


4-7-1942

Victory Vol. 3, No. 14

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/victory>

 Part of the [Diplomatic History Commons](#), [Labor History Commons](#), [Military History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Victory Vol. 3, No. 14" (1942). *VICTORY: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management*. Paper 14.
<https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/victory/14>

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in VICTORY: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

32.407:3/14

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS LIBRARY

Library, Western Kentucky State Teachers College

Produce TODAY*

VICTORY



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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 7, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 14

IN THIS ISSUE

Review of the week.....	2
On the home front.....	3
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS	
No metals for electric appliances...	4
Kitchen utensils.....	5
Zippers.....	6
Office supplies.....	7
List of priority actions.....	12
RATIONING	
Conserving sugar for East.....	18
Bicycle stocks frozen.....	19
PRICE ADMINISTRATION	
Retail ceiling on electrical goods...	20
Slight advance in sugar from refinery.....	21
AGRICULTURE	
More metals for farm implements...	27
FACTS AND FIGURES	
Hunger in Axis territory.....	31

WPB stops or cuts many lines of products to save thousands of tons of materials and convert vital machines to war

Evidences of the ever-increasing manufacture of weapons multiplied last week when the War Production Board moved in on a long list of civilian products with curtailment or stop orders. The industries involved represented a host of machines for war production, some already turning out military items and others to be converted shortly. WPB counted some three-quarters of a million tons of iron and steel to be conserved annually by these actions, along with other, uncounted amounts of these metals and untold quantities of other vital materials.

At or near the top in the list of lines to be curtailed was metal office equipment. With the tools and facilities of the \$100,000,000 metal office equipment industry soon to be converted to war production, an end to the manufacture of virtually all types of such furniture and equipment, effective May 31, has been ordered.

Except for insulated metal filing cabinets, safes, visible record equipment and metal shelving, the manufacture, assembly, processing or fabrication of a long list of equipment is to be discontinued after that date, and strict restrictions on production are to be in effect for all items in the meantime.

500,000 tons of steel from furniture

In addition, beginning April 1, manufacturers may not sell, lease, or otherwise

transfer any metal office furniture or equipment produced after April 1, except for Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or orders with a preference rating higher than A-2.

The industry last year used about 275,000 tons of steel and employed about 18,000 workers. It is estimated that approximately 215,000 tons of steel will be saved by the order, which, together with recent restrictions on the production of metal household furniture and equipment, will bring total savings to about 500,000 tons of steel.

Already producing airplane wings

Conferences are now being held with the industry on a program for full conversion to the output of essential war materials. The industry is already partly converted and has produced subassembly airplane wings, demolition bombs, incendiary bombs, and practice bombs for the Government.

The order (Limitation Order L-13-a) was effective April 1. Metal office furniture is segregated by the order into three groups of products, while manufacturers are divided into a similar number of classes according to the use of steel in the year ended June 30, 1941.

Other restrictions made effective by the order are:

1. Manufacture or assembly of insulated metal filing cabinets, safes, and metal visible record equipment. (Group 1) is to end imme-

IRON AND STEEL SAVED by Curtailing Production

KITCHEN UTENSILS, ETC.

CASKETS

LAWN MOWERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES *

Each symbol = 20,000 tons of iron and steel to be saved annually by recent stop and curtailment orders. The metals are needed for guns, tanks, ships and war planes.

* SAVING, APR. 1 TO DEC. 1, 1942

*MEETING PLANE AND TANK SCHEDULES—PAGE 17

Review of the Week

Cautioning again that however much we do will not be enough, War Production Board Chairman Nelson last week gave the Nation the news that we are ahead of our schedule for tanks, up to schedule on planes. Also, he said, we should meet this year's schedule for guns and merchant ships.

Savings in metals and machines

The proportions of our gathering industrial effort became clearer as WPB moved in on many lines of civilian products with orders to stop or curtail output or cut metal consumption, and counted huge savings in materials and machines by these actions. Lines affected included metal office furniture, office supplies, kitchen and household utensils, vacuum cleaners, lawn mowers, caskets, fluorescent lighting fixtures, tin tops, tin tubes, toys, and household electrical appliances from toasters to shavers. Many facilities of these industries already are in war production, WPB announced.

Encouraging news came from yet another level when the WPB Production Division revealed 20,307 machine tools were delivered in February as compared with 19,266 in January. Nevertheless, the division repeated the warning that most of the increase in war manufacture must come from existing machines.

And to spur accomplishment of this increase at the workbenches and in the offices of existing plants, Production Drive Headquarters issued a supplement to its Official Plan Book—with a foreword by Mr. Nelson warning that management, labor, and Government are on trial before the American public.

Guarding limited supplies

While new sacrifices to win the war were being announced, the Office of Price Administration acted to prevent hardships that are unnecessary to the war effort. OPA prescribed maximum prices that may be charged at retail for 44 household electrical items that will be made scarce by the WPB order. At the same time, however, the assistant administrator of OPA in charge of the Consumer Division warned that "today we are losing the battle against inflation,"

and urged the public to do its part against scarcity by refraining from hoarding.

To accomplish better distribution of available supplies, WPB confined sugar deliveries by eastern refineries to their home areas, and also moved to regulate sales of that increasingly important vehicle, the bicycle.

Pig iron under allocation

A few metal-consuming products of peacetime escaped the WPB ax because of their continued importance in war. Among them were kerosene refrigerators and nails. Since most types of mechanical refrigerators will not be made any more, WPB moved to get more "ice-boxes" out of the existing metal supply by cutting the steel used in each one to 20 pounds. More metal was allotted to manufacture of farm implements to meet increased demands for food.

The shortage of pig iron resulted in an order placing it under complete allocation. A similar fate overtook antimony, and all orders of glycerine over 50 pounds a month. WPB warned that additional drastic curtailments will be necessary in civilian use of copper. Rubber consumption of many articles was reduced further, and a coordinator was appointed to integrate all current programs dealing with that commodity.

Rents curbed in another area

OPA allowed a slight increase in North Atlantic refiners' prices for sugar, to take care of added costs. Hard coal prices at the mine were stopped at existing levels, with customary discounts. Baltimore was added to the list of areas which must curb rents or submit to Federal control.

Other OPA activities concerned iron and steel scrap; iron and steel products; boring machines; zinc oxides; pig tin; primary lead; antimonial lead; reagent oxalic acid; cast iron soil pipe; lumber; paper; paper shipping bags; old manila rope; tea; and canned fruits and vegetables.

The Office of Civilian Defense allotted protective helmets and arm bands to cities in strategic coastal areas.

Civilian goods curtailed

(Continued from page 1)

diately except for orders placed by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or for an order bearing higher than an A-2 rating.

2. Beginning April 1, no manufacturer can use in the production of metal shelving (Group II) more than 50 percent of steel used in the base period.

3. For the 2 months beginning April 1 large manufacturers (those who used more than 12,000 tons of steel in the base period) may not use each month more than 40 percent of average monthly steel consumption in the following products (Group III):

Metal filing cabinets other than insulated cabinets; metal lockers; metal office storage cabinets; metal desks; office chairs containing more than two pounds of metal other than swivel irons; metal office tables, including typewriter and office machine stands; metal bank vault equipment; metal office counters; movable metal partitions; doors, etc., for such partitions; other equipment including wastepaper baskets, metal trays and wire baskets; any other office furniture not specifically mentioned in Group I or Group II, containing more than 5 percent of metal in the net weight of the finished product other than swivel irons and joining hardware.

The percentages allowable for other manufacturers are 50 percent and 60 percent, depending on the size of the manufacturer.

May shift quotas among products

4. Any manufacturers making Group III products may adjust the amounts of steel to be used in any one product up to 120 percent of the amount permitted, provided that the total amounts used conform to the limitations of the order.

5. Beginning April 1, no manufacturer can sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer inventories of steel intended for use in metal office furniture, except as parts of furniture or equipment permitted by the order to other manufacturers to fill A-2 or better, orders to the Defense Supplies Corporation or other agencies of the RFC or as ordered by the Director of Industry Operations.

6. Manufacturers may not process, fabricate, work on, or assemble any steel in their inventories, except as such steel is intended for use in equipment permitted by the order, or on specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

7. The restrictions contained in the order do not apply to "special orders" involving certain essential Army and Navy needs for metal desks, lockers, and chairs for use on combatant vessels or troop ships, or to be used outside the limits of continental United States where the tropical climate requires the use of such metal furniture.

WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS TOLD VISUALLY

The charts appearing every week on the front cover of VICTORY tell the story of America's battle as it is fought here at home. One-column mats are available for publication by newspapers and others who may desire them.

VICTORY

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

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

On the Home Front

This Thursday is the anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Norway. The Axis powers have stained the months with such bitter anniversaries. They have been able to do this because they work with a single purpose, although a loathsome purpose. The Nazi purpose is conquest and enslavement. The Nazis knew that only through machines could they achieve this goal and so they let nothing interfere with the drive for machines.

"We learned slowly"

We know now that the only answer to a tank is two tanks, that the only answer to an airplane is two airplanes, and that the answer to a gun is a lot of guns—and better guns.

But we did not learn this all at once. Like the British, we learned slowly. For a long while we thought we could exist in two worlds, the ruthless world of total war and the comfortable world of peace. Other countries thought that way, too, and now—except for those gallant men who escaped to keep on fighting—they are slave countries. The British won a second chance at Dunkerque; they have made good use of that second chance and today their home front is a real front, with every man and woman a soldier.

Reminders of what it means to lose

We, of course, remember Pearl Harbor and realize that all of us must produce and save and sacrifice so that we may make the machines which will fight for us. But it is a good thing not to forget anniversaries like next Thursday, either. They remind us of what we must have to win, and of what it means to lose.

America, engaged in the gigantic task of building at top speed a colossal mechanized army, a vast air force, and a navy the like of which the world has never seen before, has still other commitments. America must supply her friends and allies, too, with tremendous quantities of finished weapons and raw materials and machine tools and food and clothing. And she must build the merchant ships in which these supplies are transported, build them at a rate to offset the work of Hitler's submarines.

That is why every ounce of almost every material counts, why last week brought War Production Board conservation orders which reach almost from the cradle to the grave, why we are to have less and less and less of virtually everything.

Did it seem a trifling thing to you when WPB took the cuffs from men's trousers to save wool? In total war there are no trifles. Cuffs average about 2 percent of the total cloth in a man's suit. The cuffs from 19,500,000 pairs of men's and youths' trousers—about 4 months stock—would make more than 300,000 suits.

Or put the saving in terms of uniforms. There's about 5.18 pounds of wool in a soldier's uniform, about 24 one-hundredths of a pound in a pair of trouser cuffs. Nine pairs of cuffs would equal enough cloth for a pair of Army trousers, 12 pairs would give the material used for an average Army coat. Twenty-one pairs of cuffs, then, and you have a soldier's uniform.

Our problems are bigger than we are

Cooperation between management and labor is the basis of our great War Production Drive. "Every one of the problems we face," said Donald M. Nelson in a supplement to the Official Plan Book for that drive, "is bigger than any of us . . . It isn't easy, and it's going to be harder. But we've got to stick together."

Cooperation is the root of such plans as that of the Office of Defense Transportation to have farmers pool the trucks they drive to market—so that trucks and tires may last longer. And even such a simple and sensible program as that requiring that everyone buying toilet goods in collapsible tubes turn over a used tube to his druggist in exchange cannot succeed without cooperation. Another little thing, that—but we need tin quite as much as we need wool.

Short shrift if you don't play the game

The basic necessity for working together is implicit in every WPB priority order, in every Office of Price Administration rationing regulation. For both the priority system of putting first things first and the rationing system of distributing fairly that which is scarce are essentially great adventures in national cooperation.

Because almost all of us realize this, we're going to give very short shrift to anybody who doesn't play the game. We are going to get tough with such people and just how tough was explained the other day by Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm.

Mr. Hamm warned that under the new Second War Powers Act willful violators

of WPB priority orders or OPA rationing regulations face maximum penalties up to \$10,000 fines and a year's imprisonment.

Metals, plastics to be banned for toys

Childhood and death and the life of the years between were touched last week by WPB orders designed to save metals and materials for the uses of war.

One order, which will save an estimated 50,000 tons of iron and steel alone, limited use of those metals in caskets and for other burial purposes and prohibited use of other metals—except gold and silver—altogether.

A second order prohibits manufacture of toys containing metals or plastics after June 30 while a third limits the use of iron, steel, and zinc in a long list of kitchen utensils and miscellaneous household articles. WPB's consumers durable goods branch urged, in this connection, that such utensils and articles, wherever possible, be made of glass and wood and earthenware.

War work for 4,000,000 women

There'll be fewer lawn mowers, too—and that should save some 45,000 tons of iron and steel . . . WPB ordered that production of vacuum cleaners must be discontinued after April 30 and prohibited use of copper and brass base alloy in manufacture of slide fasteners (zippers), hooks and eyes, grippers, etc. . . . There's some rubber for repairing tires of "List B" users this month but OPA warns that it's almost entirely reclaimed rubber and tires recapped with it had better be driven below 35 miles an hour . . . Life at low speeds, around 5,000 miles . . . WPB's Labor Division estimates that at least 4,000,000 women workers will be required for war industry by the end of next year . . . Control of all glycerine deliveries above 50 pounds a month has been taken over by WPB . . . Glycerine is a by-product of soap making and our British allies use it in manufacturing their most important military explosive, cordite . . . Soap in turn is made from fats and maybe we'll all be saving fats, someday . . . Another proof that everything counts: WPB's order cutting in half the iron and steel which can be used for paper clips, thumb tacks, office supplies . . . Enamel won't decorate the ends of tin cans any more because it is needed to coat military supplies . . . Keep the distilled water level up in your automobile battery, don't keep your stove on high after the pot comes to a boil . . . Everything saved, everything made to last, contributes toward Victory.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

Electric appliances—toasters to shavers—to get no more pig tin, alloy steel, nickel plate, copper, or aluminum

The War Production Board on March 30 ordered manufacturers of electrical appliances to discontinue at once the use of certain critical materials in the manufacture of a long list of electrical appliances commonly found in American homes.

Between March 30 and May 31 these manufacturers, some 200 concerns that normally produced approximately \$60,000,000 worth of appliances annually, may produce appliances at a rate of approximately one and a half times their rate of production in 1941, though without the use of critical materials prohibited by the March 30 order.

Only for A-2 after May 31

After May 31 they must halt production of all appliances except to fill orders or contracts bearing preference ratings higher than A-2.

The production of replacement parts is not affected.

The order (L-65) affects such common household appliances as electric toasters, waffle irons, flat irons, roasters, grills, table stoves, portable heaters, food mixers, juice extractors, percolators, dishwashing equipment, dry shavers, hair dryers, permanent wave equipment, hair clippers, cigar and cigarette lighters, and heating units for new electric ranges, water heaters, and radiating heaters.

50 listed but that isn't all

Attached to the order is a list of 50 varieties of appliances covered by the order, but it is explained that this list is not intended to be exhaustive, since all appliances coming within the definitions contained in the order are affected.

Electrical appliances are defined in the order as meaning "any domestic or commercial appliances which have as functional parts electric heating elements of a total rated wattage of not more than 2,500 watts, or powered by an electrical vibrator or electrical fractional horsepower motor." The order also applies to heating units of any wattage to be incorporated in electrical appliances or in any new domestic electric range. It does

not apply to heating units already in use.

Exceptions mostly covered elsewhere

The order specifically states that it does not apply to the following: laundry equipment, vacuum cleaners, refrigerating and air conditioning equipment, commercial dishwashing equipment, fans and electric heating pads, record-players, oil furnaces, vending and gaming machines, and other electrical items not customarily classified as domestic or commercial electrical appliances. For the most part these items are covered by orders previously issued or by orders about to be issued.

The prohibition on materials is as follows:

Effective immediately, no manufacturer may put into process any pig tin; or any alloy steel, copper, or copper base alloy, or aluminum that was not processed beyond the first stage when the order was issued.

Beginning April 1, no nickel may be used for nickel plating.

The provision as to production between March 30 and May 31 is as follows:

During that period, each manufacturer may produce electrical appliances having a total factory sales value of up to 25 percent of the total value of the appliances produced by him in 1941, provided that such appliances do not contain more than 15 percent, by weight, of the amount of electrical resistance material such manufacturer used in 1941.

Must set aside materials

The order contains additional restrictions on the use of electrical resistance material. It requires each manufacturer to: (a) set aside sufficient electrical resistance material to fill all orders bearing an A-10 or higher rating; (b) set aside and hold as reserve for future disposition by WPB 15 percent by weight of the balance of such material; (c) set aside, at his option, enough such material to complete appliances permitted under the order; (d) set aside, at his option, a reserve for replacement parts not to exceed one and a half times the amount of such materials he used for

replacements in 1940; (e) set aside all remaining electrical resistance material for future disposition by WPB, except that he may sell to other manufacturers such quantities as are needed by them to complete production of their quotas.

An inventory restriction prohibits a manufacturer from accepting delivery of more materials than are necessary to produce the appliances permitted him under the order.

Industry already producing weapons

The order does not restrict the manufacture of replacement parts.

The 200 plants affected by the order normally employ between 20,000 and 25,000 workers.

Some of the plants are already engaged in direct war work and the entire industry is expected to be converted within a few months. They already have war contracts totalling \$15,000,000. War production already under way includes the manufacture of fuzes, 20 millimeter feed mechanism, shot and shell, bomb carriers, gas tanks, and gun mounts.

Robert Beatty, chief of the electrical appliances section of WPB, said that when the industry is fully converted it will employ more persons than it did at its peak of peacetime operation.

★ ★ ★

APRIL ZINC POOL

The zinc pool for April was set March 28 by the Director of Industry Operations at these percentages:

High grade and special high grade—60 percent of January 1942 production; all other grades—40 percent of January; zinc oxide—none; zinc dust—none.

At the same time, General Preference Order M-11, under which the zinc pool is operated, was extended to May 31, 1942. It was due to expire on March 31 and the extension was made pending completion of a revised zinc order.

★ ★ ★

Canners using leased machines get owners' ratings for repairs

Canners who use leased machinery are entitled to the same preference ratings under Order P-115 for repair and maintenance as if they owned the machinery, the WPB has ruled in an interpretation of the order.

Manufacture of lawn mowers banned after June 30 to save steel, free machines for war

The song of the lawn mower will be heard in the land this summer, but it will be a muted tune.

To conserve iron and steel for military uses and more important civilian requirements, WPB on March 30 issued an order drastically curtailing production during the next 3 months of all types of mowers, except those used to harvest crops, and prohibiting manufacture after June 30.

Effective at once, the order directs manufacturers to cut their use of iron and steel in lawn mowers, from now to the end of June, to one-half of the amount which went into this production during the same period last year, or to three times one-half of the average monthly use during the 12 months from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941.

It is estimated that about 45,000 tons of iron and steel will be made available for essential uses each year as a result of the ordered shut-down, which will also free metal-working machinery for war.

★ ★ ★

Pig iron put under complete allocation

Because the pig iron shortage is increasing, the Director of Industry Operations on March 28 issued Amendment No. 2 and Extension No. 2 to General Preference Order M-17, completely allocating pig iron supplies.

The amendment eliminates the reserve tonnage pool and, instead, places all tonnage produced under mandatory control. Steel companies that produce and use their own pig iron are required to report priority ratings on their production schedules.

Pig iron buyers are required to fill out Form PD-69 by the fifth day of the month before they purchase pig iron. By the same date buyers must file reports on Form PD-70 with the War Production Board, showing inventories and pig iron consumption.

Producers of pig iron must file reports on orders, schedules, and shipments by the 12th day of each month hereafter. Producers may ship pig iron only in accordance with delivery schedules filed on Form PD-71, as approved or modified by the Director of Industry Operations.

The pig iron order has also been extended to remain in effect until revoked.

Kitchen and household articles cut 30 to 50 percent in use of iron, steel, zinc; no metal for nonessentials after July 1

The effects of the war were felt in the American home March 31 when the War Production Board curtailed the use of iron, steel, and zinc in the manufacture of a long list of kitchen, household, and miscellaneous articles.

The order (L-30), which took effect March 31, divides such equipment into three groups. During April, May, and June the use of iron, steel, and zinc in each group is reduced by various amounts in accordance with the utility of the product, and also with a view to the possibility of substituting a less critical material, such as glass, wood, or earthenware.

Three groups defined

The three groups and the reductions in the use of metals in each during April, May, and June are as follows:

1. Cooking utensils. Reduction: iron and steel, 10 percent.
2. Kitchen ware and essential household articles. Reduction: iron and steel, 30 percent; zinc, 50 percent.
3. Nonessential household and other miscellaneous articles. Reduction: iron, steel, and zinc, 50 percent.

A manufacturer may use any part of his iron and steel quota for less essential products in the production of articles in the more essential groups.

Beginning July 1, no metal of any kind may be used in the manufacture of articles in group 3.

Base is year ended June 30, 1941

All of the iron and steel reductions in April, May, and June are based on the total amount of iron, steel, tin, aluminum, nickel, copper and copper alloys, chromium and lead used in such articles in the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, expressed in a daily average. In the case of zinc, the reduction is based on the amount of zinc used in such articles during the same base period.

The order does not apply to electrical appliances, cutlery, or silver-plated hollow ware.

The consumers' durable goods branch said that despite the March 31 order and previous WPB metal restrictions, the available supplies of household articles, plus production which will be allowed under L-30, will be sufficient for essen-

tial requirements of the Nation. Housewives are urged to take care of their present equipment so that it will last as long as possible. The branch urged that wherever possible articles made of non-critical materials, particularly of glass, wood, and earthenware, be substituted for items made of critical materials.

Ash cans to towel racks

Products in group 1 include kitchen utensils used primarily in the preparation, cooking, and storage of foods for household, institutional, and commercial uses.

Products in group 2 include the following, whether manufactured for household or for any other purpose: wash basins, dish pans, rinsing pans, wash boilers, ash cans, garbage cans and pails (including step-on cans), wringer buckets, clothes wringers, pails (except dairy pails), commodes, chambers and chamber covers, cabinets, bread boxes, funnels, liquid measures, galvanized and other portable tubs, wash boards, ironing boards, carpet sweepers, dust pans, refrigerator pans and all kitchen tools, including (but not limited to) can openers, jar openers, bottle openers, beaters, ice cream dippers or scoops, corers, and mashers.

Products in group 3 include the following, whether manufactured for household or for any other purpose: all closet accessories, including (but not limited to) coat and garment hangers and hooks, tie racks and boot and shoetrees; all articles of fireplace equipment except fire screens; towel bars and racks, toothbrush holders, soap dishes, soap savers, toilet and other paper holders, pot chains, fly swatters, sink drainers, dish drainers, cuspidors, vegetable bins, curtain rods and fixtures, clothespins, candlesticks, carpet beaters, pot cover holders, picnic stoves, camp grids, cup frames, and cake coolers.

To save 80,000 tons a year

A manufacturer of a product in any group may not accumulate greater inventories of raw materials, semiprocessed materials or of finished parts than are necessary to maintain operations at the rates specified in L-30.

It is estimated that the order will save more than 80,000 tons of iron and steel annually and bring about substantial savings in zinc.

★ ★ ★

APRIL LEAD POOL

The April lead pool March 30 was set at 15 percent of February 1942 production by the Director of Industry Operations. The percentage is unchanged from last month and the amount to be set aside varies only slightly from recent months.

WPB takes all copper out of zippers, hooks and eyes, buttons, snap fasteners; steel, zinc for them limited drastically

The War Production Board on March 30 prohibited the use of copper and copper base alloy in the manufacture of slide fasteners (zippers), hooks and eyes, brassiere hooks, snap fasteners and grippers, and other garment closures. More than 8,000 tons of copper were used in such products in 1941.

The same order (L-68) restricts the use of steel, zinc, and zinc base alloy in the manufacture of the same items.

In addition, the order prohibits the use not only of copper and copper base alloy but also steel, zinc, and zinc base alloy in zippers now found in a long list of everyday items enumerated in an appendix to the order.

Effective April 1

All of the prohibitions and restrictions became effective April 1.

The order does not apply to orders or contracts for the Army, Navy and other war agencies, and Lend-Lease.

The order affects five different groups of items, as follows: slide fasteners; hooks and eyes and brassiere hooks; snap-fasteners or grippers; metal buttons, rivets and burrs; and a general group including buckles, corset clasps, garter trimmings, etc.

Since the restrictions on each group are different, they are dealt with separately in this description of the order.

Length of zippers restricted too

Restrictions on the manufacture and use of slide fasteners are as follows:

1. The use of copper or copper base alloy in the manufacture of slide fasteners is prohibited.

2. The use of steel, zinc, or zinc base alloy in any calendar quarter, beginning April 1, is restricted to 50 percent of the quarterly poundage of metals used by a manufacturer for similar purposes during the year ending June 30, 1941. (It should be noticed that the restriction is based on the poundage of metals, not necessarily steel or zinc, used during the base period, inasmuch as copper or copper alloy rather than steel or zinc may have been the metal largely used during the base period. Consequently, a restriction based on the quantity of steel or zinc used in the base period might have permitted little or no production after April 1, when the copper prohibition goes into effect).

3. Regardless of the materials used in the manufacture of zippers—whether metals or plastic—the order prohibits the manufacture of zippers of more than 10 inches in length, except that up to 12 inches is permitted for fly fasteners on trousers and up to 20 inches for work jackets.

4. No manufacturer may produce or deliver any zippers or zipper parts made from

copper, steel, or zinc for use on any of the articles or garments listed in an appendix to the order. The list includes bags of all sorts, bathrobes, billfolds and pocketbooks, all sorts of coats, corsets and foundation garments, cosmetic sets and kits, coveralls and one-piece work suits, all sorts of covers such as seat covers and slip covers, footwear of all types, gloves, hoods, toilet and novelty kits, linings, luggage, muffs, negligees and lingerie, notebooks and checkbooks, overalls, pads such as heating pads, all types of pouches, purses, raincoats, robes, shirts, slips and petticoats, sporting goods, sport jackets, sweaters, swim suits and beachwear, toys and upholstery. This does not apply to zippers or zipper parts already manufactured and not adaptable for any other use. Nor does it apply to zippers for garment pockets.

5. The manufacture of bead pulls, chain pulls, or similar items from steel, zinc, or copper is also prohibited, except for such items that were in process of manufacture on March 28, 1942.

6. In the production of zippers for sale on notion cards, for home use, a manufacturer may not use in any quarter more steel, zinc, or zinc base alloy than 50 percent of the weight of metals he used quarterly for such purposes during the base period. Such steel and zinc must be taken out of the total amount of steel and zinc permitted him for zippers under the order.

7. The prohibition against the use of zippers for the articles and garments listed in the appendix applies not only to the zipper manufacturer but equally to the person who uses zippers in the manufacture of the articles or garments.

Hooks and eyes

Restrictions on the manufacture of hooks and eyes and brassiere hooks are as follows:

1. No copper or copper base alloy may be used.

2. During any calendar quarter beginning April 1, no manufacturer may use more steel, zinc, or zinc base alloy in the production of hooks and eyes and brassiere hooks than 100 percent of the weight of all metals he used for such items during a similar period in the base year.

3. In the production of such items for home use he may use not more steel and zinc than 50 percent of the weight of metals he used for the same items in the base year. This steel and zinc must come out of the 100 percent quota permitted him under the order.

Snap fasteners

Restrictions on the manufacture of sew-on, machine-attached, or riveted snap fasteners or grippers are as follows:

1. No copper or copper base alloy may be used.

2. In the production of such items for work clothes and women's and children's wear, a manufacturer may use quarterly in steel and zinc up to 100 percent of his quarterly poundage of metals in the base year.

3. For these same items for other purposes, a manufacturer may use quarterly in steel and zinc only 50 percent of his quarterly poundage of metals during the base year.

4. The use of steel and zinc for these same items for sale on notion cards, for home use, is restricted to 50 percent of his quar-

terly poundage of metals during the base year. This 50 percent comes out of his total allocation of steel and zinc.

Metal buttons

Restrictions on the manufacture of metal buttons, rivets, and burrs and insignia are as follows:

1. No copper may be used in the manufacture of such items except for Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic officers, United States Government Military and Naval Academy and Training School students, and Maritime Commission employees.

2. As a further exception, metal buttons for uniforms of, and identification badges for, public-carrier employees, police and fire departments and military school students, may be plated with copper or copper base alloys.

The use of copper and copper base alloy is also prohibited in the manufacture of the following items: buckles (other than dress buckles covered by a previous order), corset clasps, eyelets, furniture glides, garter trimmings, hose supporters, identification badges, and similar items (with the exceptions already mentioned), loops, mattress buttons, personal hardware, pin fasteners, staples, slides, tacks, and trouser trimmings.

★ ★ ★

Simplifying radiators to save 11,500 tons of cast iron a year

Issuance of an additional simplification schedule establishing types and sizes for tubular radiators was announced March 30 by the Director of Industry Operations. The schedule, effective April 16, is expected to save about 11,500 tons of cast iron annually.

This saving is due to the fact that the schedule (No. VI to Limitation Order L-42) eliminates production of large-tube radiators.

Simplification of other plumbing and heating equipment items ordered by previous schedules covered valves, pipe fittings, metal jackets, fusible plugs and tricocks, soil pipes and soil pipe fittings.

Copper for 1,000,000 fuses saved

According to data compiled by the WPB plumbing and heating branch, the simplified schedule on pipe fittings will save over 1,000,000 pounds of copper base alloy, sufficient to produce about 1 million 50 mm. fuses.

Other material savings already accomplished by various simplification schedules of L-42 include 19,000 tons of cast iron and 500 tons of brass through the simplification of soil pipes and fittings, and 18,000 tons of steel through the elimination of metal jackets from boilers.

Casket metals going into war; all to be banned except gold, silver, hardware of iron, steel

WPB on March 30 ordered a curtailment in the use of iron and steel and prohibited the use of all other metals, except gold and silver, in the manufacture of caskets, casket shipping cases, and burial vaults.

The order (L-64) cuts the amount of iron and steel that may be used in such burial equipment by 25 percent during April, by 50 percent during May, and 75 percent during June, as compared with average monthly use in 1940. These reductions, however, do not include the use of an amount not exceeding 10 pounds of casket hardware, shell hardware, or fastenings, or the amount of iron and steel necessary for the production of metal liners for wooden caskets or of metal shipping cases which are required by State laws for the transportation of human corpses.

Iron and steel out July 1

Beginning July 1, the order prohibits entirely the use of iron and steel in the production of burial equipment, except in hardware and metal liners under the prescribed restrictions.

A purchaser of metal liners or of metal shipping cases is required to file an affidavit with the manufacturer outlining the use of the article and the requirements of the State law.

With the exception of gold and silver, the use of other metals, such as bronze, copper, zinc, and lead, is prohibited upon the issuance of the order.

The reductions in the 3-month period ending June 30 are based on the average monthly amount of iron and steel used for caskets, shipping cases, and burial vaults during 1940. A manufacturer who used any other metal during 1940 may add the weight of such metal to iron and steel in computing his full quota for the base period.

To save 50,000 tons of 2 metals

The order immediately freezes a manufacturer's inventory of any metal, except iron, steel, gold and silver, and on July 1, the inventory of iron and steel will be frozen.

M. D. Moore, of the consumers durable goods branch, WPB, estimated that 50,000 tons of iron and steel will be saved annually by the order, and that substantial metal-working capacity will be released for the production of war goods.

Iron and steel limited for office supplies to release 19,300 tons; copper, nickel, tin, chromium, crude rubber forbidden

Curtailement in the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of metal office supplies, such as paper clips, thumb tacks, pencil sharpeners, and various desk accessories, was ordered by the War Production Board March 29.

The program is designed to release approximately 19,300 tons of iron and steel this year for ships, guns, tanks, and other war products, in addition to large amounts of other critical materials.

Office supplies covered by the order are essential to Army, Navy, Government, and Lend-Lease operations. The program is designed to take care of these needs and at the same time meet essential civilian demands. The ordinary consumer will not be able to obtain supplies in usual quantities. However, no shortages should occur if consumers make careful use of supplies on hand.

Zinc restricted

The limitation order, L-73, prohibits manufacturers of office supplies from using any copper, tin, nickel, chromium, cadmium, or crude rubber unless already processed beyond the first stage of cutting or stamping. Use of zinc is restricted to galvanizing necessary for practicable use and wear.

Effective immediately, the order imposes restrictions on iron and steel consumption in three classes of office supplies beginning April 1, using 1940 as the base period. That year is regarded as the most recent normal production year. Production last year was from 30 to 50 percent above the 1940 rate, depending upon the product.

With one exception, the restrictions on iron and steel consumption for the three months beginning April 1 will remain in force during each three-month period thereafter.

Wire staples at 1940 rate

Expressed in percentages of the average rate of consumption of all metals for 1940, the reductions are as follows:

Wire staples, which contain only a small amount of iron and steel, are classed alone in group 1, and iron and steel may be used in producing them at the same rate as during 1940.

Use of iron and steel in products in group 2 must be cut during the next 3 months by 20 percent below the 1940 rate of consumption. Products included in this group are: clips, clamps, pins, and thumb tacks; copy holders; eyelet and round and flat-head fasteners; eyeleters; file fasteners; pencil

sharpeners; punches and perforators, and stapling and fastening machines. For each quarter beginning July 1, the rate of curtailment for this group will be increased to 40 percent.

A 50 percent cut below the 1940 consumption rate was ordered for iron and steel consumption in products in group 3. This group covers adhesive and gummed tape dispensers; arch and clip board files; calendar stands; desk accessories; inked ribbon spools and containers; list finders; rulers and yardsticks; staple removers, and any stationery sundries not classified in groups 1 or 2.

Producers may exceed their quotas in order to take care of Government contracts, but the excess must be deducted from subsequent quotas.

An important feature of the order is that all manufacturers, regardless of whether they are working on a Government or civilian order, must adhere to Federal specifications for metal office supplies issued from time to time by the Director of Procurement. These specifications are designed to reduce the amount of critical materials required to produce these supplies.

How civilians can help

Commenting on the part the average consumer can play, M. D. Moore, chief of the WPB section charged with administering the order, said:

"The order was drafted to provide sufficiently for the requirements of the Army, Navy and civilian industries. While there will be permitted under its terms sufficient production to meet the demand, it is, nevertheless, advisable to caution the public to conserve to the utmost the use of these small office supply items.

"For example, clips should not be used for permanent filing. A staple will do the job. Nor should two clips or two staples be used where one will do. Clips and other fasteners should be removed when material is finally filed. Typewriter ribbon spools can be used over and over again and should be saved by the typist and returned in the old container upon receipt of a new typewriter ribbon."

★ ★ ★

Heater simplifying formalized

The ban contained in Order M-9-c on use of copper or copper base alloy in hot water heaters and piping systems has been formalized in a simplification schedule to plumbing Order L-42, it was announced March 30 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

"Iceboxes" cut to 20 pounds of steel each to increase output for new civilian need without boosting total supply of metal

A program to keep steel consumption at a low level in the manufacture of non-mechanical ice refrigerators ("iceboxes") and at the same time permit output of enough units to meet increasing civilian demands was announced March 31 by the War Production Board.

Ban on other types increases demand

Since production of domestic mechanical refrigerators must be halted April 30, civilian demands for household refrigeration for the duration of the war must be filled largely by the manufacturers of nonmechanical refrigerators. Ice-making facilities are far in excess of normal demands.

Under Supplementary General Limitation Order L-7-b, WPB ordered continuation during April, May, and June of the existing 40-percent cut on use of steel in the manufacture of domestic nonmechanical refrigerators. The same rate of curtailment below average monthly use during the 3-year or 12-month period ending June 30, 1941, will prevail during subsequent quarters unless otherwise ordered.

Manufacturers must turn to wood

After June 30, however, manufacturers will be prohibited from using more than 20 pounds of steel in each box produced. The average weight of metal per unit is 85 pounds. The effect of this restriction on unit consumption will be to compel manufacturers to turn to wood or wood base cabinets as a substitute for steel.

With substitution of less critical materials, manufacturers may make in the year beginning July 1 approximately 495,000 units, as compared with an output of about 200,000 units during the year ended June 30, 1941, but at the same time the cut in use of steel will result in reducing consumption of this vital material from 8,250 tons in the base year to 4,950 tons this year.

May use rest of old quotas

During the next 3 months, manufacturers may add to their quotas unused balances of quotas granted earlier, provided a report is filed with the consumers' durable goods branch showing the amount of steel intended to be used. This privilege expires June 30. Beginning April 1, Government orders no longer can be exempted from quotas.

In order to check use of steel under the 20-pound restriction, the order provides that no manufacturer may sell any nonmechanical refrigerator produced after June 30 unless he files with the branch a bill of material for each model produced.

★ ★ ★

Kerosene refrigerators get reprieve; needed by U. S.

WPB, acting to provide for essential Government requirements, on March 31 excluded kerosene refrigerators from the order halting production of domestic mechanical refrigerators after April 30.

It is estimated that approximately 15,500 of this type of refrigerator, which is used widely by Government agencies in areas where power facilities are not available for other mechanical types, will be needed this year and next for essential Government purposes. Should production be stopped April 30, only about 3,500 would be available to meet these demands.

Under an amendment to Order L-5-c, specific permission of the Director of Industry Operations must be obtained in order to continue production beginning May 1, and manufacturers must comply with minimum specifications for the kerosene-type established by the Army and other Government agencies.

★ ★ ★

Asbestos textiles reserved for essential uses

With the Army preparing to let bids for more than 300,000 pairs of asbestos gloves, WPB issued on March 31 an order designed to conserve the supply of asbestos textiles for essential military and civilian uses.

By the terms of Conservation Order M-123, manufacturers are prohibited from making deliveries of asbestos textiles except for use in the manufacture of industrial packings, or to fill orders bearing a preference rating of A-10, or higher.

Industrial packings include gaskets, pump packing and other uses in machinery.

Metal signs out July 1; materials cut in half till then

WPB has ordered a curtailment of the use of steel and iron in metal signs.

The order (L-29) applies to signs which are 36 square inches or larger in size and of which at least 5 percent of the weight of the sign consists of metal.

The order cuts in half the amount of iron and steel that may go into such signs during the 3-month period beginning April 1, and prohibits the use of any metals in such signs beginning July 1, 1942. The 50-percent reduction for the 3-month period is based on the amount of all metal used for signs during the year ended June 30, 1941. From March 27 to April 1, the use of steel and iron was cut to not more than the average amount of metal used in a similar period of the base year.

The order involves the construction and installation of signs and accessories such as billboards, electric, indoor, neon, porcelain enamel, and store-front signs. Accessories include such items as electrical equipment (other than light bulbs) frames, hanging brackets, and poles. The order does not include any type of plate, tag, or emblem used by a governmental unit for licensing or registration purposes. Such items are already under a curtailment order.

Wood and other signs which do not contain 5 percent of their weight in metal, are not affected by the order.

Effective March 27, sign manufacturers' inventories, raw and semiprocessed iron and steel were frozen. Any manufacturer of metal signs or accessories may not sell or deliver any materials except by consent of the Director of Industry Operations, WPB; or to persons having a preference rating of A-3 or higher, to the Defense Supplies Corporation, to the Metals Reserve Co., or to any other agency formed under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

A sign manufacturer may not accumulate more materials in his inventory than are necessary to maintain operations at rates permitted by L-29.

★ ★ ★

Dickinson executive director of WPB Planning Committee

Appointment of Edward T. Dickinson, Jr., as executive director of the Planning Committee, WPB, was announced April 1 by Robert R. Nathan, chairman of the committee.

Vacuum cleaner production to end April 30 for 100 percent conversion to war

Production of vacuum cleaners must be discontinued after April 30, the War Production Board ruled March 31 in a move to concentrate the industry's facilities 100 percent on war work.

During April, the industry will operate at the same rate of curtailment as during January, February, and March. Class A manufacturers, whose average monthly factory sales in the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, were 5,200 or more units, are required to curtail output by 40 percent below the base period. Class B manufacturers whose average was less than 5,200 units, must cut 25 percent.

The industry now joins others in the consumers' durable goods field whose facilities are being converted to war work. Eighteen companies, with factory employment of approximately 12,000 workers, will be affected by the shut-down order, Supplementary General Limitation Order L-18-b.

Approximately one-fourth of the industry already has been converted 100 percent and all companies are now in production of various types of war supplies.

The initial curtailment for the industry, a 10 percent cut for Class A manufacturers, covered the period October 1-December 31, 1941.

★ ★ ★

NAILS ESCAPE AX—WPB ASKS MORE OF THEM

Because lumber is largely replacing steel in wartime building construction, nail manufacturers are being asked to increase production during coming months.

Twenty-six common nail manufacturers have been authorized by the Director of Industry Operations to produce a total of 72,000 tons of nails a month during April, May, June, and July. The announcement was made by C. E. Adams, chief, iron and steel branch.

Nail production averaged 55,000 tons a month in 1940 and had climbed to 65,000 tons a month by 1941.

Nail manufacturers have been directed to sell their products only on orders carrying preference ratings. Large consumers buy a portion of the output directly from manufacturers, but jobbers still distribute a large percentage of total production.

War invades Santa's workshop, takes metals, plastics, colors

The War Production Board has invaded Santa's workshop.

It issued an order (L-81) that will stop production, after June 30, of toys and games made of metal, plastic, and other materials needed for the war.

The order permits use of enough metal to hold together pieces of wood or other noncritical materials which are expected to be used as substitutes.

The order divides the needed war materials into two groups. One, consisting of iron, steel, zinc, and rayon, is listed as Critical Material. Toys containing more than 7 percent, by weight, of these materials are affected by the order; those containing 7 percent or less may continue to be manufactured.

Supply cut off after June 30

As to those affected, the order provides that between now and June 30 toy and game manufacturers may use up to 25 percent of the amount of Critical Material in the manufacture of such toys which they used in a corresponding period in 1941. After June 30 they may use none—except in toys containing 7 percent or less of their weight of Critical Material.

The second group consists of Prohibited Material and is treated still more drastically. Prohibited Material consists of a long list of metals, cloth, plastics, colors, oils, and chemicals. The order provides, among other things, that, effective at once, none of these materials in their raw state may be put into process. The prohibition does not apply to such materials already in a semiprocessed or processed state. After June 30 none of the Prohibited Material may be used in toys or games, not even by the assembly of parts containing any of the Prohibited Material.

Prohibited Material includes alloy steels, chromium plating, copper, antimony, tin, cork, silk, plastics, certain bright colors, certain oils, and certain chemicals. The only colors permitted are domestic earth colors, ultramarine blue, carbon black, lampblack, boneblack, titanium dioxide, and lithopone. A few bright colors are permitted only for stripes or bands.

Substitution cited

M. D. Moore of the WPB consumers' durable goods branch cited, as an example of the use of substitutes, the case of a large children's play vehicle manu-

facturing firm that has already perfected a wood tricycle requiring no more steel than is permitted by the order. Similar substitutions are being made in boys' coaster wagons.

Some of the toy manufacturers are already engaged in direct war work. The largest electric-train manufacturer is now making binnacles, compasses, and other precision instruments for the Navy. Another concern is making flares and other products.

Of the more than 600 toy and game companies, about 30 now have war contracts and more are expected to be able to convert.

★ ★ ★

Production of all outboard motors halted except for war

The War Production Board March 27 halted the production of all outboard motors except for war orders.

At the same time it froze stocks of all outboard motors of 6 horsepower and over in the hands of manufacturers, permitting delivery only of those in transit at the close of business March 27.

The freeze order does not apply to motors under 6 horsepower in the hands of manufacturers, nor does it apply to motors of any size in the hands of distributors or dealers.

The Order, L-80, permits continued manufacture of repair and replacement parts up to 75 percent of a manufacturer's average monthly production of such parts in 1941.

The motors being frozen—6 horsepower and over—will be made available to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other Government war agencies not restricted by the order. Motors under 6 horsepower, referred to generally as fishing motors, will be made available to the public until the present stock is exhausted, but no more will be manufactured. Repair and replacement parts may be made in April and succeeding months up to 75 percent of each manufacturer's average monthly production in 1941.

All of the motors have been manufactured by seven companies, located in the Middle West area. All are already engaged in some direct war production and within a short time almost their entire capacity will be devoted to such work.

Crude rubber, latex cut for 50 items, banned in 20, to save 1,000 tons a month

In a move to save more than 1,000 tons of crude rubber and latex a month, WPB on March 30 amended Supplementary Order M-15-b, reducing the permitted consumption of crude rubber or latex in more than 50 products, and eliminating entirely the use of crude rubber or latex in about 20 products.

15 more under strict control

The Amendment (No. 7) also transfers more than 15 products from the lists which allow use of rubber up to certain percentages of a base period to lists of products for which manufacturers must have specific permission for the use of rubber or latex from the rubber branch of WPB.

The new list "A" of the order—that listing products for which crude may be used only up to certain percentages of the average monthly consumption for the year ended March 31, 1941—now contains 23 groups compared with the previous list of 31.

List B—products for which manufacturers must have specific permission—has been increased from 10 to 27.

Reductions listed

Reductions in the permitted rates of consumption include the following:

Concentrator belts, industrial brake lining and clutch facings, polishing belts, and screen diaphragms, from 125 percent to 100 percent.

Cleats and bucket pads, last puller belts, pulley lagging, round belts, and street-sweeper belts, from 100 percent to 80 percent.

Acid, chemical, high-pressure, jetting and hydraulic, railroad, rotary drillers', and sand-blast hose, from 125 percent to 100 percent.

Fire and mill hose, from 40 percent to 30 percent.

Hard rubber pipe and fittings, rubber buckets, pails, etc., rubber insulators, fume ducts, etc., for handling corrosive materials, rubber pumps, and rubber covered rolls (except wringers, printers, fingerprint, and business machines), from 100 percent to 85 percent.

Storage battery parts, hard rubber sheets, insulated tools, and magneto parts, from 125 percent to 80 percent.

Respirators, gas masks, mine safety battery and lamp parts, from 125 percent to 100 percent.

Chute linings, oil well specialties, sheet, strip and mechanical packings, and nonautomotive vibration dampers, from 100 percent to 80 percent.

Automotive parts, 75 percent to 50 percent. Electricians' gloves, 150 percent to 100 percent.

Mortuary gloves, 100 percent to 20 percent. Surgical tape, 100 percent to 85 percent.

Automotive fan belts, 30 percent to 20 percent.

Water bottles and syringes, 75 percent to 50 percent.

Among the products transferred from

List A to List B (requiring application to the rubber branch for an allotment of crude rubber) are:

Commercial diving equipment; belt splicing and repair materials; elevator and conveyor belts; automotive V-belts; flat transmission and hog beater belts; rubber-lined tanks, drums, and pipes; cable splicing compounds; loom pickers; feeding nipples; surgeons' gloves; press die pads; and cements for repair and manufacturing of shoes.

Completely eliminated from the use of crude rubber by the March 30 amendment are:

Wire braid hose, brewers' hose, hatters' belts and hat-forming bags, vacuum cleaner belts, switchboard mats and matting, wringer rolls, acoustic aids, hard-rubber syringes, dental dam, and fountain syringes.

The revised order permits an increase from 80 percent to 100 percent in the consumption rate for gasoline, oil tank wagon, and sanitary hose.

Newly permitted products

Added to the permitted products are cement gun hose, grease gun hose, hydraulic control hose, and molded seals for dam and lock gates, 100 percent; molded cable connectors, and terminal blocks, 80 percent; and self-adhering gauze bandages and pneumatic truss pads, 50 percent. A new classification is set up for autopsy, mortuary gloves, and net-lined and all-rubber gloves for handling corrosive or severely abrasive materials at a 20 percent rate.

Changes in List C—products in which latex can be consumed only in specific percentages—are as follows:

Use in flat and round belts is reduced from 85 percent to 75 percent; in latex insulation for fume ducts, fans, racks, pumps, valves, etc., from 25 percent to 15 percent; in industrial rubberized fabric gloves for handling corrosives, from 50 percent to 20 percent.

Transferred to List D—products which require permission for use of latex—are: Feeding nipples, surgeons' gloves; nonautomotive V-belts; and cements for manufacture of shoes. Completely eliminated from use of latex are: Blood pressure bags; inhalation bags and face pieces (medical, surgical, etc.); operating cushions, sinus, and cautery bulbs; and compounds for treating tire cords.

★ ★ ★

THOMAS, WESTBERG ADVANCED

Appointment of Fred W. Thomas, formerly head of the feed and grain unit of OPA, as associate price executive in the food section and advancement of John K. Westberg to Mr. Thomas' former post was announced April 1 by Assistant Administrator H. R. Tolley.

Newhall named rubber coordinator to direct and integrate all current programs

Appointment of Arthur B. Newhall as coordinator for rubber, with broad powers to direct and integrate all current programs dealing with the use, control, or production of natural and synthetic rubber, was announced March 31 by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB.

Subject to the direction of the chairman, Mr. Newhall as rubber coordinator will:

1. Exercise general supervision over the work of the rubber and rubber products branch of the Division of Industry Operations, WPB;

2. Exercise general supervision over the work of the synthetic rubber section of the Division of Materials, WPB;

3. Determine, whenever and to the extent he deems it necessary, policies and standards to govern priorities and allocations with respect to rubber, including both allocations as between essential civilian needs and other broad classes of demand and allocations among particular civilian needs;

4. Exercise general supervision over the activities of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board relating to rubber, with particular reference to salvage, conservation, and substitution;

5. Coordinate and exercise general supervision over all work within the War Production Board relating to military or civilian specifications involving the use of rubber;

To represent WPB chairman

6. Coordinate the rationing of rubber tires and tubes by the Office of Price Administration with activities within the War Production Board relating to rubber;

7. Represent the chairman of the War Production Board in relation to the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any subsidiary thereof, and the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense, with respect to: (a) The provision of additional facilities for the production of synthetic rubber or any of the raw materials thereof; (b) the stockpiling of rubber; (c) the purchase or sale of rubber or rubber products; and (d) the financing of additional production facilities or of transactions in rubber or rubber products;

8. Coordinate measures for enlisting public support for the conservation and salvaging of rubber.

★ ★ ★

Power curtailment plan changed to help seasonal users

WPB Order L-46 providing for curtailment of electric power in the Niagara Falls frontier area in time of shortage, has been amended to change the base period for limiting increases in deliveries from the maximum demand during the month of January 1942, to the maximum demand occurring during any month within the 12-month period ending January 31, 1942. The original provision worked a hardship on seasonal consumers who may not operate in January.

Antimony under allocation May 1; restricted till then

Allocation control over antimony, important lead and tin alloy, was ordered March 30 by the Director of Industry Operations with issuance of General Preference Order M-112. Complete allocation will become effective May 1.

Special directions have been issued for the control of deliveries during the period from the issuance date to May 1. These provide that:

During April, deliveries to any one customer must not exceed deliveries to him for either January or February of this year.

No deliveries may be made in April on preference ratings lower than A-10.

Effective July 1, use of antimony in any form is prohibited in the manufacture of pigments or opacifiers for paints, lacquers, and enamels, or for toys and decorative and ornamental objects.

Effective on July 1 also is a limitation on the amount of new antimony which may be used in the production of alloys for automotive batteries. New antimony for such purposes is limited to 7 percent of the total used, with the remainder coming from scrap and secondary metal.

The antimony content of alloys for use in battery grids must not exceed 7.5 percent by weight.

Effective immediately, the weight of antimony in any alloy is limited to 0.5 percent unless specifications call for more, and then the limit is 0.5 percent additional.

Consumers of antimony are required to file, by April 20, and by the 20th of every month thereafter, their orders on Form PD-381 with suppliers and a report on Form PD-380 with the War Production Board.

Possessors of antimony in excess of 100 pounds must file an inventory report by April 20 on Form PD-380.

Persons requiring small amounts of antimony monthly are not required to file monthly reports, provided they have filed the inventory report by April 20.

★ ★ ★

Allocating semifinished steel discontinued for seamless tube

To assure maximum steel usage in the direct war effort, semifinished steel will no longer be allocated to manufacturers of seamless tubing who do not make their own steel. C. E. Adams, chief, iron and steel branch, announced March 30.

Instead, manufacturers of this type must rely in the future on the use of priority ratings, except in cases where the tubing itself is allocated.

Nonintegrated producers of steel sheets and pipe (those that do not make their own steel) who have been buying their semifinished steel from integrated manufacturers, must also rely on priority ratings in the future.

This decision was announced in a telegram to all manufacturers.

GUN INVENTORY UNDER WAY

Dealers and wholesalers who have shotguns, pistols, and rifles in stock have been ordered to report to the Government on their inventories of such firearms, many of which will be bought by the Government through the Defense Supplies Corporation. Forms PD-382 and PD-383 have been sent to them for this purpose.

Sales of firearms have been restricted by the WPB in Limitation Order L-60, issued on February 27, except for sales for State, local, and Federal Government use, to Allied Governments, or for Lend-Lease purposes. Information on other permitted exceptions should be secured from the Governmental Requirements Bureau, which is administering the order.

Officials of the Bureau said that as soon as the report forms are tabulated, steps will be taken to unfreeze the stocks which the Government does not need. Meanwhile, users such as war plants may ask the Governmental Requirements Bureau for permission to buy arms.

★ ★ ★

Tin tops for glass containers limited or forbidden

Use of tinplate and terneplate as closures for glass containers was brought under control by WPB April 3 with the issuance of Conservation Order M-104.

The order restricts the production of tinplate or terneplate crown caps for bottled beer and soft-drinks after a four-week period, and lists other specific products for which tinplate or terneplate closures may not be produced after a similar interim period.

Cover caps made of tinplate or terneplate, designed as closures for tomato catsup, chili sauce, and for home-use jars of jelly, jam, marmalade or preserves may no longer be produced. This restriction was effective immediately.

The WPB containers branch, which is administering the order, said that approximately 1,600 tons of tin annually would be saved by the order.

★ ★ ★

WPB asks fewer tacks in shoes

The shoe and leather products section, WPB, suggested April 1 that shoe manufacturers immediately cut the use of tacks by 20 percent to reduce the amount of tack plate and other metal for tacks consumed by the industry.

10 yellow to brown dyes, needed for uniforms, banned for civilians; others cut

Because dyestuffs are necessary for the manufacture of military uniforms the Director of Industry Operations issued on March 29 Conservation Order M-103, curtailing civilian use of organic coloring matter.

The order, effective immediately, provides that 10 dyes with colors ranging from orange and yellow to brown, khaki and olive drab, be set aside entirely for war use.

Civilian use of all other anthraquinone vat dyes and other derivative dyes is limited for the second quarter of 1942 to 12½ percent of the amount used during 1941.

The order provides that no producer may export more than 8 percent of his total dyes requiring anthraquinone or derivatives in their manufacture. This requirement is expected to place civilians of Allied countries on an approximately equal footing with civilians in the United States.

According to the order a producer may export 3 percent of his total production of those basic dyes set aside for war use. WPB officials expect this will make available to the Allied countries the dyes with which they can dye uniforms for their armed forces. These include the Latin American nations, India, the Netherlands Indies, and the Free French forces.

Anyone who is not a manufacturer of dyestuffs but who has any of the 10 dyes on list "A" of the order in excess of the amount scheduled to be used by him prior to April 30, 1942, must resell or return the excess dyes to their manufacturer.

★ ★ ★

Persons buying trousers unfinished warned of rule

The apparel section of WPB said April 2 that it has been advised from several sources that some persons are buying suits or trousers at retail and having them delivered to their homes with the trousers unfinished or finished with more than a reasonable turn-up.

The Apparel Section called attention to paragraph (c) (2) of the men's and boys' clothing simplification order (M-73-a), which reads:

"No person shall finish a pair of trousers made of wool cloth with cuffs or cause such to be finished with cuffs by others for his account."

Use of scarce materials limited for ink making; high rating aids manufacturers

The WPB indicated March 30 that it intends to assist the printing and publishing industry isofar as possible, by the issuance of two orders governing the manufacture of printing inks.

The first, M-53, limits in varying percentages the amount of scarce materials which can be used in the manufacture of inks, and the second, P-94, assigns the high preference rating of A-5 to enable manufacturers to obtain these materials.

M-53 limits to 70 percent by quarters, compared to 1941, the use of these materials in the manufacture of printing inks: Chrome yellows and oranges, molybdate orange, chrome green, orange mineral and organic pigments. Iron blue is similarly restricted to 100 percent.

Other provisions

Use of oil soluble toners in any black ink or news ink is prohibited. Use of alkali blue or other organic toner in black ink is restricted to 8 percent by weight in paste form or 4 percent in the form of dry color.

Use of glycerol phthalate or phenolic resins in the production of gloss inks is prohibited. A number of substitutes are available in this field.

P-94 assigns a preference rating of A-5 to 50 percent of the average monthly use in 1941 of the inorganic colors and organic pigments restricted by M-53 to 70 percent use. Iron blues, zincated resins and ester gum may be purchased under the rating up to 80 percent of 1941 use.

Form PD-345 is provided for reports from producers monthly. This form will be available in about 10 days.

Both orders are effective immediately. P-94 expires on June 30, 1942, and M-53 has no terminal date.

Neither order places any restriction as to how a manufacturer of printing ink shall use the materials he can obtain nor any restriction on end uses of inks so produced.

★ ★ ★

LIDLAW APPOINTED

Defense Transportation Director Eastman announced April 1 the appointment of Neil S. Laidlaw as associate director of the division of coastwise and inter-coastal transport.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From March 28
*Through April 1

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Exp. date	Rating
Alcohol:					
a. Methyl:					
1. Assigns preference ratings to shipments in classifications I and II of M-25.	M-31 amend No. 4.		3-31-42		B-2; B-3.
Antimony:					
a. Allocation order	M-112	PD-380, 381	3-30-42	12-31-42	
Asbestos textiles:					
a. Conservation order	M-123		3-30-42		A-10 or higher.
Canning:					
a. Maintenance and expansion of plants canning fruits and vegetables:					
1. Cannery who use leased machinery entitled to same preference ratings as if they owned the machinery.	P-115 Int. No. 1.	PD-81a, 285	3-27-42		
Caskets, Shipping Cases and Burial Vaults:					
a. Curtails use of certain metals in manufacture.	L-64		3-28-42		
Chemicals:					
a. Materials for maintenance, repair and operating supplies:					
1. Further clarification of "operating supplies".	P-89 as amended, Int. No. 1.		3-27-42		
b. Solvents (chlorinated hydrocarbon):					
1. Extension	M-41 ext. No. 1.		3-30-42	5-15-42	
c. Chlorine:					
1. Postpones effective date to May 1, 1942.	M-19 as amended, amend. No. 2.		3-30-42	Until revoked.	
Chromium—to conserve supply and direct distribution:					
a. Supplementary order:					
1. Limits use of chromium in chemicals.	M-18-b	PD-54	3-26-42	do	A-10 or higher.
Closures and Associated Items:					
a. Prohibits use of copper and copper base alloy, steel, zinc, and zinc base alloy in manufacture of certain items.	L-68		3-18-42		
Copper:					
a. Clarifies use of bronze powder, ink, paste, and lead by printing and publishing industry.	M-9-c as amended, Int. No. 2.		3-28-42		
b. Supplementary order:					
1. Permits public utilities to use in own operations wire or cable that has become scrap through obsolescence, provided lengths are in excess of 5 feet and monthly total less than 5 tons.	M-9-b as amended and extended.	PD-121, 130, 226, 249.	3-31-42	Until revoked.	
Cork:					
a. To insure equal distribution	M-8-a amend.	PD-384	3-26-42	do	
Cotton (Egyptian, imported):					
a. Conservation order:					
1. Restricts sale, use and delivery of certain grades of imported Egyptian cotton to defense orders and sewing thread.	M-117		4-1-42		
Dyestuffs:					
a. Conservation order	M-103		3-28-42	Until revoked.	
Electrical Appliances:					
a. Discontinues use of critical materials in manufacture after May 31 production halted except orders rated higher than A-2.	L-65	PD-370	3-30-42	do	Varies.
Farm Machinery and Equipment:					
a. Material for production:					
1. Includes irrigation equipment and increases manufacturing percentage quotas of various types of machinery.	P-95 amend. No. 1.		3-30-42		A-3.
b. To restrict production:					
1. Additional equipment not included in original program.	L-26 amend. No. 1.		3-30-42		
Flashlights:					
a. Cases and batteries:					
1. Prohibits use of critical materials in production of.	L-71		3-27-42	Until revoked.	
Glycerine:					
a. Deliveries in excess of 50 pounds a month placed under allocation control.	M-58	PD-361, 362, 363.	3-30-42	do	
Goatskins, Kidskins, and Cabrettas:					
a. Conservation order	M-114	PD-373	3-30-42		
Honey:					
a. To conserve present stocks	M-118		3-26-42		

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Exp. date	Rating
Kitchen, Household, and other Miscellaneous Articles: a. Curtails use of iron, steel, and zinc in manufacture of certain kitchen, household and miscellaneous articles.	L-30.....		3-31-42	Until revoked.	
Laboratory Equipment and Reagent Chemicals: a. Material for production..... 1. Extension; amended to abolish PD-93.	P-62..... P-62 ext. No. 1. Amend. No. 1.	PD-93.....	11-15-41 3-30-42	3-31-42..... 6-30-42.....	A-5.
Lauric Acid Oils: a. Correction.....	M-60.....		3-31-42		
Lawn Mowers: a. To curtail production: 1. Iron and steel used in manufacture cut in half; prohibits entirely manufacture after June 30.	L-67.....		3-30-42		
Lead: a. Supplementary Order: 1. April lead pool set at 15 percent of February 1942.	M-38-g.....		3-30-42		
Manila Cordage: a. Cordage manufacturer need not include in sales quota defense orders placed and ready for delivery prior to Mar. 2, 1942, but which could not be delivered by then for reasons beyond his control.	M-36 amend No. 5.		4- 1-42		
Metal Signs: a. Curtails use of steel and iron in manufacture.	L-20.....		3-25-42	Until revoked.	
Molasses: a. Operational changes made.....	M-54 as amended.		3-27-42	do.....	
Nickel: a. Definitions changed; amended and extended.	M-6-a amended and extended.	PD-27.....	3-30-42	do.....	
Office machinery: a. Restrictions made applicable to wide-carriage typewriters.	L-54-a amend. No. 1.		3-27-42		
Office supplies: a. Curtails use of certain materials in manufacture of metal office supplies.	L-73.....		3-28-42	Until revoked.	
Outboard motors and parts: a. To restrict production: 1. Halts production except for defense orders.	L-80.....		3-27-42		
Plumbing and heating: a. Cast iron tubular radiators..... b. Prohibits use of copper or copper base alloy in certain items.	Schedule No. 6 to L-42. Schedule No. 7 to L-42.		3-30-42 3-30-42 (off. 4-1-42)		
Power (electric): a. Changes base period for limiting increases in deliveries from maximum demand during January 1942 to maximum demand during any month within 12-month period ending Jan. 31, 1942.	L-46 amend. No. 1		3-30-42		
Printing ink: a. Conservation order: 1. Limits in varying percentages amount of scarce materials which can be used in manufacture of inks. b. Assigns preference rating to 50 percent of average monthly use in 1941 of inorganic colors and organic pigments restricted by M-53 to 70 percent use.	M-53..... P-94.....	PD-344..... PD-345.....	3-30-42 3-30-42	6-30-42.....	A-5.
Refrigerators (domestic mechanical): a. Kerosene: 1. Kerosene refrigerators excluded from order halting production after Apr. 30. b. Domestic mechanical: 1. Dealers permitted to sell entire stocks. c. Permits acquisition of strategic materials from refrigerator manufacturers by any company organized under RFC Act. d. Domestic nonmechanical: 1. Supplementary order—reduces steel consumption in manufacture.	L-5-c amend. No. 3. L-5-b amend. No. 2. L-5-c amend. No. 2. L-7-b.....		3-28-42 3-26-42 3-27-42 3-30-42		
Research work: a. Preference rating covering material entering into experimental and research for aircraft raised and order extended.	P-24 amend. No. 1 and ext. No. 2.		3-25-42	6-30-42.....	A-1-a.
Rough Diamonds: a. Provides for inventory.....	M-109.....	PD-376, 377, 378..	3-27-42		

(Continued on page 14)

Publishers given stay of ban on bronze powder, paste, ink

An interpretation and supplement to Copper Order M-9-c covering the use of bronze powder, ink, paste, and lead by the printing and publishing industry were issued March 28 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

The effect of the order and interpretation is to permit a limited use of these materials for 2 months, after which their use must be discontinued entirely.

The interpretation points out that the use of these copper derivatives in printing and publishing is deemed decorative and would be prohibited after March 31, 1942, under the terms of the order.

However, because some confusion has existed in regard to the application of M-9-c to the use of these materials, Supplementary Order M-9-c-3 was issued March 28, postponing for 2 months the prohibition against use of these materials in the printing and publishing industry and permitting consumption of inventory stocks.

After May 31, 1942, the complete prohibition becomes effective. Each printer and publisher who intends to take advantage of this 60-day stay must file with the War Production Board before April 20, 1942, his inventory as of March 31 of all bronze powder, ink, paste, and lead and a statement of his uses in the year 1941. In the ensuing 60 days he may use 16 2/3 percent, all from present inventory, of the amount he used in 1941.

Other uses of copper and copper products by the printing and publishing industry and related trades are not deemed decorative and are governed by the general provisions of Order M-9-c which limits the use of copper in any quarter to approximately 70 percent of the amount used in the last quarter of 1940.

★ ★ ★

Drums, containers, packing supplies under chemical rating

Drums, containers, and other packages, and materials to be physically incorporated in them, are included in "operating supplies" under the terms of the preference rating order for the chemical industry, P-89, it was explained March 28 in an official interpretation of the order issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

Also included in "operating supplies," for which a preference rating of A-3 may be assigned by producers as defined in the order, are materials to be used for sealing or fastening packages.

WPB orders national inventory of rough diamonds

A Nation-wide inventory of rough diamonds, used in making machine tools and for numerous other phases of the war effort, was announced March 28 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

Conservation Order M-109, issued and effective March 27, provides that all persons, who, on March 31, 1942, had in their possession or had title to 10 carats or more of rough diamonds must report them to the War Production Board by April 15, 1942. Subsequent reports must be made quarterly. Form PD-376 is provided for this purpose.

Also must report sales, transfers

Sales, transfers, and imports of rough diamonds also must be reported. Sales of rough diamonds in quantities of more than 5 carats must be reported within 10 days on Form PD-377. Imports also must be reported within 10 days on Form PD-377. Sales or transfers of less than 5 carats must be reported monthly on Form PD-378. Forms PD-376, 377 and 378 were to be available in about ten days from March 28.

The order does not apply to cut or polished diamonds used as gems nor to rough diamonds incorporated in a tool in use. Diamonds in unused tools must be reported.

In addition to the inventory aspect, the purpose of WPB is to channel industrial diamonds directly into war uses and to eliminate insofar as possible sales of rough diamonds for purposes of speculation and hoarding.

★ ★ ★

Machine tool rebuilding order is extended

Preference Rating Order P-77, covering material for the rebuilding of machine tools, has been extended to May 1, 1942. This order, which applies only in the case of companies to which an individual copy of the order has been addressed with a serial number, was scheduled to expire April 1.

Companies operating under the order have been advised that they will be expected as soon as possible to shift over to use of the Production Requirements Plan. However, some special problems have arisen in connection with application of PRP to this industry, and the extension is designed to permit further study and any necessary adjustments.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From March 28
*Through April 1

(Continued from page 13)

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Exp. date	Rating
Rubber:					
a. Reduces consumption of crude rubber or latex in more than 50 products, and eliminates their use entirely in more than 20 products.	M-15-b amend. No. 7.		3-30-42		
b. Corrections.	M-15-b-1.		3-28-42		
c. Rubber yarn or elastic thread:					
1. Conservation order.	M-124.		3-28-42		
Steel and Iron:					
a. Corrosion and heat resistant chrome steel.	M-21-d amend. No. 1.		3-27-42		A-1-k or higher.
b. Pig iron:					
1. Complete allocation of pig iron supplies.	M-17 amend. No. 2 and ext. No. 2.	PD-69, 70, 71, 71d.	3-28-42	Until revoked.	
Sugar—to conserve supply and direct distribution:					
a. Refiners may fulfill sugar requirements of beekeepers and the USO without charge to their quotas.	Amend. No. 2 to M-55 as amended and extended.		3-26-42		
b. Supplementary order:					
1. Restrictions on primary distributors.	M-55-e.		3-27-42	12-31-42.	
c. Supplementary order:					
1. Definitions of zones.	M-55-d.		3-27-42	12-31-42.	
d. Supplementary order:					
1. Sets quotas.	M-55-e.		3-27-42		
e. Supplementary order:					
1. Quotas for raw or invert direct-consumption sugar.	M-55-f.		3-27-42	12-31-42.	
f. Supplementary order:					
1. Raises raw sugar for period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1942.	M-98-a amended.		3-27-42		
Tea—to restrict distribution:					
a. Places restrictions on deliveries and receipts.	M-111.	PD-374.	3-27-42		
b. Supplementary order:					
1. Quotas provided for.	M-111-a.	PD-374.	3-27-42		
Tin:					
a. Collapsible tin, tin-coated and alloy tubes:					
1. Conservation order (a) Completely eliminates use for foods, cosmetics and most toilet preparations.	M-115.		4-1-42	Until revoked	
Tools:					
a. Machine tools:					
1. Production and delivery of machine tools, gages, and chucks.	E-1-a amend. No. 1.		3-26-42		
b. Extension.	P-77 ext. No. 2.		3-31-42	5-1-42.	
Toys and games:					
a. Production of toys and games made of metal, plastic and other critical materials stopped after June 30.	L-81.		3-30-42 (eff. 4-1-42)		
Utilities:					
a. Maintenance, repair and supplies—materials necessary for vacuum cleaners (domestic):	P-46 amended.		3-26-42	6-30-42.	As assigned.
b. Supplementary order:					
1. Production discontinued after Apr. 30.	L-18-b.		3-30-42 (eff. 4-1-42)		
Zinc:					
a. Extension.	Ext. of M-11 as extended.		3-28-42	5-31-42.	
b. Supplementary order:					
1. Zinc pool for April.	M-11-j.		3-28-42		

SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violations	Penalty	Issued	Exp. date
Lubbock Hardware & Supply Co., Lubbock, Tex.	S-18	Acceptance of deliveries in excess of its quota pursuant to Supplementary Order M-21-b.	Reduction of deliveries.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Hunter and Havens, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.	S-20	do.	do.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Huron Steel Co., Detroit, Mich.	S-21	do.	do.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Gadsden Hardware Co., Gadsden, Ala.	S-22	do.	do.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Genesee Bridge Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.	S-23	do.	do.	3-27-42	6-30-42
The Faeth Co., Kansas City, Mo.	S-24	do.	do.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Baker Steel and Tube Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	S-25	do.	Suspension of deliveries.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Swedish Steel Mills' A. A., Inc., New York City, N. Y.	S-26	do.	Reduction of deliveries.	3-27-42	6-30-42
J. B. Beard Corporation, Shreveport, La.	S-27	do.	do.	3-27-42	6-30-42

Company	Order No.	Violations	Penalty	Issued	Exp. date
Austin-Hastings Co., Cambridge, Mass.	S-28	Acceptance of deliveries—Con.	Reduction of deliveries—Con.	3-27-42	6-30-42
N. H. Bragg & Sons, Bangor, Maine.	S-28	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42
Couller, Sibbett & Burke, Los Angeles, Calif.	S-28	do	Suspension of deliveries.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Dayton Hardware & Supply Co., Dayton, Ohio.	S-28	do	Reduction of deliveries.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Delaware Hardware Co., Wilmington, Del.	S-28	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42
Fable & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	S-28	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42
Fairmont Supply Co., Fairmont W. Va.	S-28	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42
Pollak Steel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	S-28	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42
Ross-Frazier Iron Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	S-28	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42
Chas. G. Stevens Co., Chicago, Ill.	S-28	do	Suspension of deliveries.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Stratton & Terstege Co., Louisville, Ky.	S-28	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42
Super Steels, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.	S-28	do	Reduction of deliveries.	3-27-42	6-30-42
Penn. Metal Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.	S-29	do	do	3-27-42	6-30-42

Financial advice to contractors controlled by new bureau

Organization of a bureau of finance in the Division of Industry Operations to assist contractors and subcontractors in solving financial problems which may arise in connection with the handling of war orders was announced March 28 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

Closer contacts with industry branches

The bureau will take over the functions and personnel of the financial section of the Contract Distribution Branch of the WPB Production Division. Bradley Nash, who has been head of this financial section since June 1941, will be chief of the new unit.

Transfer of the bureau to the Division of Industry Operations will make possible closer contact between the bureau's financial experts and the staffs of the industry branches in the division, with special reference to financial problems involved in converting civilian industries to war work.

Acts in advisory capacity

The bureau of finance does not make any loans or dispense any funds to contractors, but furnishes advice and assistance about financial matters to companies engaged in war production or desirous of obtaining war contracts or subcontracts. It also endeavors to be helpful in working out the financial requirements when a group of manufacturers undertakes to pool facilities for war work.

The bureau of finance now has about 35 representatives located in WPB field offices. The staff has recently been handling about 500 new cases a month involving amounts running from as little as one thousand dollars up into millions.

To help arrange financing

The bureau endeavors wherever possible to arrange financing of war work through commercial banks. When the required financial assistance cannot be so arranged the bureau assists the contractor to make the proper application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a Federal Reserve bank, or other Government financing agency.

Financial advice and assistance are provided by the bureau for companies which have difficulty in obtaining sufficient working capital to handle war contracts as well as for those which need to expand or alter their production facilities.

Most of U. S. industry to be brought under Production Requirements Plan in move for closer control of scarce materials

A fundamental change in the priorities system was announced March 21 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

Blanket ratings to go

A specific requirements approach to the control and distribution of scarce materials will replace the use of general or blanket priority rating orders as rapidly as the necessary new orders and procedures can be put into effect. Between April 1 and June 30, most of the blanket rating orders will be revoked or allowed to expire, and companies which have been operating under blanket ratings will be required to apply for priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan.

Under the Production Requirements Plan, a company makes a single application for priority assistance covering all of its estimated materials needs over a 3-month period. Interim applications may be filed when a company needs additional quantities of material during the quarter because of increased war or other essential business.

A Modified Production Requirements Plan has been developed to meet the needs of small firms whose business is less than \$100,000 a year. Such companies may use a simplified application form, PD-25X.

The effect of placing virtually all of

American industry, including producers who supply the Army and Navy, under the Production Requirements Plan will be to give the War Production Board closer control of the distribution and use of all scarce materials.

Because it would be physically impossible to handle the load of PRP applications if they were to be submitted immediately from all companies in all industries, the change-over from the use of blanket ratings will be continuous over a period of 3 months, and each industry will be notified as to the date by which the change must be completed.

To gear economy to war

New limitation or conservation orders will continue to be issued to curtail production by nonessential and less essential industries which still use scarce materials and to force substitutions for scarce materials wherever possible in essential industries. All ratings assigned under PRP will be subject to such controls.

The extension of PRP to cover a much broader field, and its substitution for "P" orders, will constitute another long step toward gearing the whole American economy into the war program. When the change-over is completed, priority assistance will be granted only for specified quantities of materials or products, and the War Production Board will then be in a position to go as far toward complete allocation as war needs may require.

LABOR . . .

Board declines jurisdiction of wage case while binding contract is still in force

The National War Labor Board last week issued a decision in one case, declined to take jurisdiction in another on the ground that a binding contract is still in existence, closed the primary hearings in the Little Steel case, reached agreement in one case, made an arbitration award in another case and received certification of 10 new disputes.

Postal Telegraph

For a second time since its creation, the National War Labor Board unanimously declined to take jurisdiction in a dispute and returned the case to the Secretary of Labor. The case involved the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., New York, N. Y., and the American Communications Association, CIO. The union is asking for wage increases. The Board's decision was based upon the grounds that a contract is in existence between the parties which may not be altered under its terms without the mutual consent of the parties.

In announcing the action of the Board, Mr. Davis, chairman, said:

"The present wage structure is set by the terms of a contract agreed upon by the company and the union, which binds the parties until October 1, 1942. No changes can be made under this contract except by mutual consent. This Board will not be used by either management or labor to escape from the terms of any voluntary collective bargaining agreement while that agreement is still in effect. To adopt any other course would do irreparable harm to the whole structure of industrial relations in this country and endanger successful prosecution of the war."

The dispute was certified to the Board March 25 and involves 10,710 employees.

Little Steel

The fact-finding panel of the Board hearing the dispute between four steel companies and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, began last week the task of digesting over 3,000 pages of testimony taken during more than a month of hearings. The union and the companies involved—Bethlehem Steel Co., Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., and Inland Steel Co.—have been given until April 15 to file rebuttals, and on April 22 the panel and the parties will reconvene for questioning by the panel on the basis of their study of the record and the rebuttals. The panel will then make its report to the full Board.

The panel in the case is composed of Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation, Cyrus Ching, vice president of United States Rubber Co. and Richard Frankenstein, director of aircraft organization of the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Hearings began February 26 over the union's demands for \$1 per day wage increase and the union shop. The dispute involves a total of 182,000 employees of the four companies.

Food Machinery Corporation

After only two days of hearings, a voluntary agreement was reached settling all issues in dispute between the Food Machinery Corp., Lakeland, Fla. and the International

Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, AFL.

An increase in the base rate from 96 cents to \$1.05 per hour retroactive to December 30, 1941, was agreed upon and on July 1, 1942, the wage question is to be again subject to discussion. The union security issue was settled by a clause to be inserted into the contract advocating maintenance of membership for the duration of the workers' employment and the company is to furnish all new employees with a copy of the contract and will advise them to become members of the union. The agreement will affect 185 employees of the company.

The panel which heard the case was composed of Professor I. L. Sharfman, Fred Kraft, and Richard Gray.

Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad

Judge Benjamin C. Hilliard of the Supreme Court of Colorado was appointed by the Board last week as arbitrator of all issues in dispute between the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The appointment was made in accordance with the Board's decision of February 27 ordering the dispute to be arbitrated. Refusal by Mr. George P. McNear, president of the road, to accept the Board's order resulted on March 21 in Federal seizure and operation of the road.

In the Executive order, the President directed the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation to manage the railroad "pending such termination of the existing labor dispute as may be approved by the National War Labor Board."

The telegram to Mr. McNear announcing Judge Hilliard's appointment stated that "final settlement of the controversy will depend upon your compliance with the President's order that the dispute be arbitrated" and asked him to notify the Board if and when he is ready to proceed with arbitration.

Federated Fishing Boats

In a 4-to-2 decision, with the labor members dissenting, the Board ordered that the war risk insurance dispute between the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., Boston, Mass., and the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, AFL, should be settled by dividing that cost evenly between the fishermen and the employers. Radio officers serving on fishing vessels of the employers were also granted war risk bonuses with the expense of such additional compensation to be shared equally by employers and fishermen.

At the time the case was certified to the Board in January, some 800 men were on strike and 57 boats were tied up in Boston Harbor. The employers at first refused to comply with the Board's request that they advance the premium for the insurance until a final determination of the issue could be made by the Board, but on February 14 the employers finally agreed to the Board's order.

A public hearing was held in the case on March 12, and it was on the basis of that hearing that the decision was made. Both decisions were written by Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the Board, and were concurred in by Frank P. Graham, public member, and Roger Lapham and George H. Mead, employer members. The dissenting

labor members were Robert J. Watt and R. J. Thomas.

American Smelting and Refining

A three-man arbitration board last week made its award settling the dispute between two plants of the American Smelting & Refining Co., at San Francisco and Selby, Calif., and two locals of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO. The arbitration board was composed of Judge Walter P. Stacy, John E. Connelly, and Sherman Dalrymple, with Mr. Dalrymple dissenting from the award which was that the wage scales and conditions prevailing at the two plants should not "be further disturbed during the remaining term" of the two contracts.

The case was certified to the Board on February 5 and at the hearings before the panel in March it was agreed that the dispute be settled by arbitration with the members of the panel acting as arbitrators. The award will affect 250 employees at the San Francisco plant and 550 at the Selby plant.

New cases

The new cases certified to the Board last week involved the following: Western Electric Co., Kearny, N. J. and the Western Electric Employees Assn., affiliated with the National Federation of Telephone Workers and the Assn. of Communications Equipment Workers, both independent; Committee of Employers, Seattle, Wash. and the Int. Woodworkers of America, CIO; the Shell Oil Co., Houston, Texas and the Oil Workers International Union, CIO; Roller Bearing Co. of America, Trenton, N. J. and the United Automobile Workers, CIO; Johns Manville Co., Bilerica, Mass. and Nashua, N. H. and District 50, United Mine Workers, CIO; Frank Foundries Corp., Moline, Ill. and the United Automobile Workers, CIO; Corneli Dubilier Condenser Corp., South Plainfield, N. J., and the Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Wilmerding, Pa. and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; Armour Leather Co., Williamsport, Pa. and the Int. Fur and Leather Workers, CIO; and Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., Santa Rita and Hurley, New Mexico and the Metal Department, AFL.

★ ★ ★

Fluorescent lighting fixture production halted by WPB

WPB on April 2 ordered an immediate end to the production of fluorescent lighting fixtures except for use of existing inventories for a period of 20 days and certain other excepted purposes.

The order (Limitation Order L-78) is expected to result in the saving of 35,000 tons of steel, 2,200 tons of copper, and 5,200 pounds of mercury.

The terms of the order prohibit the manufacture or assembly of any fluorescent lighting fixture or part, notwithstanding existing contracts or agreements, except on orders bearing a preference rating of A-2 or better.

Meeting plane schedules, ahead on tanks, says Nelson, but warns we must do more

Excerpts from an address by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board, before a banquet of the Military Order of the World War, April 4:

When you look back, I am sure you will agree that we set out to do the impossible—but we are doing it. The achievements this Nation has recorded during the last 20-odd months are as remarkable as anything in our history. We cannot be satisfied, because the sky is the limit; but do not let the fact that we are not satisfied delude you into the feeling that nothing much has been accomplished.

An "impossible" program

The airplane production program adopted after Pearl Harbor was presumed by practically everyone to be bigger than could possibly be attained. It was an "impossible" program if there ever was one. We met our schedules in January and we made 23 percent more planes than we had made in December. We exceeded our schedules in February which, of course, called for an increase over January. In March again we met the schedule which increases in line with the President's objective.

We are ahead of schedule on tank production. Our production of merchant shipping is rising rapidly; we should meet this year's schedule. The same is true of our production of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns.

Yet this is no time for easy optimism. Measured by any ordinary standard, this Nation has done extremely well; but we aren't measuring by ordinary standards any more. Instead, we are measuring our performance against the greatest emergency the country has ever faced. What would be superlative performance at any other time could easily turn out to be short of the goal we must reach. It has been said often, but we must continue to say it—no matter how well we are doing, we must do even better.

Speaking for the millions of men and women engaged on the home front in the great job of providing those weapons and that support, I want to say this to our fighting men everywhere:

You have given us hope and courage. We will live up to the ideal you have set for us. We know what your need is; we are going to move ahead and meet that need in spite of any and all obstacles. We will not let you down.

Tool plant's production committee cited for heroic effort to keep going in flood

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, on March 28 personally cited the management-labor production committee in the Batavia, N. Y., plant of the Doehler Die Casting Co. for heroic efforts to keep production going during the recent Tonawanda Creek flood.

Worked in water up to knees

The plant's management-labor committee sent a graphic report to Production Drive headquarters detailing efforts made to keep the plant going. At times officials and workers labored in water up to their knees to continue operations.

Mr. Nelson wrote the plant management-labor committee, known as the Victory Production Board:

"I have just received your full report of the way labor and management worked tirelessly together to keep production going during the Tonawanda Creek flood.

"That is precisely the kind of enthusiastic cooperative effort we are asking for in our production drive, and it represents the spirit which will carry this Nation to victory. When we are ready to award recognition formally for outstanding achievements your committee will certainly be eligible for consideration for an award.

As good as firing a gun

"Meanwhile, please extend my congratulations to all the men who proved themselves heroes of production during the flood. They are destroying our enemies as surely as if they were firing a gun."

The committee reported that the first warning of the flood came at 11 a. m. March 17:

"Both management and labor worked as a body to save all equipment and materials in the plant. No one was concerned whether he was a plant official or a worker in the plant. They worked in water which at times was up to their knees and continued to operate equipment in the plant until the water forced them to stop production. The quantities of metal and packing material which were saved through coordination of management and labor amounted to many thousands of dollars. Because of such action, only 16 hours elapsed before the plant was in operation again."

The committee singled out for special praise the maintenance crew under Harry Heiler, Sr.; Ted Pickering, plant

manager, and the traffic department under William McCue.

The National Association of Die Cast Workers (CIO) which has a closed-shop contract with the company waived provisions of its agreement to permit men to work regardless of their shift without overtime for the first eight hours.

The Victory Production Board was organized at the plant on November 11, 1941. Its membership is made up as follows:

Raymond Wood, chief steward of the union, and chairman of the board; John McGarigal, plant superintendent; Francis Kennedy, union president; A. E. Swanson, assistant plant superintendent; George Hodgson, plant metallurgist; William Schaefer, maintenance department; William Kane, personnel director; Ernest Pannell, casting machine operator; John Rhoads, superintendent of the brass division; Arthur Griswold, permanent mould pourer; Mr. Wood was named chairman of the Board.

When Chairman Nelson announced the Production Drive, the Victory Boards in the Doehler plants volunteered to participate in the drive.

We are all on trial, Nelson warns in Supplement to Production Drive book

WPB Chairman Nelson on March 31 told labor and management they are on trial before the American public and that "this is our last chance to show that a free economy can survive and be strong." His statement appeared in a foreword to a supplement to the Official Plan Book, the master plan for the War Production Drive. The supplement was mailed last week to primary war contractors.

New posters that will be available during April are reproduced. Accompanying the supplement is a master military map which, it is suggested, may be enlarged by plant War Production Drive committees. From time to time, the supplement reports, the War and Navy Departments will issue official communiques describing the performance of equipment in action. This will enable committees to indicate on the map spots where equipment made in their own factory is proving its worth in the war.

RATIONING . . .

Sugar refiners' deliveries restricted to nearby areas, to conserve East's supply

The War Production Board has ordered sugar refiners to restrict deliveries of refined domestic cane sugar to certain areas adjacent to their refineries.

The action (Supplementary Order M-55-d) was taken to prevent further depletion of the sugar supply in the East, particularly in the New England States.

Simultaneously, the WPB issued three other supplementary orders, M-55-c, M-55-e, M-55-f, and an amendment to order M-98-a.

April quota set

These orders and amendment do the following things:

Fix the April refined sugar delivery quota at 80 percent of April 1941 deliveries, and extend restrictions to all industrial users.

Set aside 15 percent of the stocks of beet sugar and 15 percent of future beet sugar production for shipment as directed by the WPB.

Establish a special annual quota for invert refined sugar. Invert refined sugar is a type of glucose.

Raise certain raw sugar quotas.

Zones defined

Supplementary order M-55-d restricts the sale and shipment of domestic refined sugar to specific zones, which are as follows:

1. Refiners in New England may ship to points only in the six New England States.
2. Refiners in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore may ship to points only in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
3. Refiners in North Carolina may ship to points only in that State.
4. Refiners in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida east of the Apalachicola River may ship to points within that area, plus North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.
5. Refiners in Tennessee and Kentucky may ship to points only in that area.
6. Refiners in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Florida west of the Apalachicola River, may ship to points in this area plus Tennessee and Kentucky.
7. Refiners in any State outside of the specified zones may ship to any point in the continental United States (excluding Alaska and the Canal Zone) and in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Illinois, but not to any point within the specified zones.

Some special sugars excepted

A refiner may, however, sell or ship the following sugars outside of his specified zone: refined sugar processed outside continental United States, soft sugars in bulk, confectioners', brown, loaf, tablet, and other specialty refined sugars in 1- and 2-pound packages, and raw sugar.

Supplementary order M-55-c directs any

beet sugar processor to set aside for a period of 60 days 15 percent of his existing stock and 15 percent of his future monthly production of refined sugar for shipment as ordered by the Director of Industry Operations, WPB.

Within 15 days from the issuance of this order (March 27) and within 5 days after the end of each subsequent month, he is required to notify the WPB in writing of the location and amount of such sugar. If the WPB does not specify shipment of the sugar within 60 days it is automatically released to the processor.

The purpose of orders M-55-c and M-55-d is to prevent the overlapping of sugar distribution by a beet processor and a cane refiner, and thereby prevent further depletion of the supply of sugar in the Eastern States. WPB and the Defense Supplies Corporation have agreed that the DSC will compensate a beet processor for losses incident to shipping east of his normal trading area, which, in the case of a western processor, usually is west of Chicago. By operating in a smaller territory, a cane refiner will be better able to serve the trade in that area.

All industrial uses controlled

In addition to fixing the April refined quota, supplementary order M-55-e extends control to include all industrial uses of sugar. Furthermore, any jobber or wholesaler may not deliver more sugar to such a user than his quota.

In addition, any receiver may not have in his possession, at any time, more than a minimum practicable working inventory.

Supplementary M-55-f establishes for any user of raw or invert refined sugar, except in the processing of refined sugar, a special annual quota of as much as 70 percent of his 1941 deliveries, but not more than 10,000 pounds in any one month.

To take advantage of the order, a user is required to certify in writing to the War Production Board by April 15, his use of raw or invert refined sugar during each month of 1941 and 1942. A user not taking advantage of the order is governed by the general provisions of the other sugar orders.

The amendment of M-98-a raises the raw sugar quota for the period January 1 to September 30, 1942, to a total of 2,659,372 short tons, raw value, an increase of 72,004 short tons over the quota in the original order. The increase was made after complete data on the sugar industry made it necessary to revise the 9-month allotment of some refiners. The original allotment had been fixed on preliminary data.

★ ★ ★

RED CROSS TO COLLECT WOOL CLIPPED FROM TROUSERS

The clothing section of WPB announced April 3 that arrangements have been made for the American Red Cross to act as a central agency in collecting from clothing stores throughout the country wool clips that will become available by reason of the prohibition against cuffs on men's and boys' trousers.

April tire recaps for "B" cars mostly from reclaimed rubber

The extremely serious rubber situation has made it necessary to allocate tire recapping material made almost wholly of reclaimed rubber for use on List B passenger cars during April, OPA Acting Administrator Hamm said March 28.

The camelback which will go to retreading shops for use in meeting requirements under certificates issued to List B passenger car operators in April is made of reclaimed rubber with only about 2 percent of new crude used in the mixture for cohesion.

"Tires recapped with this lower grade camelback should be driven at speeds no greater than 35 miles an hour," Mr. Hamm said.

★ ★ ★

Late pleas for camelbacks must give reason for delay

Retreaders and recappers entitled to an initial allotment of truck camelback but who did not apply for it before the March 1 deadline, still may get their allotments on a showing of valid reason for failure to apply before expiration of the time limit, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced April 1. A late applicant must file with his local board, in addition to the regular OPA form, an affidavit stating the reason for the delay.

★ ★ ★

6 indicted on charge of violating tire order

One of the most important cases prosecuted by the Federal Government in connection with consumer rationing was brought to a head successfully April 1 when a Los Angeles Federal grand jury returned an indictment charging Guy O. Bryan, tire dealer, and five others with conspiracy to violate the tire rationing regulations, OPA announced April 2.

The indictment charged the defendants with conspiring to commit offenses and fraud against the United States in the retail sale of new tires and tubes to consumers without certificates from local rationing boards. They were also charged with conspiring to violate a temporary restraining order issued on March 14 against any more such sales.

OPA to release certain classes of new passenger autos now in Government pool

Certain classes of new passenger automobiles now held in the Government pool may be released by the OPA under Amendment No. 4 to Rationing Order No. 2A, announced March 28 by Acting Administrator Hamm. The effective date of the amendment was March 24, 1942.

Less than 1 percent of total

The pool is made up of new passenger cars which were not shipped by the manufacturer prior to January 16, 1942, to an agency other than one controlled by the manufacturer.

The cars affected by the amendment are those which the OPA may determine will not serve the purposes for which the pool was created. The amendment also provides for the removal of pool stickers erroneously attached to nonpool automobiles. The number of automobiles which will be released under Amendment No. 4 will probably not amount to as much as 1 percent of the pool total.

As a condition to release of a car from the pool, the OPA may require the dealer or manufacturer to put another new car into the pool as a substitute. Even after an automobile is released, it still may not be sold except to the holder of a certificate issued by a local rationing board.

Cars affected

Among the cars which the OPA will consider releasing from the pool under the new amendment are:

1. Those ordered on or before January 1, 1942, by agencies of Federal, State, local or foreign governments or by the American Red Cross.
2. Automobiles specially built, painted, or equipped on order of specific buyer.
3. Automobiles with list price above \$2,000.
4. Automobiles manufactured prior to March 2, 1942, for experimental purposes.
5. Automobiles that on or before January 16 were in the hands of or in transit to a manufacturer's branch engaged primarily in selling cars at retail, or were consigned, invoiced, or billed to an agency not controlled by the manufacturer.
6. Automobiles as to which registration had been effected or applied for prior to January 1 and for which rationing certificates were given under Rationing Order No. 2.

The amendment outlines the procedure for withdrawing cars from the pool and for the substitution of others for those removed. Applications for all releases are to be made to OPA headquarters in Washington and not to the local rationing boards.

Collapsible tin tubes banned for foods, cosmetics; regulated for other uses

Drastic regulations on the use and production of collapsible tin tubes, completely eliminating their use for foods, cosmetics, and most toilet preparations, were put into effect April 1 by the War Production Board in a further move to conserve this country's supply of the metal.

Used tubes must be turned in

In the first provision of its kind, the order (M-115) also requires that every individual purchaser of a tube of tooth paste or shaving cream, when buying from a retailer, from April 1 on must turn in a used tin, tin-coated, or tin-alloy collapsible tube of any kind for each new tube bought.

Retailers, and dealers in possession of used tubes, are required to hold them, subject to further order of the Director of Industry Operations.

The regulations permit the use of 100 percent tin tubes only for certain medical ointments and pharmaceutical preparations, and allow the use of a tin-coated tube for certain other pharmaceutical preparations, for tooth pastes, and shaving creams.

Three classes set up

The order sets up three classes of tubes. Class I allows the use of 100 percent tin tubes for medicinal and pharmaceutical ointments compounded by pharmacists according to a prescription by a doctor, dentist, or veterinarian.

Class II permits the use of a tube containing 7½ percent of tin for medicinal and pharmaceutical ointments not included in Class I, and for ointments intended for use in the body orifices.

Class III permits the use of a tube containing 7½ percent tin for tooth pastes and shaving creams.

Other provisions

Collapsible tube makers are required by the order, effective April 1, to halt the manufacture of tubes containing more than 7½ percent of tin, except for Class I products. In addition, manufacturers of dental and shaving creams may not pack during the period of April 1 to June 30, 1942, more than 100 percent (by volume) of the tooth pastes and shaving creams packed in the corresponding period of 1940.

Tube blanks already manufactured by the effective date of the order may be made into "nonessential tubes," and may be sold and used for products not listed by Tables I, II, and III. Manufacture or use of tubes for nonessential purposes,

however, is to end with the issuance of the order, except to the extent of existing inventory.

All manufacturers of tubes are required by the order to cooperate in reducing the thickness of tin coatings for tubes allowed by the order to the "minimum thickness which will be sufficient for satisfactory packing of the particular product packed." Manufacturers are also ordered to concentrate to the greatest possible extent on larger-sized tubes, and to substitute other types of containers where practicable.

A further restriction of the order prohibits the use of tin-coated tubes by those who did not use such tubes for their products prior to January 1, 1941.

Officials of the containers branch, which is administering the order, said that the regulations would reduce the use of tin by the collapsible tube industry to about 150 tons in the second quarter of the year.

In permitting the use of pure tin tubes for Class I products, the order announced April 1 supersedes the applicable provisions of Tin Conservation Order M-43-a.

★ ★ ★

ADULT BICYCLES FROZEN

The War Production Board on April 2 froze the sale, shipment, delivery, or transfer of all new adult bicycles. The order became effective at 11:59 p. m., April 2.

The freeze order applies to all bicycles except those actually in transit at the time the order went into effect. Those may be delivered to their immediate destination and be frozen there, unless the destination is an ultimate consumer.

"New adult bicycle" means any bicycle, with a frame measurement from the center of the crank to the top of the saddle staff post of more than 19 inches, which has never been used by an ultimate consumer.

M. D. Moore, section chief of the WPB durable goods branch, said that "stocks frozen and future production will be made available on the basis of essential needs, with defense workers getting first call, essential civilian needs second, and then anyone else, if more are available."

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Retail ceiling on 44 electric appliances follows WPB stop-production order

Retail prices of 44 common electrical household appliances, ranging from curling irons to toasters, last week were ordered frozen by the Office of Price Administration at levels no higher than those in effect on March 30.

The temporary maximum price order applies also to wholesalers and manufacturers and was to become effective April 7, Acting Administrator Hamm announced.

"This action has been taken to prevent runaway prices in view of the War Production Board's order of March 30 halting production of these and other electrical appliances on May 31," Mr. Hamm explained.

Rationing not now planned

"Rationing of these articles is not now contemplated," he said. Sufficient stocks are in distributors' hands or in the process of manufacture to last through most of this year, it is believed.

The temporary ceiling will apply until June 5 unless superseded earlier by a permanent schedule of maximum prices.

Evasions barred

Implementing the order on electrical appliances, OPA issued a prohibition against evasion through a decrease in allowances for transportation, and for cash quantity or other discounts, or through an increase in charges for time payments and repair service. Manipulating price increases through pyramiding of the Federal excise tax is also prohibited.

Affected items listed

The order applies to the following electrical appliances with a rated electrical capacity up to 2,500 watts, or powered by an electrical vibrator or electrical fractional horsepower motor:

Biscuit and muffin bakers, bottle warmers, bread toasters, broilers, casseroles, chafing dishes, cigar and cigarette lighters, clothes dryers, coffee makers, corn poppers, curling irons, deep fat fryers, double boilers, dry shavers, egg cookers, fan type heaters, fans, flatirons, food and plate warmers, food mixers, griddles, hair clippers, hair dryers, hotplates and disc stoves, immersion heaters, juice extractors, massage vibrators, neckwear and trouser pressers, ovens, pads and blankets, percolators, portable air heaters, roasters, sandwich toasters, smoothing irons, table stoves, tea kettles, tea tables, unit radiator heaters, urns, vaporizers, waffle irons, water heaters, and whippers.

The order applies also to parts and accessories for items on this list.

BALTIMORE AREA GIVEN 60 DAYS TO CURB RENTS

The strategic war production and military center of Baltimore, Md., and its six surrounding counties was placed April 3 on the list of defense-rental areas by the Office of Price Administration and will be subject to Federal regulation if the recommendations made are not complied with.

Acting Price Administrator Hamm recommended that rents be reduced to the levels prevailing in the area on April 1, 1941. Under the Emergency Price Control Act, the affected area is given 60 days to meet these recommendations.

The Baltimore defense-rental area, having a 1940 population of 1,083,300, includes the city of Baltimore and the counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, and Howard.

In the area are located aviation factories, shipbuilding yards, and other war establishments.

China teas put under specific price maximums

Specific maximum prices for China teas at the wholesale level have been set in Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 91, Acting Price Administrator Hamm stated April 2. These ceiling prices were effective April 2, 1942.

Following tabulation indicates the maximum prices set for China tea in cents per pound ex dock New York:

China grade	Common	Medium	Fine
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Young Hyson	27½	35½	48½
Congou	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 1	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 2	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 3	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 4	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 5	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 6	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 7	41	45	57
Gun powder No. 8	41	45	57
First imperial	41	45	57
Second imperial	41	45	57
Third imperial	41	45	57

Hard coal price at mine halted at existing level; customary discounts ordered

Possibility of higher producers' prices for Pennsylvania anthracite was removed March 31 by the OPA with the issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 112, which keeps hard coal prices at the mine at existing levels and orders customary seasonal discounts on domestic sizes, beginning with 50 cents per net ton during April 1942.

The regulation, announced by Acting Price Administrator Hamm went into effect on April 1, 1942.

The ceilings established in the regulation are the prices that prevailed in the period October 1-15, 1941, and which have been maintained since that time at the request of OPA.

Acting Administrator Hamm pointed out that an anthracite price increase, apparently imminent, would militate against the national price stabilization program.

Under the price regulation the following maximum prices are established for anthracite f. o. b. transportation facilities at the mine or preparation plant from which delivery is made:

Size:	Price per net ton
Domestic:	
Broken, egg, stove, and chestnut	\$6.75
Pea	5.25
Steam:	
No. 1 Buckwheat	3.75
Rice (No. 2 Buckwheat)	2.90
Barley (No. 3 Buckwheat)	2.15

The maximum prices for domestic sizes shall be reduced by not less than the following amounts during the months of April to July, inclusive:

April, \$0.50; May, \$0.40; June, \$0.25; and July, \$0.10.

Special service charges

The price regulation provides that there shall be deducted from the maximum prices established in the section covering maximums and seasonal discounts the cash, quantity or other discounts or allowances in effect during the period October 1-15, 1941, inclusive. It provides also that certain interest and service charges shall not exceed rates during the period October 1-15, 1941, inclusive, and requires producers and distributors to file with OPA not later than May 1, 1942, a statement of these discounts and charges as of the October 1-15 period.

Rationing violators face fines, imprisonment, under new law

Willful violators of rationing orders and rationing regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration now face direct prosecution and severe penalties under provisions of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm warned March 31.

The act, which became effective March 28 when signed by President Roosevelt, provides a maximum penalty of \$10,000 fine and imprisonment for one year for willful violation of priority orders of the War Production Board or of rationing orders or regulations of OPA.

Mr. Hamm disclosed that OPA, working in close cooperation with the Department of Justice, has adopted a comprehensive plan for investigation and criminal prosecution of those persons who flout the rationing rules.

★ ★ ★

MOLASSES ORDER CHANGED

Operational changes in the molasses Order, M-54, were made in an amended version of the order issued March 28 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

The amendments to the order cover these points:

1. Hydrol, corn sugar molasses, is included in the definition of molasses and is subject to all terms of the order.
2. Distributors are divided into two classes, primary and secondary. Deliveries of molasses may not be made by a primary distributor without specific authorization. Secondary distributors are not thus restricted.
3. Definitions of various classes of purchasers have been rewritten to include all users of molasses.
4. Manufacturers of yeast, citric acid and vinegar and users of molasses for foundry purposes are granted a quota of 110 percent of their consumption for the year ending June 30, 1941.
5. Manufacturers of yeast, citric acid, edible molasses, and edible sirup may purchase molasses on a yearly rather than a quarterly basis.
6. Deliveries of edible molasses and edible sirup may be made without reference to the terms of the order.
7. Molasses may not be exported without express permission of the Director of Industry Operations.

★ ★ ★

CUBAN SUGAR SURVEY

Officials from the War Production Board, Department of Agriculture, and Defense Supplies Corporation are leaving for Cuba this week to gather statistics and information on the Cuban sugar industry, the sugar section of the WPB announced.

Cane sugar ceiling raised 15 cents per 100 pounds in North Atlantic area

Because cane sugar refiners in the North Atlantic area cannot operate on the current basis price of \$5.45 per hundred pounds without incurring substantial losses, Acting Price Administrator Hamm March 31 raised the ceiling 15 cents per hundred pounds.

Small rise in cost to consumer

The increase, effective March 31, 1942, under Amendment No. 1, Revised Price Schedule No. 60 (Direct-Consumption Sugars), applies only to sugars processed by refineries in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

This action, however, is not expected to increase the ultimate cost of refined sugar to the consumer in these States by more than 1 cent on each 5-pound package, the Acting Price Administrator cautioned.

Other provisions

Other features of the new OPA amendment include:

1. A provision that sugar is at its point of delivery, within the meaning of the schedule, when it has arrived at the siding or dock in the vicinity of the buyer's warehouse or place of business at or from which it is to be used or resold.
2. Clarification of the maximum price calculation in cases where sugar is delivered by the seller within a refinery city metropolitan area.
3. Applicable maximum prices are set where transportation is performed by means of a motor vehicle owned, controlled, or hired by the buyer.
4. Before a buyer may use transportation by a vehicle owned, controlled, or hired by him, the seller first must offer to deliver the sugar at a price calculated delivered in carload quantities, freight prepaid to the point of delivery. In those cases where it is more economical for a buyer to transport sugar by his own, a controlled, or hired vehicle, he may refuse the seller's offer and be free to take delivery and transport sugar by such vehicle.
5. Another clause provides clarification of maximum prices for sales of direct-consumption sugars at wholesale.
6. Where persons made no sales of direct consumption sugars at wholesale during either base period, they now are permitted to sell at the market price prevailing on date of sale. However, this is with the proviso that (a) the seller submit to OPA a statement specifying grade, package and amount sold; and (b) name, address, type of purchase, price to be charged, and whether price includes delivery to buyer's place of business. Furthermore, such statement must be submitted to and the price approved by OPA prior to delivery of the sugar sold.

7. Clause is provided covering purchases by Defense Supplies Corporation—or any designee of that R. F. C. subsidiary that it names—from persons not in the business principally of selling sugars.

8. Prospective sales by Defense Supplies Corporation—or its designee, if any—also are covered by the new amendment.

9. Final DSC provision covers the possibility that the DSC—or its designee—may have to purchase or sell sugar in large lots. In order to implement this program, such sales contract may allow payment of an adjusted price not to exceed the maximum price in effect at time of shipment.

OPA granted permission for the advance in the refined cane sugar price ceiling in the North Atlantic seaboard area to \$5.60 per hundred pounds, following extensive analysis of the recent Tariff Commission report on refining cost studies.

OPA granted permission for the advance in the refined cane sugar price ceiling in the North Atlantic seaboard area to \$5.60 per hundred pounds, following extensive analysis of the recent Tariff Commission report on refining cost studies.

Beet crop competes on West Coast

Refined sugar price increases are considered unnecessary in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas.

The cost survey indicates that West Coast refiners currently are operating at a loss under a \$5.45 refined ceiling. However, an advance in that area would be useless, as cane refiners could not take advantage of it in view of the heavy competition from beet sugar.

On shipments to adjacent areas

The Acting Administrator clarified what possible maximum prices refiners might charge on shipments made to adjacent areas. For example, under the amendment, the ceiling basis price on refined sugar will remain \$5.45 per hundred pounds for sugar refined in Baltimore, although it will be lifted to \$5.60 in the case of sugar refined in Philadelphia.

However, if a Baltimore refiner sells in the Philadelphia area, such Baltimore sales cannot be made at higher than the \$5.45 basis price, it was emphasized. OPA quarters pointed out that the basis price is dependent upon the refinery point at which the sugar was processed.

★ ★ ★

Some tea sales above ceilings allowed New York firm

Exception has been granted to Volkart Bros. Inc., New York, permitting it to sell certain listed quantities of tea at higher prices than the maximum prices established by Revised Price Schedule No. 91, but not higher than its cost for such tea, OPA Acting Administrator Hamm announced March 28. The exception is granted in Order No. 2 under that schedule.

OPA moves to stimulate flow of iron, steel products into domestic, foreign commerce

In a move designed to stimulate the flow of iron and steel products into domestic and foreign commerce, Acting Price Administrator Hamm issued Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 49 (Resale of Iron and Steel Products).

The amendment, directed specifically toward streamlining activity in three hitherto somewhat clogged distributive channels, was evolved by the OPA's export price control committee, working in close collaboration with a like committee from the Board of Economic Warfare.

Inventory sales

Highlights of the amendment, which became effective March 28, 1942, follow:

1. Inventories acquired prior to December 15, 1941—effective date of the original sched-

ule—may be sold voluntarily in the export market only at the regular ceiling prices, plus the addition of storage charges, demurrage and similar charges accumulated because of failure to secure shipping space, and the same commissions allowed to exporters under the initial order.

2. Special cognizance is taken of distress and stranded iron and steel products, which were destined for export and shipped to a port of exportation prior to March 1, 1942, so incurring charges for ocean freight, marine or war-risk insurance, or storage as a result of failure to secure necessary shipping space. In this category also are included certain shipments on the high seas December 7, 1941, which were ordered back to West Coast ports, unloaded, and have piled up charges there since then. It also covers shipments originally destined for France, the Netherlands or similar European destinations.

3. A third phase of the amendment provides for export shipments in exceptional cases where the Board of Economic Warfare certifies that a price above the ceiling is necessary for considerations of political or military necessity, or because of the requirements of economic warfare.

Retailers need allies to win war against inflation, says Keezer

"In spite of the fact that many retailers have been fighting a good fight to keep prices down, they must have allies if the war against the terror of inflation is to be won," Dexter M. Keezer, assistant administrator of OPA in charge of the Consumer Division, told members of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors at a meeting March 27.

Further excerpts:

The simple fact is that today we are losing the battle against inflation. Prices are going up all along the line and at a dangerously accelerated pace.

While there have been cases of profiteering, it is not fair to blame the retailer indiscriminately for this. The records indicate, that, as a whole, retailers have exercised considerable restraint in raising their prices. They, along with the rest of us, are caught by forces which are exercising a tremendous upward pressure on prices. Often they have resisted this pressure and thus foregone profits they might have had.

The nature of this pressure can be indicated by the fact that national supplies available for civilians are being cut about 1 percent a month to meet military needs while money available to buy these supplies (in the form of wages, salaries, profits, etc.) is increasing about 3½ percent a month. This sets up a situation which, left alone, can result in a monthly increase of 3½ percent in the cost of living, a ruinous rate of inflation.

It was both to combat inflation and protect consumers from paying unreasonably high prices that the OPA recently set maximum prices, effective March 30, that retailers can charge for seven important household appliances. The surest aid to the retailers in fighting inflation would be larger supplies of the things they sell. While we cannot hope for great aid along this line while the war continues, the situation would be materially eased by the elimination of hoarding, both by consumers and in trade.

Price ceiling raised on antimonial lead

The maximum price of antimonial lead is increased by an amendment to Revised Price Schedule No. 70 (the scrap and secondary lead schedule) issued April 1 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

The increase amounts to 1½ cents a pound for the antimony content of antimonial lead and reflects a similar increase in the price of primary antimony metal recently authorized by the OPA.

Need not test for total metal content

The amendment also changes the language of the section by which the maximum prices for battery lead plates are computed so as to require an assay only for lead and antimony content, instead of for the total metal content.

Antimonial lead is defined in the schedule as "any lead antimony alloy in the form of pigs or special shapes containing not less than 98 percent lead and antimony combined; not less than 2 percent antimony; and not more than ½ percent tin." The maximum price per pound, f. o. b. point of shipment, for any grade or type of antimonial lead sold in pigs in carload lots, according to the amendment, shall be equal to 15½ cents (instead of 14 cents as formerly) a pound for the antimony content, plus the base price of lead for the remainder. The base price of lead varies from 6.35 to 6.55 cents a pound, depending upon the basing point given in the schedule.

Change in the language of the schedule regarding assays is to conform to industry practice and make it clear that consumers need not test for and pay for unimportant amounts of metals other than lead and antimony.

Above ceiling contracts for No. 1 old manila rope can be fulfilled in some instances

Contracts made before February 8, 1942, to supply manufacturers with No. 1 old manila rope at prices above the ceiling of \$115 per ton may now be completed by dealers under certain conditions outlined in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 47 (Old Rags), announced March 31 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

Must meet certain conditions

Old manila rope is used by rope-paper manufacturers in production of such essential products as gas masks, cables, parachute flares, and electric insulating paper.

Many dealers acquired rope from collectors prior to issuance of the schedule at prices above the established maximum level in order to fulfill contracts already made. Accordingly, under the amendment, these contracts can be fulfilled at contract price if both the purchase of the rope by the dealer and its contract for resale were made before February 8, 1942, the date the schedule was made public.

However, dealers must make all deliveries on such contracts on or before April 15, 1942, and must keep records showing the dates and names of persons from whom the dealer bought the rope and the price paid. In addition, the dealers must show the amount of rope acquired before February 8 in order to meet contracted orders, the dates these contracts were made, the dates of delivery, and the contract prices.

The maximum price for No. 1 old manila rope is not changed by the amendment, nor has there been any change made in the number or names of grades defined in the schedule.

★ ★ ★

Scrap hoarders won't profit, says Henderson

Price ceilings on scrap metals set by the Office of Price Administration will not be raised, it was emphasized in a letter from Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, to Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

"There will be no profit in hoarding—only a loss of self-respect by anyone gambling for personal gain at the expense of the common effort to whip our enemies," Mr. Henderson's letter also declared.

Butcher shops, meat markets asked not to raise pork cut prices over mid-March levels

Butcher shops and retail meat markets were called upon March 27 not to raise prices of ham, bacon, pork chops, and other pork above mid-March prices in an appeal by Dan A. West, Director of the Consumer Division of the OPA.

Protest marked increase, consumers told

He advised consumers to question any increase over middle-of-March prices on fresh pork cuts. Any marked increase in retail pork prices should be protested to the storekeeper and reported immediately to the Office of Price Administration in Washington, he said.

Present retail prices for pork cuts are close to the highest previous prices for this season of the year and supplies are limited. The pork supply situation will be relieved when the present pig crop gets to market next fall.

The wholesale pork prices prevailing between March 3 and March 7 were taken as the basis for the OPA wholesale price ceilings. Since retail prices frequently lag behind changes in wholesale prices, Mr. West said, the advance in retail pork prices between the beginning and middle of March may partly represent previous wholesale increases. He advised consumers to check back on the retail pork prices they paid during the middle of March as the basis for judging whether they were being gouged by present prices.

★ ★ ★

Ceilings adjusted on variety of special kinds of scrap

An amendment affecting the maximum prices of a variety of special kinds of scrap covered by Revised Price Schedule No. 4 (Iron and Steel Scrap) was announced March 31 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

By the amendment, which is effective at once, a change is made in the premium for cast iron borings for chemical use; a new premium is set for high manganese steel scrap for electric furnace use only; price differentials are fixed for briquetting, and premiums are allowed for several railroad specialty items shipped from a dealer's yard.

Other changes made by Amendment No. 2 reduce the price at which railroads may sell certain unprepared scrap to consumers and further restrict mixed shipments.

"CARLOAD LOT" OF PRIMARY LEAD REDEFINED

Redefinition of a "carload lot" of primary lead, in order to conform with industry practice, is contained in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 69 (Primary Lead), Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced March 27.

A carload lot is defined as a shipment equal to or greater than the minimum weight as set forth in established tariffs of railroads. In addition, the definition of a carload lot includes any quantity which would move from point of shipment to point of destination at the carload rate, rather than at a less-than-carload rate, because a lower total charge is produced thereby.

A seller who ships a quantity less than the minimum carload weight specified in the tariff, but nevertheless a carload lot within the meaning of the amendment, may add to the carload lot prices specified in the price schedule an amount per pound not to exceed the difference between

- (a) the rail transportation charge on a per pound basis actually paid for the quantity shipped and
- (b) the usual railroad carload rate on a per pound basis applicable to a shipment between the same points.

★ ★ ★

Sellers of canned goods put on equal basis by amendment

Disparities existing between sellers of canned fruits and vegetables under the ceiling price provisions of Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 6 have been eliminated by issuance of Amendment No. 1, Acting Administrator Hamm announced April 1.

Under the original regulation, it was provided that the maximum prices for certain designated kinds of canned fruits and vegetables shall be or shall be determined by reference to "the highest price at which the seller sold, contracted to be sold for delivery within sixty days, delivered or transferred" such kinds during the period February 23-27, 1942.

The new amendment, however, changes the pricing clause to read "the highest price at which the seller sold or contracted to sell for delivery within 60 days."

In many instances, deliveries or transfers were made on contracts entered into at an earlier time, when prices were much lower.

2,500 paper merchants asked to sign agreements on maximum wholesale mark-ups

Individual agreements, which list maximum wholesale mark-ups for many fine and coarse paper items, have been sent to more than 2,500 paper merchants for signature, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced March 30.

Accompanying the copies of the agreements was a letter in which Mr. Hamm requested the coarse paper merchants to sign by April 10 and fine paper merchants by April 15.

★ ★ ★

Premiums over ceilings allowed on export sales of pig tin

Premiums over the maximum prices permitted under Revised Price Schedule No. 17 will be allowed on export sales of pig tin under Amendment No. 1, OPA Acting Administrator Hamm stated March 27. The new amendment became effective March 30, 1942.

Under the amendment, in the case of export pig tin sales, in addition to the maximum price set in the schedule, the following premiums may be added:

Quantity:	Premium
11,200 pounds or more	1 cent per pound
2,240 to 11,199 pounds	1½ cents per pound
Less than 2,240 pounds	2 cents per pound

Where the export shipment requires packaging of pig tin, the actual cost to the exporter of such packaging may be added to the maximum price.

Other provisions

The amendment provides assistance to permit the seller to make sales on a delivered basis. One provision is that where expenses of delivery actually and legitimately are incurred, the seller may add to the maximum prices transportation charges, specified additional standard charges under the terms of sale, and foreign agent's commission. No part of the foreign agent's commission can be added if it is received by the exporter directly or indirectly for his own use.

Another provision is for the completion at contract prices of all pig tin export sales contracts from a steamer with transshipment privileges, where such contracts were entered into prior to March 30, 1942.

Jobbers of No. 1 and 2 fuel oils denied increase in margin

Maximum prices for Number 1 and Number 2 fuel oils will not be increased on the Eastern Seaboard at this time to afford higher jobber margins, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced April 1. OPA has had under consideration a request from numerous fuel oil jobbers that their margins be raised.

An increase of four-tenths of a cent per gallon in the maximum prices on these fuel oils was allowed in Amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88 for petroleum and petroleum products, effective March 26. This was to compensate for higher transportation costs.

★ ★ ★

SHIP RATING LIMITED

Only material which becomes a part of a merchant ship, and perishable tools, expendable materials and temporary equipment used up by the shipbuilder in constructing ships can be assigned preference ratings under General Preference Order P-7, the WPB ruled April 3 in an official interpretation.

★ ★ ★

Used paper shipping sacks in demand; OPA suggests prices

Suggested maximum prices for used multiwall paper bags, or paper shipping sacks, aimed to encourage conservation of kraft paper and to relieve the pressure of demand on burlap bags, were made public April 1 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

The suggested prices for dumpers or users and dealers, for No. 100 bags, are presented in the following table:

	Four-ply bags		Five-ply bags	
	Plain (each)	Printed (each)	Plain (each)	Printed (each)
Price paid to dumper by dealer.....	\$0.030	\$0.0225	\$0.0375	\$0.030
Price paid to dealer by user.....	.050	.0425	.0575	.050

Above prices are for carload lot transactions. Recommended l. c. l. prices may be determined as follows: (1) Deduct 10 percent from price paid by dealer to dumper. (2) Add 10 percent to price paid to dealer by user. Bags will be bought by dealer f. o. b. source and sold by dealer f. o. b. destination or "full freight allowed basis."

RUBBER YARN EXCEPTION

Knitters, weavers, and other users of rubber yarn and elastic thread are permitted by an amendment issued April 2 to Conservation Order M-124 to knit, weave, or otherwise use rubber yarn and elastic thread which, prior to 12:01 a. m., March 29, 1942, had been placed on a knitting machine, braider or loom, or which had been removed from the vendor's containers, wrapping, packing, or "put up" and placed on quills, cones, cops, spools, bobbins, tubes, beams, or warps prior to 12:01 a. m., March 29, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Reagent grade of oxalic acid permitted higher prices

The reagent grade of oxalic acid (used in comparatively small quantities in laboratory work) is exempted from the provisions of the maximum price schedule by Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 78 for Oxalic Acid, announced April 1 by Acting Price Administration Hamm.

The amendment redefines the product put under a price ceiling by OPA in these terms:

"Oxalic acid" means crystalline and powdered oxalic acid of technical grade."

★ ★ ★

OPA permits increase for leaded zinc oxides

Producers of zinc oxides will be asked shortly to enter into new voluntary agreements with the OPA, increasing the maximum permissible price on leaded zinc oxides containing 35 percent or more lead to 7 cents per pound, Acting Administrator Hamm announced March 28.

Producers usually make contracts each quarter with their customers. The new producers' list was due to go out April 1. By permission of OPA, the increase may be made effective April 1, 1942, allowing producers to take account of it in new contracts.

★ ★ ★

Elastic threads frozen

Stocks of rubber yarns and elastic threads have been frozen in the hands of manufacturers and mills by a temporary order effective for 30 days beginning 12:01 o'clock a. m. on March 29, it was announced March 28 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

OPA field operations to reach all war industry areas

Plans to expand its field operations far beyond the 11 regional offices already established were announced March 31 by the OPA with the opening of the first group of field offices in 16 cities.

Cities in which the field offices are located, and the regional offices out of which they will operate follow: *Hartford, Conn.*, Boston area; *Newark, N. J.*, and *Buffalo, N. Y.*, New York area; *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Philadelphia area; *Birmingham, Ala.*, and *Memphis, Tenn.*, Atlanta area; *Detroit, Mich.*, Cleveland area; *Milwaukee, Wis.*, and *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Chicago area; *St. Louis, Mo.*, Kansas City area; *New Orleans, La.*, and *Houston, Tex.*, Dallas area; *Salt Lake City, Utah*, Denver area; *Los Angeles, Calif.*, and *Seattle, Wash.*, San Francisco area; and *Richmond, Va.*, Baltimore area.

★ ★ ★

Changes for Southern lumber

Three changes—a modified basis for pricing tough white ash lumber, permission for the seller to add inspection charges under certain circumstances, and a redefinition of the terms "mill" and "distribution yards" for the purposes of price establishment—are made in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 97 for Southern Hardwood Lumber, announced April 1 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm. The amendment was effective as of April 6, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Fischel named cocoa consultant

Appointment of Alwyn N. Fischel, vice president of W. Bartholomew & Co., Inc., New York, as a cocoa consultant to the food section of OPA, was announced March 30 by Assistant Administrator H. R. Tolley.

★ ★ ★

Schemers to defeat grey goods ceiling warned by OPA

Willful violations of OPA cotton and rayon grey goods ceilings through manipulative schemes recently advised by some members of the textile trade must be halted immediately, Acting Price Administrator Hamm declared April 3.

Preliminary investigation by the OPA has confirmed reports from the textile market that some mills, which formerly sold "grey," or unfinished, goods exclusively, have been refusing to furnish such goods to their regular trade. Instead, these concerns have been requiring buyers to accept bleached or partially finished goods at exorbitant mark-ups.

Sheet steel for drums limited to ratings June 1

Beginning June 1, requirements for sheet metal for the manufacture of steel drums, heretofore met by allocation, will be obtainable only by preference ratings, except for urgent military needs, and allocations in April and May will be curtailed sharply, C. E. Adams, chief of the WPB iron and steel branch, announced April 3.

★ ★ ★

WPB arranges allocation to mills of excess rayon cut staple

The War Production Board, April 2, wired worsted mills that rayon cut staple set aside for them for March and April has not been exhausted because certain users failed to take up their allotments. The excess quantity may be allocated to those mills which can put it into process before May 1.

★ ★ ★

Certain war orders excluded from cordage sales quotas

A cordage manufacturer need not include in his cordage sales quota, permitted under Manila Fiber Cordage Order M-36, war orders placed and ready for delivery prior to March 2, 1942, but which could not be delivered by March 2 for reasons beyond the control of the manufacturer. This is provided for in Amendment No. 5 to M-36, effective April 1.

★ ★ ★

Some Egyptian cotton restricted to war orders, sewing thread

The use, sale, and delivery of certain grades of Egyptian cotton henceforth imported into this country were restricted April 2 by the WPB to war orders and orders for cotton to be used in the manufacture of sewing thread.

The order (M-117) applies to cotton of the following specifications in accordance with recognized Egyptian standards of grading:

Giza-7: Grade—"Good to Fully Good" and better; Staple—Nothing below "Good" staple.

Sakha-4; Sudan; Giza-26 (Malaki); Giza-29 (Karnak): Grade—"Fully Good" and better; Staple—Nothing below "Good" staple.

GLYCERINE DELIVERIES TO BE ALLOCATED

All deliveries of glycerine in excess of 50 pounds a month were placed under allocation control March 30 by the Director of Industry Operations, effective May 1.

★ ★ ★

Emergency soil pipe pricing method changed

Permission for manufacturers of cast iron soil pipe and fittings to compute maximum delivered prices on emergency shipments of less than 250 pounds in the same manner as maximum delivered prices for warehouse shipments are determined was granted in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 100 (Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings), Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced April 1.

To avoid unjustified price increases in some sections of the country, the amendment also specifically requires the use of the lowest railroad carload rate from Birmingham, Ala., in computing maximum delivered prices for all shipments.

★ ★ ★

Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents order extended

General Preference Order M-41, which limits the use of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, has been extended to May 15, 1942. It was scheduled to expire on March 31.

The solvents included in the terms of the order are carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, perchlorethylene, and ethylenedichloride. They are used in charging fire extinguishers, in grain fumigation, the manufacture of refrigerants, the processing and manufacturing of food, chemicals, and petroleum.

★ ★ ★

NICKEL ALLOCATION EXTENDED

General Preference Order M-6-a, which provides general allocations control over nickel, was extended indefinitely by amendment March 30 by the Director of Industry Operations. It was due to expire on March 31.

Several changes are made in the order.

Civilian copper to be cut more, says Requirements Committee

Rapid acceleration of the Nation's arms production has resulted in a shortage of copper that will result in additional drastic curtailments of the amount assigned to civilian uses, William L. Batt, chairman of the WPB Requirements Committee, announced April 3.

The Committee has adopted an overall program allocating the available supply of copper for the current quarter of 1942, Mr. Batt said. It calls for a drastic reduction in copper consumption by civilian users.

Direct military and shipbuilding requirements and the vital needs of the United Nations for the quarter will require practically all the copper available, in spite of the fact supplies of the metal have reached an all-time record.

Orders now being issued

At the same time, some copper is necessary for the maintenance of vital civilian operations, even at the expense of military production. The program contemplates a cut of approximately 60 percent in civilian use of copper from that of 1940, with a large proportion of the remaining 40 percent devoted to "behind the lines" uses that support the military establishment.

It was pointed out by the War Production Board that orders implementing the program now are being issued and that further orders would be issued in the immediate future.

The program is the first in a series which will be issued by the Requirements Committee in an effort for a unified and planned disposition of the basic scarce materials.

★ ★ ★

Copper scrap rule extended

Supplementary Order M-9-b, relating to copper scrap and copper alloy scrap, which was due to expire on March 31, has been extended until it is revoked, the Director of Industry Operations announced April 1.

Two minor changes are made in the order as reissued:

The first permits public utilities to use in their own operations wire or cable that has become scrap through obsolescence, provided the wire or cable is in lengths in excess of 5 feet and that the total so used in any month does not exceed 5 tons.

The second forbids any person to accept delivery of copper alloys or castings made from scrap obtained in violation of this order.

AGRICULTURE

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

Hemp seed increase of 3,300 percent asked, to offset loss of imports

Farmers are being asked by the Secretary of Agriculture this year to increase hemp seed production by at least 33 times the 1941 production in an effort to obtain a substantial domestic production of hemp fiber in 1943 to overcome shortages created by a stoppage of imports from the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies.

Farmers offered CCC sales agreements

The Commodity Credit Corporation is contracting to purchase at the price of \$8 per bushel of 44 pounds—cleaned basis—hemp seed from the 1942 crop. It is expected that about 350,000 bushels of seed will be produced for planting for fiber production in 1943.

The offer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase the seed produced in 1942 at the guaranteed price is available only to those growers who agree to sell their seed to the corporation. AAA farmer committeemen will contact prospective producers in order to explain the program to them and give them an opportunity to sign the CCC sales agreements.

Most satisfactory substitute

Fiber from the American hemp plant is the most satisfactory substitute for abaca, sisal, and henequen, the three principal hard fibers used for rope and twine whose supply has been sharply curtailed by the loss of imports.

Normally the United States obtains practically all (98%) of its abaca from the Philippines and about one-half of its sisal from the Netherlands East Indies. The remainder of its sisal requirements comes largely from British East Africa. Imports from the Orient are virtually stopped and there is no assurance that imports from Africa will continue.

240,000,000 pounds of fiber needed

For this reason, the Department of Agriculture finds imperative a seed production program in the United States in 1942 which will provide enough seed for planting an acreage of hemp in 1943 that will produce a minimum of 240,000,000 pounds of fiber.

To obtain 240,000,000 pounds of hemp fiber would require about 300,000 acres of hemp in 1943. This calls for 350,000 bushels of seed. To produce this seed in

1942, assuming a yield of 10 bushels per acre, would require 35,000 acres and, roughly, 3,000 to 3,500 bushels of seed.

Apparently, according to Department estimates, there are more than 15,000 bushels of hemp seed in the United States. This seed was grown in Kentucky, where most of the 1942 expansion of seed production is expected to take place.

Commodity Credit Corporation has been given priority of purchase of the seed by the WPB which now has control over seed stocks. CCC has already purchased more than 3,200 bushels, and has made a blanket offer under its priority rating to purchase all seed in excess of the amount holders expect to plant.

★ ★ ★

3,747,000,000 pounds of farm products delivered for Lend-Lease shipment to Feb. 1

A total of 3,747,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities was delivered to representatives of the United Nations for Lend-Lease shipment up to February 1, 1942, the Department of Agriculture announced March 17. Total cost of these commodities, bought by the AMA and delivered at shipping points since operations started last April, was about \$417,000,000.

Principal commodities

During January, more than 435,000,000 pounds of food and other agricultural commodities were delivered for shipment, at a cost of about \$59,000,000.

Outstanding among commodity groups delivered, with cumulative values up to February 1, were: dairy products and eggs, about \$131,000,000; meat, fish and fowl, \$106,000,000; lard, fats and oils, \$30,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$43,000,000. Other deliveries included grain and cereal products, concentrated fruit juices, vitamin concentrates, miscellaneous foodstuffs, and nonfood agricultural commodities including cotton, tobacco and naval stores. A large proportion of the nonfood supplies was made available for Lend-Lease operations by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Old manila rope needed to keep insulating-paper plants working

Acting to avert a threatened shutdown of certain plants manufacturing electrical insulating papers vitally needed for many war purposes, the industrial salvage section of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation issued on March 30 an urgent appeal for the salvage of old manila rope.

Supply nearly gone

Six plants, according to George T. Weymouth, chief of the industrial salvage section, produce more than 75 percent of the Nation's supply of insulating papers. Representatives of these plants have declared that they had on hand only a few weeks' supply of No. 1 old manila rope, from which the papers are made. The insulating material is used, it was explained, in electrical apparatus such as motors, generators, and transformers, where the strength of manila fiber papers permits a reduction in the size of the apparatus and promotes maximum speed in the application of the insulation.

Dealers ready to handle it

Dealers are available throughout the country to handle the old rope and move it promptly to the mills which need it.

Mr. Weymouth telegraphed the managers of 13 regional offices of the industrial salvage section that "scarcity of manila rope threatens to cause shutdown of practically all plants engaged in manufacturing electrical insulating papers, parachute flare papers, gasket papers used in manufacture of tanks and airplanes, and other special papers used by the Navy. Only solution is immediate and thorough collection of manila rope scrap normally used by steamship companies; barge, tug, and ferry lines; marine stores handling boat supplies which get back old rope in exchange for new; railroad freight yards; fisheries, coal mines; quarries; electrical repair companies, yacht clubs, and stevedore companies."

To touch 30,000 organizations

The regional managers were instructed to transmit the appeal to industrial salvage committees in 58 key cities. The committees, in turn, will be instructed to emphasize the old rope shortage to persons in charge of salvage operations in some 30,000 plants, mines, mills, and public utilities.

10,000-ton cache of scrap metal seized for war use

Using its requisitioning powers for the second time within 3 weeks to eliminate bottlenecks in the movement of scrap metal needed for war production, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, WPB, March 31 seized an accumulation of refrigerators and miscellaneous metal scrap which had been dumped into a ravine near Dayton, Ohio, over a period of 10 years.

It was estimated that the cache weighed approximately 10,000 tons.

As in the case of the requisitioning of an automobile graveyard at Valparaiso, Ind., on March 13th, Metals Reserve, subsidiary of R. F. C., will pay for the seized metal and will sell it to a dealer.

"Under peacetime conditions, the defective cases would not be in demand as scrap metal, because of their heavy porcelain surfacing, which must be removed before the metal is usable," George T. Weymouth, chief of the industrial salvage section, said. "However, with the vastly increased demand for scrap metals of all kinds essential to the war effort, the refrigerator cases can be promptly and efficiently utilized for the production of new metal."

★ ★ ★

WPB controls all goatskins suitable for military purposes

WPB on April 1, by Conservation Order M-114, took control of all supplies of goatskins suitable for military purposes. It also limited the amount of raw goatskins, raw kidskins, raw cabretta skins, and India-tanned goatskins that may be put into process by any tanner during the month of April to 80 percent of the monthly average of skins put into process during 1941. This percentage will be revised from month to month in accordance with the number of skins imported.

Under the April 1 order, approximately 15 percent of the total supply of skins will be earmarked for a military stock pile. The skins will be primarily for the manufacture of military leather gloves and jackets.

The order directed that any raw or in-process goatskin that could be processed into more than 5¼ square feet must be set aside for military purposes. The only exceptions are extreme reject skins, extremely heavy (bull) skins and India-tanned goatskins.

Farm equipment allotted more metal to take care of increased food demands

The War Production Board revised its 1942 farm equipment program April 1 to meet increased food demands being made upon the country's farmers as the result of the war.

Changes in the program, designed to provide machinery for greater production of edible oil, sugar, potatoes, and general food products, are expected to add approximately 25,000 tons of materials, mostly steel and iron, to estimated requirements of farm equipment manufacturers for the period from November 1, 1941, to October 31, 1942.

An A-3 preference rating is made available to manufacturers to obtain materials going into the equipment. The original program, announced December 28, 1941, carried the same rating and was based on estimated requirements of 1,793,647 tons of materials for new machines, repairs and export operations during the 12-month period.

Irrigation equipment included

In amendments to Preference Rating Order P-95 and Limitation Order L-26, WPB revised the program to include irrigation equipment, vitally needed in certain Western States, and increased the manufacturing percentage quotas of various types of machinery needed to carry out the Department of Agriculture's expanded food program.

The increase in estimated material requirements as the result of revision of the program is brought about as follows:

Irrigation equipment not included in the original program approximately 17,000 tons.

3,600 peanut pickers required to produce more edible oil because of the loss of normal sources in the Far East, 1,733 tons.

Cultivators added

One-row tractor-drawn or mounted cultivators, for which no percentage quota was fixed in the original program because insufficient data were available, approximately 4,800 tons.

The remaining tonnage is distributed among various types of machinery needed to meet increased demands for sugar, potatoes and general food products, such as beet cultivators, drills and lifters, potato planters, and steel plow shares. For example, manufacturers were permitted to make during the 12-month period under the original program up to 64 percent of the number of beet cultivators they

produced or sold during 1940. The revised program permits them to make up to 100 percent.

Some of the other changes in percentages are: horse or tractor drawn potato planters, 58 percent to 72 percent; horse or tractor drawn beet drills, 57 percent to 100 percent; steel plow shares or shares, 71 percent to 140 percent; horse or tractor drawn beet lifters, 84 percent to 130 percent; cylinder-type power corn shellers, 33 percent to 80 percent, and harness hardware, 75 percent to 100 percent.

Company quotas for peanut pickers

The percentage quota system is not used to bring about production of the peanut pickers urgently requested by the Agriculture Department. Instead, individual company quotas are established.

In addition to increasing material requirements for essential machinery, the amendments make several technical changes in the original program.

Chief change is the setting up of an alternate production percentage schedule, known as Schedule A-1, fixing percentages for entire groups of products rather than for individual items so that manufacturers can concentrate on those products for which they have greater demand, provided the overall tonnage is not exceeded.

Manufacturers may use the new schedule or continue operations under the existing Schedule A, which sets up percentages for individual products, but they must notify WPB immediately if they intend to change. Once a choice is made, they cannot shift back and forth between the two schedules.

★ ★ ★

Domestic shorn wool regulations modified

Two changes in regulations applying to domestic shorn wool were announced March 30 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm.

The first requires a deduction of 10 cents per pound for inferior wools if the wool is tied with sisal or binder twine, under Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 106 (Domestic Shorn Wool).

The second change deletes section 1410.8 of Regulation 106. This concerned scoured domestic shorn wool, but since Revised Price Schedule No. 58 as amended now sets maximum prices for scoured domestic shorn wool, this section is no longer necessary.

7 new industry advisory committees

BEDDING COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—William A. Adams.

Members:

A. J. Schob, vice president, Nachman Springfilled Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Moore, president, Hager Manufacturing Co., Muncie, Ind.; George Holmes, sales manager, Kay Manufacturing Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John V. Hubbell, assistant to the president, Simmons Co., main office, New York, N. Y.; H. G. Brandwein, vice president, A. Brandwein Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. P. Best, sales manager, Mebane-Royall Co., Mebane, N. C.; A. Brewer, president, Premier Bed & Spring Co., San Francisco, Calif.; William Lamey, president, Haggard & Marcusson Co., Chicago, Ill.; Irving Weisglass, president, Eclipse Sleep Products, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry R. Olson, president, Land-O-Nod Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Walter J. Schob, president, Honor-Bilt Products Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BREWING INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—John B. Smiley, chief, beverage and tobacco branch.

Members:

S. E. Abrams, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Carl W. Badenhausen, P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.; August A. Busch, Jr., Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Charles, Theo. Hamm Brewing Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Adolph Coors, Jr., Adolph Coors Co., Golden, Colo.; Joseph F. Hein, Monarch Brewing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wm. G. Koerber, Koerber Brewing Co., Toledo, Ohio; Edward V. Lahey, Smith Bros., Inc., New Bedford, Mass.; Karl H. Lang, Oertel Brewing, Louisville, Ky.; B. B. McGimsey, San Antonio Brewing Association, San Antonio, Tex.; Harris Perlstein, Pabst Brewing Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles J. Reuss, Centlivre Brewing Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rudolph J. Schaefer, F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Edward A. Schmidt, C. Schmidt & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Karl F. Schuster, Acme Breweries, San Francisco, Calif.; Emil G. Sick, Seattle Brewing & Maltng Co., Seattle, Wash.; Frank B. Sullivan, American Brewing Co., New Orleans, La.; F. Brooke Whiting, Queen City Brewing Co., Cumberland, Md.

JUTE COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—Arthur R. Howe.

Members:

Walter Guthrie, Lehigh Spinning Co., Allentown, Pa.; E. D. Martin, Hooven & Allison Co., Xenia, Ohio; J. F. Malcolm, Revonah Spinning Mills, Hanover, Pa.; R. C. Utess, American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alfred Bessel, Southern Bagging Co., Houston, Tex.; Willard Lewis, Riverside Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank E. Willsher, Schrieter Jute Cordage Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Malcolm B. Stone, Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Gordon, Allen Industries, Detroit, Mich.; J. S. Jenkins, Dixie Jute Bagging Co., Norfolk, Va.; E. F. Parham, Carolina Bagging Co., Henderson, N. C.; W. C. Brown, Jr., Belton Bagging Co., Belton, S. C.; R. J. Paisley, Pritchard & Co., 90 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; J. P. Anastasiadi, Ralli Bros., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Chas. E. Bingham, Bingham & Co., 90 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Ed Kuhnle, No. American Trading Co., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACCESSORIES SUBCOMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—M. D. Moore.

Members:

A. C. Brandt, G. M. Laboratories, Inc., 4326 Knox Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Dalton Craig, president, Craig Movie Supply Co., 1053 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; L. Fisch, president, Motion Picture Screen and Accessory Co., Inc., 534 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.; James Forrestal, general manager, Agfa Anso, Binghamton, N. Y.; Jean Foute, general manager, Raven Screen Corporation, 314 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; J. S. Heck, president, Da-Lite Screen Co., Inc., 2723 North Pulaski Street, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Marie Witham, president, Society for Visual Education, 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; Homer Hilton, vice president, Argus, Inc., Fourth and William Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.; J. J. Kuscher, sales manager, DeJur Amsco Corporation, 6 Bridge Street, Shelton, Conn.; W. L. Lawson, vice president, Chardelle, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; S. Mendelsohn, president, Mendelsohn Speed Gun Co., 46 Ferrand Street, Bloomfield, N. J.; F. Neubauer, president, Effen Products, 79 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Benjamin W. Price, president, Price Industries, 130 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.; E. C. Rogers, president Elwood Pattern Works, 125 North East Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Morris Schwartz, president, Kalart Co., Inc., 114 Manhattan Street, Stamford, Conn.; Fred Simmon, president, Simmon Brothers, Inc., 37-06 Thirty-sixth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.; H. M. Smith, president, J. H. Smith & Sons Corporation, Lake and Colfax Streets, Griffith, Ind.; W. S. Vaughn, production manager, Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Weston, Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, 614 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J.

PLUMBING AND HEATING COMMITTEE.

SANITARY CAST IRON AND FORMED ENAMELWARE SUBCOMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—Walter W. Timmis, chief of the plumbing and heating branch.

Members:

M. L. Ondo, (director Washington Office), Youngstown Pressed Steel Division, Mullins Co., Normandy Building, Wash., D. C.; C. A. Ferguson, president, Maryland Sanitary Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Moore, president, Humphreys Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio; E. O. Brady, asst. sales manager, Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. M. Carbeau, Ellwood Co., Ellwood City, Pa.; C. C. Adams, vice president, Richmond Radiator, Uniontown, Pa.; T. M. Hodges, vice president, U. S. Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. P. Uphues, assistant manager, Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thos. J. Hannah, Jr., American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. A. Morrow, Mullins Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio; R. R. Crane, vice president, Eljer Co., Ford City, Pa.; C. L. Stoup, Auburn, Central Mfg. Corporation, Connersville, Ind.; A. G. Zibbell, Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.; H. C. Beresford, department manager, Murray Corporation of America, Detroit, Mich.; H. J. Held, vice president, Rundle Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Louis Probst, vice president, National Sanitary Co., Salem, Ohio; James M. Bonner, secretary, Washington-Eljer Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; R. J. Trubey, president, Davidson Enamel Co., Clyde, Ohio.

TRACKLAYING TRACTOR COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—William Parrish.

Members:

E. B. English, Caterpillar Tractor Co., Washington, D. C.; M. L. Noel, Allis Chalmers Tractor Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Miles, Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Neal Higgins, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.

WOODPULP ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—David Graham.

Members:

G. B. Gibson, Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New York, N. Y.; George E. Dyke, Robert Gair Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; H. O. Nichols, Crown-Zellerbach, New York, N. Y.; N. L. Nourse, Brown Co., New York, N. Y.; L. K. Larson, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., New York, N. Y.; Charles Conrad, Rayonier, Inc., New York, N. Y.; F. W. Brainerd, Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa.; S. E. Kay, International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; Rex W. Hovey, Oxford Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; H. H. Hanson, W. C. Hamilton & Sons, Inc., Miquon, Montgomery County, Pa.; Dwight L. Stocker, Michigan Paper Co. of Plainwell, Plainwell, Mich.; Douglas Crocker, Crocker, Burbank & Co. Association, Fitchburg, Mass.; Amor Hollingsworth, Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.

★ ★ ★

Program for war traffic control described in OCD booklet

A plan for emergency control of highway traffic during air raids, blackouts, and evacuations is described in a booklet entitled "War Traffic Control" issued April 3 by the OCD.

The program was developed for the Office of Civilian Defense by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of Provost Marshal General of the War Department, U. S. Conference of Mayors, Public Roads Administration, Institute of Traffic Engineers, Automotive Safety Foundation, and Society of Automotive Engineers.

Calling on enforcement officials to assume positive leadership in case of disaster, the booklet emphasizes immediate need for machinery to control traffic during air raids, blackouts, and evacuations.

If an area within the United States becomes a theatre of active military operation, civil police traffic control activities will be coordinated and directed by military authorities administering martial law, according to the publication.

The 19-page pamphlet is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents a copy.

Dairy committee presents tire-saving program

Clyde E. Beardslee, chief of the dairy section, WPB, announced April 3 that the dairy industry advisory committee has recommended to WPB a four-point program to conserve transportation facilities in the ice cream industry by approximately 30 percent. The Office of Defense Transportation expressed approval of the procedure followed by the committee in formulating the program.

The recommendations follow:

1. Eliminate all special deliveries.
2. Eliminate all home deliveries.
3. Reduce the number of days when deliveries will be made and make no more than one delivery on any one day to a customer.
4. Use common carriers to serve scattered trade.

Local groups should inform ODT of what they are doing along these lines, and can request the ODT to clear local programs with the Justice Department if they have any doubts as to their legality.

★ ★ ★

Rail sale allowed above ceiling price

L. B. Foster Co., Inc., of New York City, was authorized by OPA April 1 to sell 300 tons of relaying rail at a price above the ceiling established last December 1.

The authority was granted by Amendment No. 1 to the price schedule for relaying rail (No. 46). The amendment permits completion of a contract signed three months before adoption of the schedule. The rail was acquired by the Foster firm in August 1941 at a price in excess of the ceiling subsequently established.

★ ★ ★

Food distributors to discuss delivery cuts to save rubber

A meeting of the food distributors' advisory committee has been called by Burt Flickinger, chief of the distributors' section of the food supply branch, WPB. The meeting will be held April 21, in Washington, to submit recommendations for the conservation of strategic war materials.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT EXECUTIVES

Appointment of three executives to positions in the division of railway transport was announced March 28 by Defense Transportation Director Eastman.

Harry G. Brandt, of Wichita, Kans., has been named associate director of the division, in charge of rail-truck coordination in the western region. O. C. Castle, of Houston, Tex., has been appointed assistant director in charge of freight service. W. C. Kirby, of Norfolk, Va., has been named terminal assistant to J. M. Hood, associate director in charge of the southern region.

V. V. Boatner is director of the division of railway transport.

Mr. Brandt will work in cooperation with staff members of the division of motor transport to bring about a higher degree of coordination in rail and truck operations. He will maintain headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Castle will maintain a close check on railroad freight operations with a view to improving efficiency through heavier loading of cars, pooling of equipment, and other expedients. He will be stationed in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kirby will maintain a close check on port and terminal operations in the Norfolk, Va., area.

★ ★ ★

FARMERS' HAULING POOL BEING WORKED OUT

A plan under which farmers of a community will be asked to plan their marketing together and eliminate unnecessary truck mileage is being worked out by the Division of Motor Transport, ODT, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies.

Pooling equipment and cooperative hauling of products and supplies is the keystone of the plan by which, ODT officials believe, farm truck mileage can be reduced from 35 to 50 percent without undue hardship to anyone.

Pending announcement of further detailed suggestions, the ODT will be glad to consider and advise with any group operating or formulating a cooperative conservation program. Until establishment of field offices by the ODT, suggestions or questions should be submitted in written form to John L. Rogers, Director, Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C.

Truck owners asked to check and recheck to prevent rubber waste

Truck owners who permit waste of rubber through carelessness and reckless use of equipment are aiding the enemy as certainly as if they deliberately set fire to rubber supplies, Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, said April 2.

Applications for new trucks are cleared through the Office of Defense Transportation. Mr. Eastman said that the ODT could not recommend new trucks to operators who had permitted careless or reckless use of their old ones, and particularly of tires.

Truck owners were asked by John L. Rogers, director of motor transport of the ODT, to check and recheck constantly to prevent rubber waste caused by any of the following: 1. Speed—greatest thief of tire mileage; 2. Improper air pressure; 3. Overloads; 4. Cuts, snags, and wear; 5. Improper adjustments; 6. Recklessness; and 7. Excess mileage.

★ ★ ★

Baking industry asked to cut mileage 1/4 to save facilities

The baking advisory committee, WPB, April 2, recommended that the baking industry reduce mileage by 25 percent to conserve transportation facilities, John T. McCarthy, chief of the bread and baking production section, announced.

The committee also outlined methods for improvement and maintenance of tires and vehicles.

The recommendations, made with the approval of the ODT, are designed to conserve available equipment and materials.

★ ★ ★

Ripley named consultant on Diesel engine equipment

Charles T. Ripley, chief engineer of the technical board of the Wrought Steel Wheel Industry, Chicago, has been named consultant on Diesel engine propulsion equipment in the materials and equipment section, ODT, it was announced March 27.

H. L. Hamilton of La Grange, Ill., whose appointment as consultant in this field was previously announced, was unable to accept the post.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

Practical measures for concealing vital civilian installations from the air graphically portrayed in OCD booklet

Camouflage methods for industrial plants, factory buildings, railroad yards, airfields, routes of communication, conspicuous landmarks and transportation systems are described in a profusely illustrated 68-page booklet entitled "Protective Concealment," issued March 30 by the OCD.

Prepared by War Department

The booklet was prepared by the War Department under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, by the Engineer Board, with suggestions of the National Technological Civil Protection Committee.

The booklet emphasizes the fact that any use of camouflage should be carefully considered and planned with the technical assistance of trained personnel.

In the opening chapter the booklet declares: "This bulletin is concerned with practical measures for the concealment of important civilian installations and equipment from aerial observation. Concealment from the observation of attacking ground troops is not treated."

Bombing technique described

Accompanied by graphic sketches, the booklet describes the technique of precision bombing and declares:

At least five circumstances combine to oppose the bomber and simplify the defender's concealment problem . . . high altitude, the oblique view required to pick up the target, the brief period available for aiming the bombsight, the possibility of haze or thick weather, and the obscurity of night-fall.

Although an enemy may have accurate maps and photographs he must rely on visual identification of the target (or a close landmark) in order to properly aim and release the bombs. Any concealment measure that serves to reduce the visibility or confuse the identity of an installation may therefore be considered of value to be weighed in conjunction with the importance of the installation and the probability of attack.

There is discussion of the comparison of photographic reconnaissance and the effect of shadows at different times of day or of different dates. This is followed by description of "Aids to Concealment" such as dummy, or decoy installations, the use of smoke and artificial fog such as provided by smoke-pots, etc.

On concealment of roads

On the subject of "Routes of Communication," the booklet declares "the con-

cealment of main highways and railroads is for the most part impracticable. However, all types of road surfaces can be made relatively inconspicuous by application of a surface coloration appropriate to the surroundings." The booklet then appraises the possibility of affording protective concealment to new roads, narrow roads in wooded areas, city blocks, and intersections.

Conspicuous landmarks a problem

Difficulties in effectively concealing conspicuous landmarks are described. In its consideration of the protective concealment of transport, the booklet declares "the visibility of highway vehicles can be greatly reduced by the use of dull, lusterless colors. The flash of windshields from sunlight or from artificial illumination at night may be eliminated by the use of horizontal louvers or, if that is considered impracticable, by the removal of the windshields." This chapter also describes the technique of protective concealment for watercraft and grounded aircraft against aerial attack.

Should observe site from air

"For the study of existing installations, plans and elevations are usually needed. Rough outside dimensions rather than details are desirable. For proposed installations as well as existing ones, maps and air photographs of the area concerned are essential. In addition, the individuals most intimately concerned with the creative concept of the concealment plan and the persons having final authority in accepting it should personally observe the site from the air.

Camouflage treatment

The four appendices give detailed description of bombing methods and technique employed; the methods for creating artificial smoke and fog; and the treatment to reduce visibility of existing concrete wearing surfaces.

The final appendix entitled "Materials for Protective Concealment" is a catalogue of specifications and uses for paints, fabrics, and other items suitable for camouflage.

Advance shipments of protective equipment sent to shore cities

A limited number of protective helmets and arm bands are being provided to cities in the "strategic areas" of the East and West Coasts, according to OCD Director Landis.

To reach more than 40 cities

During the first week in April more than 40 cities along the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific will receive advance shipments of equipment of this type for air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, and auxiliary police.

Mr. Landis announced that the first shipment of this material is now being sent to municipalities in California, Washington, and Oregon.

Loaned to communities

The allocation of this material is based on fixed ratios of the population of the cities to the number of helmets and arm bands available.

All protective equipment supplied by the Government is loaned to communities, Director Landis explained. Its distribution is governed by the military situation at the time, and if an emergency should arise in any locality, shipments may be rerouted or supplies drawn from communities that have some on hand.

Through the cooperation of the District of Columbia Civilian Defense organization, the Office of Civilian Defense was able to "borrow" equipment of this character which has been contracted for by the District.

Veterans of Foreign Wars offer services to civilian defense

Voluntary mobilization of the services and facilities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to aid in the civilian defense program was announced March 5 by OCD Director Landis and Max Singer, commander in chief of the veterans' organization.

Under the joint arrangement, the 3,600 Posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will be encouraged to enroll with the local defense councils as auxiliary police and firemen.

FACTS AND FIGURES . . .

Axis radiocasters try to put their hooks into U. S. primary elections



Enemy propagandists jumped into American politics March 31, OFF revealed.

In the role of volunteer campaign orators, they took to the air in anticipation of the coming primary elections.

The Nazis beamed a new program at the United States from their so-called "American Freedom" station, with one "Joe Scanlon," claiming to be an American, as the speaker. He exhorted:

"Join us in our endeavor to save our boys from foreign battle fields. You can compel the Government to act. The elections are coming again and our people will have a last opportunity to reassert themselves. Organize as free Americans to fight the dictatorship being set up in Washington. The only real enemies sit right within the ranks of our Government today."

Tokyo's "America First"

Tokyo named a new short-wave broadcast the "America First" program and the Japanese "America Firster" declared:

"The isolationists were right."

From Tokyo, too, came the assurance that, "Japan would be a charming partner to any nation which would understand Japan's ideals correctly," and the promise that Japan would share with the United States its newly won rubber and tin if only Americans "will get rid of Roosevelt."

At almost the same time, in an official broadcast to Japanese youth, the Tokyo radio was declaring that Japan's goal must be the "ultimate destruction of Britain and the United States."

Abandoning promises of plenty, Germany admits she can't feed self or victims

Hitler's Europe is hungry. Hitler propagandists admit it.

Recent broadcasts from the Reich and from countries where the "New Order" is in force, show that the Nazis have repudiated Hitler's earlier promise of abun-

Illustration on this page is by Fitzgerald, from OFF pamphlet "Divide and Conquer." (See VICTORY, March 31.)

dance. Monitored by the Federal Communications Commission and described April 1 by the Office of Facts and Figures, the propaganda line tells the story of a Europe in which all available food supplies have had to go to feed Hitler's army.

The propaganda line shifts

Drastic cuts in rations, seizures of crops from farmers, and "black market" operations are revealed by radio broadcasts within Europe. No longer denying shortages, Axis propaganda takes the cue from Goebbels and floods the people of Europe with appeals for greater sacrifices, particularly within Germany.

In Germany, the people were promised adequate food supplies as late as February 23. State Secretary Becker, of the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture, announced, "Germany's supplies of foodstuffs will enable her to maintain the same rations this year as in 1941. The Reich is now able to meet the greater foodstuffs requirements."

Early in March, the line suddenly changed and Becker said, "There are two reasons for readjusting food rationing at the end of the third winter of the war. First, harvests throughout Europe for the past 2 years have been only average because of unfavorable weather, and second, foodstuffs demands have risen considerably because of the war."

The Vichy radio reports that, beginning in April, Germany will have to reduce food rations, such as those for bread, fats, and meats.

Nurses get death sentence

Goebbels, commenting on new and drastic penalties for food hoarding, recently said, "Soon it will not pay to risk one's head for particularly good feeding."

A Berlin broadcast to Europe reports that nurses in the Koenigsburg children's hospital had been sentenced to death for stealing food from the kitchen.

Reich gets Italy's food

In Italy, the amount of wheat that a farmer may keep for his own use has been reduced, and bread rations were cut nearly a quarter. The Italian freedom station, Radio Italia, charges that Italian food shortages are a result of food shipments to Germany. An official broadcast to the Italian people in March stated that Germany was "assured" all food production not absolutely essential to Italy.

In France, Marshall Petain has appealed to French peasants immediately to hand over all wheat supplies. He said, "All concealment, all waste of wheat would constitute an unpardonable crime. If all producers let themselves hold back or waste even one bag of wheat, this wrongful act would result in depriving all the French of bread for 1 month."

Norway and Holland

The Berlin radio admits that Norwegian farmers are feeding synthetic fodder to their cattle.

In Holland, Director General Ruyter of Dutch Agriculture, has urged farmers to increase production this year to meet a "severe food situation." Farmers have been asked to sacrifice a considerable number of their young cattle, so that milk cows will have sufficient feed.

★ ★ ★

Assassination tale backfires when Quezon reaches Australia

The Japanese propaganda machine backfired March 27, OFF revealed.

Ever since Gen. Douglas MacArthur's arrival in Australia, the Tokyo radio had been telling the world that Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, had been assassinated on orders of the American general.

Then General MacArthur's headquarters announced that President Quezon had arrived safely in Australia.

BELSLEY SUCCEEDS EMMERICH AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WPB

Appointment of G. Lyle Belsley as executive secretary of the War Production Board was announced March 28 by Donald M. Nelson, chairman.

Belsley, who has been assistant executive secretary for the past 6 months, succeeds Herbert Emmerich, who was appointed Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Campaign to finance USO second year to be discussed by McNutt, civic leaders

Six thousand civic leaders in all parts of the United States have been invited by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt to attend a 1-day conference in Washington, April 12, to discuss a campaign to finance the second year of United Service Organizations' operations. The USO provides recreation facilities for members of the armed forces on leave and for industrial war workers. The public appeal for funds amounting to \$32,000,000 will be made from May 11 to July 4.

Within a year, according to Mr. McNutt, the total number of Americans in uniform will increase twofold. On that basis the money sought by the USO in its forthcoming campaign will come to about 2 cents per day for each soldier and sailor.

WPB to use punitive powers whenever needed, Knowlson says

James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, said April 1 that, while the War Production Board is relying on the voluntary support of the war production program by industry, the board is prepared to use the punitive provisions of the Second War Powers Act swiftly and without hesitation whenever necessary to insure compliance with WPB regulations, including all priorities rules and orders.

The Second War Powers Act provides penalties of up to \$10,000 fine and one year's imprisonment for each violation of WPB regulations or orders.

Machine tool deliveries continue to go up

Value of new machine tools, presses, and other metal working machinery shipped during February was \$93,100,000, it was announced April 3 by George C. Brainard, chief of the tools branch of the War Production Board.

Shipments of machine tools alone amounted to 20,307 units with a total value of \$84,355,000. During January 19,266 units, valued at \$83,546,794, were shipped.

"Production of new machine tools continues to go up month by month," Mr. Brainard said.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER

National labor force, Feb.....	52,600,000
Unemployed, Feb.....	4,000,000
Nonagricultural workers, Feb....	39,842,000
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. 31, 1942.....	\$136,954
Ordnance.....	32,417
Airplanes.....	26,802
Misc. munitions.....	17,789
Naval ships.....	15,223
Industrial facilities.....	13,958
Merchant ships.....	7,550
Posts, depots, etc.....	7,078
Stock pile, food exports.....	5,791
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	4,131
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	4,823
Total expenditures, June 1940-Mar. 31, 1942.....	*22,860
Sales of Defense Bonds, Cumulative, May 1941-Mar. 1942.....	4,860
March 1942.....	558

PRODUCTION

June 1940 to latest reporting date	In millions of dollars
Paid on contracts, Feb. 28.....	*16,200
Gov. commitments for plant expansion; 1,060 projects, Feb. 28.....	9,281
Private commitments for plant expansion; 6,237 projects, Feb. 28..	1,978

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, Feb. (1935—Index 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*.
Executive Secretary, G. Lyle Belsley.
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*.