserve U. S. supply

To conserve the supply of palm oil, which is generally imported from overseas, the consumption of palm oil after April 1 has been limited to certain specified uses by General Preference Order M-59, issued March 20 by the Director of Industry Operations.

On and after April 1, the only permitted uses of palm oil will be as follows, unless other uses are specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations: (1) The manufacture of tin plate, terneplate, long terneplate, steel sheets, steel strip and black plate; (2) Any manufacturing process in which glycerine is produced where the amount of glycerine remaining in the product does not exceed 1.5 percent.

Processing also restricted

During the rest of the month of March, no company may use more palm oil than enough to bring its use for the whole month up to the monthly average of 1941.

Processing of palm oil is also restricted to amounts necessary to meet normal production schedules of manufacturers who process for permitted uses.

Anyone who had in his inventory on the day before issuance of this order more than 30,000 pounds of palm oil is required to set aside and hold, subject to the direction of the Director of Industry Operations, 20 percent of the total amount.

On or before April 15, every such person must make a full report of his inventory of palm oil to the War Produc-

tion Board on Form PD-355. Copies of this form will be available in Washington or field offices of the War Production Board soon after April 1.

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Use of oils with high lauric acid content curbed

Use of cocconut oil, babassu oil, palm kernel oil and other oils with a high lauric acid content has been restricted by General Preference Order M-60, issued March 20 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Because these oils provide a high yield of glycerine, which is needed for war purposes, the order prohibits any use of such oils which does not produce glycerine, or in which the amount of glycerine remaining in the product exceeds 1.5 percent on an anhydrous soap basis.

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Pork sellers given to April 6 to file price lists

All sellers of dressed hogs or wholesale pork cuts are given an extension until April 6, 1942, to file their price lists under Temporary Maximum Regulation No. 8 with the Office of Price Administration, Acting Administrator John E. Hamm announced March 21 in Amendment No. 1 to that regulation.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER

National labor force, Feb.....	52,600,000
Unemployed, Feb.....	4,000,000
Nonagricultural workers, Jan.....	*39,838,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	11
Farm employment, Mar. 1, 1942.....	8,940,000
Percent decrease since June 1940.....	25

FINANCE

In millions of dollars
Authorized program June 1940-Mar. 15, 1942.....**136,932

Ordinance.....	32,517
Airplanes.....	26,804
Misc. munitions.....	17,400
Naval ships.....	15,113
Industrial facilities.....	14,006
Merchant ships.....	7,660
Pcsts, depots, etc.....	7,074
Stock pile, food exports.....	6,126
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	4,131
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	4,709

Total expenditures, June 1940-Mar. 15, 1942.....	*21,098
Sales of Defense Bonds and Stamps Cumulative, May 1941-Feb. 1942..	4,439
February 1942.....	742

PRODUCTION

June 1940 to latest reporting date	In millions of dollars
Paid on contracts, Feb. 28.....	*16,150
Gov. commitments for plant expansion; 880 projects, Jan. 31.....	7,123
Private commitments for plant expansion; 4,744 projects, Jan. 31..	1,547

EARNINGS, HOURS AND COST OF LIVING

Manufacturing industries—	Percent increase from June 1940
January	
Average weekly earnings.....	\$35.10 36.1
Average hours worked per week.....	41.5 10.7
Average hourly earnings.....	80.1¢ 19.2
Cost of Living, Jan. 1935-39=100).....	112.6 12.0

* 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 Dort, *Director*.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD: James Lawrence Fly, *Chairman*.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION: Robert W. Horton, *Director*.

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

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Dr. Vannevar Bush, *Director*.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: James M. Landis, *Director*.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS: Nelson Rockefeller, *Coordinator*.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES: Paul V. McNutt, *Director*.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION: Joseph B. Eastman, *Director*.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald MacLeish, *Director*.

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

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, *Administrator*.

CONSUMER DIVISION: Dexter M. Keezer, *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, *Chairman*.

PURCHASES DIVISION: Douglas MacKeachie, *Director*.

PRODUCTION DIVISION: W. H. Harrison, *Director*.

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'Brian, *General Counsel*.