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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 14, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 15

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Consumers' durable goods metal industry and civilian construction suspended to make way for conversion to war work

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, said April 7 that WPB orders already issued or about to be signed provide for the virtual cessation of consumers' durable goods industries using critical metals in the United States and the conversion of their men, plants, and facilities to an all-out war effort.

Some production is still being carried on, but within 3 months almost all of it will be stopped except for that production necessary for war and essential civilian purposes. The elimination of less-essential production and the conversion program have already changed the face of American industry and are now harnessing the entire economy to war.

Automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, radios, lawn mowers, oil burners, and metal furniture are only a few of the many items which can no longer be produced with critical metals after cut-off dates provided in the various orders.

Two sweeping new orders

Illustrating his point, Mr. Nelson announced that two new orders with sweeping effect were in their final stages. One is a construction order which will confine all new construction to relatively small projects and defense work. (Issued

last week—See page 4.) The other is a new steel limitation order which prohibits the use of iron and steel in hundreds of items.

With his statement, Mr. Nelson issued a list showing many consumers' goods which are being cut off under existing orders.

Mr. Nelson's statement follows:

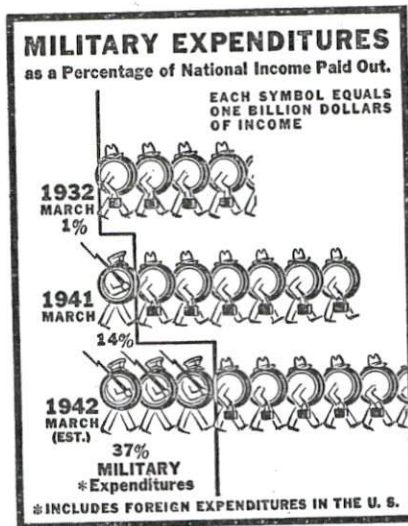
The War Production Board has issued a series of orders cutting off in the next 3 months the production of hundreds of civilian metal products.

Actions change face of industry

These orders change the face of American industry. They show that the Nation has learned the first lesson of total war—that it means not business as usual, but production for victory.

The most important field of curtailment for war is, of course, the great metal-working industry. The climax of this program is the preparation this week of two major orders which, in another phase, are as important to victory as the winning of a major battle. These orders are a stop-construction order and a steel-conservation order. Their impact here and abroad will be widespread and sweeping.

They mark the suspension of the consumers' durable goods metal industry (Continued on page 5)



Review of the Week

Within 3 months, American industry will devote all its effort to essentials of war. Two orders prepared last week will mark, in the words of War Production Board Chairman Nelson, "the suspension of the consumers' durable goods metal industry and the civilian construction industry."

The construction order has already been issued, on April 9. It permits construction in certain instances essential to the war; it allows farm construction up to \$1,000, and residential construction up to \$500 to restore property damaged by catastrophes. Other construction must have specific approval.

An encouraging glimpse

To a Nation that knows these measures are only a part of the supreme effort which still lies ahead, WPB issued some encouragement last week in a glimpse of what is already being done. Monetary expenditures for war, the only yardstick permitted by wartime secrecy, amounted in March to more than 3 billion dollars. This is over three times as great as the figure of March 1941, and indicates that physical commodities and construction for our military effort are now going ahead at an annual rate greater than our total physical output in 1932.

Moreover it was announced that deliveries of steel plate, styled by Mr. Nelson as the "limiting factor" in the crucial shipbuilding industry, broke all records in March. But Mr. Nelson revealed that, despite the fact that we are now meeting the Maritime Commission's schedule for plate, ship production is now being slowed by past shortages and we will have to do better than the schedule to catch up.

Idle stocks are seized

Showing that it means business, the Division of Industry Operations announced the results of a priorities survey which took in 3,500 firms. About 1,600 of these were found to have committed minor violations and received letters explaining the rules. A small number appeared to have transgressed more seriously, and punishment is being

studied. One large vacuum cleaner company was penalized for diverting aluminum from war needs.

The inventory and requisitioning branch of WPB listed idle inventories in 17 categories seized for war. Large quantities of copper sheet and aluminum were taken over in two actions last week when the owners refused to sell.

Further tightening controls to get materials and machines for wartime needs, WPB issued new restrictions on tin, electrical appliances and heating pads, many types of industrial machinery, liquefied petroleum gas equipment, copper screening, tracklaying tractors, plumbing fixtures, lead foil, enamel can coatings, loofa sponges, jute, and quinine. Inventories of 19 kinds of supplies were frozen in the hands of wholesalers, retailers and others.

Gasoline cut again

The Division of Materials warned that war production at the instance of the United States may cause some curtailment in Canadian power for civilian use late in 1942. This would affect supplies of newsprint.

At the same time, deliveries of gasoline to the East and the far Northwest were cut again, this time to two-thirds of the December - January - February average. WPB granted additional sugar to more than 40 areas where war activity has caused concentrations of population. To provide a limited quantity of tire retreads for war workers, WPB amended its rubber orders so that passenger car capping stock can be made from reclaimed rubber with a little crude for cushioning.

New rolling stock to be controlled

The railroad industry was notified that materials will be made available during the rest of 1942 for 18,000 additional freight cars and 300 more locomotives, and that WPB will schedule production, and will control distribution of all new equipment on recommendation of the Office of Defense Transportation.

WPB also issued last week its limitation on women's clothes, eliminating such cloth-consuming extras as wide

flares, all-around pleats and patch pockets but preserving essentials of present styles so that clothes will not be "dated."

The Office of Price Administration froze prices of plumbing fixtures to make sure that speculation does not follow WPB limitations.

Other OPA actions dealt with iron ore, anthracite, crude petroleum and motor fuel, lithopone, leather, pine products, paperboard, paper, sugar, dressed hogs, cocoa beans and cocoa butter.

Canadian power may be limited late in 1942 because of war needs

Some curtailment of nonwar uses of electric power may be necessary in Canada late in 1942 as a result of war industries being established there, William L. Batt, chairman, U. S.-Canada Materials Coordinating Committee, announced April 10 after a conference with Canadian officials.

Such a curtailment would affect United States supplies of newsprint, as this industry is one of Canada's largest users of electric power. The time or extent of this possible curtailment, however, is uncertain.

The ruling factor will be waterfall in Canada. Low water may bring drastic curtailment, and plenty of water would reduce it to a minimum.

Aluminum and chemical plants now projected for Canada, at the request of the United States, will take the bulk of the Dominion's available power.

WPB and other agencies authorized to make audit

President Roosevelt has designated the War Production Board, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, the United States Maritime Commission, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as the governmental agencies authorized to inspect the plants and audit the books and records of defense contractors, under Title XIII of the Second War Powers Act, of 1942. Designation was made in Executive order 9127, dated April 10.

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4/20/42

On the Home Front

The past few days have been dangerous days, really, because we made so much progress in so many different ways that there's a temptation to sum it all up and lean back.

The score is still against us

"Well, well," we might say—if we didn't know better, if we didn't know how things are going in the Far East—"Look what we've accomplished! Here we are halting every bit of nonessential civilian production. Stopping almost all building, too—except the sort of building that's our only business now, the building of ships and tanks and planes and guns. We're getting results from our War Production Drive, what with steel plants smashing record after record and our daily rate of war expenditure well above the 114-million dollar mark. Furthermore, we're showing again and again that we're still an ingenious people, a people who can make a little go a long, long way. Not so bad, America—not so bad!"

Not so bad, indeed. In ordinary times we could be excused for taking a complacent breather, but not today. Today we must catch up with a ruthless, determined enemy who has had a head start and is making the most of it.

Here's something you can do now

The best antidote to leaning back is to do something that carries you forward, and do that something right away. There is a job at hand, a job that is with the Home Front always but at which we should get unusually good results in this time of Spring housecleaning.

That job, of course, is the job of salvage—the job of getting old metals and rags and paper and rubber back to the mills and furnaces and processing plants and into the war effort.

If, when you're searching the house from basement to attic, you'll remember that you're not collecting junk but guns and bombs and shells and hand grenades, the job will be more fun. And that's just what you'll be doing.

Add up items for a gun

Suppose, for instance, that in the course of your adventure in household mining you came up with the following collection: Item, 1 pair of roller skates (broken). Item, 2 door hinges. Item, 1 door lock. Item, 1 battered spade. Item, 1 trash burner, ditto. Item, 1 trash basket.

What have you got there? Just a lot of junk? No, Sir or Madam, you have the metal that will make one .30 cal. machine gun. And, by the way—that 5-pound flatiron over there would make four hand grenades.

Here's something that will be done

There's the biggest sort of news for the Home Front, obviously, in those two inclusive orders issued last week by the War Production Board; the order which will end the use of iron and steel and other metals and even plastics in nonessential civilian industry and the order which puts a virtual stop to all non-military construction.

WPB has long been slicing away at civilian manufacture, at the output of nonessential goods and gadgets, and these far-reaching orders complete the process, funnel vast quantities of metal and materials (and men and machines, too) away from the channels of peace and into the stream—the swelling stream—of ships and weapons.

And we know why

All this means we shall have to accept a lower standard of living but this won't bother us because we know why. We have seen what has happened to peoples who weren't ready to put everything they had into war machines to combat the war machines of the Axis. Right now we're producing these machines of war for our soldiers and sailors and the soldiers and sailors of our allies at the rate of about 30 billion dollars' worth a year. That's three times what we were doing last year and infinitely more than we did during the last war—in the last war we didn't even get around to restricting the output of automobiles until the middle of 1918. Never in the last war, however, was our situation as serious as it is today—today we must sacrifice for our allies as well as for ourselves and today we must save as we did not save in 1917-18 because we are cut off from sources of materials which then were open to us.

Last week the necessity for saving operated to change women's styles. The results were scarcely comparable to what took place in the field of men's clothing. About the only parallel is that there will be no cuffs on women's slacks as there are no cuffs on men's trousers.

Basically, the purpose of WPB's order on women's clothing is to save materials

and at the same time avoid drastic and arbitrary interference with style.

Next to the problem of production the most important problems confronting the Home Front today are the problems of shortages, transportation, and inflation. All three endanger the war effort.

Transportation is going to grow more difficult every day. The Office of Defense Transportation urges care in ordering rail transportation; make reservations only when you're sure you're going to use them.

The problems of motor transport increase every day, too, and if you drive to your war work you'd better make arrangements to pool use of cars with a neighbor or fellow worker.

More price ceilings

The OPA is combating inflation and the rising cost of living and that is a fight that must be won if we are to win the war. In the past few days OPA has added more articles, including 44 electric appliances, ranging from curling irons to toasters, to a long list of products over which it has set maximum prices. Meanwhile national income continues to rise and we have more money with which to buy fewer things. That means higher prices, that means inflation. That means we shall get less than our money's worth of guns and planes and ships—and it means that we face the danger of grave economic crisis. We must beat inflation to win the war.

WPB in addition to its blanket order on iron and steel and other metals, recently has taken other measures to save vital materials. One such measure forbids cigarette manufacturers from using lead foil to wrap their packages after May 1. Another forbids the use of rubber as a seal for glass containers containing certain nonessential products. One sufferer from this is Fido.

From bottles to battles

Twenty-four distilleries are sending beverage alcohol, known in the trade as "high wines" and running 120 to 140 proof, to industrial alcohol plants where they'll be redistilled into 190 proof industrial alcohol—the kind used in making smokeless powder. That's an example of American ingenuity, that's getting things done . . . OPA warns you'd better buy your coal now . . . next winter there may not be transportation available to get it from the mines . . . The supply of adult bicycles has been "frozen" and bikes will be made available to war workers first, other civilians afterward . . . After June 30 tin may be used to can only a limited variety of condensed soups.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

WPB stops nonessential construction; specific permission necessary to build in all but a few limited categories

The War Production Board on April 9 called a halt to nonessential construction.

Effective immediately, Conservation Order L-41 prohibits the start of unauthorized construction projects which use material and construction equipment needed in the war effort. It also places all new publicly and privately financed construction under rigid control, except for certain strictly limited categories.

The action was taken by the WPB because the war requirements of the United States have created a shortage of materials for war production and construction. It is in the national interest, the Board stated, that all construction which is not essential, directly or indirectly, to the successful prosecution of the war, and which involves the use of labor, material or equipment urgently needed in the war effort, be deferred for the duration of the emergency.

Materials going into weapons

Many of the same materials, such as iron, steel, and copper, are used by both essential and nonessential construction, and the same materials are largely used for war production. Since there is not enough of these materials for both war production and less essential use, the order, in effect, allocates these materials away from unnecessary construction, and into ships, planes, tanks, guns, war housing, and other essential production.

This step goes much further than the SPAB policy announcement of October 9, 1941. In that announcement, it was made clear that no priority assistance would be given to nonessential construction. In the April 9 order, however, it is provided that no construction may be started (except in a few specified cases) without permission.

\$500 limit on home construction

Equally binding upon property owners, builders, and suppliers, the order prohibits not only the start of construction in most categories, but also the withdrawal from inventory and the purchase, sale, or delivery of any material for use in such construction unless expressly authorized by WPB.

The order specifically provides that no residential construction except for maintenance and repair work may be started without permission if its estimated cost is \$500 or more. Similarly, no new agricultural construction may be started if the estimated cost is \$1,000 or more for the particular building or project involved. No other construction, including commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, highway, roadway, subsurface, and utilities construction, whether publicly or privately financed, may be initiated without permission if the cost of the project amounts to \$5,000 or more.

In computing such costs, the amount spent on the project within 12 months of the date of beginning construction, and subsequent to April 7, 1942, is included.

Exempt classes listed

Specific types of construction, however, are necessarily exempt from the provisions of the order. These include:

1. Projects which will be the property of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission and certain other listed agencies of the Federal Government.
2. Projects to reconstruct or restore residential property damaged or destroyed on or after January 1, 1942, by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, or the public enemy.
3. Projects of the type restricted or controlled by provisions of the orders of the M-68 series, which cover the production and distribution of petroleum.

It was emphasized however, that the order does not affect ordinary maintenance and repair work to return a structure to sound working condition without a change of design.

Although the order applies only to construction not yet commenced, projects already under construction are being carefully examined by WPB on an individual basis. Such projects may be stopped if the scarce materials to be used in them can be put to more effective use in the war program.

Where priority assistance is granted by WPB, authority to commence construction will be issued by the Director of Industry

Operations on appropriate forms of orders in the P series.

These include preference rating orders of the P-14 series, P-19 series, P-41, P-46, P-55, P-98, P-110, and P-115. Preference ratings extended on PD-1 or PD-1A forms or by any other P order than those listed in the L-41 order do not constitute authorization to begin construction.

FHA to help administration

Facilities of the Federal Housing Administration have been made available to WPB in the administration of this order and applications for authority to start construction will be filed with the local offices of the Federal Housing Administration on Forms PD-200 and PD-200A, copies of which may be obtained at any of the district War Production Board offices or at any local office of the Federal Housing Administration. The public is urged to file only emergency applications during the next month, as it is anticipated that authorization will be given only for emergency projects. Authority to begin construction will be granted only when the design and specifications conform with the standards established for the minimum use of critical materials, and no materials will be used on the project that do not conform with the conditions of the authorization granted to begin construction.

On the basis of criteria established by the Director of Industry Operations of WPB, the local officer of the Federal Housing Administration will decide whether or not the project is eligible for recommendation to WPB. If the project is deemed eligible, the application will be forwarded by FHA to the administrator of the order for final consideration.

If the application is denied by the local FHA office, on the basis of the WPB criteria, provision is made for an appeal to an appeals board to consist of the administrator of the order, a representative of labor and a third member who will represent the end product branch of WPB within whose jurisdiction the class of project or construction would fall.

Enamel limited for tops of glass containers

To save scarce materials such as tung oil, resins, and solvents, the Director of Industry Operations on April 6 announced the issuance of Conservation Order M-116, limiting the use of enamel coatings for glass container tops.

The order prohibits further use of enamel coating on the exterior surfaces of tinplate or terneplate closures for glass containers, subject to certain exceptions.

Reduction of the weight of the interior and exterior enamel coating on all closures for glass containers to not more than nine-tenths of the standard weight in 1940, wherever practicable, is also directed by the order.

WPB officials expect that through the order approximately 1,500,000 pounds of scarce protective coating raw materials will be conserved.

Small remodeling jobs to furnish war housing granted A-5 preference

WPB moved April 10 to make it easier for owners to remodel housing that can provide additional living accommodations essential to the war program.

In order P-110, effective immediately, an A-5 preference rating is assigned to deliveries to builders and their subcontractors of materials entering into low cost remodeling projects in areas important to the war effort.

It is limited to projects for which the cost of materials which are on the Defense Housing Critical List does not exceed an average of \$100 per room for each dwelling unit. The scarce materials for each structure cannot cost more than \$800.

Projects must be located in Defense Housing Critical Areas and the material for which a rating is granted is limited to that specified on the Defense Housing Critical List. Owners are not permitted to sell or rent any dwelling unit included in the project at prices higher than those approved on the application. In any case the monthly rental—less certain service charges—cannot exceed \$50 for each dwelling unit and the sales price cannot exceed \$6,000 for each single family accommodation.

Builders may apply for rating on Form PD-406 which should be filed in the local office of the Federal Housing Administration. Copies of PD-406 soon will be available at any local office of the FHA, at any priority office of the Bureau of Field Operations of WPB, or at banks, building and loan associations, or other housing institutions. Information regarding the Defense Housing Critical Areas List and the Defense Housing Critical List may be obtained at any local office of the FHA.

Remodeling projects rated under P-110 are exempt from the provision of Conservation Order L-41, issued April 9, 1942, which restricts construction.

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Steel plate sets all-time mark in March; deliveries for ships up 30 percent in one month

Steel plate shipments in March set an all-time record of 878,726 tons, C. E. Adams, chief, iron and steel branch, announced April 10. February shipments were 758,723 tons.

Deliveries from strip mills totaled 306,195 tons in March, a substantial increase over February's total of 268,988 tons.

Deliveries to shipyards for the Maritime Commission's merchant ship program increased 30 percent in March over February.

April deliveries are expected to equal the March total, despite the fact this month has one less working day.

Orders to stop civilian production

(Continued from page 1)

and the civilian construction industry. They make possible the complete conversion of the men, materials, and machine tools formerly devoted to these pursuits to war production.

Metals, plastics barred

The steel order, to be issued shortly, will prohibit at an early date the use of iron and steel in hundreds of specifically listed metal products. But it is more than a steel order. It also prohibits the use of specifically listed materials as a substitute. This list of materials includes all of the metals and the scarce plastics.

The construction order will place severe limitations upon new construction of all types, confining it to relatively small projects and defense works.

These two orders mark the high point in the execution of a policy that was initiated with the closure of the gigantic automobile industry in the first days of February.

Since the issuance of the automobile orders, the War Production Board has moved quietly but swiftly for the curtailment of one consumers durable goods industry after another.

A new weapon of total war

Soon there will be no more processing of such articles as electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, laundry equipment, radio receivers, vending machines, amusement machines, and a host of electrical appliances.

Other industries producing metal signs, metal windows, metal furniture, metal kitchen and household utensils, metal toys, lawn mowers, domestic oil burners and coal stokers will be equally affected. Even such items as mortician's goods cannot be produced in the metal-working field.

This drastic type of order that results in a complete stoppage of production is a new and important weapon of total war. Those who are old enough to recollect, or who have had occasion to study the subject, know the role which American industry played in winning the last war.

It is worth bearing in mind that during the entire course of the first world war, not a single limitation order was issued which completely prohibited the output of any civilian product.

In August of 1918, or a year and four months after the United States entered the war, an agreement was made between the automobile industry and the War

Industries Board to limit the output of the auto industry for the second half of 1918 to a quarter of its normal output.

Difficult adjustments ahead

The next 2 or 3 months will be a period of difficult adjustment for the Nation in general and the industrial producers and employees engaged in the operations which are restricted. The American consumer will shortly find that many of the items which he would purchase in the normal course cannot be secured at all, or, at least cannot be secured without recourse to rationing procedures.

All this is dictated, however, by a carefully worked out plan and program, planned to accord with the necessities of war and the desirability of maintaining the production of relatively essential civilian items and services. The metal working industries which consume vast amounts of important raw materials, labor and machine tools, can now be diverted in large part to war production. This is a part of the process of total war in which our enemies have excelled. With our more abundant supplies of the consumers' goods in the homes and in stock, the Nation will bring its metal industries completely into war production in an orderly fashion. This is the way of total all-out war and the price of early victory.

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NO RUBBER YARN PLANNED FOR CIVILIAN USE

Ben Alexander, acting chief of the WPB textile, clothing, and leather goods branch, said April 10 that it is not contemplated to amend the Rubber Conservation Order M-124 to release any rubber yarns for civilian use.

"These yarns are needed for military purposes and simply cannot be made available for civilian purposes," Mr. Alexander said.

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The enemy says—

Professor Kunihiko Okura said April 9 in a Japanese-language broadcast: "We are engaged in a great war and we must not slacken our determination to crush once and for all Britain, America and the Netherlands." (Recorded by FCC and reported by OFF.)

19 kinds of supplies limited in hands of wholesalers, retailers, and others

Inventories of 19 kinds of supplies, whether in the hands of wholesalers, distributors, jobbers, dealers, retailers, or branch warehouses are strictly limited by Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63, issued April 6 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Wholesalers and dealers affected by the order who are located in the eastern and central time zones are required to limit their inventories to twice the dollar value of sales of the specified types of supplies which they shipped from stock in the second preceding calendar month. Suppliers located in other time zones may have inventories equal to three times the corresponding amount. Shipments made directly from producers to customers in which the distributor acts only as an agent may not be included as a basis for calculating permissible inventory.

Small suppliers exempt

Suppliers whose total inventory at cost is less than \$20,000, and less than \$10,000 for any one of the listed types of supplies, are exempt. Special provision is made for inventories of seasonal supplies.

The new order supersedes Suppliers' Order M-67, covering plumbing, heating, and electrical supplies, which is revoked.

The types of supplies covered by Order L-63 are:

Automotive, aviation, builders, construction, dairy, electrical, farm, foundry, grain elevator, hardware, health, industrial, plumbing and heating, railroad, refrigeration, restaurant, textile mill, transmission, and welding and cutting.

Suppliers affected by the order are required to keep records of their inventory and sales on Form PD-336, and to keep this form in their files for at least two years. Separate records must be kept for each type of supplies handled by the distributor or dealer.

Must record frozen inventories

Inventories of material frozen by the "L" or other orders should be included in the inventory records. The provisions of L-63 do not relieve suppliers from responsibility of compliance with any other applicable order or orders.

Suppliers affected by the new order whose inventories on hand at the time the order was issued exceed the permissible maximum must not receive any deliveries of such supplies until the inventories are reduced below the maximum. However, when inventories are below maximum, suppliers may receive deliveries of minimum commercially procurable quantities, even though such deliveries would raise their inventories above the maximum.

WPB asks wool users to submit blending programs

The War Production Board April 4 sent letters to all woolen manufacturers advising them to submit to WPB before April 30 estimates of their blending programs for the third and fourth quarters of 1942 showing the maximum yardage of satisfactory fabrics they will be able to produce with the minimum amount of new wool, after taking care of Government contracts.

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Mechanical rubber goods specifications discussed

Methods of developing specifications for mechanical rubber goods products have been discussed with the industry committee at a recent meeting, it was announced April 6 by the rubber and rubber products branch. The products affected are used primarily by industry.

Water softener company voluntarily cancels increase

Permutit Co. of New York City, one of the largest manufacturers of industrial water softeners in the United States, has voluntarily withdrawn a general advance in prices effective October 15, 1941, and returned to its October 1 prices, Acting Price Administrator Hamm announced April 4.

The increase, which affected Permutit's entire line of carbonaceous zeolite water softening equipment, was made effective before the company and others in the field were asked by Mr. Hamm in January of this year to return to October 1, 1941, prices

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MOTOR FUEL ORDER IS L-70

The order restricting delivery of motor fuel was styled as L-7 in the list of priorities actions appearing in VICTORY March 31. The correct number of this order is L-70.

Distribution of quinine limited to build stock pile

In order to build a stock pile for military needs, WPB on April 5 established control over the supply and distribution of quinine.

The order (Conservation Order M-131) affects all pharmaceutical and medicinal chemical companies, botanical supply houses, wholesale drug and supply houses, retail drug stores, and all other persons who deal in quinine—except the ultimate consumer.

Permitted as anti-malarial agent

The terms of the order permit sale and delivery of quinine only for use as an anti-malarial agent or an ingredient of quinine and urea hydrochloride.

This restriction does not apply to any stock of quinine in combination with any other medicinal ingredient.

Persons owning or having control of 50 pounds of cinchona bark or 50 ounces of quinine must report such stocks to the War Production Board on Form PD-401. This form will be available in about a week.

95 percent from Far East

Ninety-five percent of cinchona bark from which quinine is derived comes from Java in the Dutch East Indies. The Federal Government has built a substantial stock pile, and in addition, there is available a large supply in the hands of manufacturers and distributors.

The estimated military requirements for the balance of this year will exceed the production expected to be obtained from South American sources of cinchona bark.

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A-3 for medium, heavy trucks is extended to May 31

An extension of Limited Preference Rating Order P-54 until May 31 was ordered by WPB April 7 to enable producers of medium and heavy trucks to obtain materials necessary to complete authorized production quotas.

The extended order makes available an A-3 rating for materials going into the production of medium and heavy trucks.

This action is supplementary to orders issued recently permitting manufacturers to clean up February civilian production quotas for medium and heavy trucks by April 30, and to dispose of March quotas for trucks having a gross weight of 16,000 pounds or more by May 31.

WPB sets up section to use prison industries for war

Creation of a separate section within the Bureau of Governmental Requirements to cooperate with State governments and Federal procurement agencies in utilizing the fully equipped shops and skilled labor of prison industries in the war effort was announced April 4 by Maury Maverick, chief of the bureau.

Guidance of the program will be in the hands of Dan Turner, former Governor of Iowa.

The bureau has been promised the cooperation of virtually all States in making the facilities of prison shops available for the production of war goods, most of which would be purchased by other governments warring against Hitler. The prison industries section of the bureau is now studying procedures which would enable the prison industries to sell to the Defense Supplies Corporation for Lend-Lease purposes.

It was pointed out that before the Federal Government can contract with the several States for prison-made goods, it would be necessary temporarily to suspend certain portions of the Walsh-Healey and other Acts.

A survey of the textile prison industries made by the bureau shows that cotton mills operated by State prisons have 51,000 cotton spindles with a 7,000,000-pound annual capacity.

A total of 1,671 cotton looms, operated by 3,100 inmates, have an annual capacity of 19,000,000 square yards of 5½-ounce fabric, based on one shift of 40 hours a week.

Surveys of the metal and wood-working industries are being completed.

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Ban on toy paint materials postponed to June 30

The toys and games limitation order (L-81) has been amended to take certain colors, oils, and chemicals out of the category of Prohibited Material whose use was forbidden as of the date the order was issued, and prohibit their use, after June 30, "in any form whatsoever in paints, lacquers, varnishes, or any other surface or protective coatings in the manufacture of toys or games."

The effect of the amendment is to permit unrestricted use of these materials between now and June 30 and to restrict their use after that time.

ALLOCATIONS TO AMERICAS

The United States Government, in accordance with the policy of close inter-American cooperation, has announced a list of commodities allocated to the other American republics for the second quarter of 1942. This announcement was made jointly by the Department of State, War Production Board, and Board of Economic Warfare. The announced list comprises the following materials:

Acetic acid; acetone; aconite; ammonium sulphate; anhydrous ammonia; aniline; camphor; carbon tetrachloride; castor oil; caustic soda; chlorine; copper; cotton lint; dibutyl phthalate; electrodes; farm equipment; formaldehyde; glycerin; leather; ferro-manganese; methanol; molybdenum; neat's-foot oil; phenol; phosphorous; phthalic anhydride; plastics; potash salts; potassium permanganate; rayon; red squill; household electric refrigerators; soda ash; strontium chemicals; sulphuric acid; superphosphate; tanning materials; toluol; tricresyl phosphate; light trucks; tungsten and ferro-tungsten; ferro-vanadium; wood pulp.

It is anticipated that there may be further announcements of additional materials to be made available during this quarter, the State Department said.

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Control of soles extended to manufacturers' stocks

WPB on April 4 took control of 80 percent of all available stocks of manufacturers' type cut outer and inner shoe soles of military weight and quality. The restriction applies to all soles in the hands of manufacturers whether cut by them or not, as well as in the hands of sole cutters. The order (amendment to M-80) does not refer to finders type soles, such as those in the hands of shoe repair shops.

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Jute for rugs cut again because of events in Asia

WPB on April 4 ordered a 50-percent cut in the amount of jute previously allocated for April to rug and carpet mills. The action was necessary because of recent developments in the vicinity of Calcutta, from which all jute is shipped. Pending issuance of a formal order, the WPB wired the restriction to all carpet mills and producers of carpet yarns.

New liquefied petroleum gas equipment may not be installed

Installations of new liquefied petroleum gas equipment were prohibited April 8 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Liquefied petroleum gas includes butane, propane, propylene, and similar products which are commonly used for cooking and heating in localities where gas from central plants is not available.

The order forbids new installations of equipment to contain, distribute, or dispense liquefied petroleum gas, except facilities used in transportation and refining.

The limitation order, L-86, does not apply to material for maintenance and repair of existing equipment or to exchange of containers on the premises of any person in the normal course of distribution of liquefied petroleum gas.

Installations which were begun before January 14, 1942, may be completed, provided the work of installation is finished on or before May 15. Exceptions to the order may also be made in special cases by the Director of Industry Operations upon application in accordance with Form PD-397.

Use of preference ratings under the Petroleum order, P-98, and the Utilities order, P-46, for operations affected by Limitation Order 86, is specifically forbidden.

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Typewriter parts manufacture allowed in economical lots

Typewriter manufacturers can produce some parts and subassemblies in economical manufacturing lots, even though the result is production in excess of established quotas for completed typewriters, according to an official interpretation of Conservation Order L-54-a, announced April 4 by the Director of Industry Operations.

This relaxation does not apply generally to part production but is restricted to those parts which, because of their nature, cannot be produced economically in small quantities.

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Jewelry makers get 41 days to use up plated, alloyed copper

The jewelry industry on April 4 was granted until May 15 to use up such of its copper in inventory as has been plated or alloyed with gold or silver.

1,600 minor priority violations, and some more serious, revealed by WPB inquiry

The operations of 3,500 firms have been surveyed for priorities violations by the compliance branch of the War Production Board since it was set up last June, L. J. Martin, assistant chief of the Bureau of Priorities, announced April 5. The operations of 10,500 additional companies are now being investigated, and reviews of the work of 7,100 companies are now being prepared, the branch reported.

Of the 3,500 completed reports received by the branch, more than 1,600 revealed no violations of priority orders. Approximately the same number of firms were found to have committed minor violations, largely through misunderstanding. These received letters explaining priority regulations.

Some serious violations

A small number of the reports indicate violations of varying degrees of seriousness. These reports are now being studied, and punitive action will probably be recommended in the case of the more serious examples.

Of the 35 suspension orders, affecting 46 firms and 1 individual, issued so far as a result of the compliance branch's findings, 5 were in cases disclosed in the course of industry-wide surveys, and 30 were the result of information supplied by other branches of WPB, Government agencies, and the public.

The industry-wide surveys are conducted with the assistance of investigation staffs loaned for the purpose by other Federal agencies. Cooperating with the WPB to date have been the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, Federal Trade Commission, Home Owners Loan Corporation, and the Geological Survey, General Land Office, and National Park Service of the Interior Department. Relations have been established with a total of 13 Federal agencies, which will make available to the WPB the services of approximately 3,550 investigators.

New law increases severity

Under the provisions of the Second War Powers Bill the activities of the compliance branch will take on a greater severity, since the bill provides for criminal prosecution of violators of priority regulations. Penalties of up to 1 year in jail and a \$10,000 fine may be imposed in cases of proven violation.

Heretofore, it has been possible to im-

pose penalties only by the issuance of suspension orders, which deny to the violating company the right to deal in or fabricate the scarce material involved in its illegal activities. While these orders have been effective as punitive measures in many cases, there are instances in which their use would impair the war effort by cutting off needed production.

Field operations planned

A "flying squadron" of special investigators is being set up by the branch so that prompt action may be taken in special cases, and plans for the development of field operations include the establishment of investigation units in each of WPB's regional and district offices.

Compliance commissioners will be assigned to the 13 regional offices. They will sit in conference with the respondent companies, and hear explanations offered by those charged with violations. After a study of evidence, a compliance commissioner will report his findings and recommendations to Washington. If his recommendations are for punitive action, and are accepted, the Director of Industry Operations will issue a suspension order, or refer the case to the Department of Justice for criminal proceedings, depending upon the circumstances and the degree of culpability involved.

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Lead foil for cigarettes forbidden May 1

Manufacturers of cigarettes were ordered on April 6 to cease the use of lead foil for cigarette packaging on May 1, regardless of inventories on hand. The manufacture of metal foil for this purpose has already been prohibited.

Director of Industry Operations Knowlson issued Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-38-c setting the termination date.

Other changes in Lists "A" and "B" of the order:

The use of lead is prohibited immediately in buttons, costume jewelry, novelties and trophies. They are added to List "A."

Cames, the grooved lead rods that hold fitted pieces of stained glass windows together, are removed from the list, thus permitting their manufacture.

Foil for condensers, electrotyping and moulding lead, and dental X-ray equipment and supplies are placed on List "B" which permits their manufacture when other materials are impractical.

Large vacuum cleaner producer penalized for diverting aluminum from war needs

The Hoover Co., of North Canton, Ohio, third largest producer of vacuum cleaners in the country, with a normal annual output of more than 200,000 units, is prohibited from fabricating or dealing in aluminum for a period of 3 months by terms of a suspension order announced April 8 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The violations for which the Hoover Co. is penalized resulted in the diversion of approximately half a million pounds of secondary aluminum from the requirements of the war program, the announcement stated.

Not used as intended by OPM

During the period July-October, 1941, the company made shipments of 23,615 pounds of aluminum, which had been approved by the OPM on the company's statement that this aluminum was to be used for circuit breakers. Actually it went into motor bases and small motor parts, uses which would not have been authorized had full disclosure been made.

During approximately the same period, it was announced, the Hoover Co. shipped 140,382 pounds of aluminum under unauthorized toll agreements. In addition, the company accepted deliveries of 179,274 pounds of scrap aluminum, although no preference rating had been assigned to these deliveries, nor had other authorization to accept them been obtained.

Suspension Order S-14 provides that the Hoover Co. may not deliver or accept any form of aluminum for a period of 3 months, and also enjoins it from entering into any contracts for purchase or delivery of the metal.

The Hoover Co. is permitted to continue processing of aluminum for 10 days following issuance of the order. At the end of this grace period, the company must cease all manufacturing operations calling for the use of aluminum.

Textile firm punished

Announced at the same time as the Hoover Co. case were orders which prohibit a New York City textile processor from accepting delivery of any yarn subject to priority control, and prohibited a yarn jobber from accepting or making delivery of such yarn. These Suspension Orders are S-30 and S-31.

The penalized companies are David Ritter, Inc., 1239 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and the Jesam Yarn Co., of the same address.

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Connett heads goatskin unit

The appointment of Harold Connett of Philadelphia as chief of the newly created goatskin unit of the leather and shoe section, was announced April 6.

WPB seizes aluminum after owner refuses to sell; other cases studied

The inventory and requisitioning branch moved April 6 to take over a quantity of aluminum, which its owners had refused to sell at prices established by the WPB. This was the first action of the kind to become necessary since the inauguration in February of a Nation-wide campaign to salvage all idle stocks of aluminum in fabricators' hands.

J. Clem Kline & Son, of Easton, Pa., in filing their report of stocks on hand, had claimed that 1,000 pounds of high grade commercial aluminum ingot in their possession were required to fill rated orders. Subsequent investigation disclosed that the material was not needed for this purpose and the requisitioning orders were drawn up. They were served April 6 by a United States Marshal.

Other cases of refusal to sell are being studied by the branch, and it is expected that the WPB's requisitioning authority will be invoked in a number of them.

11,000,000 pounds made available

Since the beginning of the program to purchase idle aluminum, the inventory section of the branch has received replies from approximately half of the 1,000 fabricators circularized. Those accepting the proposed terms have made immediately available for war production more than 11,000,000 pounds of this critical material.

An additional 500 manufacturing users will shortly have questionnaires sent to them, and it is expected the campaign when completed will have salvaged in the neighborhood of 35 million pounds of aluminum.

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78,000 pounds of copper seized

Two lots of copper sheet, totaling 78,000 pounds, the property of J. M. Katz, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y., were seized April 6 for war purposes at Allentown, Pa., and Peru, Ill., by order of the inventory and requisitioning branch. Mr. Katz, who had previously refused an offer by Metals Reserve Corporation to purchase this copper, is a supplier of bathroom accessories. The material taken over represents inventories, in excess of requirements to fill rated orders, which he could not otherwise dispose of because of the terms of the copper conservation order.

Large amounts of metals, fibers, toluol rescued for war by requisition branch

In his first over-all report to the War Production Board on the activities of the inventory and requisitioning branch since its organization last December, L. J. Martin, assistant chief of the Bureau of Priorities, revealed that by some 60 separate requisitioning actions large quantities of commodities in 17 categories and the entire cargo of an Axis ship, have been seized for war uses by Government agencies.

Much also negotiated

In addition to the material obtained as the result of these requisitioning orders, the branch has succeeded in negotiating voluntary sales which have made available to war industries large quantities of critical materials frozen by conservation orders because they had been purchased before the outbreak of war for export to enemy and occupied countries, or for other reasons.

Another method employed by the branch to direct idle inventories of badly needed supplies into war production is represented by the broad salvage campaigns carried on with the assistance of the RFC. In these campaigns the branch establishes a schedule of prices to be paid from RFC funds for raw, semiprocessed and scrap materials found to be in the possession of manufacturers prohibited by priority regulations from making use of them.

At present such programs are being conducted to salvage inventories of aluminum, white metal and nickel anodes held by owners not engaged in war production.

Similar programs will be initiated shortly to acquire known stocks of copper, brass and bronze, iron and steel, manila hemp and other critical items.

List of materials seized

Critical material seized under requisitioning orders up to March 25, 1942, includes the following:

Copper, 7,230,301 pounds; lead, 550 tons; manila hemp, 570 bales; silk, 26,772 bales; steel, 11,000 tons; tin plate, 1,354 tons; iron and steel scrap, 4,000 tons; tin, 278,864 pounds; toluol, 262,544 gallons; wax, 119 bags; wood pulp, 10,972,569 pounds; zinc concentrates, 5,000 tons; boats, 6; cargo, 5,000 tons, miscellaneous; steel containers, 2,700 drums; machinery, miscellaneous, three plants; rail track, 49.7 miles.

Voluntary sales

Voluntary sales by owners to fabricators, negotiated by materials disposition

section of the inventory and requisitioning branch, involved transfers of:

Copper and brass, 4,066,705 pounds; steel, 8,760 tons; tin plate, 2,311 boxes; iron and steel scrap, 3,294 tons; tin, 883,942 pounds; lead, 494,402 pounds; antimony, 15,400 pounds; type metal, 189,523 pounds; zinc, 34,000 pounds; tungsten ore, 129,655 pounds; molybdenum wire, 3,341,000 meters; molybdenum concentrates, 45 tons; chrome silicate, 500,000 pounds; wolframite, 82 tons; rubber, 2,348 tons; rubber tires and tubes, 1,640 approximately; toluol, 41 tons; sugar, 40,000 tons; kapok, 700 bales approximately; marine engines, \$89,000; tractors, 31; trucks, 296; steel mill equipment; tools and miscellaneous machinery, 81 lots.

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Loofa sponges, needed by Navy, limited to A-1-a ratings

WPB on April 8 restricted deliveries of loofa sponges to orders bearing an A-1-a preference rating.

The loofa sponge is made from the fiber of the luffa or loofah plant. The sponge is unique for its property of oil absorption, and, therefore, is useful in oil-filtration. It is used by the Navy extensively.

Under the order (M-125) a dealer may not sell, transfer, or deliver loofa sponges to persons other than those having a rating of A-1-a or better. Moreover, no person may use, cut, or process loofa sponges for any purpose except upon orders having a similar rating.

The plant is grown on a commercial basis almost exclusively in Japan. Plans are under way to put production on a commercial basis in the United States, as well as in Central and South America.

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Tin regulations revised

Regulations governing tin usage, which was brought under WPB conservation control by Order M-43-a on March 18, are revised under the terms of Amendment No. 1A to the order, announced April 16.

Subparagraph (c) (2) (ii) of the order is amended to allow the use of enough solder to manufacture the cans permitted by Conservation Order M-81.

Terne metal used for terna-plating cans under Conservation Order M-81 must be limited in tin content to 15 percent by weight. Terne metal used to coat long ternes may not contain more than 10 percent tin by weight.

The term "automobile body solder" is defined to include any tin-bearing material used as a filler or smoother for automobile or truck bodies or fenders.

WPB curbs extremes in women's clothes; coat or dress bought today will be good for duration—and order saves cloth

The War Production Board acted April 8 to assure the women and girls of America that there will be no extremes in dress styles during this war as there were during the last war, and that their present wardrobes will not be made obsolete by radical fashion changes.

No hems to let down

It issued an order L-85 in effect stabilizing for the duration of the war the present length and fullness of skirts. This will guard against extreme variations such as long, full skirts and sleeves that would waste millions of yards of material.

The order will not affect clothes for this spring and summer, most of which are already made. The restrictions on woolen garments became effective April 9 in time to apply to the production of most of next fall and winter's clothes. Restrictions on cotton, rayon, and other materials do not go into effect until June 19, by which time production of clothes for this summer will have been completed. Restrictions on existing retailers' stocks of ensembles will go into effect August 17.

Through conservation and prevention measures, the order is expected to make

possible the production of at least 15 percent more garments out of the same yardage of cloth. The conservation measures consist mainly of eliminating such things as French cuffs on sleeves, balloon sleeves, patch pockets of wool, and the prohibition of suit and coat ensembles of more than two pieces at one unit price. The prevention measures consist of fixing maximum coat and skirt lengths and sweeps, thus heading off possible extreme style changes to lengthen skirts and coats and thus increase cloth requirements.

Designers still have lots of leeway

The measurements fixed in the order represent present averages in women's clothing.

The measurements were purposely made liberal in order not to outmode present wardrobes and stocks, which would have defeated the purpose of the order—to conserve cloth. The order does not mean the standardization of women's clothes. Within the limitations fixed in the order, fashion designers, dress manufacturers, and housewives are free to use their ingenuity in creating whatever fashions may strike their fancy.

The lengths represent the present average. Likewise, the sweeps are

neither the narrowest nor the widest found today, but strike a middle ground. Specifically, the survey showed that the American woman wears a jacket today that varies from 23 to 27 inches in length; the order strikes a medium of 25 inches. The skirt of her dress now varies

Sketches on this page were released by WPB to show examples of the changes in dress. One-column mats are available to publications. Address Distribution Section, Information Division, OEM, Washington, D. C.

from 68 to 108 inches in width; the order sets maximum widths at 78 inches for a size 16.

In each case, the measurements fixed in the order permit variations, to accommodate the requirements of "regular women," "little women," "stout women," "misses," "junior misses," "teen age," "girls," and "children."

The order does not apply to infants' and toddler apparel (sizes from 1 to 4), bridal gowns, maternity dresses, clothing for persons of abnormal size, burial gowns, and robes and vestments as required by the rules of religious orders or sects.

Restrictions as to ensembles apply only to the unit price and not to the garments themselves. The order permits not more than two pieces of an ensemble to be sold at one unit price. This is done in



DRESSES for peace and for war. Dress at right is pleated in clusters with sweep of 78 instead of 136 inches; sleeves are bracelet-length.



COATS before and after WPB changes. Model at right is in same style but eliminates full sleeves, patch pockets, turn-back cuffs.



SUITS approved and disapproved. Jacket changes from 27-inch length to 25, pockets from patch to set-in, skirt from 96-inch flare to 64 inches.

the hope of saving material by discouraging women from buying matching jackets and blouses. A matching jacket can be worn with only one dress, whereas a jacket of neutral color or pattern might be worn with several dresses.

Other than that, the order provides no sweeping curtailment.

Essential details of the order, as they affect the different apparel in a woman's wardrobe, are:

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON ALL GARMENTS

1. Not more than two articles of apparel at one unit price.
2. No dress may be sold with a jacket, bolero, cape, coat, or redingote at a unit price.
3. No French cuffs on sleeves.
4. No double material yokes.
5. No balloon, dolman, or leg-of-mutton sleeves.
6. No fabrics which have been reduced from normal width or length by all-over tucking, shirring, pleating, except for minor trimmings.
7. No inside pockets of wool cloth.
8. No patch pockets of wool cloth on a lined wool garment.
9. No interlinings containing any virgin or reprocessed wool.

COATS

1. No cuffs.
2. No wool evening wraps.
3. No wool linings.
4. No sleeves cut on the bias.
5. No belt wider than 2 inches.
6. No wool cloth lining under fur trimming.
7. No hem more than 2 inches.
8. Maximum lengths for size 16, with other lengths in proportion to size: 42 inches for a box coat, 43 inches for a fitted coat. This compares with a present average length of 41 to 42 inches for a box coat, and 42 to 43 inches for a fitted coat.
9. Maximum sweeps for size 16, with other measurements in proportion to size: 60 inches for a box coat, and 70 inches for a fitted coat. This compares with present range of 58 to 65 inches for a box coat, and 68 to 80 inches for a fitted coat.

DRESSES

1. No sleeves wider than 14 inches in circumference for a size 16.
2. No hoods, shawls, capes, scarfs, petticoats, overskirts, or aprons made with dress.
3. No belt more than 2 inches wide.
4. No hems of more than 2 inches.
5. Maximum length of size 16 dresses, with proportionate lengths for other sizes: 43 inches, compared with present range of 41½ to 44 inches.
6. Maximum sweeps for size 16:
 - (a) Rayon and cotton—73 inches. Present lengths vary from 66 to 96 inches.
 - (b) Wool (9 ounces and less)—75 inches. Present lengths, 66 to 96 inches.
 - (c) Wool over 9 ounces—64 inches. Present lengths, 66 to 96 inches.

EVENING DRESSES

1. No overskirts or aprons.
2. No wool evening dresses.
3. No belt or sash more than 2 inches.
4. No hoods.
5. No slips with dresses of nontransparent materials.
6. Maximum length for size 16—59 inches. Present average is 59 to 61 inches.
7. Maximum sweep for all sizes, 144 inches. Present average, 130 to 216 inches.

SUITS, JACKETS, AND SKIRTS

1. Length of suit skirts, 28 inches (present range, 26 to 28 inches).

2. Length of jackets, 25 inches (present range, 23 to 27 inches).

3. Sweep of suit skirts, made of wool material of 9 ounces and under, 72 inches; made of wool material of over 9 ounces, 64 inches. This compares with present range of 54 to 86 inches.

4. No hems of more than 2 inches.
5. Other restrictions on skirts:
 - (a) No matching or contrasting belts.
 - (b) No wool-lined skirts.
 - (c) No evening skirts of wool.
 - (d) No hems exceeding 2 inches.
6. Other restrictions on jackets:
 - (a) No jackets longer than 25 inches for size 16; present lengths 23 inches to 27 inches.
 - (b) No vents, no bi-sweep, no Norfolk styles.
 - (c) No bias cut sleeves.
 - (d) No cuffs.
 - (e) No hoods, capes, scarfs, muffs, bags, or vests with jackets.

SLACKS

1. No cuffs.
2. No patch pockets or flaps.
3. No belts.
4. No slacks measuring more than 44½ inches outseam measurements nor more than 19 inches at the bottom—present average bottoms measure from 19 inches to 22 inches.

BLOUSES

1. No hoods or scarfs.
2. No more than one patch pocket.
3. No blouse larger than 22 inches for a size 32; present average 21 inches to 23 inches.

CHILDREN'S

Same general specifications as on all other garments with proper gradations for lengths and sweeps for the various size ranges.

OTHER GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

1. No pants or leggings with coats in the teen age range, 10-16.
2. No hoods on wool coats.
3. No separate hoods on snow suits.
4. No hats or caps with coats.

Loophole in import order is stopped by amendment

Because General Imports Order M-63 failed, in a few instances, to keep private purchasers out of foreign markets for critical materials, Industry Operations Director Knowlson on April 8 issued Amendment No. 4 to accomplish that result.

The original order provided that private persons could not arrange or contract to import materials listed in the order without specific authorization. To clarify the question of whether or not the order referred to purchases, the amendment specifically lists "purchase for import" as prohibited along with arranging or contracting.

The amendment does not change the provision of the order permitting imports under contracts existing at the time of passage of the order.

A number of additional commodities are placed under the order. They are: Babassu nuts, kernels and oil; castor beans and castor oil, and citicicia oil.

Cashew nuts, shells, kernels, and oil. Cohune nuts and kernels, imported from Honduras.

Columbite and columbium ore, a steel alloy.

Chemical and munitions grades of cotton linters.

Certain grades of flax, graphite, seed lac, and tantalum ore.

HEATING PADS CURTAILED

WPB has restricted the production of electric heating pads. It also has prohibited the use of chromium and curtailed the use of rubber, nickel, and electrical resistance material in the manufacture of such pads.

Under order L-84, effective April 4, the 1942 production of hospital-type electric heating pads is limited to the amount manufactured in 1940, and the production of pads for home use is limited to 50 percent of the amount manufactured in 1940.

The health supplies branch of WPB said that the order will permit, at most, production during 1942 of approximately 150,000 hospital-type pads and 675,000 pads for home use.

A manufacturer, after date of the order, may not purchase or accept delivery of critical materials from any market, except such critical materials as he can obtain from other manufacturers in the electric heating pad industry.

ALL COPPER SCREEN FROZEN

All stocks of copper screening in the United States, including uncut rolls in the hands of retailers, were frozen April 9 by an amendment to Copper Order M-9-c issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

Manufacture of copper screening was stopped on March 31. Large stocks exist in the country in the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers that can be used by the Military Services, thus avoiding the use of additional copper to make new screening for them.

Adequate amounts of steel wire screening are available for civilian use.

The amended order provides no person shall deliver, install or cut any copper screening except for certain Government agencies or upon specific permission of the Director of Industry Operations. It does not apply to used or second-hand screening or to rolls which were partly used on April 9.

Interim manufacture of electrical appliances is further restricted

WPB on April 9 further restricted the production of electrical appliances.

It issued an amendment to order L-65 providing a further reduction in the number of electrical appliances that may be made before production must cease altogether on May 31, and providing tighter restrictions on the metals that may be used in the appliances that may be manufactured under the order.

The original order permitted manufacturers to produce, between the issuance date of May 31, appliances having a factory sales value up to 25 percent of the factory sales value of their products in all of 1941, exclusive of orders having ratings of A-10 or higher.

The April 9 amendment reduces the production permitted under the order to 20 percent of factory sales value in 1941, exclusive of A-10 and higher orders.

Metal limit restored

The amendment also tightens restrictions on the use of critical metals in the electrical appliances that may be produced under the order. The original order provided that Conservation Orders M-1-a, M-6-b, M-9-c, M-21-d, and M-43-a restricting the use by manufacturers of aluminum, nickel, copper and copper base alloys, alloy steel and tin in the production of electrical appliances would no longer apply to production permitted under the order but would be superseded by the provisions of L-65.

The new amendment provides that the conservation orders will apply in all cases in which their restrictions are more severe than the restrictions under L-65. The only exception to this rule is in the use of electrical resistance material (nickel or chromium), which may be used, out of inventory, up to 15 percent of the amount of such material used in 1941.

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Electric appliance sellers may pass along tax

Under the temporary maximum price regulation recently issued for domestic electrical appliances, sellers may continue to pass on the Federal manufacturers' excise tax, OPA announced April 10.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From April 1
*Through April 9

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Expired date	Rating
Bicycles:					
a. Supplementary order—to restrict sale and delivery of new adult bicycles:	L-52-a		4-2-42		
1. Includes all bicycles having frames of more than 17 inches.	L-52-a amend. #1		4-7-42		
Burlap and burlap products:					
a. Eases restrictions on receipts of burlap by bag users: Removes restrictions on importation of burlap into this country.	M-47 amend. #4		4-4-42		
Closure enamel:					
a. Conservation order: Limits use of enamel coatings for glass container tops.	M-116		4-4-42		
Construction:					
a. Conservation order: 1. Prohibits the start of unauthorized construction projects which use material and construction equipment needed in the war effort; places all new publicly and privately financed construction under rigid control.	L-41	PD-200, 200A	4-9-42		
Copper:					
a. Supplementary conservation order: 1. Jewelry industry granted until May 15 to use up such of its copper in inventory as has been plated or alloyed with gold or silver.	M-9-c-2		4-4-42		
b. All stocks of copper screening in the U. S. including uncut rolls in hands of retailers, frozen.	Amend. to M-9-c (as amend. 12-10-41).		4-9-42		
Cotton duck:					
a. Releases from all restrictions cotton duck of any width, weight, or construction manufactured in rug and carpet mills and on looms heretofore producing drapery or upholstery.	M-91 amend. #1		4-3-42		
Electric heating pads—to restrict production:					
a. Prohibits use of chromium and curtails use of rubber, nickel, and electrical resistance material in manufacture.	L-84		4-1-42	Until revoked.	
Feminine apparel:					
a. Stabilizes for the duration the present length and fullness of skirts, sleeves, etc.	L-85		4-8-42		
Fluorescent lighting fixtures:					
a. Production ended immediately except for essential uses or on contracts accepted prior to today on which work has begun.	L-78		4-2-42	6-30-42	A-2 or higher.
Furniture (metal office):					
a. Supplementary order: 1. An end to the manufacture of virtually all types of metal office furniture and equipment ordered.	L-13-a		4-1-42		
General imports order:					
a. Keeps private purchasers out of foreign markets for critical materials.	M-63 amend. #4	PD-222-c	4-8-42 (eff. 4-9-42)		
Lead:					
a. Prohibits use of lead foil for cigarette packaging on May 1; changes in lists "A" and "B."	M-38-c amend. #1		4-6-42		
Leather (sole):					
a. Control established of 80 percent of all available stocks of manufacturers type cut outer and inner shoe soles of military weight and quality.	M-80 amend. #1		4-4-42		
Liquefied petroleum gas equipment:					
a. Prohibits installations of new liquefied petroleum gas equipment except those used in transportation and refining.	L-86	PD-307	4-8-42	Until revoked.	

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Expired date	Rating
Loofa sponges: a. Conservation order: 1. Restricts deliveries to orders bearing A-1-a rating.	M-125.....		4-8-42		A-1-a or higher.
Motor carriers: a. Trucks, truck trailers, and passenger cars: 1. Establishes separate definition for off-the-highway trucks.	L-1-a amend. #5.....		4-2-42		
b. Permits manufacturers to assemble fabricated or semi-fabricated materials on hand 2-28-42 in either knock-down or built-up form to provide estimated 28,000 additional vehicles.	L-1-a amend. #6.....		4-2-42		
c. Establishes separate definition for off-the highway trucks.	P-54 amend. #3.....		4-2-42		
d. Motor trucks, truck trailers, and passenger carriers: 1. Extended to enable producers of medium and heavy trucks to obtain materials necessary to complete authorized production quotas.	P-54 ext. #5 (eff. 3-1-42).		4-7-42	5-31-42.....	A-3.
e. Supplementary order: 1. Producers granted additional 30 days until Apr. 30 to complete February quotas; until May 31 for March quotas.	L-1-f.....		4-2-42		
Motor fuel: a. Cuts percentage of deliveries of gasoline to service stations and bulk consumers in areas where curtailment is in effect.	L-70 amend. #1.....	PD-368.....	4-8-42 (eff. 4-16-42).		
Office machinery: a. Typewriter manufacturers can produce some parts and subassemblies in economic manufacturing lots, even though it results in production in excess of established quotas for completed typewriters.	L-54-a int. #1.....		4-3-42		
Plumbing and heating: a. Certain types of pipe fittings required for shipbuilding have been exempted.	L-42 amend. #1 to Schedule #2.		4-4-42		
b. Plumbing fixture fittings and trimmings: 1. Additional articles for which use of copper or copper base alloy prohibited.	L-42 Schedule #5-a.....		4-9-42		
Quinine: a. Conservation order—to conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-131.....	PD-401.....	4-4-42		
Railroad equipment: a. Locomotives: 1. Prohibits production or delivery except in accordance with announced schedules.	L-97.....		4-4-42	Until revoked.	
b. Railroad cars: 1. Prohibits production or delivery except in accordance with announced schedules.	L-97-a.....		4-4-42	Until revoked.	
Rubber: a. Rubber yarn and elastic thread: 1. Knitters, weavers and other users permitted to use rubber yarn and elastic thread by meeting certain requirements.	M-124 amend. #1.....		4-1-42		
b. Permits manufacture of pass. car capping stock entirely from reclaimed rubber together with a small quantity of crude for cushion stock.	M-15-b-1 amend. #3.....		4-3-42		
c. Rubber sealed closures for glass containers: 1. Conservation order: a. Prohibits use of rubber on containers for packaging more than 40 groups of products effective in 30 days.	M-119.....		4-9-42	Until revoked.	

(Continued on page 14)

Small tracklaying tractors discontinued to get more of larger military type

Seeking to hasten production of large tracklaying tractors urgently needed for military, export, and essential civilian uses, WPB on April 9 ordered immediate and drastic curtailment in the output of smaller types used principally in agricultural operations.

Supplementary Limitation Order L-53-a prohibits production of the smaller types—those in the 17-35 horsepower class—after September 1. Tracklaying tractors are those which obtain traction from a crawler or track-type device, and not from wheels.

3,035 more permitted

Between April 9 and the closing production date, manufacturers will be permitted to make 3,035 tractors in the 17-35 horsepower class, as compared with their estimated possible production of 6,973 tractors for the balance of this year. This is a reduction of 3,398 units.

The industry consists of only four companies, and the permitted production will be distributed as follows:

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,000
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.....	1,000
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.....	600
Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	435

Tractors to be produced under the program will be distributed by WPB in accordance with the provisions of Limitation Order L-53, which prohibits distributors from making deliveries except upon specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

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Some pipe fittings for ships exempted from limits

Certain types of pipe fittings required for shipbuilding have been exempted from the operation of Schedule II to Limitation Order L-42, it was announced April 4 by the Division of Industry Operations. An amendment to the schedule, effective April 4, alters the definition of pipe fittings to exclude hydraulic or high pressure types; cast or forged steel fittings; and brazed or soldered brass or bronze fittings, whether screwed or flanged at any outlet.

Copper banned for 13 more plumbing fixture articles

The addition of 13 plumbing fixture products to a list of articles for which use of copper or copper base alloy is prohibited was announced April 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

A new schedule (V-a) to Limitation Order L-42 becomes effective on June 15. It is expected that the regulations will result in a saving of approximately 1,000 tons of copper and brass a year.

The articles affected are: Bath tub fillers and nozzles; shower fittings; lavatory compression faucets; lavatory combination faucets; sink compression faucets; combination sink faucets and spout; combination faucets for laundry tubs and spouts; combination faucets for wash sinks; laundry tray faucets; outlet plugs and strainers; tail pieces; flush ells; flush valves for closet tanks.

Allowed for certain parts

Copper or copper base alloy, however, may be used in certain component parts of all the above items, except for the last four, if such use is limited to the minimum amount practicable.

The prohibitions and restrictions in the schedule do not apply to the use of copper or copper base alloy in products being made for use in chemical plants, research laboratories, hospitals, or for nonpleasure vessels or aircraft where use of other materials is impracticable. Although the requirements of the schedule do not go into effect until June 15, Army procurement officers are already specifying plumbing equipment items as permitted by the schedule.

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Requirements plan simplified

Two modifications in the use of preference ratings under the production requirements plan were announced April 6 by A. L. Williams, chief of the production requirements branch.

In cases where a rating assigned under PRP is subsequently raised to a higher rating after appeal to the production requirements branch, the applicant may notify his suppliers of the higher rating by letter instead of making out completely new purchase orders.

The other change in the application of PRP preference ratings permits a producer to make out a single order covering his requirements for the same material or product, even though he uses two or more different preference ratings which have been assigned to him.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From April 1
*Through April 9

(Continued from page 13)

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Expired date	Rating
Sanitary napkins: a. Reduces amount of cotton gauze and wood cellulose in sanitary napkins.	L-95.....		4-9-42..	Until revoked.	
Ships (merchant): a. Restricts preference ratings to certain materials and tools.	P-7 Int. #1.....		4-3-42		
Sugar (direct consumption): a. Canners and packers may obtain quota exempt sugar under M-55 in amounts needed for first processing of fruits and vegetables; sugar needed for secondary processing not quota exempt.	M-55 int. #2 (as amend.).....		4-4-42		
b. Additional sugar quotas for April granted to more than 40 defense areas whose population has increased 10 percent or more during the past year.	Issued by letter pursuant to M-55 and M-55-e.		4-8-42		
Suppliers' order: a. Revocation of order (revoked by L-63).	M-67.....		4-6-42		
b. Strictly limits inventories of 19 kinds of supplies.	L-63 (revokes M-67).....	PD-336 (PD-1X).	4-6-42	Until revoked.	
Tin: a. Regulations governing tin usage revised.	M-43-a amend. #1 (as amended).		4-4-42		
b. Tin plate and terneplate: 1. Limits packing of condensed soups in tin plate after June 30 to certain specified kinds.	M-81 amend. #1.....		4-6-42		
c. Tin closures: 1. Conservation order: a. Use of tin plate and terneplate as closures for glass containers brought under control.	M-104.....		4-3-42		
Toys and games: a. Takes certain colors, oils, and chemicals out of the category of prohibited material.	L-81 amend. #1.....		4-6-42		
Track-laying tractors: a. Immediate and drastic curtailment in output of smaller types used principally in agricultural operations.	I-53-a.....		4-9-42..		
Waste paper: a. General inventory order: 1. Permits manufacturers of paper, paperboard and paper products who consume waste paper to accumulate inventories without restriction.	M-129.....	PD-240.....	4-6-42..	Until revoked.	
Wool: a. O.D. wool clips, rags, and wastes: 1. Certain types of olive drab wool wastes excluded from restrictions of M-87.	M-87 amend. #1.....		4-2-42..		
b. Clarifies "putting into process" of tops on any system other than the worsted system.	Amend. #3 to M-73 (as amend. and ext. 7-4-42).		4-8-42..		

SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order number	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Exp. date
Hoover Co., North Canton, Ohio.	S-14...	Made shipments of aluminum for unauthorized purposes and under unauthorized toll agreements; accepted deliveries of scrap aluminum to which no preference rating had been assigned.	Suspension of all manufacturing operations calling for use of aluminum 10 days after issuance of order.	4-6-42...	7-6-42

Company	Order number	Violation	Penalty	Issue	Exp. date
David Ritter, Inc., 1239 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	S-30...	Sold or exchanged 5 cases of reserved rayon yarn which had been allocated to it in violation of M-37-a.	Enjoined from accepting any deliveries of yarn; no deliveries to them of other material or equipment will be granted preference ratings.	4-6-42...	6-21-42
Jesam Yarn Co., 1239 Broadway New York, N. Y.	S-31...	Accepted transfer of the yarn from David Ritter, Inc., although not entitled to such acceptance.	Enjoined from accepting any deliveries of yarn; no deliveries to them of other material or equipment will be granted preference ratings; further enjoined from making any deliveries of reserved rayon yarn.	4-6-42...	6-21-42

WPB controls manufacture, distribution of many types of industrial machinery

The War Production Board assumed control over the manufacture and distribution of many types of industrial machinery April 10 in an effort to stimulate conversion of machine tools and skilled labor to the output of war materials.

Under General Limitation Order L-83, effective immediately, manufacturers are prohibited from filling any orders for the production or delivery of certain types of new, second-hand or reconditioned machinery unless they bear WPB approval.

A-9 orders approved

Approved orders include those for the Army and Navy, certain other Government agencies, the governments of the United Nations, Lend-Lease operations, and any orders bearing an A-9 or higher preference rating issued at any time on an original PD-1, PD-1A, or P-19h certificate or on a PD-3 or PD-3A certificate countersigned before April 10.

Certain orders involving less than \$200, and, in the case of pulp and paper making machinery, less than \$1,000, are not restricted. Likewise, no prohibition is placed on deliveries of less than \$1,000 worth of parts to repair or maintain a single piece of existing machinery or a single piece delivered hereafter, or on deliveries of parts worth more than \$1,000 in cases where there has been an actual breakdown or suspension of operations because of damage or destruction of machinery.

List of machinery covered

Machinery covered by the order follows:

- Leather working—all orders.
- Tanning—all orders.
- All types of textile machinery and equipment—all orders.
- Packaging and labeling (except machinery to be used to package or label fruits and

vegetables packed in hermetically sealed and heat sterilized containers)—orders in excess of \$200.

Pulp and paper making—orders in excess of \$1,000.

Paper converting—orders in excess of \$200.

Printing and publishing—orders in excess of \$200.

Bakery—orders in excess of \$200.

Confectionery—orders in excess of \$200.

Beverage bottling—orders in excess of \$200.

Industrial sewing—orders in excess of \$200.

Cotton ginning and delinting—all orders.

Shoe manufacturing—all orders.

Shoe repairing—all orders.

Explaining the need for the order, L. S. Greenleaf, Jr., chief of the special industrial machinery branch, said:

"The order has two primary purposes—one, the obvious one of conserving critical raw materials which might otherwise be used in the manufacture of machinery which in turn would be used for the manufacture of articles considered nonessential under the war economy; "Second, to control and limit the manufacture of industrial machinery so that such machinery will henceforth be produced primarily for the direct use of the armed forces, the Lend-Lease countries, and for necessary civilian requirements. In this manner, we can promote the rapid conversion to war work of these machinery manufacturers.

"Industrial machinery manufacturers are in an ideal position to manufacture ordnance and other material for the armed forces."

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Keep stovepipe, WPB advises

Home owners are urged by the War Production Board's plumbing and heating branch not to throw away stovepipes this spring when the pipes are taken down in preparation for warm weather. Scarcity of steel will limit the amount of available stove pipe.

Soup to be canned in tin plate to be limited to 21 kinds

Amendment of Conservation Order M-81 on tin plate and terneplate to limit the packing of condensed soup in tin plate after June 30 to certain specified kinds was announced April 7 by the Director of Industry Operations.

These soups are chicken, chicken gumbo, chicken noodle, gumbo creole, consomme, bouillon, tomato, asparagus, spinach, fresh green pea, clam or fish chowder, Scotch broth, vegetable, vegetable-vegetarian, pepper pot, oxtail, mock turtle, country style chicken, corn chowder, beef, and vegetable beef.

The amendment specifies the percentages of solids which the above soups are to contain after June 30, 1942, in order to improve their nutritive content.

The amendment also provides that only No. 1 picnic or larger cans may be used, and that canners may use 100 percent of the tin plate used in the corresponding period of 1941 for packing forms of the soups requiring the addition of water or other liquids. Canners who packaged these soups in "ready-to-serve" form in 1941 may use only 70 percent of the tin plate consumed for such purposes in the corresponding period of 1941.

Until June 30, canners may not use more tin plate than they did for these soups in the corresponding period of 1941.

Packaging of soups, broths, and chowders other than those provided for by the amendment may not exceed 25 percent of the 1940 pack before June 30, after which date packing of such products in tin plate is to be discontinued.

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Burlap quota base changed

The War Production Board has amended the burlap conservation order (M-47) to ease restrictions on receipts of burlap by bag users. Because the use of burlap is seasonal, quotas based on a past year create unnecessary hardships. This is corrected in the new amendment (No. 4), effective April 4.

The amendment also removes restrictions on the importation of burlap into this country. Previously no provision was made for the nonimporting bag manufacturer to import burlap should he be in a position to do so.

How war production campaigns get under way described in reports of two committees

War Production Drive Headquarters April 12 offered a picture of how war production campaigns get under way by making public in considerable detail the reports of two labor-management committees.

Typical of hundreds of others

These were two of hundreds of labor-management committees that have been formed in war plants at the invitation of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to bring the production of planes, tanks, guns, and machine tools up to war-winning totals.

The reports came from the labor-management committee of the Continental Roll & Steel Foundry Co., of East Chicago, Ind., and from the labor-management committee of the Niles-Bement-Pond Co. Division of Pratt & Whitney, of West Hartford, Conn. Michael W. Straus, Chief of War Production Drive Headquarters, said the reports were representative.

No work stoppages or slow-ups

"We are giving you an outline of what we, labor and management, of this organization have accomplished and hope to accomplish in aiding the war effort," the Continental's committee report said.

"From the date of the American Federation of Labor, Local No. 22636, negotiating and signing a contract with the Continental Roll & Steel Foundry, there have been no work stoppages or work slow-ups; in fact there has not been 1 man-hour lost in this plant. We are, and we have been working 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and employees are paid at the rate of time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in any 1 week.

"The shop stewards have been appointed by the AFL as safety committeemen. It is the duty of these committeemen to conduct, each Monday, at the beginning of each shift, meetings in all departments relative to safety and war production."

The report said suggestion boxes have been painted red, white, and blue and established in each department. Bulletin boards have been erected and a publicity committee appointed to direct the publicity of the drive through these bulletin boards, the plant magazine, and plant meetings and, with the labor-management committee's approval, release statements to the press.

The report continues:

"Through the cooperation of labor and management, locker rooms and rest rooms have been installed and others are in progress. The management has installed and is installing new machinery and equipment for better production and the comfort of its employees.

"A move is now in progress to stage a War Production and Defense Show, in which the United States Army, the United States Navy and all local government agencies will participate, the proceeds from which are to be turned over to the proper Government agency for aiding in the purchase of a tank.

"The employees of this plant, through voluntary donations, have purchased an American flag for each department."

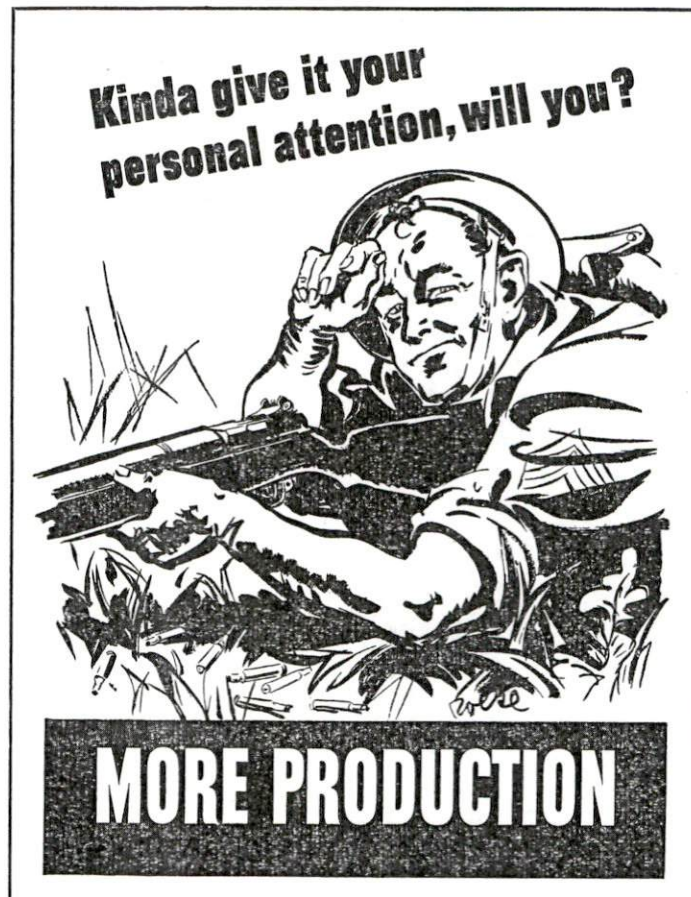
The committee reported that employees have purchased \$500,000 in war bonds and exceeded its Red Cross quota in 2 days.

"Small groups of three, four, and five employees are being formed in which they alternate the use of automobiles in coming to and going from the plant, thereby conserving rubber and gasoline. . . .

"The AFL and the management have agreed that due to the demands for war production, vacations must be waived voluntarily by the employees, but he will receive his vacation compensation . . . in addition to his regular wages for the hours worked."

Provide for men in service

The committee also reported that employees entering the armed service get \$25 a year to continue their insurance, etc., that they still get their regular vacation check, and that men returning from



PERSONAL APPEAL . . . The poster reproduced here from the Supplement to the Production Drive Plan Book will be sent shortly to war plants. Two-column mats for newspapers and other publications are available on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

the service who will be unable to perform their old duties will be given consideration. The labor-management committee also takes up deferment cases with local draft boards. It reported, "It is our policy to request deferments for only those employees who in our opinion are of more value in the production of war materials than they would be in the armed forces."

The committee is circulating this pledge, to be signed by all employees:

I _____, as a true American, do hereby pledge my wholehearted support to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Hon. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to do all in my power to cooperate in this War Production Drive.

"Fighting to retain our American way . . ."

The Pratt & Whitney Niles-Bement-Pond Division committee reported it consisted of 12 members, 6 appointed by the management and 6 elected by United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, Unity Lodge, Local 251.

The committee addressed a notice to all employees announcing it recognized the importance of increasing production. The committee wrote:

By far the greater increase in production can be obtained by more personal efforts on the part of every one of us. That is a means that is in the hands of each of us now—today. It requires no banners, no speeches, no parades, no prizes.

We are told that the time we have to accomplish this result is measured in days. Each hour now is worth 10 a little later. We are fighting to retain our American way of living, which we have no intention of giving up in any measure. Rather should we improve it when the first job is done.

Work through subcommittees

The committee appointed subcommittees to gain publicity, to improve morale, to operate suggestion boxes and to conduct a slogan contest. Another committee has been made to encourage auto pooling to save gas and rubber. The committee further reported:

"We are instituting a definite program to cut down the absence of men from work, or their lateness in reporting, without excuses satisfactory to our committee. This matter is being studied now and probably will be carried out to include merit marks, both good and bad, on clock cards which are on display in racks for all employees to see. . . ."

"We have established a Good House-keeping Subcommittee to see that everything is properly in place and that the personal habits of our men are influenced to avoid unsightly floors, dirty corners, etc. Our shop has always been rigid in this connection, but it is more important now than ever."

472 labor-management committees report launching of War Production Drives

A total of 472 labor-management committees reported to the War Production Board in the first 11 days of April that they have organized to get War Production Drives under way in their plants.

All varieties of plants represented

These committees were organized to increase production to meet the President's goal of 45,000 tanks, 60,000 planes, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns, and 3,000,000 tons of shipping this year. They are purely voluntary, organized and operating at the request of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the WPB.

All varieties of war production plants are represented by the reporting committees—from units of vast organizations like Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. with plants scattered throughout the Nation, to small single-plant war producers.

In each instance they had established management-labor Production Drive committees in response to Chairman Nelson's declaration that nothing can "split this great American production team; we will pull together—not apart."

Adapted to local conditions

The organization reports recited how management and labor came together after Mr. Nelson's broadcasts at the President's direction that he "take every possible step to bring home to labor and management alike the supreme importance of war production this spring."

Notable for the absence of labor or management recrimination, the reports told in detail how various plants adapted the pattern of the War Production Drive which Mr. Nelson offered, to local con-

ditions, and how posters, war news, slogans, suggestion boxes, and informational literature were fitted into their efforts. Several labor-management committees stated that their plants were handicapped by lack of materials.

Several labor-management committees have adopted slogans. The committee of the American Car Foundry Co.'s Buffalo plant reported that it had adopted the slogan: "Volume for Victory."

The Erie Concrete & Steel Implement Co. committee, reporting that the company was building ships on the same spot that Admiral Perry built ships in 1812, announced the adoption of this slogan: "Perry did it and so will we."

The Houston (Tex.) Packing Co. committee reported the following slogan: "For glycerine, save fats to make bombs for the Japs."

The Houston committee reported that labor and management were working together on plans to conserve every bit of fat because of its importance in making ingredients for explosives.

Steel workers break records

S. S. Marshall, Jr., vice president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, where a labor-management committee has been formed, telegraphed Mr. Nelson:

Workmen of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation during the month of March helping to fight the war shattered all previous records and established all-time new highs for the production of coke, pig iron, steel ingots, and finished steel products. All of the previous high records had been established no longer ago than 1941 and in January or February of this year operating 24 hours a day 7 days a week. "Let's go for new records to help win the war!" is the word with men and management.

that an Ex-Service Men's Battalion of firefighters had been recruited and that it now has 300 members, all considered committeemen on the general subject of fire prevention. They are also in charge of air-raid protection.

The committee concluded, "It is the consensus of opinion that if the program can be made to work successfully, it will produce a marked effect on speeding up production."

The reports disclosed that a labor committeeman was chairman of the Continental committee and that a management representative was chairman of the Niles-Bement-Pond committee.

This committee reports that it is carrying on and extending the work of teaching new men the proper care of tools to make them last longer and to facilitate cooperation between shifts requiring the same company tools.

Three production scoreboards have been erected and more are planned. The committee noted that, since the boards have been operated, "they have evoked much discussion among the men and a general voluntary movement based on pride of workmanship to increase production."

In addition to a safety committee, the management-labor committee reported

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Materials for 18,000 more freight cars, 300 locomotives, to be allocated in 1942

The railroad industry was advised by the WPB April 8 that materials will be allocated during the remainder of 1942 for construction of an additional 18,000 freight cars and 300 locomotives for domestic use, in an effort to assure adequate transportation of war supplies.

Additional materials will be made available to complete Army and Lend-Lease orders. No assistance will be given for passenger car production beyond that already authorized by WPB.

Approved by Requirements Committee

The program, approved by the WPB Requirements Committee, was announced by Andrew Stevenson, chief of the transportation branch, at a meeting of the railroad industry advisory committee.

Under the original 1942 railroad construction plan, announced January 2 by the former Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, materials were pledged for production of 36,000 freight cars in February, March, and April, and continued production of 248 steam locomotives, 58 electric locomotives and 620 Diesel locomotives. Mr. Stevenson said that, if necessary, materials will continue to be made available for this initial program. Inventories now held by the entire industry will have to be used for this purpose, and pooling of materials may be necessary. Although locomotive output is ahead of schedule, all car builders probably will not be able to finish production by April 30.

No more for refrigerator cars

The Requirements Committee, Mr. Stevenson said, agreed that for the nine months ending December 31, materials should be allocated for an additional 250 steam locomotives, 50 Diesel locomotives, and 18,000 freight cars. No materials will be made available for further production of refrigerator cars, and provision will be made for materials for "only a minimum number of tank cars" as determined by the transportation branch in consultation with the Office of Defense Transportation.

Construction of the additional Diesel locomotives must not interfere with output of Diesel engine crankshafts for military use, the industry representatives were told. The additional freight cars, Mr. Stevenson said, "shall be constructed

with the fullest possible substitution of wood for steel in their superstructure."

Materials for rails provided

The Requirements Committee, which on March 17 announced approval of the railroad industry's 1942 requirements for 1,260,000 tons of heavy rail, also has agreed to the allocation of approximately 450,000 tons of materials for the rail program for the 3 months beginning April 1. Approximately 350,000 tons were made available in the first quarter of this year.

Mr. Stevenson said that the transportation branch will schedule the construction of all new equipment, so that added facilities can be made available for war work as the construction program proceeds. The branch also will direct the types of locomotives and cars to be built and determine to whom they should be delivered, acting upon recommendations of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Limitation Orders L-97 and L-97-a, designed to effectuate the scheduling program, were issued April 4. The orders prohibit production or delivery of locomotives and freight and passenger cars except in accordance with schedules issued by WPB from time to time.

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Miller named assistant chief of WPB transportation branch

Appointment of Sidney L. Miller, of Iowa City, Iowa, as assistant chief of the transportation branch was announced April 7 by Andrew Stevenson, branch chief.

Mr. Stevenson also announced the following additional appointments:

Edward S. Pardoe, of Washington, D. C., chief of the bus, electric railway and other transportation equipment section.

David W. Odiorne, of Yonkers, N. Y., chief of the rolling stock section.

E. Carroll Hanly, of Harrisburg, Pa., chief of the motive power section.

Berkeley Robins, of Richmond, Va., chief of the maintenance and supply section.

George M. Cornell, of Huntington, W. Va., technical consultant.

Buy next winter's coal now while there's transportation, Henderson urges home owners

Added emphasis to the Government's "Buy Coal Now" drive came from Price Administrator Henderson April 7 in a statement urging every home owner who burns coal to purchase next winter's supply immediately.

"The advice to buy coal now may develop into a 'now or never' appeal for many coal users," declared Mr. Henderson. "Transportation now is available to haul coal from the mine to consumers' coal bins but by fall our railroad and truck lines will be loaded to capacity hauling war shipments."

With Mr. Henderson's statement, the OPA has joined two other Government agencies—the Office of the Solid Fuel Coordinator, and the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel—in getting the public to avert the possibility of heatless days next winter by buying coal this spring.

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Aid of Federal employees sought in preventing traffic congestion

The Office of Defense Transportation on April 7 requested all Federal Government agencies to aid in preventing passenger traffic congestion on railroads and bus lines by instructing employees to exercise greater care in buying tickets and reserving space accommodations when traveling on official business.

Government employees should buy tickets and Pullman space well in advance of train departure, should reserve space accommodations only for trips which are reasonably definite, and should notify carriers immediately if cancellation of reservations becomes necessary, the ODT said.

In making public the request, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, urged private firms to issue similar instructions to their employees. "By exercising reasonable care in buying tickets and reserving space accommodations," Mr. Eastman said, "business concerns can do much to aid transportation companies in accommodating passengers and in handling the growing volume of passenger traffic."

No intention of closing outside offices, Eastman declares

The Office of Defense Transportation April 10 assured railroads, bus and truck lines, and other carriers that no plans for ordering the abandonment of off-line offices engaged in sales and service activities are now under consideration.

In a statement addressed to all carriers, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, said:

Decision regarding continuance of outside agencies and the scope of their activities is primarily a responsibility of carrier management, which we do not wish to influence beyond pointing out that in making these decisions preponderant weight must be given to the fact that during the war the interest of individual lines must be subordinated to the maximum utilization of all our transportation facilities for the successful prosecution of the war. Cooperation must be the watchword rather than competition.

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Rebuild worn parts, truck operators urged

"Thousands of dollars' worth of automotive parts that are now finding their way into scrap piles can be saved by regular check-ups and by building up worn areas by approved methods," William J. Cumming, chief of the vehicle maintenance section of the ODT, told a safety school for truck and bus operators at the University of South Carolina, April 7.

In an appeal to truck owners and repairmen to give vehicles special maintenance attention to prolong truck life and conserve gasoline, parts, and tires, Mr. Cumming emphasized the necessity of rebuilding and repairing worn parts instead of sending them to the junk yard.

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New appointments announced to transport personnel staff

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation April 7 announced the appointment of Edwin M. Fitch and Dorothy Sells to the staff of the division of transport personnel.

Mr. Fitch, former chief statistician of the Railroad Retirement Board, will serve as assistant to Otto S. Beyer, director of the Division.

Miss Sells has been named chief of the personnel supply section of the division of transport personnel.

Pooling of available storage space by group warehousing plan to simplify Government dealings, assure best use

A group warehousing plan designed to permit more efficient use of storage facilities and to simplify dealings between warehousing companies and Government procurement agencies has been worked out by the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Department, and other Government agencies, it was announced April 9.

To be located in distribution centers

The plan calls for the pooling of available storage space through emergency warehouse associations formed by public merchandise warehousemen in distribution centers throughout the country.

The plan is already in operation in Kansas City, Mo., where a contract has been signed on behalf of the War Department and a newly formed Federal Emergency Warehouse Association of Kansas City, made up of 11 local warehousing companies. The ODT's division of storage, of which Col. Leo M. Nicolson is director, is aiding in the establishment of similar associations in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities where shortages of storage space are expected.

Government signs a single contract

Under the group warehousing plan, a Government procurement agency, instead of negotiating separate contracts with a number of individual companies, signs a single contract with a local warehouse association for a large block of space. A single Government order may be issued for storage or shipment of materials by different companies. Each company is bonded to the association, to which it bills all charges. The manager of the association in turn bills all charges to the Government.

On a voluntary basis

All group contracts drawn up under the plan will be carefully studied by the ODT to assure that the rates to be charged and the terms and conditions of storage are reasonable. The plan will be conducted on a voluntary basis, all owners of storage facilities in a given locality being given an opportunity to take part in the pool. Under an arrangement agreed to by the Department of Justice, warehouse operators entering into group contracts which have been approved by the ODT during the war

emergency will not be subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

By making it possible for Government agencies to obtain small units of storage space operated by many different companies, the pooling plan is expected to result in fuller use of existing warehouse facilities, while reducing the need for construction of new facilities to meet expanding war production needs.

The simplified procedure saves time and paper work both for Government agencies and for warehouse operators.

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Civil Air Patrol proves value of courier service to Army

The Civil Air Patrol of the OCD has released regular Army pilots for more important duties by establishing a courier service along the East Coast, it was reported April 8 to James M. Landis, OCD Director, by Earle L. Johnson, National Commander of the CAP.

During the first 20 days of operations, five Civil Air Patrol planes of the Pennsylvania Wing of CAP flew 2,277,000 pound-miles of cargo from Maine to Florida in 270 hours of flying time in an experiment to test the value of this service. The cargo included Army equipment and supplies urgently needed at Army air bases.

William M. Anderson, CAP Wing Commander of Pennsylvania, reported to National Commander Johnson that the service already has proved so successful that recommendations have been made to continue it on a permanent basis.

Relieves Army of routine tasks

Before the experimental courier service was initiated, Army planes were used for the transport of the material.

Already 38,000 members have been enrolled in the Civil Air Patrol, including more than half of the eligible civilian pilots in the Nation. With applications pouring in to the Wing Commanders in each of the 48 States, the test of the courier service indicates but one of the many functions the Civil Air Patrol is capable of performing, and thus relieving the Army air forces of many of the purely routine tasks with which it is now confronted, Commander Johnson reported to Director Landis.

RATIONING . . .

WPB grants additional sugar to 40 areas where war has concentrated population

The War Production Board has granted additional sugar quotas for April to more than 40 areas of war-essential activity, whose population has increased 10 percent or more during the past year. Similar relief had been granted in some of the areas in March.

A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section, has sent a letter to manufacturers and importers authorizing them to deliver a "relief quota" of sugar during April to receivers in specified areas, in addition to the regular quota already assigned under the sugar limitation order, M-55, as amended.

Regular quota was 80 percent

Under the regular quota of Supplementary Order M-55-e, issued on March 30, a receiver, during April, may accept 80 percent of the amount of sugar used or sold by him in the corresponding month of 1941.

The new action will allow all receivers in the specified areas to receive more than this basic quota during the month. For example, receivers in Detroit will receive 95 percent of the amount used or sold in April 1941; in Baltimore, 90 percent; in Seattle, 100 percent; in Louisville, 90 percent; in Wichita, Kans., 100 percent; and in Bridgeport, Conn., 100 percent. The quota for Washington, D. C., has also been raised to 100 percent to provide sufficient sugar for the increased number of war workers in the capital.

How to calculate increase

The increase for receivers who distribute sugar is calculated by applying the additional percentage to each receiver's resale of sugar within the area during the corresponding period of 1941; and the additional sugar obtained on this basis must be sold for consumption within the same area.

The increase in the quota of a receiver who is an industrial user is calculated by applying the additional percentage to the amount of sugar physically incorporated into the products manufactured during the base period for sale within the area. The sugar used in products sold outside the area during the base period is excluded in calculating the "relief quotas."

WPB announced that the remaining

areas showing a population increase of as much as 10 percent within the last year were being relieved during the first part of April.

Areas and quotas

The following are the specified defense areas receiving "relief quotas" in March and April, and the revised total quota for April¹ in each case:

Alabama—Decatur 95, Talladega County 95; *Arizona*—Phoenix, met. district 90; *California*—Los Angeles 90, San Diego, met. district 100, Santa Barbara 90; *Colorado*—Colorado Springs 90; *Connecticut*—Bridgeport 90; *District of Columbia*—Washington 100; *Georgia*—Augusta 100; *Illinois*—Marion 90; *Iowa*—Burlington 100; *Kansas*—Wichita, met. district 100; *Kentucky*—Elizabeth Town, Hardin County 95, Louisville 90; *Louisiana*—Alexandria, Rapides Parish 105; *Maine*—Bath, Brunswick 90, Portland, South Portland 90; *Maryland*—Baltimore met. district 90; *Michigan*—Detroit 95; *Missouri*—Joplin 90; *New York*—Messena 95; *North Carolina*—Fayetteville 145, Jacksonville 115, Kinston 115, Morehead City 115, New Bern 115, Wilmington 130; *Oregon*—Portland 90; *South Carolina*—Charleston 95; *Texas*—Austin 90, Abilene 100, Corpus Christi, met. district 100, Wichita Falls area 95, Dallas, Tarrant Counties 90, Jefferson, Orange Counties 100, Texarkana 95; *Virginia*—Hampton 110, Newport News 110, Norfolk 110, Phoebus 110, Portsmouth 110, South Norfolk 110; *Washington*—Seattle 100, Tacoma, met. district 95; *West Virginia*—Charleston, met. district 90.

¹ Supersedes 80 percent regular quota under Limitation Order M-55-e.

² Adjustment applies to April only. Other areas had received a "relief quota" during the latter part of March.

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No conflict on sugar rationing, Henderson and Nelson announce

The following statement was issued April 4 by Donald M. Nelson, chairman, War Production Board, and Leon Henderson, administrator, Office of Price Administration:

Newspaper and radio stories indicating existence of a dispute as to the need for sugar rationing between the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration are without foundation in fact. The sugar rationing program will proceed as scheduled and the public should not permit unauthorized sources to confuse the necessity for this policy.

All bicycles with frames over 17 inches taken into freeze

The bicycle freeze order (L-52-a) was amended April 7 by WPB to include all bicycles having frames of more than 17 inches.

The original freeze order, issued the previous week, applied to bicycles having frames of more than 19 inches. Subsequently it was pointed out that an 18-inch "camel-back" frame (a frame with a double bar) is the same as the conventional 20-inch "diamond frame," and both are adult size. Adult bicycles for women run about the same sizes as "camel-back" frames.

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First-processing sugar for canners is exempt from quota

WPB has notified canners and packers that they may obtain quota-exempt sugar under Order M-55 in amounts needed for the first processing of fruits and vegetables.

Sugar needed for any secondary processing is not quota exempt. The ruling (Interpretation No. 2 of Order M-55, amended) was made following many inquiries.

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War workers to get recaps only if necessary to jobs

Tires will be made available to war workers only when they cannot get to their jobs without them, OPA Administrator Henderson said April 7.

"The restrictions applying to issuance of recapping certificates to List B applicants are in no way relaxed," the administrator said. "Moreover, it is not certain that the War Production Board will continue to make even reclaimed rubber available to permit the OPA to allot quotas for List B passenger cars in future months. The amount of reclaimed rubber we can produce in this country is governed in large part by the amount of scrap or junk rubber. How much of that there is, no one knows definitely, but we do know that the rate of its flow to reclaimers has decreased."

Mr. Henderson called upon war workers to be just as thrifty as anyone else in the matter of tires.

Special board to consider appeals based on rationing of commercial vehicles

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, announced April 8, establishment of a special Appeal Board in Washington, D. C., to consider appeals from decisions of the ODT's local allocation offices under the commercial-vehicle rationing program.

The special Board has been set up pending creation of local appeal boards in the field.

Members of the Board are M. V. Fredenhagen, liaison officer, Board for Civilian Protection, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.; W. Foster Banks, president, Motor Haulage Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. B. Pymer, secretary-treasurer, The City Baking Co., Baltimore, Md.

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WPB formalizes permission for combination capping stock

In order to provide retreading materials for a limited number of tires to be used by workers in war industries, WPB on April 3 amended rubber order M-15-b-1 to permit the manufacture of passenger car capping stock entirely from reclaimed rubber together with a small quantity of crude for cushion stock.

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No rubber for farm tractors if steel wheels can be put back

Farm tractors which were originally fitted with steel wheels but have changed to rubber tires will not be granted certificates to purchase tires whenever steel wheels are locally available and can be put back into service, State rationing administrators were informed April 6 in a letter issued by OPA.

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Mud, snow tires not replaceable by others until worn out

Purchase certificates for tires to replace mud and snow tires now on vehicles may not be issued by local rationing boards except under conditions that ordinarily govern issuance of certificates, OPA announced April 7.

CHANGE TO OBSOLETE TIRES ALL RIGHT WHILE THEY LAST

OPA has no objection to issuance of purchase certificates for new tires of obsolete sizes to List B vehicle owners who have changed wheels and rims to permit use of those sizes instead of the recapped casings that otherwise would be the only kind available to them.

This stand is taken by OPA in a letter to State rationing administrators.

"However", the OPA letter says, "administrators or boards may well point out to such applicants that there is considerable risk incurred in these changeover expenditures, since the available tire supply is limited to those obsolete sizes now on hand."

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Rules for camelback and new tubes

Authority under which retreaders and recappers will be able to get initial allotments of camelback for passenger car tires and local rationing boards may issue certificates for purchase of new tubes for List B passenger cars and trucks is contained in Amendment No. 4 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations, announced April 7 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendment, which was to go into effect April 10, prohibits the application of truck type camelback to tires to be used on passenger cars and the application of passenger type material to truck tires.

By the terms of the amendment, a retreader or recapper who as of midnight March 22 had passenger type camelback inventory equal to less than 500 pounds for each mold or curing table in his establishment capable of treading only tires smaller than 7.50-20 can get a certificate for purchase of enough to bring his stock as of March 23 up to that level.

To get such a certificate, he must apply not later than April 30, 1942, to the local rationing board which serves the area in which his principal office is located. Application forms will be furnished by the board any time after the effective date of the amendment.

Taking into consideration the amount of the retreader's inventory as of March 22, the board may issue a certificate which will permit him to buy the difference between that amount and the permitted initial allotment of 500 pounds per mold or curing table which can handle only tires smaller than 7.50-20.

The recipient of such a certificate may use it for purchase of the material from a supplier of camelback any time before June 1, 1942. If one supplier is unable to fill the entire order, the certificate holder may return to the local board which then may issue as many certificates as are necessary to permit spreading the purchase among several suppliers.

Gasoline cut again; curtailed areas to get two-thirds of December-February average

Effective April 16, deliveries of gasoline to service stations and bulk consumers in the areas where curtailment is in effect will be cut from 80 percent to 66⅔ percent of average deliveries last December, January, and February, adjusted for seasonal variations, the Division of Industry Operations announced April 9.

To the 17 Eastern States, the District of Columbia, Oregon, and Washington, where gasoline deliveries have been reduced since March 19, the City of Bristol, Tenn., has been added. This action was taken because Bristol is partly in Virginia and partly in Tennessee.

To clarify the intent of the original order, the section limiting service stations to operations 12 hours a day and 72 hours a week has been amended to exempt deliveries to commercial vehicles, ambulances, or for the use of physicians, Federal, State, and local governments, agricultural machinery, and other categories listed in section (f) of Limitation Order L-70 as issued on March 14.

Reports of expectations eliminated

Another amendment to the order removes the requirement that suppliers of gasoline must file monthly reports on Form PD-368 showing anticipated deliveries of motor fuel in the curtailment area. Reports of actual deliveries in preceding months, on Form PD-369, must continue to be filed on or before the 20th of each month as previously required.

Deliveries during the second half of April must be reduced proportionately in accordance with the amendment announced April 9. Service stations and bulk consumers may thus receive 80 percent of half their monthly quota before April 16th, and 66⅔ percent of half of the quota during the remainder of the month.

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Names of intelligence officers getting tires not to be revealed

The names of Federal Government intelligence officers whose work depends upon secrecy will be withheld hereafter by local rationing boards when they release lists of recipients of tire purchase certificates to newspapers or post the lists in the rationing offices. Instructions were sent to all State rationing administrators by the Office of Price Administration April 9.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Lake Superior iron ore ceiling set approximately at last year's prices

Lake Superior iron ore, now beginning to move through the Great Lakes to steel making centers, is brought under a price ceiling which closely approximates last season's prices by a new regulation issued April 7 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The regulation, No. 113, is effective April 10, and applies to all market iron ore produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan (the so-called Lake Superior District), whether sold by "spot" or long-term contracts.

"Lake Erie" price is base

The published, or "Lake Erie," 1941 season price of \$4.45 per gross ton for Mesabi non-Bessemer ore, 51.50 percent iron content, delivered at Lower Lake ports, is recognized in the regulation as a base for relating prices of ores of different grades, as well as a base from which discounts are calculated. However, the regulation forbids sales of ore under continuing long-term contracts at prices exceeding those at which deliveries were made last season. Since the bulk of all market ore normally moves under long-term contracts, this means that the 1942 price of this important tonnage will be unchanged from 1941.

In the case of long-term contracts that expired at the end of last season and are up for renewal, the regulation requires the seller to base his maximum price on the weighted average price at which his "spot" (i.e. one season) sales were made in 1941. Maximum price to be charged under new "spot" contracts for the 1942 season must be computed similarly.

Escalator clauses eliminated

One feature of the new regulation makes all "escalator" clauses in existing contracts inoperative for price purposes. These clauses, in general, provide for automatic price advances to the extent that certain increases in costs, such as transportation, occur. Where ore was sold in 1941 under contracts with escalator clauses, the new regulation allows it to be sold this year at the price to which the escalation may have carried it in 1941, but no higher.

When ore is sold f. o. b. an Upper Lake port, the maximum price cannot exceed the Lower Lake price, less lake freight, according to the regulation, and in cases where ore is sold f. o. b. mine, the maximum price cannot be above the Lower Lake price, less lake freight and rail freight.

New producer encouraged

Because Lake Superior ore producers are being called upon to furnish the Nation's steel furnaces with a record total of 90,000,000 tons in the current season, the OPA regulation contains a special provision to make the opening of new operations attractive from a price standpoint. Ore shipped from a mine which was idle in 1940 and 1941 and from which no ore was shipped except from stock pile may carry a maximum price equivalent to \$4.45 per gross ton delivered at Lower Lake ports for Mesabi non-Bessemer 51.50

per cent iron, natural content. However, before any sales on this basis can be made, the producer must file with OPA an affidavit describing the operation and must await written OPA permission before proceeding with any sale at the \$4.45 price. New sellers, that is, persons who did not sell ore during the 1941 season, must price their ore at a figure not above the weighted average spot price of a seller situated in substantially similar circumstances. OPA will furnish this information to any new seller upon application.

Prices adequate to maximum production

An extensive OPA study of the iron ore industry indicated that the prices provided in the regulation are adequate to insure the maximum production of ore for the war programs.

The regulation also provides for records and reports.

The provisions of the present regulation apply only to market, merchant, and non-captive ore. The Office of Price Administration plans immediately to institute an investigation covering sales of captive ore.

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Cocoa butter, cocoa bean export pricing changed

Some changes and additions to the export provisions on maximum prices for cocoa beans and cocoa butter are covered in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 51, announced April 5 by Acting Price Administrator Hamm. There is also a provision specifying charges which may be made for credit extensions.

Highlights of amendment

Highlights of the new amendment which becomes effective April 6, 1942, include the following:

1. The export clause, permitting sales at prices 10 percent in excess of the maximum domestic prices, is revised to except Canada from such export category.

2. "Consular fees actually incurred by the seller" may be added to the maximum prices for cocoa beans and cocoa butter when sold for export.

3. Where cocoa is bought on credit terms, OPA ruled that interest charges by the seller may not exceed a 6-percent-per-annum rate for the first two months; interest charges may be made at a 3-percent-per-annum rate for not more than 10 months thereafter. Such credit charges, which are considered desirable for small manufacturers who operate on a deferred-payment basis, may be added to the maximum prices established by the schedule.

4. The section permitting a 7½-percent premium on small-lot sales of 25 bags or less is clarified by a specific provision, emphasizing that the premium may be added only "for those sales."

Export price policies and methods outlined by OPA, Board of Economic Warfare

Export problems and policies as they relate to the prices of domestic commodities and products destined to be sold to friendly foreign countries are outlined in a joint memorandum issued April 6 by the Office of Price Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare. (Press release PM 2857.)

The memorandum summarizes the functions of the OPA and BEW as regards exports; gives a seven-point "OPA export price policy" and outlines the machinery established for close collaboration between the two agencies in connection with export ceiling prices.

OPA's export policy

The OPA export price policy is stated as follows:

The OPA is gradually establishing export ceilings in commodities and end products where export trade is significant. Before a ceiling is fixed the OPA consults with the BEW and the industries affected by the proposed ceilings.

In the formulation of export price ceilings, the policy of the OPA is:

1. To set a fair price which covers the additional costs involved in exporting.
2. To set a price, which is neutral in its effects on the distribution of sales between export and domestic markets. While excessive export prices endanger the maintenance of domestic ceilings and thus endanger morale at home, on the other hand insufficient export margins will result in a loss of foreign markets at a time when export markets are already jeopardized by shipping difficulties and contracted supply at home. The OPA carefully weighs both considerations.
3. To fix export margins at different levels according to the functions performed by the sellers; the highest margin is allowed to the middlemen who incur the largest costs, inclusive of risks.
4. To establish export differentials in a manner (which follows from "3") which will not disturb established methods of doing business. Where additional middlemen insert themselves as a result of disturbed market conditions, export margins are not raised in order to support the unnecessary middlemen. If, on the other hand, producers refuse to sell to exporters and take over the export market, the OPA is not disposed to allow the producer the margin which otherwise would have gone to the exporter.
5. To give special consideration to hardship cases: distress sales resulting from war conditions, sales required by strong political or military considerations, purchases in the pre-ceiling period of exports at prices much above ceiling prices.
6. To err on the side of liberality where generous treatment will enable exporters who have lost much of their trade to maintain export contacts for the post-war period.
7. To cooperate and collaborate with BEW in such a manner that exporters who appeal ceiling price provisions will be instructed in the most expeditious manner of treatment.

Price rise allowed on two types of drilling machines to permit subcontracting

In order to facilitate an increase in production of necessary drilling machines by subcontracting, the OPA amended on April 7 the maximum price schedule on machine tools to permit the Defiance Machine Works, of Defiance, Ohio, to sell certain machines built by its subcontractor, the Power Gates Company, of Louisville, Ky., at increased prices.

WPB had requested that Defiance arrange for additional production through subcontracting, and the amendment is intended to permit prices which defray the increased cost of subcontracting.

Under Price Schedule No. 67, maximum prices were established at list prices in effect on October 1, 1941. The April 7 amendment, No. 5, permits the Defiance concern to sell the following specified quantities and types of production drilling machines manufactured for it by Power Gates Company as subcontractor:

100 Model No. 112-21" at maximum price of \$1,600 each;

50 Model No. 200-26" at maximum price of \$2,062 each.

The October list prices for these machines by the Defiance concern were \$1,524 and \$1,964, respectively.

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Price of tool needed for planes increased to aid subcontracts

By approving a small increase in the maximum price for a machine tool used to make airplane engine piston rings, Price Administrator Henderson on April 7 cleared the way for production by subcontractors of 150 additional urgently needed units.

Amendment No. 6 to Revised Price Schedule No. 67—New Machine Tools—authorizes an increase from \$7,025 to \$7,290 each, or slightly less than 3.8 percent in the price of 150 Model No. 26 Hyprolap Machines in order that the Norton Co., of Worcester, Mass., can arrange to subcontract for the immediate production of these machines. The Army Air Corps at Wright Field and the War Production Board had requested the Norton Co., to arrange for increased production by subcontracting.

CEILING LIFTED TO ASSURE VIRGIN ISLANDS KEROSENE

To assure a continued and sufficient supply of kerosene for the Virgin Islands, pending adjustment of questions regarding an excise tax on kerosene collected by the government of Puerto Rico, Price Schedule No. 88 (Petroleum and Petroleum Products) was amended April 7 to permit, for a period of 30 days, a charge of 3 cents per gallon above the maximum set for kerosene in the Virgin Islands.

The amendment, No. 6 to the schedule, announced by Acting Price Administrator Hamm, was effective April 7, 1942, and expires May 6, 1942, by which time the tax question is expected to be settled.

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Gas stations allowed 3-cent margin in curtailment area

Retailers of motor fuel in the curtailment area (17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia and Oregon and Washington) are permitted to charge 3 cents per gallon above the cost to them, under Amendment No. 2 to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 11, announced April 7 by Price Administrator Henderson. The amendment was effective April 11, 1942.

The amendment was issued after a preliminary field study by the Office of Price Administration revealed that most service stations selling motor fuel in the curtailment area operate on a margin of at least 3 cents per gallon. In the past, a minority of service stations, generally known as independent stations, have sold motor fuel at prices below prevailing prices and at margins below 3 cents.

Permission to charge prices at the 3-cent margin is contingent upon the seller providing for OPA a certified statement of the price charged to him for each grade of motor fuel and the maximum price otherwise applicable under Temporary Regulation No. 11.

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Brumbaum joins OPA

Appointment of Harold R. Brumbaum, sales manager of the department store division of Landers, Frary, and Clark, New Britain, Conn., as senior business specialist in charge of cutlery and allied products for the hardware and houseware unit in the consumers' durable goods section, was announced April 7.

Plumbing fixtures under ceiling to forestall speculative rises as result of any curtailments

In an effort to avert speculative price increases likely to follow a forthcoming War Production Board order curtailing manufacture of some types of plumbing fixtures, the Office of Price Administration on April 4 froze prices for such products at levels in effect on March 30, 1942.

Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 17, establishing the plumbing fixture prices, was announced by Acting Price Administrator Hamm. It became effective on April 7, 1942, and continues in force through June 5, 1942.

Affected by the regulation are "plumbing fixtures of all types, kinds, sizes, shapes and colors, whether made of vitreous china, porcelain, enameled cast iron or formed metal, and their accessories."

The regulation stipulates that maximum prices, during the period set, shall be such that the cost to the purchaser is not in excess of what it was or would have been to such purchaser on March 30, 1942, on the basis of the prices, trade, quantity and cash discounts, charges, deposits and allowances, whether published or unpublished, then listed or quoted by the seller, and on the basis of the freight and delivery practices recognized by the seller on that date for like transactions.

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OPA moves for uniform prices in oil pools with new wells

Means for establishing uniform maximum prices for crude petroleum in pools where new wells have been opened or old wells reopened subsequent to October 1, 1941, are provided in Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88.

The amendment became effective April 9, 1942.

The price schedule previously provided that where there was no purchase price posted as of October 1, 1941, for the pool in which a well completed or reopened after October 1, 1941, is located, a purchaser might set a temporary price for crude petroleum produced from the new or reopened well, provided the price and a description of the crude petroleum were reported to OPA within 10 days.

The new amendment provides that such temporary price now shall be subject to disapproval by OPA. If the temporary price is a posted price, it shall, unless disapproved by OPA, be the maximum price at the well for crude petroleum produced from any wells located in the pool in which such new or reopened well is situated. The provision also covers wells representing discovery and development of new pools subsequent to October 1, 1941.

Paperboard exports, except "f. a. s.," excluded from ceiling

All export sales of paperboard, except those sold by producers on f. a. s. (free along side) vessel basis, are excluded from Revised Price Schedule No. 32 as the result of Amendment No. 1 to the schedule (Paperboard sold East of the Rocky Mountains) issued April 9 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendment, which became effective April 9, 1942, also clarifies the definitions of "paperboard," "person," and "producer."

Producers who export paperboard f. a. s. vessel now may add to the maximum prices established for domestic sales the actual costs for the extra packing required for export shipment plus the actual cost of the extra freight occasioned by such packing. All other export sales, which previously were covered by the schedule, will be treated in individual agreements with the producers and exporters, Mr. Henderson said.

As amended, the term "paperboard" now refers to all kinds, grades, types, calipers, colors, and patterns of paperboard described in the schedule and leaves specialty paperboard for separate treatment as was intended by Amendment No. 6 to the original schedule on Feb. 3, 1942.

The definition of "person" has been expanded to include in its meaning the United States, the States, or any of their political subdivisions or agencies.

To correct an unintended variance in the scope of the meaning of "producer," the term has now been broadened to include agents or representatives of producers.

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OPA HARDWOOD LUMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twelve men identified with the southern hardwood lumber industry have been invited by the Office of Price Administration, Leon Henderson, Administrator, to serve on an industry advisory committee to cooperate with OPA in studies of the price situation concerning the industry.

Letters of invitation have gone to the following:

Lee Robinson, Mobile River Saw Mill Co., Mt. Vernon, Ala.; L. A. Mizener, Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Edwards, Hillyer-Deutsch-Edwards, Inc., Oakdale, La.; J. W. Foreman, Foreman-Blades Lumber Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. M. Camp, Camp Manufacturing Co., Marion, S. C.; H. C. Parrish, Richmond Cedar Works, Norfolk, Va.; Maurice W. Grundy, Commission, Wholesale, New Orleans, La.; George Henderson, Angelina Hardwood Co., Keltys, Tex.; C. W. Parham, Parham Hardwood Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. W. Wells, J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Montgomery, Ala.; W. W. Kellogg, Kellogg Lumber Co., Monroe, La.; and H. L. Hayes, Jr., Wilson Lumber Co. of Florida, Perry, Fla.

LEATHER PRICING REVISED

Additional methods of determining maximum prices that may be charged for leather by tanners, jobbers, exporters, and importers, and provisions permitting sellers to have their price lists approved by OPA are provided in a further revision of Revised Price Schedule No. 61 (Leather) announced April 7 by Acting Administrator Hamm.

Original ceilings to halt speculation

The original schedule was an emergency measure to halt inflationary and speculative advances in leather prices issued shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war.

Under the present revisions, which became effective April 9, 1942, all maximum prices of leather, even though no sales were made during the base period, must be in line with the general level of prices prevailing during the November 6-December 6 period, with consideration given to the relative market value of each type, quality and grade of leather and to the class of purchaser to whom sold. This will eliminate high prices out of line with the general market established by some sellers during the base period.

Other changes and additions are contained in the revision.

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Long-term contracts calling for OPA maximum are approved

Sales of anthracite under long-term contracts which stipulate that the price shall be the OPA maximum price in effect as of the date of delivery are allowed by Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 112 (Pennsylvania Anthracite) issued April 9 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendment was effective immediately.

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Small gear makers exempted from reporting

Manufacturers of gears, pinions, sprockets, or speed reducers whose gross sales of such items during 1941 were less than \$5,000 are exempted from submitting monthly reports to OPA as originally required under provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 105, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced April 9. The change is covered in Amendment No. 1 to that schedule, which was effective April 8, 1942.

Fine paper merchants advised of changes in bristol mark-up

Two changes in dealers' mark-up tables, which were included in individual agreements sent March 25 to 1,800 fine paper merchants, were announced April 7 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The changes permit merchants to use their customary practice in computing maximum prices in the sale of bristol paper, and are as follows:

Change "1 package to less than 1 carton base price per pound plus 60 percent" to read as follows:

1 package to less than 1 carton

Base price per pound less than 12 cents per pound. Add 3 cents per pound to the per pound carton maximum selling price.

Base price per pound 12 cents per pound to less than 24 cents per pound. Add 4 cents per pound to the per pound carton maximum selling price.

Base price per pound 24 cents per pound and over. Add 5 cents per pound to the per pound carton maximum selling price.

Change "When selling in lots of less than 1 package, the paper merchants may add 50 percent to his per pound package maximum selling price," to read as follows:

Less than 1 package

Base price per pound less than 12 cents per pound. Add 6 cents per pound to the per pound package maximum selling price.

Base price per pound 12 cents per pound to less than 24 cents per pound. Add 7 cents per pound to the per pound package maximum selling price.

Base price per pound 24 cents per pound and over. Add 8 cents per pound to the per pound package maximum selling price.

Agreements signed and returned to OPA will be treated as amended, Mr. Henderson said.

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One regional, six new field offices announced by OPA

Opening of one new regional office and six field offices was announced April 7 by OPA.

The new office in Minneapolis (326 Midland Bank Building) becomes the twelfth OPA regional office. It will take over supervision of price control, rationing, investigation, and enforcement operations in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. These three States were formerly in the Chicago region.

The new field offices are located at Des Moines, Iowa, Crocker Building (Chicago Region); Oklahoma City, Okla., 440 Key Building (Dallas Region); Portland, Ore., Bedell Building (San Francisco Region); Omaha, Nebr., Grain Exchange Building, (Kansas City Region); Cincinnati, Ohio, Union Trust Building, and Louisville, Ky., Todd Building (both Cleveland Region).

New industry advisory committees

The Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

AUTOMOTIVE BATTERY COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—R. L. Vaniman.

Members:

A. J. Baracree, Am-Plus Storage Battery Co., Chicago, Ill.; Edward Becker, Merry-Bean Co., San Francisco, Calif.; G. W. Douglas, Douglas Battery Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; E. T. Foote, Globe-Union, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Foster, Battery Division, Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co., Norwalk, Conn.; J. H. McDuffee, The Electric Auto-Lite Co., Toledo, Ohio; B. P. Morris, Battery Division, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Kearney, N. J.; Lester Perrine, Perrine Quality Products Corporation, Waltham, Mass.; Arthur G. Phelps, Delco-Remy Division, General Motors, Anderson, Ind.; W. F. Price, Price Battery Corporation, Hamburg, Pa.; L. B. Raycroft, The Electric Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Taylor, American Battery Co., Nashville, Tenn.

BEEF SUGAR PROCESSING COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section.

Members:

H. A. Bonning, Amalgamated Sugar Co., Ogden, Utah; W. N. Wilds, American Crystal Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.; H. C. McMillen, Central Sugar Co., Decatur, Ind.; J. Stewart, The Garden City Co., Garden City, Kans.; Frank A. Kemp, Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.; Wiley Blair, Jr., Holly Sugar Corporation, Colorado Springs, Colo.; A. W. Beebe, Lake Shore Sugar Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. E. Liles, Menominee Sugar Co., Green Bay, Wis.; W. W. Patterson, Michigan Sugar Co., Saginaw, Mich.; A. A. Schupp, Paulding Sugar Co., Paulding, Ohio; F. J. Belcher, Jr., Spreckels Sugar Co., San Francisco, Calif.; J. W. Timpson, Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Members:

H. P. Wurman, vice president, Bayuk Cigars, Inc., Ninth and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. E. Brooks, partner, J. S. Brooks & Co., Red Lion, Pa.; Alvaro Garcia, partner, Garcia & Vega, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; R. C. Bondy, vice president, General Cigar Co., 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; E. Wile, vice president, D. Emil Klein, 438 East Ninety-first Street, New York, N. Y.; George Whitfield, Lorillard Co., 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; J. C. Newman, president, M. & N. Cigar Co., 922 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Tom Horton, president, Van Slyke & Horton, Kingston, N. Y.; Daniel McCarthy, secretary, H. Fendrich & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. B. Michener, president, H. Marsh & Sons, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va.

ELEVATOR, ESCALATOR AND DUMB-WAITER COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—C. S. Williams, chief, general industrial equipment branch.

Members:

C. F. Carlson, president, Monarch Elevator & Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C.; J. E. Martin, Montgomery Elevator Co., Moline, Ill.; L. A. Peterson, vice president, Otis Elevator Co., New York, N. Y.; Stanley Rowe, Shepard Elevator Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. G. Gosney, vice president, Westbrook Elevator Manufacturing Co., Inc., Danville, Va.; G. L. McKesson, president, Haughton Elevator Co., Toledo, Ohio; F. E. Brust, vice president, Atlantic Elevator Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—J. L. Haynes, chief, building materials branch.

Members:

Arthur Miller, vice president, The Miller Co., Meriden, Conn.; W. P. Lowell, Jr., Hygrade Sylvania Co., Salem, Mass.; Joseph Markel, president, Markel Electric Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Nathan H. Eglowstein, president, Fluores-O-Lite Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.; E. C. Huerkamp, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Ward Harrison, General Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. K. Wakefield, president, F. W. Wakefield Brass Co., Vermilion, Ohio; Thomas G. Beckett, president, Beckett Electric Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.; R. W. Staud, Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co., Des Plaines, Ill.; Leon F. Moore, general sales manager, Electrical Products Consolidated, Denver, Colo.

IRON AND STEEL COMMITTEE

GENERAL STEEL WAREHOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—C. E. Adams, chief of the iron and steel branch.

Members:

Guy P. Bible, Horace T. Potts Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Bradley, W. J. Holliday & Co.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lester A. Brion, Peter A. Frasse & Co., New York, N. Y.; A. C. Castle, A. M. Castle & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Doxsey Warehouse, American Steel Association, Cleveland, Ohio; Sol Friedman, Reliance Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Everett D. Graff, Jessie T. Ryerson & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; Earle M. Jorgensen, Earle M. Jorgensen Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; W. Kurtz, Peninsular Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Richmond Lewis, Charles C. Lewis Co., Springfield, Mass.; N. R. Patterson, Patterson Steel Co., Tulsa, Okla.; J. H. Peebles, Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Tex.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ROBE, NEGLIGENCE AND HOUSECOAT COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—H. Stanley Marcus.

Members:

Louis M. Brown, B. Brown & Sons, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Irving Caro, Caro & Co., Inc., 10 East Thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Edward Glazier, President, Rothley Inc., 307 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.; Harry H. Greenberg, President, Royal Robes, Inc., 18 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; Raymond Halpern, President, Raymodes Negligees Inc., 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Alfred Van Baalen, Van Baalen Heilbrun & Co., 1239 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; George Jebally, Jebally Lonschein Co., 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Benjamin Levin, C. N. Mack Soud Corporation, 1 East Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; A. A. Normandin, President, Robes, Negligees, Housecoats, Lounging Robe Manufacturing Co., 2715 South Main Street,

Los Angeles, Calif.; Leo Safir, president, Rabhor Co., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; Elias Sayour, President, Elias Sayour Co., 31 East Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

OFFICE MACHINERY COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—N. G. Burleigh, chief, industrial and office machinery branch.

Members:

Carl W. Brenn, Autographic Register Co., Hoboken, N. J.; Harland W. Rippey, Bircher Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; Lawrence V. Britt, Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. B. Hirschberg, Jr., Check-O-Meter Sales Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ralph C. Coxhead, Ralph C. Coxhead Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Merrill B. Sands, Dictaphone Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Theodore W. Robinson, Sr., Ditto, Incorporated, Chicago, Ill.; Harmon P. Elliott, Elliott Addressing Machine Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Carl M. Friden, Friden Calculating Co., Inc., San Leandro, Calif.; Thomas J. Watson, International Business Machines Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Norman Sheras, A. D. Joslin Mfg. Co., Manistee, Mich.; Stanley C. Allyn, National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; C. G. Watkins, Simplex Time Recorder Co., Gardner, Mass.; W. J. Bernart, Jr., Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., Stamford, Conn.

PLUMBING AND HEATING COMMITTEE

WARM AIR FURNACE SUBCOMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—W. W. Timmis.

Members:

H. S. Sharp, vice president, Henry Furnace & Foundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Cliff Ackerson, vice president, Agricola Furnace Co., Gadsden, Ala.; W. L. McGrath, vice president, Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. R. Taylor, vice president, International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y.; Frank C. Packer, Payne Furnace & Supply Co., Beverly Hills, Calif.; A. W. Wrieden, Lennox Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. S. McNaney, president, Dowagiac Steel Furnace, Dowagiac, Mich.; F. H. Faust, General Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Robin Bell, Surface Combustion Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WINE COMMITTEE

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

Members:

Fred Bechtold, manager, Italian Swiss Colony, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Cella, president, Roma Wine Co., Fresno, Calif.; B. V. Granfield, treasurer and general manager, Engels & Kurdwig Wine Co., Sandusky, Ohio; John E. Laird, president and general manager, Laird & Co., Scobeyville, N. J.; Edward A. Lavin, president and general manager, Granada Wine Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; John A. Margolis, president and treasurer, Biscaglia Brothers Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Underhill, Jr., president, Urbana Wine Co., Inc., Hammondsport, N. Y.; Erich Steinberg, general manager, Upland Winery, Sunnyside, Wash.; J. Campbell Moore, vice president, Garrett & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert M. Paul, president and general manager, California Products Co., Fresno, Calif.; Edward F. Pooley, Hood River Distillers, Inc., Hood River, Ore.; Calvin L. Russell, chairman board, Central California Wineries, Inc., Fresno, Calif.; Irvin M. Schlenker, manager, Gulfex Drug Co., Houston, Tex.; Greyton H. Taylor, co-owner, The Taylor Wine Co., Hammondsport, N. Y.; Walter E. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and general manager, Fruit Industries Limited, San Francisco, Calif.

LABOR . . .

Board grants "union security" by 8-4 vote in Walker-Turner dispute, other issues settled unanimously; 10 new cases

The National War Labor Board last week issued its first important union security decision, directive orders in two other cases, reached an agreement in a fourth case and received certification of 10 new disputes.

Walker-Turner Co., Inc.

At his first press conference since the creation of the Board, William H. Davis, chairman, announced on April 10, the decision of the full Board in the dispute between the Walker-Turner Co., Inc., Plainfield, N. J. and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, affecting 293 workers. Two of the three issues in the case were settled by unanimous decision while the third was decided by a vote of 8 to 4 with the employer members of the Board dissenting.

Wage increases were granted and grievance machinery was set up in accordance with the unanimous panel recommendations which the Board unanimously adopted as its own. On the question of union security, both the panel and the Board were divided with the employer members dissenting from the public and labor members in each case.

The majority decision on union security provides for inclusion in the contract the following clauses:

1. All members of the union who were members in good standing on November 27, 1941, or who have since become members shall remain members in good standing for the period of the contract.
2. The union shall waive claims to the dues and initiation fees which accrued prior to April 1, 1942, the date of the Board's decision.
3. The present dues and initiation fees of the union shall not be increased except by the international organization.
4. Each employee who may hereafter join the union shall sign a card which voluntarily binds him to the provisions of the article. The union shall not coerce any employee to join the union and any employee who claims he has been coerced shall have a right to impartial trial by an umpire.
5. In the event a union member is certified by the local not to be in good standing in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the union, and the company wants a review of this certification it may treat the matter as a grievance under the grievance machinery set up by the contract. If the arbitrator supports the union he shall, (a) Direct the company to discharge the man, or (b) Direct the company to deduct from his wages the amount of his financial obligations to the union for the period of the contract, and the employee shall lose his seniority rights under the contract.

The majority decision, written by Mr. Davis, listed the following reasons for this recommendation:

1. The company's attitude toward organized labor was "certainly not one of cooperation or helpfulness."
2. Substandard wages, due to a large extent to the company's reinvestment of its funds in plant and equipment during the past year in preference to increasing wages to standard levels.
3. The great decline in the number of dues-paying members because of the above facts and because the union was living up to its no-strike agreement.

"This Board was created," Mr. Davis said, "on the assumption that the peaceful cooperation of responsible organized labor and responsible management is essential in carrying on the war. It follows as a close corollary that the Board in peacefully settling the labor disputes which come before it, must continually bear in mind the broad principle that neither management nor labor shall take advantage of one another as a result of the changed conditions brought about by the war, either by direct aggression or by indirectly bringing about a situation which leads to a natural process of disintegration."

Thomas Kennedy, R. J. Thomas, George Meany, and Martin Durkin wrote a concurring opinion in which they said that although they were dissatisfied with certain aspects of the decision including the limitation of union dues, they concurred because they believed it "makes a considerable approach to an adequate solution of the issue presented."

The dissenting opinion written by Roger D. Lapham and concurred in by E. J. McMillan, R. R. Deupree, and George H. Mead, representing employers, pointed out that the union members should not be required to maintain their membership in good standing unless they voluntarily agreed in writing to be so bound. "We are convinced," the dissenting opinion said, "that persuasion, rather than compulsion, produces the best results and that within the framework of law we should leave it to management and the representatives of the workers to solve the difficult problem of union status."

Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad

On April 9, Chairman Davis sent a telegram in answer to one received from George P. McNear, president of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, raising questions about the appointment of Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard of the Colorado Supreme Court as arbitrator in McNear's dispute with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Mr. Davis' wire stated that failure to notify the WLB "immediately" of his willingness to arbitrate the dispute as the Board had ordered would result in the Board's proceeding without delay "to take such steps as are necessary to determine the merits of the dispute ex parte."

The Executive order of March 21, which ordered the director of the Office of Defense Transportation to take over and manage the railroad, also imposed on the WLB the obligation of finally settling the dispute. Judge Hilliard was appointed by the Board in accordance with its order of arbitration of February 27.

San Francisco Hotel Employers

An interim directive order was issued last week providing for the return to work without discrimination of all members of the San Francisco Local Joint Executive Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL, who have been on strike against the Hotel Employers' Association of San Francisco. The order was a unanimous one of the Board.

A public hearing in the dispute, which involves wages and the union shop, was held April 2 and the final decision of the Board will be made later.

Chase Brass & Copper Co.

Another interim directive order was issued, by unanimous decision of the Board, in the dispute between the Chase Brass & Copper Co., Cleveland, Ohio and the International Association of Machinists, AFL. The order made retroactive to January 1 any wage adjustments that may later be ordered when the final decision is made.

The panel which had heard the parties early in March had made a unanimous recommendation to the Board that the issuance of such an order "would tend to reduce unrest and uncertainty among the company's employees."

The dispute over the union's demand for a 10 cent per hour general wage increase involves 1,600 employees. The panel composed of Robert J. Myers,

Frederick Fales, and Joseph McDonagh is now preparing its complete recommendations to the Board.

Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co.

A voluntary agreement between the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Bessemer, Ala. and three unions followed 6 days of hearings before a panel of Herman B. Wells, for the public, Thomas R. Jones, and Frederick Fales for employers, Frank Tobin and Milton Murray for labor. The three unions in the case are the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, both AFL.

Wages and union security were the issues in dispute with about 1,100 employees involved. The union security question was, with all three unions, settled by an agreement that the company will not discriminate against union members, will not discourage membership in any of the unions or encourage membership in any other union.

The SWOC and the IAM wage demands were settled by the granting of a 5½ cent increase over the present hourly day rate and a 5 cent increase over the hourly piece rate, with an increase in the minimum rates for various classifications of machinists. These increases are retroactive to March 9 and after 6 months either party may reopen the question of wages.

The wage question in the case of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was settled by an agreement for voluntary arbitration which will be final and binding on both parties. Mr. Jones, one of the panel, will act as arbitrator and the rates determined by him will be made retroactive to March 9, also.

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RADIO PROGRAM SETS RECORD

"You Can't Do Business With Hitler," a 15-minute recorded radio program, has broken best-selling broadcasting records.

The program is distributed weekly, at their own request, to 720 of the 850 radio stations in the United States.

"You Can't Do Business With Hitler" is based on the best-selling book by Douglas Miller, who was Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin for 14 years. It is prepared by the Radio Section of the OEM with Miller's collaboration.

It was first distributed, with no advance fanfare, in January. Its growth since then has been largely by neighbor-to-neighbor build-up.

OEM Information Division field offices

OEM has issued the following list of Information Division field offices and officers:

ATLANTA.—Marvin Cox, 1507 Candler Building; Tel. Jackson 5880; territory, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi.
BALTIMORE (Branch of Philadelphia).—Thomas Stevens, 1528 Baltimore Trust Building; Tel. Plaza 8170.

BIRMINGHAM (Branch of Atlanta).—Irving H. Beiman, 301 Phoenix Building; Tel. 4-7761.

BOSTON.—E. Bigelow Thompson, 17 Court Street; Tel. Lafayette 7500, Ext. 204-205; Evenings: Lafayette 7502, 7503, 30 Cornhill.

BUFFALO (Branch of New York).—Harry S. Mullany, 432 M & T Building; Tel. Washington 2077-2078.

CHICAGO (Branch of Detroit).—William F. Sullivan, 2600 Civic Opera Building; Tel. Andover 3600, Ext. 21 22, Evenings: Andover 3604.

CLEVELAND.—Samuel Slotky (consultant), 472 Union Bank of Commerce Building; Tel. Cherry 5984; territory, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia.

DALLAS.—L. L. Sisk, 419 Fidelity Building; Tel. Riverside 4651, Evenings: Riverside 4651, 4652; territory, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana.

DENVER.—Eugene Cervi, 505 United States National Bank Building; Tel. Main 4231; territory, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Idaho.

DETROIT.—Paul Jordan, Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue; Tel. Trinity 1-5500, Ext. 53; territory, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana.

HOUSTON (Branch of Dallas).—Maurice Gardner, 1011 Electric Building.
INDIANAPOLIS (Branch of Detroit).—Joseph Collier, Tenth Floor, Circle Tower Building; Ma. 9411, Ext. 18.

JACKSONVILLE (Branch of Atlanta).—William Bennett, 520 Lynch Building; Tel. 5-1846 or 5-1847.

KANSAS CITY.—Marvin McAlister, 300 Mutual Building; Tel. Victor 7780; territory, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas.

LOS ANGELES (Branch of San Francisco).—Richard Washburne, 724 Western Pacific Building, 1031 South Broadway; Tel. Richmond 0311.

MEMPHIS (Branch of Atlanta).—Ewing Johnson, 2111 Sterick Building; Tel. 5-7421, Ext. 17.

MILWAUKEE (Branch of Detroit).—George A. Mann, 7002 Plankinton Arcade; Tel. Broadway 4440.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Dowsley Clark, 326 Midland Bank Building; Tel. Main 3244, Night, 5032; territory, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, South Dakota.

NEWARK (Branch of New York).—James J. Kennedy, Globe Indemnity Building, 20 Washington Place.

NEW ORLEANS (Branch of Dallas).—David McGuire, 409 Canal Building.

NEW YORK.—Clifton Read, 703 Chanin Building, 122 East Forty-second Street; Tel. Murray Hill 3-6805, after 7:00 p. m. Murray Hill 3-6828; territory, New York State, New Jersey.

OKLAHOMA CITY (Branch of Dallas).—Harrington Wimberly, 422 Key Building, Oklahoma City; Tel. 7-0919.

OMAHA (Branch of Kansas City).—Lawrence May, 504 Grain Exchange Building; Tel. Jackson 6466.

PHILADELPHIA.—Howard Browning, 666 Pennsylvania R. R., Suburban Building; territory, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.

PITTSBURGH (Branch of Philadelphia).—William Schoyer, Fulton Building; Tel. Grant 3790.

RALEIGH (Branch of Richmond).—William Sharpe, Sir Walter Hotel; Tel. 3-1901.

RICHMOND.—William Bourne, 2d Floor, Johnson Publishing Co. Building; Tel. 7-2331;

territory, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Dean Jennings, Western Merchandise Mart, 1355 Market Street; Tel. Klondike 2-2300; territory, California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona.

SEATTLE (Branch of San Francisco).—Howard Macgowan, 234 Henry Building; Tel. Elliott 0200.

SALT LAKE CITY (Branch of Denver).—Otis Peterson, 308 David Keith Building; Tel. 3-7676, Night 3-7679.

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10 concerns told to stop discrimination

Ten concerns having millions of dollars in war contracts were told to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion, in "Findings and Directions" which they received April 13 from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Firms in Chicago, Milwaukee areas

The concerns are in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas, and the findings and directions are based on 2 days of public hearings held January 19-20 in Chicago. Since January the Committee, of which Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, is chairman, had studied the record before taking the action announced April 13.

The companies involved in the Chicago area are: the Stewart-Warner Corporation, the Buick Aviation plant at Melrose, Ill., a unit of General Motors Corporation; the Bearse Manufacturing Co., Simpson Manufacturing Co., and the Studebaker branch factory. Those in the Milwaukee area are: the Nordberg Manufacturing Co., A. O. Smith Corporation, Heil Co., Allis-Chalmers Corporation and the Harnischfeger Corporation.

Jurisdiction to continue

The complaints filed against the several companies included allegations that they had refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or only Gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified "Gentile" or "Protestant" or "white," or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications.

The companies for the most part denied that they were discriminating, but in each case the Committee found that the evidence supported the charges of discrimination.

AGRICULTURE

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

Rapid progress reported in guayule rubber production project; planting now under way

Rapid progress in the guayule rubber production project is reported by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Seed sowing for 500 acres of nursery beds near Salinas, Calif., started the last week of March, plowing and discing of the nursery beds, and soil surveys and maps having been completed. Sowing will follow progressively behind installation of irrigation systems in the nursery.

Since March 5, when the guayule rubber production act was signed, a seed treating building, 80 feet by 109 feet has been completed and is now in operation. Some 13,000 pounds of screened sawdust, in which seed is mixed before sowing, have been delivered.

Over 3 million feet of lumber is being delivered for 911 miles of 1-inch by 8-inch cleated tracks or duckboards on which equipment is operated over the 48-inch wide seed beds.

To plant 10,500,000 seedlings

About 25 miles of windbreak fencing has been transferred from the Prairie States Forestry Project. A total of 100 miles will be needed for protection of the entire nursery. The Forest Service's Central States Region has also supplied some windbreaks.

Digging and field planting the 10,500,000 seedlings acquired from the Intercontinental Rubber Co. started the day the act was signed. Planting will proceed at an increased pace as weather permits, utilizing six planting machines that have been obtained and repaired. About 875 acres of field planting will be completed this week.

Equipment from various sources

Camp facilities are being constructed to house labor used on the project. One 200-man unit is ready for occupancy. A considerable amount of CCC camp equipment will be transferred to the guayule project.

Some equipment needed on the project has been transferred from the Civilian Conservation Corps and Departmental bureaus, some has been rented and some purchased, either new or second-hand. Altogether more than 125 trucks, 85 tractors, and 420 pieces of farm machinery

have been started toward Salinas or are actually in service on the job. Equipment repair and machine shop buildings, as well as a warehouse for small equipment and tools, have been established and are in operation.

500 workers on the job

Some 500 workers are on the job in California, including Forest Service personnel detailed from several regions, and local laborers. A contract has been let to furnish food, bedding, and other house-keeping facilities for laborers who will occupy the Forest Service camp. Investigations by the Bureau of Plant Industry looking to the establishment of test plots for guayule production are under way in other areas, including Mexico, and the Bureau of Agriculture Chemistry and Engineering is checking on guayule rubber manufacturing facilities.

10,000 acres of sorgo planned in experiment to produce molasses for alcohol

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced an experimental project in cooperation with the American Sugar Cane League for the production of up to 10,000 acres of sorgo in the cane belt of Louisiana to produce molasses for conversion into alcohol.

Would conserve sugar

The use on a substantial scale of sorgo, or "sorghum" molasses, in producing ethyl alcohol for war requirements would conserve sugar, which, in the form of high test molasses, has constituted the principal raw material for that purpose. Since sorgo matures in approximately 120 days from the time of planting, it will be possible for the sugar mills in the area to complete the processing of the sorgo before their normal sugarcane grinding operations get under way.

1,000,000 gallons of alcohol anticipated

It is hoped that the planting of 10,000 acres will yield approximately 2,400,000 gallons of standard density molasses,

Transportation, storage of 1942 crops to be discussed at series of meetings

Anticipating a shortage of storage space, representatives of agriculture, transportation agencies, and the grain trade will attend a series of meetings during April in 11 western cities to discuss methods of facilitating grain storage and movements.

Problems more critical

The USDA grain experts point out that problems in connection with housing the 1942 crops promise to be more critical than they were a year ago because of the larger carry-over, above average crop prospects, increased nonagricultural demand for railroad facilities, no great increase in commercial fireproof storage during the year, and the growing scarcity of labor and structural materials.

May set up grain marketing committees

Consideration will be given to setting up representative grain marketing committees similar to those established in 1941 to alleviate the storage and transportation situation.

from which approximately 1,000,000 gallons of alcohol should be obtained. To encourage this production, the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to purchase the molasses at the mills at a price comprised of the following: \$4 per ton to growers of sorgo delivered at the nearest hoist; \$1 per ton for processing; and the actual cost of transportation, but not more than an average of \$0.50 per ton. The molasses or sirup will be delivered to distillers for conversion into alcohol.

Technical aid from Bureaus

The Bureau of Plant Industry will assist the mills and growers in the acquisition and distribution of the seed and will give technical advice in the production of the crop. Representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering will assist mills in meeting technical problems in connection with the processing of the sorgo into molasses.

The extent to which this project proves successful will determine future developments.

Judge rules city must not sell goods over ceiling

Judge Lee N. Murlin in Common Pleas Court, Toledo, Ohio, on April 6 ruled that municipalities making sales of any commodity covered by Office of Price Administration ceilings must comply with such maximum price provisions, rather than sell to the highest bidder as required by State statute.

The decision, the first of its kind, enjoins the City of Toledo at the plea of taxpayer Harold B. Rosenblatt from selling 320 tons of salvage scrap rail at higher than the ceiling figure for scrap iron under OPA Price Schedule No. 4.

Judge Murlin ruled that in the case of identical bids the material must be sold to the bidder having the greatest need for serving war production.

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Three types of waste-paper users freed of inventory limit

Manufacturers of paper, paperboard, and paper products who consume waste paper will be permitted to accumulate inventories of this essential material without restriction under an order issued April 6 by WPB. General Inventory Order M-129 removes the inventory restrictions imposed on waste paper consuming mills by Priorities Regulation No. 1.

The purpose of the order is to encourage mills to stock up with waste paper now, while Government-sponsored collection agencies are gathering supplies in ever increasing quantities.

Paper mills consuming waste paper must continue to make weekly inventory reports to the War Production Board on Form PD-240.

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"Putting into process" clarified for wool tops

WPB has issued an amendment to Wool Conservation Order M-73 clarifying "putting into process" of tops on any system other than the worsted system. Under the amendment (No. 3), tops are regarded as being put into process when the first physical change in form occurs, and the dyeing of tops is not regarded as putting into process.

CONSERVATION . . .

WPB calls for Nation-wide spring housecleaning to salvage waste for war

A Nation-wide spring housecleaning for materials that can be salvaged for war production was called for April 8 by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, WPB.

Need should be plain to all of us

"Vast quantities of the things we need would be brought to light by a concerted spring housecleaning," Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the bureau, said.

"This year the need for the return of waste materials into new production should be plain to all of us. Old metal ornaments, obsolete plumbing and heating equipment, broken tools—these can become parts of guns, planes and tanks; old tires and tubes, hot water bottles and bath mats can go into the production of reclaimed rubber so critically needed to replace our lost supply of crude rubber from the East; old rags will be made into wiping rags for use in war plants, and wastepaper is in demand for conversions into cartons . . ."

Through State and local salvage committees organized by the bureau, the public has been instructed to sell waste material to local dealers or give the collections to any one of a number of charitable organizations active in the salvage field. In rural areas, the Department of Agriculture is cooperating through its County War Boards, and in country sections where collection facilities were not available, Work Projects Administration trucks and labor are being utilized.

What to look for

Noting that many persons are uncertain about the variety of household articles that may be returned to production when they are obsolete or useless, Mr. Rosenwald made public the following list of suggested items for the housecleaner:

IN THE ATTIC

Beds made of brass or iron.
Electric cords (they contain copper wire).
Electric toasters, irons, heaters, fans, or any electrical equipment.
Hardware—door knobs, hinges, keys, locks, trim, springs, etc.
Kitchen Utensils—old knives, pans, pots, scissors.
Lamps and lighting fixtures made of brass, copper, or iron.
Ornaments—metal ash trays, bowls, statues, vases.
Porch and garden furniture made of metal.
Radios—broken parts containing metal.
Screens made of brass or copper.
Toys—sleds, ice skates, roller skates.

Vacuum Cleaners—broken parts made of metal.
Old rubber overshoes, raincoats, bathing caps.

IN THE CELLAR

Coal stoves that are worn out.
Fireplace Equipment—andirons, grates, poker.
Fire extinguishers.
Furnace Parts—old grates, doors.
Iron and nickel parts of old gas stoves.
Pipes,—pieces of iron, brass, or copper piping.
Plumbing Fixtures—bathtubs, faucets, sinks.
Radiators.
Refrigerator Parts—ice trays, inside linings.
Tools—all old tools.

IN THE GARAGE

Tires, tubes.
Automobile Parts—batteries, chains, license plates, parts of motors.
Bicycles and tricycles.
Garden tools—lawn mowers, hoes, pickaxes, rakes, shovels.

IN THE YARD OR ON THE FARM

Old tires, inner tubes.
Farm tools.
Logging chains.
Wire fencing and fence posts.
Motors and motor parts.
Playground equipment.
Pieces of old metal—well handles.
Ploughs.
Wheelbarrows.

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OPA clarifies difference between reusable and scrap material

Maximum delivered prices for reusable iron and steel products of certain types are covered under Revised Maximum Price Schedule No. 49, Price Administrator Henderson emphasized April 7. The interpretation is designed specifically to clarify the distinction between reusable and scrap material.

"Professed ignorance or misunderstanding of the schedule's provisions," the administrator warned, "cannot be used as an excuse for evasion. The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 empowers OPA to deal sharply with violators. If necessary, we shall not hesitate to use such powers to punish offenders."

The administrator explained that prices of all reusable iron and steel products not covered by other specific schedules "after such shearing, cutting, straightening, bending or pickling as may be necessary, shall be computed in the same manner used by the seller on April 16, 1941, provided that such prices do not exceed the maximum delivered prices for comparable iron or steel products of prime quality." This ruling follows the language of Section 1306.159 (1) of the schedule as amended March 31.

"Unless this material is offered by the seller in such condition that no further operations are necessary to class it as similar to iron or steel products of prime quality," the administrator cautioned, "it cannot be classed as used and reusable, but instead must be classed as scrap."

CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

U. S. industrial areas can be bombed, managements must prepare, says Woodward

In an address before the War Conference for the Protection of Workers and Plants, under the auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense of the Chicago Metropolitan Area, in Chicago, April 9, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. Navy (Retired), declared:

"Some will scoff at the idea that an air raid can be made on this particular industrial area. Don't be misled by erroneous information, for the answer definitely is *yes it can!*"

Further excerpts:

The United States has been engaged in total war for more than 4 months.

Many believe that because of our vast resources of manpower, machines, ingenuity, and courage we are bound to win the final victory, no matter how serious may be our early military and naval defeats.

Though we have magnificent resources and manpower, unequalled mass-production machinery, and skilled men to operate it, these all count for little in total war unless we use them efficiently and to the maximum limit. The enemy will not wait for us to get in full gear.

Can't fight this war in the future

Though the richest nation on earth and the strongest potential military Power, unless we get on a real wartime basis soon, we cannot win. We can't fight this war in the future.

We only have to look at Japan's record to see the urgency of this matter. In less than 4 months the Japanese juggernaut, in its southern sweep, has successfully crushed all Allied opposition from Shanghai down to and including the Dutch East Indies and seized all strategic points in the Southwest Pacific—a military feat which, prior to December 7, seemed absolutely fantastic and beyond the realms of possibility.

Plants must be well guarded

Being engaged in total war, we must not only consider production as the key to our military effort, but also we must give serious thought to the protection of the plants which produce the vital sinews of war. They must be well guarded against sabotage, fires, and other unusual hazards, including air raids.

However, plant protection should by no means be limited to those concerns manufacturing military equipment and arms. It applies also, though to a lesser degree, to plants supplying the home defense legions with food, clothing, housing, and other necessities of life.

It is a matter of common sense, then, that in every industrial area we prepare as quickly and as thoroughly as possible complete air raid protection for all plants, for we know not when, where, or how hard the enemy will strike.

Hit-and-run raid possible

Some will scoff at the idea that an air raid can be made on this particular industrial area. Don't be misled by erroneous information, for the answer definitely is *yes it can!*

We know that the Nazis have bombers with 4,500-mile range. That, in itself, permits an easy flight from Brest to Cleveland (3,400 miles), Detroit (3,500 miles), or Chicago (3,700 miles) with time to spare for pop calls on all three cities. Naturally, it would be only a token hit-and-run raid, and probably would be of the suicide type. However, it is not at all necessary to sacrifice a skilled bomber's crew in any such suicide attack. Because of the vast expanse of the ocean and the relatively small space occupied by a ship—even a large vessel representing only a pin point—it is possible for an aircraft carrier to arrive, undetected, at some point 800-1,000 miles off our Atlantic coast and send off a flock of bombers with a fair chance of the majority returning after their raid.

Why wait for the first bomb?

We have been forewarned of what may come. Why wait for the first bomb? Why not prepare against it now?

Civilian defense against enemy action unquestionably is one of our major problems, as it still is in England after 2½ years of war. It concerns the protection not only of citizens of each community, but also the protection of vital plants in the immediate area. With specific regard to the latter I cannot over-emphasize the fact that the responsibility for such preparation falls directly on management. If this is an all-out war, it must be all-out effort at production.

Every coastal State has held or plans to hold schools for plant protection

In a report to James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N. (Retired), head of the plant protection division, April 12 declared that every State along our coast lines has already held or intends to hold plant protection schools. At these schools plant executives are given a general over-all picture of the necessity for protection against air raids and of the means of carrying it out.

"Some bombers will get through"

"Some bombers will get through," Admiral Woodward declared, "and it is up to the plants to prepare themselves so that each plant has a proper organization with its personnel trained and ready to minimize and control damage resulting from enemy action. Plant protection is a subject that requires technical instruction and training to achieve a measure of success in combating the effects of possible enemy air attacks."

The Plant Protection Schools program, initiated early in August 1941, has been accelerated since December 7. By the end of January 1942, approximately 4,500 executives had attended, representing approximately 5 million employees. Since then the number of graduates has been greatly increased as Protection Schools have been held in 20 States, the greater number in the States lying within the target areas of the East, West, and Gulf Coasts.

Pamphlets outline protective measures

An important part of the Plant Protection program has been the distribution of literature on the subject. The pamphlet, "Protection of Industrial Plants and Public Buildings," issued by the Office of Civilian Defense, is on the "best-seller" list of OCD publications, over half a million copies having gone to readers. A new booklet, "Protection of Industrial Plants," prepared by the industrial advisory committee of the Plant Protection Division, to be issued shortly, discusses protective measures which should be taken by large and small industrial establishments.

FACTS AND FIGURES . . .

Millions moved about conquered Europe to labor under the yoke of Germany

Hitler is moving with "blitz" speed to extend his system of slave labor throughout subjugated Europe, the Office of Facts and Figures reported April 6. Nazi propagandists are boasting of the pace attained in putting millions of once-free men and women under the yoke for labor in the Reich.

Foreign broadcasts monitored by the Federal Communications Commission show that Nazi labor bosses are reaching from Rome to Riga for manpower to ship into Germany. Branches of the German Employment Office are strategically located throughout all of occupied Europe. In Poland alone, there are 22 German labor offices, with 70 branches and 500 subbranches. In occupied Russia, 140 labor offices have been set up to recruit workers.

Plan to use 4 million

A Berlin broadcast boasted recently that Germany will increase the number of foreign workers in the Reich to more than 4 million.

Field Marshal Goering in a broadcast to German farmers said, "The crushing need, the pressing need, for necessary labor forces for agriculture will be met by the application of usable auxiliary laborers from occupied eastern territories, and by the use of foreigners and prisoners of war."

Mussolini—once the bellicose, but now the pliant partner of Hitler—is sending manpower, as well as food, to the Reich. A Berlin broadcast said Italy had provided 300,000 workers to Germany in 1941, eight percent of them women. Berlin predicted that the number of Italian workers in Germany would soon reach 400,000. Another German broadcast revealed that Italian workers are also being sent to occupied Russia.

1,100,000 Poles claimed

The German-controlled Polish radio reported the total number of Poles working in Germany as 1,100,000. Excluding war prisoners, the number is 655,000, with 517,000 of them in agriculture, according to the Weischel radio. Two hundred and fifty thousand Polish women are in Germany, and one-fourth of them are on farms, Berlin said.

Evidence that the Poles do not accept

their unhappy role as slave workers comes from the Berlin radio which reported that Stefan Wlodara, a Polish civilian laborer, had been executed. His crime was that, "he had shown a rebellious attitude, threatened his German employer and attacked him several times."

Latvia sends girls

Latvia, which the Nazis claim they liberated from Russia, is sending girls to the Reich. The Berlin radio announced that, "A number of Latvian girls, from 16 to 25 years old, have recently arrived from Riga to work as farm and industrial hands in Northern Germany. All of them concluded contracts with the German Employment Office in Riga and will stay in the Reich for 1 year. The German Labor Front will care for the girls by controlling their working conditions and organizing their leisure time." The Berlin radio also told of using Latvian labor on the Russian front to repair and rebuild roads.

The Berlin radio, reporting that 150,000 French workers were in Germany, boasted, "Four special trains leave France weekly with French volunteers to Germany." And later, "Since the beginning of March, a weekly average of 30 trains with about 1,000 workers each have been leaving France for the Reich. This is another proof of the fact that France is taking an active part in the construction of the new Europe."

250,000 from Belgium

Belgium supplied the Nazis with 200,000 workers in January, and this was increased by 50,000 in February, Berlin said. Additional Belgian workers will go to France for farm labor. Labor camps have been established in Luxembourg to train farm workers.

Holland has supplied 200,000 workers for Germany, the Axis radio declared. Berlin mentioned Lithuanians and Estonians working in Germany, but did not give numbers.

Immigrants from Poland and the Balkans who came to France before the war are being conscripted by the Nazis for labor in Germany. The clandestine "European Revolution" station said that Russian peasants from occupied terri-

ories are being shipped by the thousands to Germany in freight cars.

Work where you like—if you don't want to eat

German citizens enjoy freedom of employment—if they do not mind going without food. The Berlin radio said Germans would be told where to work and the penalty for refusal was withdrawal of food rations. Berlin asserted, "A labor dictator, so to speak, has been appointed," as it explained the new labor decrees.

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Japan admits year's preparation for attack on Pearl Harbor

Admission by Japan that she had been secretly preparing for the attack on Pearl Harbor as much as a year in advance was contained April 6 in an official Japanese broadcast recorded by the FCC and reported by the Office of Facts and Figures.

Trained and studied secretly

Praising the members of a suicide squad who lost their lives in the attack, the Tokyo commentator declared:

"When I heard of the special unit that took part in the demolition of Pearl Harbor, my head bowed unconsciously. They were youths of Japan, at the height of blooming manhood. They had voluntarily trained and studied secretly for a long year, during which time no one was ever aware of their secret plans."

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MIXED SIGNALS DEPARTMENT

In a propaganda broadcast to the United States, a Japanese commentator said, "Japan would be glad to share the riches of Asia with the Western nations."

In a broadcast in Japanese for domestic consumption, Radio Tokyo said, "The most important task is the expulsion from East Asia of Britain and America. The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War may be said to be the beginning of the fight to put an end to Britain and America."

The broadcasts were recorded by the FCC and reported by the Office of Facts and Figures.

U. S. war output exceeds 1932 rate of all physical production, spending shows

Preliminary figures for the month of March indicate that the total war effort of the United States in March exceeded 3 billion dollars, WPB announced last week. Of this total, more than 2½ billion represents munitions and war construction as distinct from pay and subsistence.

Thus the United States today is producing war goods at a rate of not less than 30 billion dollars a year.

Threefold over March 1941

In March of 1941 less than 1 billion dollars' worth of war expenditures and value of production was put in place, indicating a more than threefold increase over the past year.

At the low point of the depression of 1932 the total national income of the country was forty billion dollars. Of this amount, about two-thirds represented tangible or physical production and one-third represented services. In March of this year the comparable output of physical production for war purposes alone exceeded an annual rate of 30 billion as compared with approximately 25 billions of net physical output in 1932. Prices are higher now than in 1932, but even taking into account the price increase it is probable that at present the United States' contribution to the war effort in physical commodities and construction is greater than the total physical output of the Nation in 1932.

Reflecting the increasing production

effort, the daily rate of Government spending for war purposes in March jumped more than 15 percent to \$114,900,000, compared with \$99,600,000 in February.

This was 73 percent greater than the daily expenditure rate in November, the month before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and almost four times the rate of a year earlier.

Contracts and other commitments in February amounted to \$20,892,000,000, compared with \$8,414,000,000 in January, \$5,132,000 in December, and \$1,782,000,000 in November.

Commitments embrace contracts, letters of intent, and other obligations incurred by the United States Government for war purposes, including expenditures for the pay, subsistence, and travel of the armed forces during the month. Between June 1940, and the end of February 1942, such commitments reached a total of \$81,835,000,000.

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BOX MEETING POSTPONED

The joint industry meeting of folding carton and set-up box manufacturers with OPA officials, originally scheduled for Friday, April 10, has been postponed to April 24, Administrator Henderson announced April 8.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER

National labor force, Mar.-----	54,000,000
Unemployed, Mar.-----	3,600,000
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-----	\$136,894
Ordnance-----	32,417
Airplanes-----	26,892
Misc. munitions-----	17,789
Naval ships-----	15,223
Industrial facilities-----	13,898
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
Federal Debt outstanding under statutory limitation as of March 31, 1942-----	63,748

PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars)	
June 1940 to latest reporting date	
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

		Percent increase from June 1940
Manufacturing industries—		
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*.

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*.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN: Leo T. Crowley, *Custodian*.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY: Milton Eisenhower, *Director*.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION: Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. (Retired), *Administrator*.

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

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DIVISIONS:

Donald M. Nelson, *Chairman*.
Executive Secretary, G. Lyle Belsley.

PLANNING COMMITTEE: Robert R. Nathan, *Chairman*.

PURCHASES DIVISION: Houlder Hudgins, *Acting 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*.

OFFICE OF PROGRESS REPORTS: Stacy May, *Director*.

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE: Wm. L. Batt, *Chairman*.

STATISTICS DIVISION: Stacy May, *Director*.

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

LEGAL DIVISION: John Lord O'Brian, *General Counsel*.