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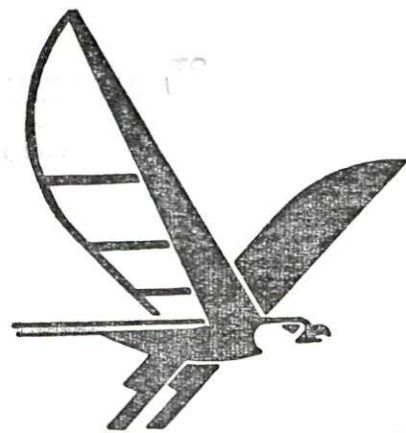
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# VICTORY



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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 21, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 16

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## President creates Manpower Commission within OEM, with McNutt at head

A War Manpower Commission within the Office for Emergency Management, with Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt as chairman, was created by Executive order of President Roosevelt April 18.

### WPB division reorganized

The new agency takes over the labor supply and training functions of the War Production Board's Labor Division, which—according to a White House announcement—will be reorganized into a Labor Production Division reporting to WPB Chairman Nelson. This division, as well as various other agencies including the Selective Service System, the Civil Service Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Department of Agriculture, are made subject within certain limits to the policies and directives of the War Manpower Commission.

An excerpt from the Executive order, outlining the composition and duties of the War Manpower Commission, follows:

The commission shall consist of the Federal Security Administrator as chairman, and a representative of each of the following departments and agencies: The Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the War Production Board, the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board, the Selective Service System, and the United States Civil Service Commission.

The chairman, after consultation with the members of the commission, shall:

A. Formulate plans and programs and establish basic national policies to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war; and issue such policy and operating directives as may be necessary thereto.

B. Estimate the requirements of manpower for industry; review all other estimates of needs for military, agricultural, and civilian manpower; and direct the several departments and agencies of the Government as to the proper allocation of available manpower.

C. Determine basic policies for, and take such other steps as are necessary to coordinate, the collection and compilation of labor market data by Federal departments and agencies.

### To formulate legislative programs

D. Establish policies and prescribe regulations governing all Federal programs relating to the recruitment, vocational training, and placement of workers to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

E. Prescribe basic policies governing the filling of the Federal Government's requirements for manpower, excluding those of the military and naval forces, and issue such operating directives as may be necessary thereto.

F. Formulate legislative programs designed to facilitate the most effective mobilization and utilization of the manpower of the country, and, with the approval of the President, recommend such legislation as may be necessary for this purpose.

**The "INFLATIONARY GAP" in our 1942 Individual Incomes**

<p><b>31</b> BILLION DOLLARS personal taxes and savings</p>		<p><b>EACH DISC EQUALS 10 BILLIONS OF \$ \$</b></p>
<p><b>21</b> BILLION DOLLARS</p>		<p><b>THIS SURPLUS</b></p>
<p><b>65</b> BILLION DOLLARS IN TERMS OF 1941 PRICES available supply of consumers' goods and services</p>		<p>If not controlled and absorbed in further savings and taxes, will be converted into price increases resulting in further <b>INFLATION</b></p>
<p><b>117</b> BILLION DOLLARS <b>TOTAL</b> INDIVIDUAL INCOMES</p>		<p>ESTIMATED DATA FROM OPA</p>

## Review of the Week

Manpower—without which the guns won't shoot, the machines won't run, the food won't grow—has become the responsibility of a new 9-member commission, headed by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. The War Manpower Commission, created within the Office for Emergency Management last week by Executive order, numbers among its broad functions the formulation of plans and proposing of legislation for the most effective use of men. Various agencies must conform to the policies and directives the commission lays down in the performance of its duties. These agencies include the Selective Service System and the Civil Service Commission, within certain limits, and a Labor Production Division which—according to White House announcement—will be formed by a reorganization of the War Production Board's Labor Division. The labor supply and training functions of the WPB Labor Division are transferred, by the Executive order, to the War Manpower Commission.

### Rising prices continue to threaten

Officials of the Office of Price Administration were warning, meanwhile, that the gap between expected income and expected goods and services purchasable with that income threatens us with rapidly rising prices and a loss of the battle against the high cost of living. To save small mine operators from possible ruin, OPA removed its requirement of seasonal discounts for sales of hard coal at the mines. At the same time, however, OPA moved to foil wholesalers of pork who tried to get around the ceiling. Some had posted artificially high prices in the period on which the ceiling was based, so that they might continue to charge those prices if they chose. OPA changed the base period, taking an earlier one.

OPA revealed that the initial ration of sugar for individuals will be 1 pound for 2 weeks. Distribution of forms was begun for registration April 28 and 29 of some 2,000,000 retailers, wholesalers, and industrial and institutional users of sugar. A booklet of instructions for officials of the household sugar rationing, which will take place May 4, 5, 6, and 7, also was released.

The War Production Board, in the meantime, went ahead with its drastic restrictions to save machines and materials for the war effort. WPB ordered an end to the manufacture of oil burners and coal stokers for residential use, May 31; to the production of medium and heavy trucks for civilian use after existing quotas have been completed; to the production for civilians of 349 of the 710 types of radio tubes. A reduction was ordered in the amounts of iron and steel for warm-air furnaces. On June 1, manufacture of cast iron soil pipe will be limited to a single weight.

### Other restrictions

A limitation on shellac cuts its use for phonograph records to 30 percent of the 1941 figure. Natural resins are under a conservation order. Rhodium is banned from jewelry because it is needed for searchlight reflectors. Heavy compressors, urgently necessary for war production, were put under complete allocation, and plumbing and heating equipment was frozen except for orders with high ratings. The insecticide rotenone was forbidden for some purposes.

Manufacturers were ordered to stop immediately putting any wool into process for floor coverings and drapery and upholstery fabrics, except for Army, Navy and Maritime Commission orders.

Benefiting by new or higher priority ratings were mines; makers of mining equipment; steel producers; and manufacturers of farm machinery.

### 500 plants report on war drive

To head off a threatened shortage of refrigerator cars, Transportation Director Eastman ordered that they be used for perishable products only.

The Office of Price Administration was active in other fields besides pork and coal. Other subjects of its attention were copper and copper scrap; refrigerators; linoleum; paraffin wax; southern pine lumber; wood pulp; newsprint, and hide glue.

War Production Drive headquarters revealed that with the report of the Douglas Aircraft Company, 500 war contractors now have announced their organization for the campaign.

## We have passed Axis output but must overcome reserve to win the war, says Nelson

Speaking to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in New York April 17, Donald M. Nelson, WPA Chairman, declared:

... We are over the hump on war production. Today the combined production of America, Russia, and England undoubtedly is greater than the combined Axis production.

That does not mean that we are going to win the war next month, or that we can start out tomorrow to take the offensive, of course. Japan began piling up armaments as far back as 1930; Germany started in 1933. Each nation built up an enormous reserve of arms and munitions, to which has been added the booty seized in conquered countries.

So it is not enough merely to top their current production; we also have to overcome that accumulated reserve, which means that we must go on increasing our effort as rapidly as we can. But I believe it is safe to predict that by the end of the year we will have overcome that reserve and will from then on have our enemies at an increasing disadvantage. . . .

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## Wood pulp ceilings

Maximum prices at which the various grades of domestic and foreign wood-pulp, basic raw material used in the production of paper, can be sold in the United States or for export are established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 114 (Woodpulp), issued April 16 by Price Administrator Henderson. The regulation, effective April 20, replaces prices which producers at the OPA's request, have maintained since July 1, 1940.

Supplanting current pricing systems, such as the "on dock Atlantic Seaboard" method, which caused certain price inequities, the regulation establishes a single price system with freight allowances based on geographic location of the producing mill.

With respect to the price level, an increase is effected only in the price of groundwood pulp.

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## On the Home Front

All of us here on the Home Front are engaged in building a future and the future we are building is a future in which the Axis oppressors will get what is coming to them.

Last week we had a foretaste of that future. Last week our bombers roared up to the Philippines out of Australia and the Japs got a preview of things to come, of things to come when we have translated the fat of peace into the lean sinews of war.

### "Fighting men gave double value"

The fighting men who flew those bombers gave us double value for every ounce of material, every moment of labor, every small bit of sacrifice, which entered into their making.

Which proves again what has been demonstrated before—that the key to victory is here at home, that victory depends upon our ability to get tough with ourselves.

### Stream of civilian goods now a trickle

We are making rapid progress at that and it is fortunate, because this is no time to move slowly. The great stream of civilian goods has dried to a damp trickle. We have dammed that stream, and altered its course. Now in increasing flood it races along the deep channel of war production, carrying with it materials and machines and men.

Last week saw such diverse products as household furnace stokers and phonograph records swept into the current, to emerge as vital parts of the more and more and yet more weapons we must provide.

### Less shellac for rug-cutting

The purpose behind the WPB order which halts manufacture of oil burners and coal stokers for residential use is an obvious one, to save iron and steel for guns and ships. But there's something pretty fascinating in the reasons which moved WPB to issue an edict which will cut by 70 percent our output of phonograph records.

WPB's order which will cut America's quota of dance band platters and radio transcriptions is one of those little things—like the fact that we can't spare resin any more to put that slick finish on playing cards—which remind us that

we are engaged in a war which must enlist almost every material as well as almost every man and woman if we are to win. We need such reminders.

### And fewer rugs to cut

The reason why we'll only have 30 percent as many new phonograph records as we used to have is that you need shellac to make records and almost all our shellac comes from India. That's where we get most of our jute, too, and because we're not going to be able to

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spare jute any more there'll be fewer rugs and carpets.

We must save our jute for camouflage and for sandbags, among other things.

### Two ounces of shellac = one signal flare

We are saving shellac because every time an officer fires a signal flare into the Pacific night from his Very pistol he is using up shellac; because shellac protects our ammunition nesting against the day when it whistles into the lines of our enemies; because shellac cements the jeweled bearings of the navigational instruments which keep our swift cruisers on course.

We are saving shellac because it binds the abrasives used on the grinding wheels of our war industry, goes into the making of our military explosives and pyrotechnics, coats the wooden patterns for the metal castings which become weapons, may be used to preserve the hulls of dauntless torpedo craft and other vessels of war.

A 10-inch phonograph record contains about 2 ounces of shellac.

And 2 ounces of shellac is just about the amount that goes into the manufacture of one signal flare, or Very light.

The transportation situation grows increasingly complicated and OPA which

recently warned that people who don't order coal this spring may not be able to get it next autumn, now urges everyone on the Eastern Seaboard or in the Pacific Northwest who is using oil heat to convert to coal, if possible.

The railroads are suffering from a serious shortage of manpower and railway leaders met in Washington last week with Office of Defense Transportation officials to discuss this problem . . . Motor transport of war workers is another problem which grows more serious as tires wear thin. . . Pooling the use of private autos is one way of lessening this problem, there may be prospect of a solution in the big bus which ambled into Washington last week from Indiana . . . It will carry 141 passengers.

### Consumer sugar registration May 4-7

WPB, for obvious reasons, has forbidden manufacture of blowout shoes . . . To prevent existing plumbing and heating supplies from being dissipated on projects not related to the war, WPB has frozen stocks . . . Retail sales amounting to \$5 or less, however, will be permitted . . . With sugar rationing no further away than the beginning of next month—May 4, 5, 6 and 7 are the days set for consumer registration—instruction books are being sent out to guide the 1,250,000 elementary school teachers who will act as volunteer registrars . . .

### "The Home Front delivers"

The drive to save iron and steel has caught up with the game of golf . . . After May 31 iron or steel may not be used to make golf clubs . . . Golfers, however, won't feel the effect of this until next year—this year's production is almost completed . . . Lots of things are going to be different next year . . . They must be . . . More machines and more work in our industrial Midwest—the skilled labor soon will be released for war men and machines which have been busy turning out our final complement of trucks . . . WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation has announced that the drive to salvage old paper has been so successful that paper mills now are able to meet most current orders . . . Which proves that when the Home Front knows what is expected of it, the Home Front delivers.

The rubber shortage has hit the fire houses . . . WPB has prohibited use of rubber tires on new auxiliary trailers for fire apparatus . . . The Office of Price Administration has refused to allow linoleum manufacturers to raise prices . . . And OPA continues to fight to keep down the high cost of living, to keep prices stable . . .

# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Gap between incomes and goods available creates serious situation, says Ginsburg

The dangers of a situation in which the Nation's individuals have billions of dollars more to buy goods than there are goods to buy was described by David Ginsburg, OPA General Counsel, April 13. In his address before the War Conference of Controllers in New York City, he also called attention to the fact that the Price Control Act gives the Administrator discretion as to whether he shall put ceilings over individual commodities or a ceiling over all commodities.

Excerpts:

The reason we're all troubled about inflation is that as a Nation we have more money to spend than we have consumer goods to buy. We've either got to reduce or immobilize a substantial portion of the Nation's spendable income, or increase the supply of consumer goods. And we can't do the latter because we're arming the forces of the United Nations:

### Wholesale prices up 31 percent

Last year we had 74 billion dollars left to spend after personal taxes and savings were deducted from our individual incomes. At the same time we had just about an equal amount of consumer goods and services available to be bought. We came through the year with some price increases, but on the whole we did pretty well. This year, if income payments continue at their present accelerated rate, and even if the present proposed tax program is enacted, we figure that after deducting personal taxes and savings, spendable incomes will be increased from 74 billion dollars to 86 billion dollars. At the same time the supply of consumer goods and services, we estimate, will fall from 74 billion to 69 billion dollars at current prices. This leaves a menacing inflationary gap of about 17 billion dollars. (Note: Mr. Ginsburg is speaking in terms of current prices, whereas the chart on page 1 is drawn in terms of 1941 prices.) That's probably more than any Government price controller can handle. Seventeen billion dollars bidding for a short supply of goods in a tight market will get around any price control and any rationing schemes that any government can devise.

Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939, a period of about thirty months, prices of basic raw materials have increased 66 percent, wholesale prices 31 percent, and retail prices at least 25 percent. Today I imagine retail prices have just about caught up with wholesale increases. But the significant fact is that half of the raw material price increase, two-thirds of the wholesale, and three-fourths of the retail price increase have taken place during the past twelve months. It's the accelerating rate of increase that's most frightening.

### Each 1 percent equals a billion

The last war cost this country 31 billion dollars. Of this, 13½ billion dollars represented not ships and guns but inflated prices. The rise of prices since September 1939 has already increased the prospective cost of this war by more than the total cost of the last war. If the present rise in prices were permitted to continue, it would add at least 50 billion dollars to the cost of the war by the end of 1943.

Assuming a national income of about 100 billion dollars, each 1 percent we keep the price level from rising yields a profit to the Nation of a billion dollars.

As most of you are aware, the price control contemplated by the legislation (*Emergency Price Control Act of 1942*) is control over the maximum prices of all articles, products and materials, whether raw materials, foodstuffs or finished products, and whether at the manufacturers', wholesalers' or retailers' level. This authority extends over imports and exports and over sales and purchases by the United States and the States.

The Administrator may take action whenever in his judgment the price or prices of a commodity or commodities have risen or threaten to rise to an extent or in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Act. The Administrator, therefore, has discretion either to establish maximum prices for particular commodities or groups of commodities in furtherance of a policy of selective price control, or if it should prove necessary, to establish a ceiling over prices for all or a number of commodities at one time.

## OPA abandons seasonal discounts for anthracite at mine, to save small producers

To save the small producers of anthracite from operating at a loss through a period when the Government is calling for an unusually high level of production, Price Administrator Henderson on April 16 amended Maximum Price Regulation No. 112 (Pennsylvania Anthracite) to eliminate the requirement for seasonal discounts in sales at the mines. The amendment is effective as of April 16, 1942.

At the same time OPA refused industry requests for a 25-cent-per-ton price increase for domestic and pea sizes over the maximum prices established in the price regulation.

It was contended by members of the industry that in 1941 the industry earned little more than 1 percent on its claimed invested capital. It was maintained that the spring loss under discount requirements would be too great to be offset by profits later in the year, because of the Government call for heavy production in the earlier months of the year.

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## OPA disapproves coal price increase for Akron

Fourteen retail coal dealers in Akron, Ohio, have been informed by OPA that they have not furnished justification for any increase in retail coal prices above those prevailing during the period December 15-31, 1941.

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## Company allowed premium

A premium charge of 25 cents per ton for certain high quality anthracite produced and marketed by Jeddo Highland Coal Co. of Jeddo, Pa., is permitted in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 112 (Pennsylvania Anthracite), announced April 14 by OPA Administrator Henderson. The amendment was effective April 15, 1942.

The premium applies to the price at the mine and affects domestic and pea sizes and two of three steam sizes, with no premium permitted on Barley (No. 3 Buckwheat) steam size.



Cartoon by Elderman for OEM. Two-column mats available for publication, on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Washington, D. C.

### Financing plan for abnormal sugar movements under way

A self-sustaining plan to finance abnormal movements of both beet and cane sugar, necessitated by the war, is being worked out by the OPA in cooperation with processors and refiners, Harold B. Rowe, chief of the food rationing section of the OPA rationing division, announced April 17. Details of the program will be presented at a later date.

Officials of Defense Supplies Corporation, the Department of Agriculture and WPB were present at conferences held in Washington, D. C., with the country's beet refiners April 16 and cane refiners and offshore distributors April 17.

A definitive program, designed to facilitate payment of freight charges for the movement of sugar to places in need of supplies but out of the normal selling areas, was presented to the trade for their ideas and suggestions, at the request of WPB.

Pending working out of the program, OPA has sent a telegram to all refiners and primary distributors of sugar in this country, requesting them to limit their sales to "immediate shipment" terms. An "immediate shipment" is defined by OPA as sugar shipped within 3 days of the order's date.

### OPA hangs pork prices on Feb. 16-20 to foil sellers who overquoted in old base period

To offset the advantage gained by certain sellers, who made unwarranted price advantages in anticipation of OPA's regulation setting maximum prices for dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts, Price Administrator Henderson on April 15 made a sweeping revision.

Amendment No. 6 to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 8 requires all sellers to compute their maximum prices by reference to their price list quotations and highest sales of the period February 16-20, 1942, plus certain additions which are expressly stated in the amendment. These additions are based upon the actual rise in prices of raw materials from this period to March 3-7, 1942. The new amendment became effective April 20.

Principal purpose of the new amendment is to remove great inequalities among sellers caused by the fact that some merchandisers took advantage of advance and—in several instances—confidential information by establishing artificially high ceilings for themselves. They accomplished this by arbitrarily raising prices quoted in their lists during the periods February 23-28, 1942, and March 3-7, 1942, and by making a small number of sales at the quoted prices during this time.

"The new price basis," Mr. Henderson declared, "will not increase the cost of pork products to the ultimate consumer, and, possibly, may effect a slight decrease."

Following are the specified additions which may be made to the seller's highest listed prices or actual sales made during the period February 16-20, 1942:

- Regular hams fresh or frozen, ½¢; regular hams boned and rolled, ¾¢; regular hams cured ½¢; regular hams smoked, ¾¢; regular hams boiled, 1¢; regular hams baked, 1¼¢; picnics fresh or frozen, 1¢; picnics cured, 1¢; picnics smoked, 1¼¢; picnics boned and rolled, 1½¢; shoulders fresh or frozen, 1¢; shoulders cured, 1¢; shoulders smoked, 1¼¢; shoulders boned and rolled, 1½¢; regular pork loins fresh or frozen, 2¢; boneless pork loins, 3¢.
- Skinned hams fresh or frozen, 1¢; skinned hams boned and rolled, 1½¢; skinned hams cured, 1¢; skinned hams smoked, 1¼¢; skinned hams boiled, 1¾¢; skinned hams baked, 2¢; Boston butts fresh or frozen, 1¼¢; bellies fresh or frozen, ¾¢; bellies dry cured, ¾¢; bellies dry salt cured, 1½¢; bellies sweet pickle cured, ¾¢; bellies dry salt cured and smoked, 1¾¢; smoked slab bacon, 1¢; Canadian bacon, 4¢; Canadian sliced bacon, 4¢; sliced bacon, 1¼¢.
- Canned or packaged spiced luncheon meat made entirely from pork, 1½¢; fat backs fresh or frozen, ¾¢; fat backs cured, ¾¢; spare ribs fresh or frozen, ½¢; canned or packaged spiced ham, 1½¢.

## DSC or designees allowed to raise price on several grades of sugar in 10 States

Price Administrator Henderson April 12 gave Defense Supplies Corporation—or its designees—permission to advance the selling price to \$5.60 per hundred pounds on several grades of offshore refined sugar and domestic refined beet sugar in 10 specified Northeastern States.

### To relieve tight supply situation

The broad permission, contained in Order No. 1 under Revised Price Schedule No. 60 (Direct-Consumption Sugars), is designed for the twin purpose of relieving the current tight North Atlantic States' supply situation and partially reimbursing DSC for the additional freight expenses in moving sugar there from outlying areas. It became effective April 13, 1942.

The permission granted by the order is conditioned on payment of a difference between the maximum basis prices permitted for each type under the schedule and the \$5.60 figure to DSC reimbursing that agency for part of the additional freight expenses incurred.

The section providing that DSC may apply for approval to sell direct-consumption sugars at higher than the maximum ceilings was contained in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 60, issued March 30.

The section was inserted to help DSC recoup extra freight charges, where sugars must be shipped to abnormal territories for the particular sugars involved or in an unusual combination of transportation facilities.

States in which such \$5.60 sales may be made are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

### Types of sugar and basis for sales

Following are the types of sugar, and the basis which DSC or its designees now may sell at, in the 10 named States:

1. Fine granulated beet sugar manufactured in the continental United States—\$5.60 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freightwise to point of delivery.
2. Fine granulated sugar from offshore areas, domestic (such as Puerto Rico) or foreign—\$5.60 per 100 pounds duty paid basis f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freightwise to point of delivery.
3. Turbinado, washed-white or similar sugar for direct consumption, from offshore areas, domestic or foreign—\$5.60 per 100 pounds duty paid basis f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freightwise to point of delivery.

4. The balance of approximately 861,991 bags of 100 pounds each of fine granulated sugar purchased by DSC from The Coca-Cola Co., by agreement made February 19, 1942—\$5.60 per 100 pounds f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freightwise to point of delivery.

"The \$5.60 price permitted to be paid for these offshore sugars and domestic refined beet sugar," the administrator explained, "merely matches the new ceiling price permitted for sales of refined cane sugar processed in four of the ten Northeastern States named in the current order. Therefore, it should not result in any increase in retail prices to the consumer."

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## OPA grants three of six pleas

Six orders replying to trade petitions for exception or amendment of Revised Price Schedule No. 49—Resale of Iron or Steel Products—were issued April 11 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Order No. 1: Jacobs & Gile, Inc., Portland, Ore., was denied a petition requesting that its price on a particular gage of galvanized sheet be raised \$5 per ton.

Order No. 2: A petition for amendment filed by H. Schultz & Sons, Newark, N. J., was dismissed. The request for permission to raise prices on merchant wire products had already been granted through provisions of Amendment No. 2 which does away with the inadequate spread between the cost and the sale price for these products.

Order No. 3: The American Near East Corporation, New York City, was granted partial exception to the schedule on sales and deliveries of specified kinds, grades, and quantities of steel to designated buyers in the Near East.

Order No. 4: Trans-Atlantic Export Corporation, New York City, is denied a request for an addition to the margin permitted it as an exporter in order to compensate an agent in South Africa who participated in the transaction.

Order No. 5: The Simons Iron and Metal Co., Newark, N. J., is granted a petition permitting it to sell specified kinds, grades, and quantities of steel products at prices approximating the cost of these items.

Order No. 6: A partial exception is granted to American Steel Export Co., New York City, permitting it to sell a specified inventory of iron and steel products for export at cost.

## Southern pine lumber schedule tightened

A tightening up of Revised Price Schedule No. 19 for Southern Pine Lumber, to halt some evasion practices and to codify interpretations issued in the past, is accomplished in Amendment No. 1 to the schedule, announced April 16 by OPA Administrator Henderson. The amendment became effective April 21, 1942.

The amendment does these things:

1. Clarifies the point that wholesalers' discounts were taken into account in computing maximum prices;
2. Prohibits the sale at a single flat price of any lot consisting of lumber subject to the schedule and lumber not subject to price control;
3. Prohibits elimination or reduction of cash discounts in effect before issuance of the price schedule;
4. Prohibits the buying of lumber at random lengths and its reselling on a specified length basis;
5. Refuses permission for charges made for workings, specifications, services or other extras not specifically provided for in the schedule.

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## Manufacturers' request to raise linoleum prices refused by OPA

Declaring that "increased costs of production are not alone sufficient grounds for authorizing a price increase," the OPA announced April 14 that it had refused to allow linoleum manufacturers to raise prices as an offset to higher freight rates.

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## Piece goods ceiling not to be pushed up by "escalator"

Sellers of finished piece goods made of cotton, rayon or their mixtures subject to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 10 may not rely on "escalator" clauses to increase their prices above the maximum levels established by that regulation, Price Administrator Henderson made clear April 16.

## Ceilings set for makers' sales of new domestic refrigerators on A-10 or higher rating

Maximum prices at which manufacturers may sell new domestic refrigerators directly to persons assigned a preference rating of A-10 or higher by the WPB are established in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 102, issued April 11 by Price Administrator Henderson. The amendment became effective April 16.

Revised Price Schedule No. 102 (Household Mechanical Refrigerators) established maximum prices for sales of domestic mechanical refrigerators by manufacturers to distributors and dealers.

Supplies of domestic mechanical refrigerators in the hands of manufacturers, distributors and dealers, on February 14, 1942, were "frozen" by WPB's supplementary general limitation order L-5-b. Since then the order has been amended so that sales could be made to meet the needs of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal Zone, defense projects or defense housing projects with an A-10 preference rating or higher. The amendment was drawn to cover these sales, since the sales covered by the original schedule from manufacturer to dealer and distributor are no longer permitted by WPB.

The base price established in the amendment is the same as the base price to distributors fixed in the schedule, but to this the manufacturer may add the actual amount of the excise tax, and the actual charges for servicing when special services are requested by the purchaser.

However, allowances for cooperative advertising must be deducted as cooperative advertising will not enter into sales permitted by WPB.

The amendment allows the manufacturer to add a 2 percent charge of the base price in shipment of less-than-carload lots.

If the refrigerators were ready for delivery on February 14, 1942, an amount equal to 1 percent of the base price for each month, or fraction of each month, which elapses between February 1942 and the date of sale may be added, to cover the "freeze" costs such as storing, financing, insuring and handling. If the unit was not ready for delivery February 14, the allowable amount shall be 1 percent of the base price for each month which elapses between the date the refrigerator was ready for delivery and the date of sale.

## "SLIDING-SCALE" COTTON COVERAGE BROADENED

"Sliding-scale" tables of OPA maximum price schedules for cotton yarns and textiles are extended to brackets that take in a 22-cent 10-market "spot" cotton price, and specific margins for print-cloth bed linens are provided in amendments to five cotton yarn and textile schedules issued April 9 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Rise in average price of spot cotton

As these schedules stood, the tables which set forth the sliding scales of yarn and textile maximum prices as they relate to the 10-market average price of "spot" cotton covered a range of cotton prices from approximately 16 cents up to 20 cents per pound. Recently the average price of spot cotton has risen above 20 cents, thus, in effect, "running off the page" for pricing purposes. The cotton-price range covered by the sliding scales is now extended to take in 22-cent cotton and to list appropriate price ceilings for yarns and textiles.

The price schedules affected are: No. 7—Combed Cotton Yarns; No. 11—Fine Cotton Grey Goods; No. 33—Carded Cotton yarns; No. 35—Carded Grey and Colored-Yarn Cotton Goods; and No. 89—Bed Linens.

For Bed Linens, an amendment also provides specific margins which may be added to the price of print-cloth in determining applicable maximum prices for print-cloth bed linens. Such margins are based on price lists of manufacturers of print-cloth bed linens in effect from October 1 to October 15, 1941.

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## Hide glue prices changed to aid rail shipment to East

The hide glue revised price schedule was amended by OPA April 15 to encourage rail shipments of the product from the West Coast to the Eastern Seaboard.

Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 76 makes this provision on transportation charges:

"Regardless of any other provision of this Revised Price Schedule No. 76, there may be added to the maximum prices set forth in this section the amount of transportation charges in excess of 75 cents per hundredweight."

The amendment became effective April 18.

## Paraffin wax ceilings may be revised to cover higher packaging

The additional cost of shipping paraffin wax in cotton bags (above the cost of burlap bags customarily used when Revised Price Schedule No. 42 for paraffin wax was issued on November 21, 1941) may be added to maximum prices, according to an interpretation of the price schedule issued April 13 by OPA.

The interpretation was outlined in a letter to a member of the paraffin wax industry who had pointed out the additional packaging costs which followed the virtual stoppage of burlap shipments from India due to the war.

Under Revised Price Schedule No. 42, maximum prices for various grades of paraffin wax were established for shipments in tank cars, barrels, and bags. Another section of the schedule provided for maximum prices when shipments were in "other containers."

In its response to the industry query, OPA explained that the term "bags" as used in the schedule referred to burlap bags. The maximum prices for such wax sold in cotton bags, the letter said, are determined under paragraph (e) in section 1335.460 appendix A of the price schedule.

Paragraph (e) permits the addition to maximum prices of "a reasonable charge for additional costs, if any, of the containers" if containers other than those specified in the schedule are used. It is required, however, that such additional charges shall be shown as separate items on all records and invoices.

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## Gasoline cost, tax, plus 3 cents gives total price

Certain retail gasoline dealers in the East were told by the Office of Price Administration April 15 how to compute the 3-cents-per-gallon margin permitted them under Amendment No. 2 to Temporary Price Regulation No. 11.

The regulation and its amendments apply only to the curtailment area—17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, and Oregon, and Washington.

Amendment No. 2 applies only to retailers who have been operating on a margin of less than 3 cents per gallon.

The explanation declares that only the price paid by the retailer to his supplier, and the tax, may be considered in fixing a base upon which to impose a 3-cents-per-gallon margin. All other charges which are not for gasoline must be excluded.

Charges for rent, for payments on account, and other such charges are not permitted in computing the cost to which the 3-cent margin may be added.



# RATIONING . . .

## OPA sends forms for sugar registration, April 28-29, of wholesalers, retailers, institutional and industrial users

Two forms which will be filled out and filed by nearly 1,000,000 institutional and industrial users of sugar, and one form by more than 1,000,000 retailers and wholesalers, when registering on April 28-29 under the Nation-wide sugar rationing program, have been released by the Office of Price Administration.

### Asked to fill out blanks in advance

Distribution of the forms began at once, and it is expected that copies will be available through the local rationing boards several days before the registration, which will take place in high schools in each locality.

The registration form to be used by wholesalers and retailers is officially designated as OPA Form No. R-305.

Industrial and institutional users of sugar will fill out two forms. One form, officially designated as OPA Form R-310, is designed for the registration of such users of sugar and for recording all information about past usage of sugar, stocks on hand and other information. The other form, OPA R-314, is for making application for sugar purchase certificates authorizing the acceptance of delivery of sugar. Registrants will be able to obtain sugar as soon as certificates are issued, OPA pointed out, and there will be no interruption in shipments.

Registrars and trade rationing advisers will be available at the high schools on the registration dates to assist those who need help in filling out their blanks. However, instructions about their use are attached to the blanks which should be filled out in advance whenever possible, OPA officials emphasize. Registrants will then only need to appear at the local registration sites on one of the registration days for the purpose of signing and filing their registration blanks. Each registration must be signed in the presence of the registrar.

### Why registration is necessary

The registration of retailers and wholesalers is necessary in order to make possible the adjustment of sugar stocks so that each establishment will have an

equal opportunity to serve its customers under the rationing plan. This adjustment is accomplished by computing from information called for by the form an "allowable inventory" which is intended to approximate a reasonable working stock for the business.

Registration of institutional and industrial users of sugar is necessary in order to obtain the information necessary for

### FIRST SUGAR RATINGS: 1 POUND FOR 2 WEEKS

According to the OPA official instructions in War Ration Book One, each of the first four stamps will be good for one pound of sugar. Each of these four stamps covers two weeks' ration for one person.

determining the amount of sugar which each registrant is entitled to receive under the rationing regulation.

### PROCEDURE FOR RETAILERS AND WHOLESALEERS

If the "allowable inventory" exceeds the inventory on hand at the time of registration, sugar purchase certificates will be issued authorizing the registrant to accept delivery of sugar to make up the difference. On the other hand, if the "allowable inventory" is smaller than the inventory already on hand, the registrant will be required to surrender stamps or certificates obtained through the sale of sugar to the amount of the difference before additional deliveries may be accepted.

### Basis for replenishing stocks

After the rationing program is in operation, both retailers and wholesalers will replenish their stocks on the basis of rationing stamps and certificates received from their customers. From the time rationing begins, no further sales of sugar will be permitted except on the basis of these stamps and certificates.

All applicants for sugar, whether wholesalers or retailers, may obtain their permitted quota in more than one cer-

tificate, but not in more than four, for any one month. This is to enable the registrants to purchase sugar in such quantities as they are normally accustomed to obtain deliveries.

On the registration form the applicant enters his "registering unit," its location, name of the owner and his address. He then fills out either the information required for retailers or that required for wholesalers.

### Determination of quantity allowed

In both cases the amount of sugar to which the "registering unit" will be entitled through a certificate will depend on the volume of his business during a specific period in the past, and his present sugar inventory.

In the case of retail registering units, this volume will be determined on the basis of either his gross sales of "all meats, groceries, fruits, and vegetables, etc.," for the week ending April 25, 1942, or of the weekly average of sugar delivered to and accepted by him during last November. In the gross sales method of computation the unit will be allowed 1 pound of sugar for each dollar of his gross sales, but this amount will be used only if it is less than his weekly average of sugar deliveries in November. Whichever figure is smaller will be noted as the unit's "allowable inventory." From this amount is to be deducted the number of pounds of sugar the owner has on hand for sale, and a certificate for sugar purchase will be issued for the difference.

Registrants are expected to state the quantity of sugar delivered to and accepted by them during the month of November 1941, OPA officials point out, and only when such information is unobtainable will permission be given to use the alternative computation.

### "Allowable inventories" for wholesalers

Wholesalers use the same form as retail dealers of sugar, but they fill out a different set of items in computing their "allowable inventories."

In the case of wholesalers, after stating the number of months in 1941 during which the registering unit made deliveries of sugar, they are required to state the customary unit by which they normally took deliveries on or about December 1, 1941. If a wholesaler, for example, customarily bought three carloads of sugar at a time, the amount to be entered is the weight of one carload, not the total quantity.

The purpose of this provision is to enable wholesalers to continue to operate in the manner in which they have been accustomed, since some prefer to take shipment in large quantities while others, operating on a quick turn-over basis, normally take shipment in smaller quantities.

The registrant must next state the quantity of sugar delivered to and accepted by

the registering unit during 1941, and this quantity is to be divided by twice the number of months during which the registering unit made deliveries in 1941. For example, if a total of 400,000 pounds of sugar was delivered to the registering unit in 1940-41 and it operated for 10 months, the amount to be entered will be 20,000 pounds. The allowable inventory will then be obtained by adding the customary shipping unit of the registrant to the quantity obtained in the previous computation.

#### Should apply only for actual needs

The amount of sugar for which a certificate may be issued to wholesalers will be determined by subtracting the number of pounds of sugar now owned by the registering unit for sale from his allowable inventory.

Registrants do not need to apply for certificates to purchase the whole amount of sugar to which they are entitled, it is pointed out.

#### PROCEDURE FOR INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL USERS

Certificates authorizing users of sugar to accept delivery of the product will be issued to industrial and institutional users on the basis of the information furnished in the registration and application forms. It is pointed out that all applicants may obtain their permitted quota in more than one certificate up to a reasonable number.

This flexibility, OPA officials explained, has been made to enable registrants to purchase sugar in such quantities as they were normally accustomed to obtain deliveries.

The amount of sugar to which institutional and industrial users are entitled will be determined in two different ways. First, some users will obtain sugar in proportion to their estimated production. Others will receive allotments based on the amount used last year.

#### Some may obtain "provisional allowance"

Registrants requiring sugar for canning fruits, vegetables, or juices, for freezing fruits, for curing or canning meats, fish, or poultry, and for feeding bees, are required to limit the amount of sugar used per case or other unit of their production, but are not restricted as to the volume they can produce. Industrial users in this category may obtain a "provisional allowance" of sugar equal to the amount they will require in carrying on their business in conformity with the schedule of the regulations which specifies the amount of sugar that may be used for each unit of product. Registrants who receive such allowances are required to report later the

## 2½ million pamphlets on registration for sugar rationing en route to county clerks

Half a million copies of a pamphlet giving detailed official information and instructions for all those who will be engaged in conducting the trade registration in connection with sugar rationing and two million copies of a pamphlet on registration for individual rationing have been printed and are now being distributed throughout the country, the Office of Price Administration announced April 16.

Trade registration, which includes wholesalers and retailers of sugar, as well as all industrial and institutional users, will take place in high schools on April 28 and 29. Consumer registration will take place in elementary schools on May 4, 5, 6 and 7, and will be carried out by the 1,250,000 elementary school teachers

in the country and by other volunteers under the supervision of "school site administrators."

The first-mentioned 30-page book of instructions, officially called "The Plan for Trade Registration," is being sent to county clerks. The custodian, who will usually be the local county clerk, will make available copies of the booklet and all other documents in connection with trade registration to the local rationing boards for distribution to the registration sites.

The second book of instructions, officially called "The Plan for Distributing War Ration Book One," 56 pages, is being sent to the county courts, from where it will be distributed to the public elementary schools and placed in the hands of registrars.

actual volume of each product produced to show that their use was in accordance with the authorization.

Those registrants who use sugar either for meals or for food services, or as an ingredient in a manufactured product may obtain an allotment computed on the basis of the quantity used during the corresponding period of last year, and a percentage quota to be announced later by the Office of Price Administration.

#### Allotments for several purposes

Allotments will be made for the following purposes:

Meals or food services; (b) bread; (c) other bakery products; (d) cereal products, batters, and mixes; (e) confectionery, candy, chocolate, chewing gum and cocoa; (f) ice cream, ices, sherbets, and frozen custards; (g) other dairy products, condensed milk, cheese, etc.; (h) preserves, jam, jellies, and fruit butter; (j) production of bottled beverages, flavoring extracts, and syrups; (k) specialties, such as desserts, puddings, drink mixes, pickles, table syrups, mincemeat, catsup, chili sauce, salad dressing, soups, and tomato sauces; (l) nonfood products, such as drugs and medicines, soaps, tobacco, insecticides, and leather; and (m) all other industrial uses of sugar not previously specified.

Sugar for these purposes will be allotted under the rationing scheme on the basis of information with regard to the amount of sugar used in 1941 that will be furnished in the registration form. The quantity used during the corresponding period last year will be multiplied by the percentage allotment established by the OPA, which will determine the amount of sugar to which the applicant will be entitled.

The exact percentage that will be allowed to various types of industrial users

will be announced before the registration dates.

In the case of sugar for meals or food services, registrants have the option of entering under each month of 1941 either the quantity used in March 1942 or figures of the amount of sugar actually used during each month of last year.

#### "Registering unit" flexible

When registering on April 28 and 29, the owner or authorized agent must state on the registration form his "registering unit," its location, and the name and address of the owner, the type of business in which the unit is engaged, and the date of commencement of operations (if subsequent to January 1, 1941), the number of pounds of sugar now in the possession of the "registering unit," and the amount of sugar used during each month in 1941, as well as the purposes for which the sugar was used.

If a person owns but one industrial or institutional establishment which uses sugar in its operations, that establishment is the "registering unit." If a person owns two or more such establishments the "registering unit" is the establishment or group of establishments selected by the owner to be treated as a single unit for the purposes of the Sugar Rationing Regulations.

Flexibility in the definition of "registering unit" was provided, OPA officials explained, in order that an owner might continue to operate his business under rationing with the same organizational setup he had been operating under previously.

## Clothes won't change much, but for your information, this is how you'll look

The average civilian in wartime will bear no resemblance whatever to the pitifully clothed figure pictured in some recent cartoons, according to the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration. He will encounter changes in style and fabric, and reductions in the range of selection to which he has been accustomed, but on the whole there will be no noticeable difference in the appearance of his clothes. He will continue to dress warmly and well.

This is how the average man will look when manufacturers begin to turn out wartime styles in quantity, probably by next fall. Some stores already are carrying men's wear embodying certain of these changes:

### SUITS AND OVERCOATS

He will wear conservatively cut suits and coats made of softer but serviceable fabrics, woven from larger quantities of reused or reprocessed wool, cotton, and rayon mixtures. His worsteds will be made of a crossweave of rayon or cotton, and mixed fibers also will be used in his gabardines and covert cloths. His overcoat will be as warm as it ever was and probably fashioned out of reused or reprocessed wool, mohair or other fleecy fabrics, in contrast to the hard, smooth fabrics.

His suits, minus trouser cuffs, pleats, tucks, gussets, and all the other fancy details, won't seem very different to him from those he wore before the war. Nor will shorter and slimmer overcoats affect his appearance to any marked extent.

He will have cotton gabardines, seersuckers and other warm weather materials in satisfactory quantities and will find their use a saving on his heavier garments.

### SHIRTS

His dyed shirts will tend to be lighter in color, but shirts will be among the last to feel the chlorine shortage. Sheets, pillowcases and underwear of unbleached cotton will appear long before white shirts take on a yellowish tinge. He will have fewer patterns from which to choose, but enough to satisfy anyone but a professional Beau Brummel. He will find pleated, fancy shirts a rarity, but the popular styles will remain on the market. Only the most expensive varieties of shirt fabrics are likely to go out of stock. Those that remain will be serviceable, but qualities equivalent to those of peacetime are already higher priced.

The same trends apply to pajamas, shorts, handkerchiefs and other items of men's wear, commonly made of cotton, rayon, and their mixtures. Existing price ceilings on finished piece goods employing these fabrics will aid in regulating retail prices on men's clothing. Consumers are advised to shop around for the best buys in the makes they have found satisfactory in the past.

### SOCKS

The average man's socks may be of cotton or rayon, instead of wool or silk, and he will select them from a narrower range of colors and patterns.

### HATS

His hat may be the fur felt he has worn before, but fur and wool felt mixtures probably will be more common. During the summer he may sport one of the up-and-coming straw substitutes, visca, cellophane, or celtafal. Chances are he'll want a panama from Ecuador, still available in the higher price brackets. He'll certainly want to have his old straw renovated for continued use.

### SHOES

His shoes will be conservative in style and will not show off the thick soles, expensive leathers and color varieties of peacetime. Because the upper part of his footgear will outlast the soles by a longer period, he will walk to his office or factory more frequently in shoes renovated to look just like new.

Wing tips, one-piece uppers, woven leather uppers and heavy brogues requiring double soles will probably not be made. Curtailments will be felt in general among those shoe patterns that cause a waste of leather in cutting from the hide.

With the Government needing a large percentage of top-grade sole leathers, the long-range result will be lighter, plainer shoes. Colors may be limited to black, Yankee brown, natural brown, tan and light tan. Everyday shoes will look very much like current conservative styles, but heavy sports shoes will be rare and those using rubber or crepe soles nonexistent. As the law stands now, only reclaimed rubber may be used for rubber heels, and the supply for this purpose has been cut in half.

### GLOVES

The average man's gloves also will show the effects of Army demand for

good leathers. Gloves employing less leather, more fabric weaves, knitted rayon and cotton mixtures, will keep his hands warm in winter.

In general, these changes are coming because of the need for materials and looms to weave fabrics for the armed forces. Wool and leather stocks are curtailed further by the sharp drop in shipments from Australia and South America. Fur for felts formerly came from countries in the war area; straw from the Far East. Two examples demonstrate how rapidly the war is using up supplies: A civilian uses about 9 pounds of raw wool a year; a soldier needs 162 pounds. A civilian's shoes last a year and longer with proper repair; a soldier on combat duty can go through a pair in 10 days.

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## 41,000 new autos released by rationing boards; liberalizing change prepared

Approximately 41,000 new passenger automobiles had been released by local rationing boards throughout the country by the end of March, figures compiled by OPA indicate.

Of the total, 23,952 consisted of cars purchased, but not delivered, before 6 p. m., January 1, 1942.

In the 33 States for which figures are available, the rationing boards acted favorably on 72 percent of the applications received.

Commenting on the first month of automobile rationing Rolf Nugent, chief of the OPA automobile rationing section, said:

"The slow movement of passenger automobiles under the Rationing Order has frequently been blamed upon local rationing boards. This is highly unfair. These boards, the members of which serve without pay as a contribution to the war effort, have done a remarkable job in the face of great handicaps and they are entitled to the thanks of everyone. It was their duty to adhere strictly to the provisions of the rationing order and if these provisions are too strict, it is the responsibility of Washington and not of the local rationing boards to liberalize them. Now that it is clear that the movement of passenger automobiles is slower than had been intended, an amendment designed to liberalize the order is being prepared."

## Two convicted on criminal charge arising from rationing program

The first criminal indictments arising out of the tire rationing program have resulted in a plea of guilty on the part of the LaSalle Motor Sales Corporation of Boonville, Ind., the Office of Price Administration announced April 13.

Convicted on all eight counts of the indictment were Charles L. Hart, president, and Russell W. Baker, secretary and treasurer.

The defendants, appearing in the United States District Court of Judge Robert C. Baltzell, of Evansville, Ind., admitted falsifying a report submitted to the Government concerning the number of tires and tubes on hand on December 12, 1941, the date following the tire "freeze" order which was issued 4 days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Hart and Baker also admitted storing a substantial stock of new tires and tubes belonging to the LaSalle Motor Sales Corporation in Hart's residence in Boonville, as well as falsifying an invoice and a promissory note for \$1,400 covering a large number of tires removed to the Boonville Mills on January 15. Both note and invoice, it was admitted, were falsely dated, as was a floor stocks tax return filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue on October 1 of last year.

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## Rubber tires banned on auxiliary trailers for fire apparatus

Because of the critical shortage of rubber, the WPB April 14 prohibited the use of rubber tires on auxiliary trailers for fire apparatus manufactured or delivered after that day.

The order (Amendment 1 to General Limitation Order L-43) also corrects typographical errors in Appendix A of the order.

The fire equipment section said that steel-rimmed wheels will be satisfactory for use on the auxiliary trailer units during the emergency.

It was also announced that Preference Rating Orders P-45 and P-108 covering material entering into production of motorized fire apparatus and fire protective equipment have been extended until June 30.

The orders would have expired on April 18.

## Typewriter rationing delayed to April 20; more persons eligible

Postponement of the date for rationing typewriters from April 13 to April 20 was announced April 12 by the OPA in an amendment to the rationing order that also broadens the eligibility base for purchase of new and used machines.

### Pending distribution of forms

The amendment (No. 1 to Revised Rationing Order No. 4) also provides a procedure for release of specially built typewriters from manufacturers, and shifted the deadline for filing manufacturers', wholesalers', and dealers' inventory reports from April 6 to April 13.

The date announced in the Revised Rationing Order for releasing typewriters for sale or purchase under rationing was postponed in order to relieve confusion in congested areas, which had not received supplies of application forms and certificates for rationing.

The amendment announced April 12 enlarges the groups of persons eligible to receive new, or used, nonportable typewriters upon presentation of a rationing certificate to include manufacturers of parts and materials essential to the making of specified war products, providing such parts and materials are actually used for the manufacture of the specified war products and constitute 70 percent or more of the manufacturer's production. It is also required that these parts and materials be made or processed under a priority rating of A-1-d, or higher, from the War Production Board.

### Other provisions

Under the amendment, portables may be sold to, or purchased by, any plant, project or facility operating under a War Production Board priority rating of A-3 or higher; or under a priority rating of A-3 or higher for 60 percent of its combined billings and accepted, but unbilled, orders during the 3-month period preceding the month in which the application is filed; or under a priority rating of A-3 or higher granted for 60 percent or more of its production requirements upon the last previous rating by the WPB under its Production Requirements Plan.

Any special typewriter ordered from a manufacturer prior to March 6, 1942, when all typewriter stocks were "frozen," may be delivered subject to certain provisions as soon as such typewriters are allocated by the War Production Board to the Office of Price Administration.

The section of the Revised Rationing Order on the restriction of sales and deliveries of typewriters was clarified by the stipulation that no manufacturer, wholesaler, or dealer shall transfer to his use any typewriter from his stock carried for resale, or rental, except in accordance with provisions of the order. Manufacturers, wholesalers, and dealers in typewriters are eligible to receive new typewriters without application "for the purpose of permissible resale or other permissible transfers," as was provided in the original order.

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## Private plants controlled by Government can get new typewriters only by rationing

WPB on April 13 issued an interpretation of its typewriter industry conversion order to clear up the status of privately operated plants or shipyards controlled by the Army, Navy or other Government agencies engaged in financing output of war supplies.

Under this interpretation (No. 2) of Conversion Order L-54-a, WPB will not make new standard or portable typewriters available to private plants or shipyards financed by or controlled by Government agencies involved in procuring war material.

Privately operated plants or shipyards covered by the interpretation can obtain new typewriters only through the rationing system set up by the OPA.

The interpretation applies to plants or shipyards privately operated on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, as well as to those privately operated and financed or controlled by the Army or Navy, the Defense Plant Corporation, the Maritime Commission, or any other Government agency engaged in financing or sponsoring production of war supplies.

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## Box meeting postponed again

The joint industry meeting of folding carton and set-up box manufacturers with OPA officials, which was recently rescheduled for April 24 in New York, has been indefinitely postponed, Administrator Henderson announced April 15. It is expected that the meeting will be held early in May.

# INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

## WPB stops manufacture of oil burners and coal stokers for residential use

WPB on April 15 ordered an end to the manufacture of oil burners and coal stokers for residential use after May 31, and limited the production of commercial and industrial types to orders bearing a preference rating of A-10 or better.

These actions, supplementing a recent cut in furnace production, were embodied in Limitation Orders L-74 (oil burners) and L-75 (coal stokers), both effective on April 15, 1942.

### 92,000 tons of iron and steel saved

The orders are expected to save large amounts of ferrous material and considerable quantities of other critical materials which would have been required for the manufacture of the necessary automatic controls and fractional horsepower motors. According to officials of the plumbing and heating branch, the stoker order will result in the saving of about 80,000 tons of iron and steel, and 142,000 sets of the controls and small horsepower motors.

Similarly, the oil burner order will enable producers of war goods to use 12,000 tons of iron and steel, and material for 211,000 sets of controls and motors which would otherwise have been wasted in nonessential articles.

The orders segregate burners and stokers according to capacity. The larger ones in each case are those commonly used for industrial purposes, while the smaller ones normally are residential types.

Order L-74 defines a "Class A oil burner" as any which has a capacity for burning oil at a rate in excess of 15 gallons per hour. A "Class B oil burner" is any with a lesser maximum capacity.

Order L-75 defines a "Class A coal stoker" as any which has a capacity for feeding coal at a rate in excess of 60 pounds per hour. A "Class B coal stoker" is any with a lesser maximum capacity.

### Limitations outlined

The terms of both orders establish these limitations:

1. Beginning April 15, no person shall produce, fabricate, or assemble any Class A oil burner or coal stoker except to fill an order with an A-10 or higher rating.

2. For the period April 1 to May 31, fabrication or assembly of Class B oil burners or stokers must not exceed 1/2 of the production of these types during 1941.

3. After May 31, 1942, no person shall produce, fabricate, or assemble any Class B oil burner or coal stoker.

The manufacture of replacement parts for all types of burners and stokers is specifically permitted by the two orders.

### Rapid conversion expected

Officials revealed that manufacturers have inventories of approximately 35,000 coal stokers and about 60,000 oil burners. It is expected that an additional 30,000 stokers will be fabricated before May 31, while about 60,000 additional oil burners are now in the process of fabrication.

Production of coal stokers in 1941 amounted to approximately 200,000 units, compared with 150,000 units in 1940. Oil burner production totaled 320,000 units in 1941, against 265,000 units during the previous year.

Conversion of the oil burner industry to production of essential war goods has already made considerable progress and the order announced April 15 is expected to expedite conversion programs for the entire industry. A rapid conversion of the coal stoker industry is also expected to result from the curtailment order.

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## WPB denies great demand for small wood boat facilities

Requirements for small wooden boats are insufficient to use all the shipyards capable of producing them, the contract distribution branch of the WPB said April 13.

The Maritime Commission buys steel life boats for new merchant vessels, it was pointed out, and wooden boat requirements of the Navy and the United Nations are not large enough to engage existing facilities at anything like capacity.

The statement was occasioned by erroneous reports that facilities to make small wooden boats were in great demand.

## WPB cuts iron and steel for warm-air furnaces

WPB has ordered a reduction in the amounts of iron and steel which may be consumed in the manufacture of warm-air furnaces.

The order (L-22) was effective on April 11, and covers all warm-air furnaces designed to heat the interior of a building, except those commonly known as space heaters or floor furnaces.

The terms of the order limit larger manufacturers to the use during 1942 of 50 percent of the iron and steel consumed in 1940. Smaller manufacturers, or those who made or assembled fewer than 8,000 furnaces in 1940, are required to reduce iron and steel consumption 10 percent.

It is estimated by the WPB plumbing and heating branch that the regulations will result in the saving of approximately 100,000 tons of iron and steel, and reduce the consumption of the industry to about 200,000 tons. This is the amount of iron and steel calculated to be needed for the manufacture of furnaces for military, wartime housing, and essential civilian replacement purposes.

### Expected to produce war goods

Officials said that the restrictions would mean a 50-percent cut in the production of furnaces available for civilian replacements. If furnace users take proper care of existing equipment, it was added, there will be an ample supply of new furnaces for the minimum civilian requirements.

The curtailment is expected to speed the conversion of the larger manufacturers to the production of urgently needed war goods. Difficult problems, however, are expected to arise in the conversion of smaller manufacturers whose facilities are not readily adaptable to uses other than those for which they were originally designed.

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## Rough diamond report date postponed to April 30

Because of delay in printing necessary forms, the filing date for reports on rough diamonds required by Order M-109 has been postponed from April 15 to April 30, the Director of Industry Operations announced April 14.

## Change back to coal heat, householders in East and Northwest are warned

Home owners in Atlantic Coast States, and in Washington and Oregon were warned April 15 to change back from oil to coal heating by Dan A. West, director of the Consumer Division, OPA.

"Because of oil transportation difficulties, householders in these areas who have coal furnaces and boilers which have been converted to oil should change to coal at once by reinstalling the grates," Mr. West said.

Transfer of some tankers to war service and loss of some others through enemy action caused the War Production Board to issue a curtailment order through the Office of Petroleum Coordinator on March 14 limiting consumption of fuel oil used for industrial and commercial purposes and for house heating and water heating.

Mr. West issued these suggestions:

1. Home owners in these States who have coal boilers and furnaces which have been converted to oil, and for which grates are on hand or available from manufacturers, should install grates now. In addition, they should order their coal for next heating season now.
  2. Householders in these States who up to now have planned to use any type of oil heating equipment next winter, including oil-fired "space heaters" and parlor stoves, should consider switching to stoves which will be fired by wood, coal, or coke.
  3. Where possible, water heating equipment fired by wood, coal, or coke should be used in place of water heating equipment fired by kerosene or fuel oil.
  4. Home owners who continue to use fuel oil or kerosene for house heating and water heating, in the affected States, should make especially intensive efforts to avoid wasting fuel.
- Indications are that as the war continues there may be need for additional steps to curtail the consumption of petroleum products in the Pacific Northwestern and the Atlantic Coast States.

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## WPB prohibits blowout shoes, restricts making of reliners

WPB on April 11 amended Rubber Order M-15-b to prohibit the manufacture of blowout shoes, regarded as an uneconomical form of tire repair, and to restrict the manufacture of reliners, many of which are being used to repair tires on nonessential vehicles.

It was also announced that the amounts of reclaimed rubber which may be consumed in the manufacture of reliners will be authorized directly by the Director of Industry Operations after April 30.

## Construction industry, converted to war, faces largest program in Nation's history

Converted almost entirely to military and other essential construction, the construction industry faces this year the largest building program in the Nation's history, the War Production Board announced April 16.

Latest estimate of the volume of military and civilian construction such as airfields, war plants, camps, shipyards, and war housing scheduled for this year is \$13,750,000,000—more than a 20 percent increase over the figure for total construction in 1941 when an all-time record was set.

### Nonessential building halted

Nonessential civilian construction, which had been declining sharply since the fall of last year, was virtually brought to a halt April 9 when Conservation Order L-41 became effective. This order places all civilian construction, whether publicly or privately financed, under rigid control. Except in certain limited categories, no construction will be permitted unless authorized by WPB.

It is estimated that construction of the type controlled by L-41 amounted to approximately \$4,000,000,000 during 1941. When the order became effective, the volume of this type of construction already had been cut in half and was estimated to be going at a rate of only \$2,000,000,000 a year.

Further reductions, under the order, are expected to keep the total of nonessential construction for the entire year to less than one-fourth of the 1941 amount.

### 250,000 laborers freed for war work

By shutting down nonessential building, approximately 250,000 laborers now engaged on projects of this type will be freed to work on essential programs. Total employment on all types of construction, including maintenance and repair, was estimated to be approximately 2,500,000 in February—the last monthly figure available.

In order to complete the huge program of military and essential construction, the volume must reach about \$1,250,000,000 a month. This will need a labor force of approximately 3,000,000. With the 2,500,000 already at work on essential construction programs and the 250,000 to be freed from nonessential projects, there is need for approximately 250,000 addi-

tional employees to handle the anticipated volume.

Total construction last year amounted to nearly \$11,500,000,000, of which nearly \$7,500,000,000 was classed as essential—military and civilian—and nearly \$4,000,000,000 as nonessential. It is estimated that the total construction for this year will be approximately \$14,750,000,000 divided roughly into \$13,800,000,000 essential and \$900,000,000 nonessential.

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## Cast iron soil pipe limited to single weight June 1

Amendment of Schedule IV to Limitation Order L-42 to limit manufacture of cast iron soil pipe to a single weight was announced April 13 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The specifications ordered by the WPB are for a pipe slightly heavier than soil pipe known commercially as "standard," but lighter than pipe now classed as "medium." Effective June 1, only the new weight pipes may be produced.

This will also replace the current soil pipe simplification program, in effect since April 1.

The schedule, in limiting nonessential production of cast iron soil pipe, is expected to save about 80,000 tons of pig and cast scrap iron this year.

The new restrictions permit the production of fittings at weights heretofore known commercially as "standard" or "medium," but the use of brass for plugs and other parts of the fittings is prohibited.

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## WPB requires export boxes for Services' canned foods

WPB on April 14 amended Supplementary Order M-86-a which requires canners to set aside certain percentages of their 1942 pack of canned foods for the armed forces. The amendment (No. 1) requires canners to provide themselves with the materials necessary to pack such canned goods adequately in export boxes. Such boxes may be nailed wooden boxes, weatherproof solid fiber boxes, or wirebound wood boxes.

Attached to the amendment are detailed specifications for the boxes.

## Plumbing and heating stocks frozen except for \$5 sales or ratings of A-10

In order to prevent the dissipation of existing plumbing and heating equipment stocks for nonwar building, modernization, or unnecessary replacements, WPB on April 16 froze all such stocks, except for retail sales of \$5 or less, or for any sale on an A-10 or better preference rating.

The order (L-79) covers all new plumbing and heating equipment, including any equipment, fixture, fitting, pipe, or accessory of a type used in or connected to a water, sewer, or gas system; or any primary heating unit or accessory designed to provide building warmth.

### Doesn't cover used items

The order does not cover used plumbing and heating equipment, or tools used for installation and repair, or hoses, sprinklers, and similar devices commonly attached to outdoor faucets.

In effect, the order prevents the sale or delivery by a dealer or any other person of furnaces, oil burners, coal stokers, and a wide range of other plumbing and heating equipment if the item is to be used for nonessential purposes.

The general restrictions of the freeze order prohibit the sale or delivery of new plumbing and heating equipment to any person, except that:

1. Retailers may sell or deliver items being sold for no more than \$5.
2. Sale and delivery on orders bearing an A-10 or better preference rating is permitted.
3. Retailers may sell or deliver to other retailers, and to distributors, jobbers, wholesalers, or manufacturers of plumbing and heating equipment.
4. Distributors, jobbers and wholesalers may sell and deliver to any jobber, or to other wholesalers, distributors, or manufacturers.
5. Any new plumbing and heating equipment actually in transit on the date of issuance of the order may be delivered to its immediate destination.
6. Any person may sell to a purchaser who certifies that the item is necessary for the installation of specifically listed farm machinery and equipment.

Plumbing and heating branch officials said that certain classes of items will be released from the terms of the order if

studies now being made show that some types of equipment cannot be directly used in the war effort.

All persons affected by the order are required to keep accurate records on inventories and sales for at least two years. Sellers are also required to keep the signed statements received in connection with sales to purchasers in the farm machinery and equipment field.

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## Electric pad inventories to be used if otherwise worthless, but all output stops June 30

The WPB April 16 amended the electric heating pad order (L-84) to permit manufacturers to use up inventories which cannot be used for other purposes, but to stop production entirely on June 30, 1942.

The original order restricted 1942 production of home-type electric heating pads to 50 percent of the number manufactured in 1940 and restricted production of hospital-type pads to 100 percent of the number produced in 1940.

### If can't be used otherwise

The amendment No. 1 allows a manufacturer to use up inventory even though resultant production exceeds his original quota. It permits a manufacturer to use up in the production of electric heating pads any materials, including critical materials, which on April 4, 1942, were in his inventory and which had been cut, processed or fabricated to such an extent that they could not practically be used for any purpose other than heating pads.

However, all production of heating pads must stop on June 30, 1942, regardless of whether a manufacturer has used up his inventory by that time.

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## Uniforms, fire hose excluded from A-10 rating

Neither uniforms nor fire hose may be ordered with a preference rating assigned under the terms of the Repair, Maintenance, and Operating Supplies Order, P-100, it was explained April 16 in an official interpretation issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

## Production of medium, heavy trucks for civilians to stop when quotas are complete

The WPB April 12 ordered all production of medium and heavy trucks for civilian use discontinued after existing quotas have been completed.

Thus, another large segment of the automotive industry must convert its facilities to the output of war weapons. Production of passenger cars and light trucks was halted February 1.

The stop-production order, Supplementary General Limitation Order L-1-e, applies also to off-the-highway vehicles for civilian use.

Chief reason for the production ban is the shortage of rubber. No tires are available.

### Trucks automatically frozen

Trucks produced between now and the time permitted for cleaning up present quotas will automatically be frozen under General Conservation Order M-100, which put into effect the truck rationing plan now being administered through the joint facilities of WPB and the Office of Defense Transportation.

Under Supplementary Limitation Order L-1-f, producers of medium trucks (weighing from 9,000 to 16,000 pounds) will have until April 30 to complete production quotas fixed for February.

Producers of heavy trucks (weighing 16,000 pounds or more) will have until May 31 to clean up amended March quotas. These trucks cannot be equipped by the manufacturer with tires, casings or tubes.

When production ceases, it is estimated that 97,070 medium and heavy trucks will have been produced for civilian use since January 1, as compared with an output of 88,085 medium and heavy trucks during the first 3 months of 1941.

Off-the-highway vehicles weighing 24,000 pounds or more produced under March quotas may be equipped with tires and tubes only if they are specially designed to transport materials or equipment on mining, construction, logging, or petroleum development projects.

An A-3 preference rating for materials going into the production of medium, heavy and off-the-highway trucks will continue to be made available under Limited Preference Rating Order P-54.

The stop-production order does not apply to output of truck trailers, bodies or passenger carrier buses of certain types.

## Novelty firm penalized for diversion of metals from war effort

The Mills Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill., producers of "Panorams" and other coin-operated amusement machines, is the first manufacturer to be penalized for wartime violation of priority orders, WPB announced April 14.

Suspension Order S-37 holds that in the period beginning December 22, 15 days after the attack upon Pearl Harbor, and ending February 7, the Mills Co. illegally diverted substantial amounts of aluminum, copper, steel, and other scarce materials from the war program.

The specific violations for which the company is penalized include the use of aluminum in the manufacture of "Panorams," coin-operated machines which show motion pictures accompanied by music. This was prohibited by the terms of Conservation Order L-21, issued on December 10, 1941.

In further disregard of the conservation order, the Mills Co. was said to have turned out 2,332 amusement and gaming machines in excess of its allotted quotas.

The suspension order announced April 14 enjoins the Mills Co. from selling or delivering any of the machines manufactured in excess of its quota, and further curtails the number of amusement machines which it may produce during the months of March and April.

Additional penalties imposed include refusal of all priority assistance and allocations of any restricted material until the expiration of the order on July 10.

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## Mines given A-1-c rating for explosives

Use of a higher preference rating to obtain explosives and explosive equipment is granted to mining enterprises operating under Preference Rating Order P-56 by Amendment No. 5, issued April 14 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Under the order as originally issued, a preference rating of A-8 was assigned to deliveries of operating supplies, including explosives. The new amendment, which adds explosives and explosive equipment to the types of machinery and supplies listed in Schedule A of the order, will allow mining enterprises to use a rating of A-1-c to obtain them, subject to quota restrictions.

## STEEL PRODUCERS GET A-1-C ON 30 PERCENT OF SUPPLIES

Steel producers were granted on April 13 a higher preference rating for materials for maintenance and repair and may extend the higher rating to their suppliers, it was announced by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

Amendment No. 3 to Preference Rating Order P-68 grants a rating of A-1-c to 30 percent of the dollar value of repair and maintenance materials and operating supplies ordered in any one quarter. An A-3 rating continues applicable to the remaining 70 percent.

Producers are required to file monthly reports on Form PD-228 with WPB showing applications of the A-1-c rating.

A-1-a ratings in case of actual break-downs and A-1-c ratings to make reasonable advance provisions against break-downs are not changed.

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## Two more companies suspended for diverting aluminum from war

Two more wartime violators of priority regulations governing use of critical materials are penalized in suspension orders announced April 15 by the WPB.

Suspension Order S-34 prohibits the Walleck Brass Co., Cleveland, Ohio, from fabricating or dealing in aluminum for a period of 4 months, and S-36 imposes the same restrictions for a period of 3 months on the Aluminum Bronze Powder Co., Bedford, Ohio.

Records in the case indicate that the Walleck Co., aluminum foundries, during the periods from September 13 through October 13 and from December, 1941, through February, 1942, shipped aluminum for prohibited nonwar purposes, and accepted and processed unauthorized deliveries of aluminum scrap.

The Aluminum Bronze Powder Co., manufacturer of aluminum powder, was said to have made deliveries through December 1941, totalling 20,834 pounds of its product, on orders bearing no preference ratings. During the same period, the announcement added, it accepted unauthorized deliveries of 19,740 pounds of aluminum scrap.

These transactions by the two companies resulted in diversion from the war program of substantial quantities of the critically needed light metal.

The suspension orders provide that, until their expiration, the Walleck Brass Co. and the Aluminum Bronze Powder Co. shall not accept or make any deliveries of aluminum and that no preference ratings shall be assigned to any orders for materials placed by them.

In addition, the Aluminum Bronze Powder Co. is prohibited immediately from processing or fabricating any aluminum in its possession, while the Walleck Brass Co., after a 10-day grace period, must likewise cease all fabrication involving the use of aluminum.

## Suspension order punishes zipper company for failing to report supply in plea

Talon, Inc., Meadville, Pa., world's largest manufacturers of "zippers," is the latest company to be subjected to a WPB suspension order.

Talon, Inc., was one of the first industries to base its appeal for scarce material on the fact that lack of it would throw its workers out of employment. The company appeared before OPM last summer with reports of the serious hardships which, it said, would develop in Meadville if supplies of copper were not immediately made available.

In filing its application for priority assistance, the company contended that serious unemployment faced its workers, but failed to reveal that there was available to it a sufficient supply of copper to maintain its output.

### Rated for 350,000 pounds of alloy

Upon these representations, and to keep operations going, the OPM assigned preference ratings to deliveries to Talon of 350,000 pounds of alloy, 87½ percent copper and 12½ percent zinc, which it said it required to keep going.

Meadville had previously been certified as a distressed area on the strength of Talon's statements, and as a result had been awarded substantial contracts by the Army.

Talon, Inc., later made a second application for preference ratings on an equal amount of alloy. This application was denied by OPM, as by that time it had been established that the company had had on order (but not delivered) at the time of making its first application 3,000,000 pounds of imported copper, which was not at that time under priority control. This amount of control-free copper, if delivered to its suppliers of the alloy, would have filled Talon's total requirements and kept its employees at work, without depletion of the domestic supply of the critically needed metal.

Suspension Order S-33 prohibits Talon, Inc., until July 1, from using steel, zinc, or zinc-base alloys in the manufacture of slide fasteners in excess of 40 percent of the average quarterly poundage of all metals used for this purpose during the year ending June 30, 1941.

No deliveries of any materials to Talon, Inc., shall be assigned any preference ratings, and no allocations of any material under priority control shall be made to it during the life of the order, which is to expire on June 30, 1942.



## First 500 war plants to launch production drives report progress on many fronts

The first 500 war plants in the United States to set up voluntary labor-management committees and launch War Production Drives, at the invitation of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the WPB, were listed April 17.

### Workmen number millions

The 500th report accepted was from the labor-management committee of the Douglas Aircraft Company of California, where organization was completed several days ago.

No estimates were made of the number of American workmen officially enlisted in the Production Drive to meet the President's goal of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 antiaircraft guns, and 8,000,000 tons of shipping this year. Since there are more than 500,000 men in the plants of only three of the large corporations which have joined the drive, the total number runs into the millions.

The Douglas Aircraft report came from a joint meeting of labor-management committees in three plants of the company. Committee members included management representatives, draftsmen, welders, assemblers, planners, mechanics, sheet metal workers and tool-makers.

### Drive had already begun

The Douglas committee reported that in addition to announcing a slogan contest, a contest was inaugurated for the naming of various Douglas products. The committee also reported that several elements of the War Production Drive were already in operation in its plants. In one plant, a total of 5,841 suggestions have been received and a total of 1,090 awards made. Effective April 1, the awards were increased 500 percent, the committee reported.

The report from the Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati related that the War Production Drive committee consisted of 12 management representatives and 12 labor representatives, drawn from every department and including women, a large number of whom is employed in the plant.

### Program linked to sons at war

The most unusual feature of the Crosley report was a section devoted to a special 30-minute recorded program explaining to union employees and group meetings of everyone in the company, including stenographers, engineers, super-

visors and labor and management representatives, the need of increased production.

The program linked the drama of the war with the need for more production, and the need for more production with the men in the Crosley plant. For instance, a father with a son on Bataan was called upon to tell what the plant would do for his comrades. Workers in the plant were freely mentioned by name.

In addition to bulletin boards, information stands and posters, the Crosley labor-management committee reported on production charts.

The labor-management committee of

the A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee reported organizing with eight men from labor and five men from management. The eight represented seven different unions. This committee also drafted a letter to former employees in the armed forces asking them for letters, within the limits of censorship, telling how things made in the plants are performing.

The 500 plants reporting produce almost every manner of war equipment in use today. The names of the companies more often serve to shield the type of their product than to identify it.

Every mail brings more reports. The 500 include only those plants whose reports have been received and processed in the Drive Headquarters, and which then have been formally posted as officially participating plants with joint labor-management committees.



KEEP HIM FIRING \* \* \* The poster reproduced here from the Supplement to the Production Drive Plan Book will go out shortly to war plants. Two-column mats are available to newspapers and other publications on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

# LABOR . . .

## Membership maintenance approved by 8-4 vote in Harvester dispute; 25,000 employees in 8 plants get wage increase

A maintenance of membership clause which must bear the approval of a majority of union members at a Government-conducted election was ordered by the National War Labor Board last week in a far-reaching decision settling the International Harvester Company dispute.

Also ordered was a 4½-cent an hour wage increase for 25,000 employees working in eight plants of the giant farm equipment concern, which is now doing war work, and a provision to prevent union representatives from losing pay during the time spent handling grievances within the plant. The unions had asked an increase of 12½ cents an hour. Both were unanimously approved.

### To vote on membership clause

Under the maintenance of membership clause, which was approved by an 8 to 4 vote with the employer members dissenting, union members in good standing must remain in good standing as a condition of continued employment. This clause does not go into effect unless a majority of the union members vote in favor of it in a secret ballot election conducted by the Board.

Unions whose members will vote as soon as contracts are signed include the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and two federal labor unions of the AFL. The decision marks the first time that a Government agency has agreed to hold an intra-union election.

Another high point in the decision was an anti-coercion clause binding the union not to coerce or intimidate employees into joining, and to discipline members who are guilty of coercion or intimidation.

### Appeal for "industrial statesmanship"

Issuing an appeal for "industrial statesmanship devoid of selfish partisan or class-conscious motivation," Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board who wrote the majority opinion in the case, pointed out that "This is a crisis hour

about which historians will render judgments as to the quality of leadership which those responsible for the program of American labor and industry give to our country today.

"Great issues such as those involved in this case place upon the leaders of labor and industry and upon the representatives of the public solemn obligations and duties which they must not hesitate to perform," Morse wrote. . . . It is in such a spirit that the National War Labor Board calls upon the parties in this and in other cases as well as upon the American people, to accept its decrees.

"It is submitted," the majority opinion states, "that the foregoing union membership provision is eminently fair and reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances of this case as shown by the lengthy record. It would seem to be a foregone conclusion that industrial harmony with resulting maximum war production will be difficult to obtain in the International Harvester Company's plants unless the question of union maintenance is determined by the union membership itself.

### Scope of union security plan

"The plan will dissipate much of the cause for ill-feeling and distrust which now exists between management and the union. It will place very definite responsibilities and obligations upon the union to keep its house in order. It will protect management from many of the abuses of which it now complains. If the majority of the members vote for this plan of union security, it will tend to eliminate rival union organization activities because it will 'freeze' membership of that union now possessing the collective bargaining rights for the life of the contract, thus making ineffective any attempted raids upon its membership. It will give the union effective disciplinary powers over any member who violates the terms of the contract or who is guilty of those abuses of which employers so frequently complain.

### "When the majority has spoken . . ."

"One of the great cries of American employers and union critics generally in

recent months has been for the adoption of safeguards, guaranteeing to the individual union member the right to a secret vote or referendum on union maintenance policies. This plan approves and adopts that principle. It provides that when the majority has spoken the minority must be bound by the majority. Such a procedure is democracy in action."

### Asked to consider "minimum guarantees"

The majority opinion asked that the following "minimum guarantees" be considered by the Board in any wage issue "for the duration of the war."

"First, all workmen shall receive wages sufficiently high to enable them to maintain a standard of living compatible with health and decency.

"Second, the real wage levels which have been previously arrived at through the channels of collective bargaining and which do not impede maximum production of war materials shall be reasonably protected. This does not mean that labor can expect to receive throughout the war upward changes in its wage structure which will enable it to keep pace with upward changes in the cost of living.

"On the other hand, every attempt should be made to protect the real wages of labor to the point that they do not drop below a standard of living sufficient to maintain health and decency. Without doubt wages in substandard brackets should not only be increased to meet changes in cost of living, but whenever possible, they should be raised to the standard level.

"Third, to the extent that it can be done without inflationary effects, labor should be encouraged to negotiate through the processes of collective bargaining for fair and reasonable upward wage adjustments as an offset against increases in the cost of living. Labor should not be put in an economic strait jacket during the war without redress to some such agency as the War Labor Board which has authority to grant fair and deserved wage adjustments."

### Four employer members dissent

In dissenting from the majority decision on union security, the four employer members of the Board stated that they were in favor of a maintenance of membership clause if the union members either individually signified their willingness to be bound or if individual members could resign from the union in 10 days if they did not want to be bound.

## Phonograph records, radio transcriptions cut to 30 percent by limiting shellac as war moves across path of supply

The War Production Board on April 14 reduced the output of phonograph records and radio transcriptions to approximately 30 percent of 1941 production by limiting the amount of shellac available to that amount.

### 50 percent of large stocks frozen

Order M-106, issued April 14 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, also freezes 50 percent of all inventories of shellac of 10,000 pounds or more and 50 percent of all future imports. Uses other than the manufacture of recordings are restricted to 75 percent of the corresponding period of 1941 until June 30 and 35 percent by quarters thereafter.

### India practically sole source

Reason for the drastic action is that India is practically our sole source of shellac and supplies are subject to shipping hazards. Direct military requirements are heavy and use of shellac is necessary in certain essential civilian processes.

These uses are excepted from the restrictions of the order:

Electrical equipment, coatings for munitions, military explosives and pyrotechnics, navigational and scientific instruments, communication instruments, marine paints for vessels other than pleasure craft, grinding wheels, wood patterns for metal castings, health supplies as defined in P-29, and in scientific research.

### Records used one-third

Reason for the action on phonograph and transcription records is that these uses normally consume approximately one-third of the Nation's annual shellac consumption. Experiments now are being made to find a suitable substitute for these uses and reclaiming of old records probably will be tried out.

Persons who had on April 1 possession or control of five thousand pounds of shellac are required to file with the War Production Board by May 9 a report on Form PD-334.

### Salable to Defense Supplies Corporation

Shellac is defined in the order as lac of all grades, but does not include lac which has been bleached, cut, or incorporated into protective or technical coatings.

Stocks frozen by the order may be sold to the Defense Supplies Corporation. The order is effective immediately.

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## Use of natural resins restricted as supplies grow scarce

Natural resins, which have been substituted in civilian use for the synthetic resins needed for war purposes, have also become scarce, so the WPB April 16, limited the use of natural resins.

Unfortunately, natural resins come only from such widely separated parts of the world as New Zealand, the Philippines, Batavia, Singapore, the East Indies, India, and Africa. None are found in this hemisphere.

This is accomplished by Conservation Order M-56, issued April 16 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. In the main, it restricts the use of natural resins in any calendar quarter to 50 percent of the amount used in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

In the manufacture of rotogravure inks the restriction is to 75 percent of the amount used in the corresponding period.

### Some uses banned entirely

Use of natural resins in barn paint, farm equipment finishes, floor finishes, freight car paints, interior house paints, pencil finishes, playing card finishes, porch and deck paints, road marking paints, spirit label varnishes and toy and novelty finishes is prohibited entirely. Asphaltic and pitch bases can be used for some of these products and pine rosin is adaptable to others. For the slick varnish finish on pencils and playing cards, however, no substitute is known.

The restrictions do not apply to Army, Navy, or Lend-Lease contracts; nor to use as a noncorrosive finish in chemical plants; in research laboratories; in vessels other than pleasure craft, or in health supplies.

Form PD-339 is provided for quarterly inventory reports.

The order applies to the manufacture of products containing natural resins and does not restrict the sale of paints or varnishes already manufactured. It became effective immediately.

## Used electric generating equipment, steam boilers "frozen" for war use

Used electric generating equipment and used steam boilers were frozen April 11 by order of the WPB. This action was taken to promote efficient use of such equipment in the war effort, when it becomes available.

Dealers in such equipment have been notified by telegram that they may not sell, lease, or option used electric generating equipment or used steam boilers without specific authorization from the Director of Industry Operations. Order L-102 extends the prohibition to cover all persons with such equipment in their possession.

The order became effective at 11:59 p. m. April 11.

"Used electrical generating equipment" is defined in the order to mean any used or reconditioned stationary steam-turbine generator unit. "Used steam boiler" is defined as any used or reconditioned stationary steam generating boiler. Equipment which has an actual or market value of less than \$1,000 per unit is exempt from the terms of the order.

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## Modified mine order extends deliveries of materials for machinery, equipment

Broader application of priority assistance for the production of mining machinery and equipment is provided by amendments to Preference Rating Order P-56-a issued April 13.

As originally announced on March 3, paragraph (b) (1) of the order permitted the assignment of ratings only for material to be delivered to operators as defined in Preference Rating Order P-56, the general mine order.

The April 13 amendments will permit companies using ratings assigned by P-56-a to make deliveries to South American copper companies operating under Preference Rating Order P-58, to iron and steel producers under P-68, to smelters under P-73.

Upon application, special permission may also be given by the Director of Industry Operations for deliveries of material obtained by use of ratings assigned under P-65-a to fill other rated orders.

## Wool forbidden for carpets, drapery, upholstery

Manufacturers were ordered by the WPB April 17 to stop putting wool into process after 11:59 p. m. April 17 in the manufacture of floor coverings and drapery and upholstery fabrics except to fill Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission orders.

The April 17 action is in the form of an amendment (Amendment No. 4) to the Wool Conservation Order, M-73. It replaces the second quarter allocation of carpet wool provided for in the order.

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## Civilian production of laundry, dry cleaning equipment to stop

Commercial laundry and dry cleaning machinery were added April 18 to the list of durable goods for which civilian production is to end for the duration of the war.

### Existing stocks frozen

Limitation Order L-91, effective April 18, bans production of the laundry equipment after June 1, and of the dry cleaning equipment after July 1, except for Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission orders.

In addition, the regulations freeze existing equipment and stocks to be manufactured until the cut-off date, except for Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission orders, or for deliveries specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.

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## Java sisal banned for wrapping, binder twine; other changes

The agave fiber order (M-84) was amended by the WPB April 13 as follows:

1. The use of Java agave sisalana, commonly known in the trade as Java sisal, for manufacturing wrapping twine or binder twine is prohibited. Previously a limited use was permitted.

2. Inventory restrictions of the order as to import shipments of wrapping twine are lifted as to importers of agave cordage and agave twine.

## Rug makers warned of serious jute shortage; asked to consider diversion of carpet wool stocks to blankets, apparel

Due to the present jute shortage and the improbability of obtaining additional supplies from Calcutta, it is extremely unlikely that there will be any further allocation of jute yarns for floor coverings after this month, the soft fiber section of the WPB said April 13.

### Advised not to start production

The seriousness of the jute situation was explained to the wool floor covering industry at a recent industry advisory committee meeting in Washington in order to prevent manufacturers from beginning production on rugs and carpets that they might not be able to finish for lack of jute. Some members of the committee said it would be wise if manufacturers of wool floor coverings stopped putting into production any more virgin wool for rugs and carpets, inasmuch as they would not be able to complete the products if sufficient jute were not available.

War Production Board officials asked that the industry make an immediate study to determine what stocks of carpet wool now in this country could be diverted into more essential civilian uses, such as the manufacture of blankets and apparel of various kinds. Wool conservation order M-73 does not make wool available to floor covering manufacturers for suit purposes, but WPB officials indicated that this could be worked out.

### Storage space for wool needed

WPB officials said that creating a large stock pile of wool for military purposes has resulted in an immediate need for storage space. They suggested that the mills and warehouses of the floor covering industry could assist in solving this problem. Distributors' warehouses could also be used for this purpose as they became empty. The industry was referred to the Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C., for particulars.

Alexis Sommaripa, of the WPB Office of Civilian Supply, urged the immediate study of the manufacture of burlap substitutes and similar cloths which are in great demand. He recommended that the industry experiment with a material made of low cotton and waste which might serve the purpose of 8- or 10-ounce burlap. The War Production Board will be interested in seeing samples.

The project of spinning coarse cotton yarns on the wool spinning equipment of the carpet industry was discussed. The WPB officials urged that experiments be continued, as the only requirement of bagging yarn is strength, and the shortage of burlap will result in an increased market for these yarns.

The committee expressed great interest in the possibility of making blankets for the armed forces. A committee member displayed a blanket made to Army specifications.

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## A-1-a on farm equipment speeds production of foodstuffs

To speed production of foodstuffs vitally needed by the armed forces of this Nation and its allies, the WPB April 18 granted an A-1-a rating to manufacturers of certain types of farm equipment and machinery.

Designed to hasten the output of foodstuffs under the Department of Agriculture's 1942 program, the new arrangement is necessary to give farm machinery makers materials which could not be obtained with sufficient speed under lower ratings.

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## Production stopped on 349 types of radio tubes for civilians

The WPB April 17 ordered radio tube manufacturers to discontinue within 7 days production for civilian use of 349 of the 710 types of radio tubes now on the market.

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## Heavy compressors placed under complete allocation

The WPB April 17 placed heavy compressors, urgently needed in the war production program, under a system of complete allocations. War requirements for heavy compressors have put a strain on existing supplies.

## Questions and Answers on Priorities

### PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From April 9  
\*Through April 16

1. Q. How does the priorities system work?

A. The Priorities System directs strategic and critical materials away from nonessential production to production essential for war. It organizes, mobilizes, and directs materials and productive facilities where they will be most useful to the military effort. This is accomplished by preference ratings which put more important orders ahead of those which are less important, and in some cases by direct allocation.

2. Q. How are ratings assigned?

A. They are assigned in various ways. The most widely used are (1) Individual Preference Rating Certificates, (2) Blanket Ratings, (3) Project Ratings, (4) and ratings obtained through the Production Requirements Plan.

3. Q. What are the advantages of the Production Requirements Plan?

A. It sums up in a single application all the materials needed by a producer over a three-month period, granting one or more preference ratings for continued deliveries, including repair, maintenance, and operating supplies. Under it each manufacturer has a rating good for three months for the materials named, and by requiring full information on each application as to the kind of materials needed, the amount on hand and the importance of their use to the war effort, it enables WPB to give every industry concerned fair and uniform treatment.

4. Q. Is there a printed list available of priority orders and forms?

A. Yes. A printed compilation of priority orders and forms is now available for distribution at the Public Service Unit, WPB, and is entitled **PRIORITIES IN FORCE**. Supplements are printed weekly in **VICTORY**, and are available also in mimeographed form to a Public Service Unit mailing list open to manufacturers and others who may need the extra service.

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agave fiber: a. Prohibits use of Java sisal for certain manufacturing purposes; changes inventory restrictions.	M-84 amend. No. 3.		4-13-42		
Amusement machines: a. Clarifies provisions for cutting and stamping copper; sale, transfer or delivery of parts and filing of inventory form.	L-21-a int. No. 1.		4-13-42		
Canned foods: a. Requires canners to provide themselves with materials necessary to pack canned goods for the armed forces adequately in export boxes.	M-86-a amend. No. 1.		4-13-42		
Coal stokers: a. Prohibits manufacture for residential use after May 31; limits production of commercial and industrial types to orders rated A-10 or higher.	L-75		4-15-42	Until revoked.	A-10 or higher.
Electrical appliances: a. Further restricts production and tightens restrictions on metals that may be used.	L-65 amend. No. 1.		4-9-42		
Electric generating equipment and steam boilers (Used): a. Sale, lease, or option prohibited without specific authorization.	L-102		4-11-42		
Electric heating pads: a. Permits manufacturers to use up inventories which cannot be used for other purposes, but stops production on June 30, 1942.	L-84 amend. No. 1.		4-15-42		
Farm machinery: a. Makes plain that the intent of the order is to prohibit all sales and exports of farm machinery and equipment in excess of quantities permitted to be manufactured.	L-26 amend. No. 2.		4-13-42		
Fire-fighting apparatus: a. Motorized: 1. Prohibits use of rubber tires on auxiliary trailers for fire apparatus manufactured or delivered after date of issuance. 2. Fire apparatus extended. 3. Fire protective equipment extended.	L-43 amend. No. 1.  P-45 (as revised) Ext. No. 1. P-108 ext. No. 1.		4-14-42  4-13-42 4-13-42	  6-30-42 6-30-42	
Furnaces: a. Reduces amounts of iron and steel which may be consumed in manufacture of warm-air furnaces.	L-22		4-11-42	Until revoked.	
Golf clubs: a. Cuts off use of iron and steel, other critical metals, plastics and cork in manufacture after May 31; limited production permitted meanwhile: 1. Permits manufacturers to acquire from inventories of other manufacturers finished parts containing iron and steel for assembly in golf clubs.	L-93  L-93 amend. No. 1.		4-9-42  4-16-42		
Industrial machinery: a. Assumes control over manufacture and distribution of many types.	L-83	PD-1, 1a, 3, 3a, 200, 200a.	4-9-42	Until revoked.	A-9 or higher.
Kitchen, household and other miscellaneous articles: a. Curtain rods, fixtures and drapery attachments all brought under control of L-30.	L-30 amend. No. 1.		4-11-42		
Maintenance and repair: a. Iron and steel production: 1. Steel producers granted a higher preference rating for materials for maintenance and repair and may extend the higher rating to their supplies.	P-68 amend. No. 3.	PD-228	4-11-42		A-3; A-1-a; A-1-c.

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
b. Neither uniforms nor fire hose may be ordered with a preference rating assigned under terms of P-100.	P-100 (as amend.) Int. No. 3.		4-16-42		
Metal household furniture:					
a. Transfers control over "drapery attachments" from L-62 to L-80.	L-62 amend. No. 1.		4-11-42		
Mining machinery and equipment:					
a. Permits companies using ratings assigned by P-56-a to make deliveries to South American Copper Companies operating under P-58, to iron and steel producers under P-68.	P-56-a amend. No. 2.	PD-25A	4-13-42		
b. Grants use of higher preference rating to obtain explosives and explosive equipment.	P-56 amend. No. 5.		4-13-42		
Motor carriers:					
a. Motor trucks, truck-trailers and passenger carriers:					
1. Supplementary order:					
(a) Discontinues all production of medium and heavy trucks for civilian use after existing quotas completed.	L-1-a		4-11-42		
Natural resins:					
a. Conservation order:					
1. Restricts use in any calendar quarter to 50 percent of amount used in corresponding quarter of 1941; restrictions do not apply to Army, Navy or Lend-Lease and other specified uses.	M-56	PD-339	4-16-42.	Until revoked.	
Office machinery:					
a. Clarifies status of privately operated plants or shipyards controlled by the Army, Navy or other Government agencies.	L-54-a int. No. 2.		4-11-42		
Oil burners:					
a. Prohibits manufacture for residential use after May 31; limits production of commercial and industrial types to orders rated A-10 or higher.	L-74		4-15-42.	Until revoked.	A-10 or higher.
Plumbing and heating:					
a. Cast iron soil pipe and fittings:					
1. Amended to limit manufacturers of cast iron soil pipe to a single weight.	Schedule 4 to L-42 (as amend.)		4-13-42.	6-1-42	
b. Plumbing and heating equipment:					
1. To prevent dissipation of existing plumbing and heating equipment stocks for nondefense building, modernization or unnecessary replacements freezes all such stocks, except retail sales of \$5 or less or A-10 or better.	L-79		4-16-42.	Until revoked.	Do.
Remodeling projects (low-cost):					
a. Makes it easier for owners to remodel housing that can provide additional living accommodations essential to the war program.	P-110	PD-406	4-10-42.	Until revoked.	
Rotenone:					
a. Conservation order—to conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-133		4-13-42	Until revoked.	
Rough diamonds:					
a. Filing date for reports postponed from Apr. 15 to Apr. 30, 1942.	M-109 amend. No. 1.	PD-376	4-13-42.		
Rubber:					
a. Prohibits manufacture of blowout shoes and restricts manufacture of reliners.	M-15-b amend. No. 8.		4-11-42.		
b. Specifications governing use of rubber as insulation on neutral electrical wires effective on May 1.	M-15-b-1 amend. No. 4.		4-11-42.		

(Continued on page 22)

### Restrict steel shoe shanks to 3 sizes, WPB requests

The leather and shoe section of WPB has requested manufacturers of steel for shoe shanks to restrict their production to three specific thicknesses.

A shoe shank is a sheet steel stamping which is inserted between the insole and the outsole of a shoe to reinforce the part that supports the arch of the foot. Steel shanks are used in more than 60 percent of the total production of shoes, exclusive of slippers.

The leather and shoe section said that while steel shanks will continue to be used in some types of shoes, the use of wood shanks is advocated. The section added that the request is designed to save steel for war purposes by encouraging the standardization of steel shanks of light gages.

The leather and shoe section sent telegrams to ten steel manufacturers requesting them to discontinue the manufacture of all shoe shank steel except for 18-gage shanks of 0.045-inch thickness, 21-gauge shanks of 0.032-inch thickness, and 19 gage shanks of 0.040-inch thickness.

The telegram further specified that the steel of 0.045-inch and 0.032-inch thickness be made of 50 carbon steel, and the 0.040-inch thickness of low carbon steel.

Present stocks of shank steel in the hands of shoe manufacturers, shoe shank manufacturers, or suppliers of shoe shank steel are not affected by the request. Any application of shank manufacturers for priorities for the second quarter of 1942 must comply with the requested specifications.

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### HONEY QUOTA EXPLAINED

The honey conservation order (M-118) was amended April 17 to clarify the quota provision for small industrial users of sugar.

The original order permitted any person to use, in the manufacture of any product, not over 60 pounds of honey in any month of 1942. This provision was misconstrued by some to mean that a person might use up to 60 pounds of honey per month in the production of each of several products.

The order was not intended to permit such use, and the April 17 amendment changes the language to read: "any person may use, in the manufacture of other products, a total of not more than 60 pounds of honey in any month of 1942."

### Mine machinery makers assured materials for equipment, repairs by high rating on allotted quota

WPB has granted an A-1-a rating to manufacturers of mining machinery operating under Order P-56-a. This rating is to be assigned to specified percentages of the manufacturers' requirements as listed by them and submitted on Form PD-25-A in connection with the order, and will be in effect during the second calendar quarter ending June 30, 1942.

#### To insure deliveries of specified quantities

Effect of the action will be to insure deliveries of specified quantities of materials to the hundred-odd makers of mining and smelting machinery operating under the order, and will provide a steady flow of equipment and repairs to the essential mine and smelting operations providing minerals vital to the war effort.

Manufacturers' requirements for raw, semifabricated and fabricated materials totaling about 50 million dollars for the quarter were approved by the Requirements Committee. This represents approximately 30 percent of the total for the year.

J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, has implemented the Requirements Committee action by providing for the use of the high ratings for materials.

Control of the ratings will be in the hands of the mining branch. Mining machinery manufacturers affected by the action must report to the branch each Monday all orders they have placed through the previous Saturday.

Amounts of each of the 81 items purchased will be entered against the quota for that particular company and further purchases must cease when the quota is reached. Likewise, the total quota for the industry for any particular item may not be exceeded.

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### Waterman to head lighting and fixtures section

Appointment of Marshall N. Waterman as chief of the lighting and fixtures section of the WPB building materials branch was announced April 17, by John L. Haynes, chief of the branch.

Charles L. Harold, who preceded Mr. Waterman as chief of the section, has transferred to the Bureau of Industrial Conservation as a special consultant.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From April 9  
\*Through April 16

(Continued from page 21)

Subject	Order number	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Shellac: a. Conservation order—reduces output of phonograph records and radio transcriptions to approximately 30 percent of 1941 production by limiting amount of shellac; freezes 50 percent of all inventories of shellac of 10,000 pounds or more and 50 percent of all future imports.	M-106.....	PD-334.....	4-14-42.....		As assigned.
Special conservation order: a. Order issued to halt auction at Foss Gas Engine Co., Springfield, Ohio, revoked.	Revocation.....		4-14-42.....		
Sugar: a. Lifts shipping zone restrictions on sugar for the Army, Navy, or Lend-Lease.	M-55-d amend. No. 1.		4-13-42.....		
Tea: a. Extends to Apr. 25 the date on which a receiver or packer must file a complete report of tea inventories of 500 pounds or more.	M-111 amend. No. 1.		4-11-42.....		
Tin: a. Restricts all persons except retailers from selling any solder with tin content of more than 16 percent, any tin-bearing babbitt metal or tin oxide with certain exceptions. b. Removes limitations on uses of tin for manufacture of implements of war.	M-43 amend. No. 2.  Amend. No. 2 to M-43-a (as amend.)		4-10-42.....  4-10-42.....		
Vitamin A: a. Permits unrestricted use in feeds of vitamin A oils blended prior to Feb. 10.	L-40 as amended April 10, 1942.		4-10-42.....		
Wood pulp: a. Permits producers and consumers to receive, after May 1, without approval of the Director of Industry Operations, pulp of domestic origin ordered and actually in transit prior to midnight, Apr. 30.	M-93 int. No. 1.....		4-13-42.....		

### SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order number	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Talon, Inc., Meadville, Pa.....	S-33.....	Failed to disclose existence of available supply of import copper in any applications for preference ratings.	Prohibited, until July 1, from using steel, zinc or zinc-base alloys in manufacture of slide fasteners in excess of 40 percent of average quarterly poundage of all metals used for this purpose during year ending June 30, 1941; no deliveries of any materials shall be assigned any preference ratings and no allocations of any material under priority control shall be made.	4-11-42	7-1-42
Walleck Brass Co., Cleveland, Ohio....	S-34.....	Shipped aluminum for prohibited nonwar purposes and accepted and processed unauthorized deliveries of aluminum scrap.	Shall not accept or make any deliveries of aluminum and no preference ratings shall be assigned to any orders for materials placed by the company.	4-13-42	

Company	Order number	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Aluminum Bronze Powder Co., Bedford, Ohio.	S-36...	Made deliveries on orders bearing no preference ratings and accepted unauthorized deliveries of aluminum scrap.	Shall not accept or make any deliveries of aluminum and no preference ratings shall be assigned to any orders placed by the company; after a ten-day grace period must cease all fabrication involving use of aluminum.	4-13-42	
Mills Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill.....	S-37...	Used aluminum in the manufacture of coin-operated machines; turned out 2,332 amusement and gaming machines in excess of its allotted quota.	Enjoined from selling or delivering any of the machines manufactured in excess of its quota, and further curtails the number of amusement machines it may produce during months of March and April; refusal of all priority assistance and allocations of any restricted material until expiration of order.	4-11-42	7-10-42

**P-83 revoked; assigned ratings to some petroleum supply houses**

Preference rating order P-83, under which priority ratings have been assigned to a considerable number of petroleum supply houses, was revoked April 16 by the Director of Industry Operations.

This action was taken because the supply houses affected may now obtain priority assistance either by extending the ratings on orders received by them from petroleum enterprises, or by applying for preference ratings on the distributors' Form PD-1X.

All serially numbered copies of P-83, as issued to individual supply houses, are immediately revoked. However, deliveries already rated under the terms of P-83 may be completed in accordance with the rating.

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**Shipping zone restrictions lifted for Military, Lend-Lease**

The WPB April 13 amended Supplementary Order M-55-d to lift shipping zone restrictions on sugar for the Army, Navy, or Lend-Lease.

The action was taken in Amendment 1 to Supplementary Order M-55-d. The supplementary order, issued March 27, originally restricted the sale and shipment of domestic refined sugar to specific zones near sugar refineries. These restrictions were lifted to the extent nec-

essary to facilitate deliveries by or for the armed forces or for Lend-Lease.

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**War risk insurance revised by Shipping Administration**

The War Shipping Administration announced April 13 a revised schedule of war risk insurance rates covering shipments of cargoes made on American merchant vessels.

These rates will apply to all quotations made on and after April 13, 1942, but are subject to change thereafter without notice. In accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 6, the new rates are contained in Bulletin No. C-1 of the War Shipping Administration.

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**All uses of rhodium now banned for jewelry making**

All use of rhodium, one of the metals of the platinum group, in the manufacture of jewelry was prohibited April 17 by the Director of Industry Operations in Amendment No. 1 to Order M-95.

The order, issued March 11, stopped electroplating of rhodium on jewelry but did not affect its use in alloy or other forms. The April 17 amendment stops all uses of the metal in jewelry making.

In a letter accompanying the order, the Director of Industry Operations authorized jewelry manufacturers to use up stocks on hand.

The important war use of rhodium is to coat reflectors in anti-aircraft searchlights. Its civilian use is to give a non-tarnishable finish to vanity and cigarette cases and the like.

**Steel companies not bound by ratings in shipping specimens for test purposes**

Steel companies melting National Emergency Alloy Steels have been given authority to ship specimens to laboratories or manufacturers without regard to preference ratings, the WPB announced April 14.

**To obtain widest possible testing**

The purpose is to obtain the widest possible testing of these new steel alloys, which reduce quantities of alloys used and are based upon the principle that small quantities of various elements are more effective than larger quantities of a single element.

Those receiving these steels must certify in their purchase orders that the material will be used for experimental purpose; that the amount ordered, together with any on hand or on order from other mills, will not exceed 500 pounds for any one specification, and that the total on hand or ordered for all types does not exceed 10 tons.

The authority extends until July 31.

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**Warehouse steel listed in M-21-b exempt from L-63 provisions**

Warehouses carrying steel bars, ingots, wire, and other products listed in Schedules A and B of the Steel Warehouse Order, M-21-b, may omit these products from the inventory reports required by Suppliers' Limitation Order L-63, it was explained April 17 by the Director of Industry Operations.

**How it works**

Exemption No. 1 of Limitation Order L-63 specifically exempts warehouses coming under the provisions of Order M-21-b from the provisions of L-63 insofar as material listed in the schedules attached to M-21-b are concerned.

The distributors' branch of the Division of Industry Operations explained at the same time that no priority assistance will be granted on the distributors' application form, PD-IX, for any materials listed in Schedules A or B of Supplementary Order M-21-b, and such materials should not be included in any PD-IX application.



# CONSERVATION . . .

## Paper salvage overcomes shortage; mills now able to meet current orders

The salvage-for-victory program has been so successful in stimulating the movement of wastepaper back into production that paper mills throughout the country are now able to meet current orders, Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, declared April 14.

"Public response to the War Production Board's appeal for a continuous return of wastepaper to meet the vastly increased demands of war production is an outstanding demonstration of patriotic and unified action," Mr. Rosenwald said. "Only a few months ago, many of the country's paper mills were on the verge of shutting down completely because of a lack of wastepaper.

### Bottleneck explained

"Today, as a result of the activities of State, local, and industrial salvage committees, and the many volunteer organizations making collections, in every part of the country, wastepaper is being collected and returned for re-use at an unprecedented rate. In fact, the flow of paper has been accelerated to such a degree that in certain areas dealers are having difficulty in moving their material to the mills.

"The bureau has received reports from several sections of the country that certain mills have refused to buy wastepaper from dealers. Not only the dealers but the general public can be assured that this is a temporary and localized situation which is being promptly corrected."

Part of the recent bottleneck in the movement of wastepaper from dealers to consuming mills, Mr. Rosenwald explained, was due to the fact that Priorities Regulation No. 1 prohibited mills from building up more than very limited inventories. However, at the request of the bureau, the Division of Industry Operations on April 6 lifted these restrictions to permit paper consumers to build up unlimited reserve supplies, during this period when civilian industries are being curtailed, with a consequent lessening of the demand for paper board for civilian goods.

### Careful sorting urged

In addition, Mr. Rosenwald pointed out, the wastepaper-consuming indus-

tries have been urged to take advantage of the current increase in the return of paper in order to be prepared for any future emergency demands.

The consuming mills have explained that part of their inability to handle the tremendously increased flow of wastepaper has been due to the fact that much of the material being returned by dealers has been inadequately or badly packed, or is of inferior quality. In many instances, mills have lowered the prices paid to dealers for wastepaper of inferior quality.

Dealers have been urged to pack their paper shipments more carefully and to direct their efforts toward moving paper of higher grades. In addition, it was pointed out, the public can aid in this respect by segregating household wastepaper, bundling it carefully. All dirty, oily, or wet paper should be eliminated, and magazines, newspapers, and cartons should be bundled separately.

### Public should concentrate on rubber now

After explaining the temporary delay in the movement of paper from dealers to mills, Mr. Rosenwald also said:

"We are now confronted with a scrap rubber shortage much like the crisis that developed in the wastepaper field some months ago. It is essential that the public concentrate its most intensive efforts at this time on salvaging every possible pound of old rubber. Old tires and inner tubes, hot water bottles, rubber bath mats, old raincoats, rubber jar rings—these and any similar items made of rubber can be found in nearly every home.

"Naturally, we do not want any one to give up rubber articles which are still usable. But if our rubber-reclaiming plants are to be able to produce on the vast scale needed, we must rely upon American housewives for the unstinted cooperation they are giving the paper salvage campaign."

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### Sentner to head tin plate unit

Richard F. Sentner of Wheeling, W. Va., has been appointed head of the tin plate unit of the iron and steel branch, C. E. Adams, branch chief, announced April 15.

## OPA to survey scrap flow under ceiling in New England

A comprehensive survey of the scrap materials situation in New England will be undertaken in the near future by OPA, Administrator Henderson announced April 15.

Beginning April 27 a staff of 35 or 40 OPA representatives will make spot checks over a period of 3 or 4 weeks at the establishments of New England scrap peddlers, collectors, small and large dealers, and brokers. Information will be sought on all scrap materials, including rubber, waste paper, old rags, and ferrous and nonferrous scrap. Analysis of the data gathered is expected to afford OPA a comprehensive picture of the structure of the scrap industry in New England.

In connection with this survey, a special attempt will be made to secure information on the flow of iron and steel scrap under Price Schedule No. 4, which has been in operation for slightly more than a year. This latter information will be compared with the scrap flow in New England before imposition of maximum prices.

It is expected that the New England area will exhibit many characteristics common to other scrap producing regions; if so, it may be possible to apply the results of the survey quite broadly. However, Mr. Henderson said future plans contemplate additional surveys in two or three other scrap producing areas somewhat smaller than the New England region.

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## WPB releases machinery plant after study of war value

The WPB revoked on April 14 its special conservation order, issued February 21, which halted the sale at auction of the machinery, tools, and equipment situated at the plant formerly owned by the Foss Gas Engine Co., at Springfield, Ohio.

Purpose of the order was to permit a survey of the plant and its facilities to determine whether they could be used intact for war production. Subsequent investigation by the Navy Department and the WPB failed to disclose any valuable use which could be made of the plant as it stands.

## OPA alters brass scrap ceilings to aid electrolytic copper

Supplementing the Metals Reserve Company program for increasing the copper supply in this country by encouraging the copper refiners to buy yellow brass scrap for conversion into electrolytic copper, OPA has fixed maximum prices for all yellow brass scrap except yellow brass castings on a copper content basis. The prices are set forth in Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 20 (Copper and Copper Alloy Scrap), announced April 17 by Administrator Henderson.

The Administrator said a decision could be expected shortly on other amendments discussed with representative members of the industry in Washington on March 30 and 31.

Highlights of the new amendment, which became effective April 17, are provisions which:

1. Remove from the schedule heavy yellow brass, cast yellow brass borings, light brass and yellow brass breakage grades and add a grade called refinery brass.

2. Establish a method for determining maximum prices for any kind or grade of copper scrap and copper alloy scrap not previously specified in the February 27, 1942, ceiling. Some 30 kinds or grades were covered at that time.

The maximum price for the new grade is fixed at dry copper content times 9.25 cents where the assay is 60.01 percent or more and at dry copper content times 9.00 cents where the assay is 50.01 percent to 60.00 percent.

Since April 1, 1942, certain copper refiners, as Metals Reserve Company's agents have bought yellow brass scrap for conversion into electrolytic copper. The new amendment is issued, in part, to insure that these refineries who have never bought and are not equipped to buy sorted yellow brass do not violate the schedule by purchasing this material on a copper content basis and in part to prevent an unnecessary and wasteful use of dealer's time and manpower in sorting material for a buyer who can more readily handle unsorted material.

Inasmuch as yellow brass castings remain in the schedule, any ingot maker or foundry still will be able to purchase sorted yellow brass material. Yellow brass castings can be separated relatively easily and quickly from the general run of yellow brass material.

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## Dodge named assistant deputy director

Appointment of H. W. Dodge, of Bronxville, N. Y., as assistant deputy director of the Materials Division was announced April 16 by Materials Director Batt.

With his new appointment Mr. Dodge becomes third in command of the Materials Division and will take over a part of the duties of A. I. Henderson, deputy director.

# MATERIALS . . .

## Vitally needed nickel to be got from vast Cuban deposits for first time

Cuba is on its way to become a new source of badly needed nickel, Materials Director Batt announced April 16.

Large deposits of low-grade ores blanketing the wooded plateau of northeastern Cuba are to be treated by a complicated chemical and metallurgical process to yield nickel for armor plate and for other tough steels required for warships, planes, tanks, and guns.

The job is being tackled by Nicaro Nickel Co., a new subsidiary of the Freeport Sulphur Co., which through another subsidiary also produces manganese in Cuba. Since early 1940 the company has conducted research on nickel recovery. The work has had the close attention of officials and technicians of the WPB and other Government agencies.

### Financed by RFC

After a technical committee representing the Government had approved Nicaro's research results, the WPB authorized a project for a \$20,000,000 plant and facilities. The construction is being financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the plant will be operated by Nicaro for the Government.

At the Government's request, Nicaro began purchasing the materials and making construction plans even before the final design was completed and final contracts were signed. The first crew of several hundred engineers and workers, the bulk of them Cubans, is already on the scene, dredging waterways, laying electric lines and building temporary structures.

Practically all of the United States' supply of nickel has to be imported. With the exception of a very small trickle from New Caledonia, the United States' supply—and Great Britain's as well—comes from one area in Canada. In fact, Canada accounts for about 85 percent of world nickel production.

### Demand surpasses Canadian supply

The flow of nickel from Canada, although at peak levels, has been overtaken by the mounting needs of the national war effort. Nickel was one of the first materials to be put under priority control and now is under allocation. Less essential uses were curtailed months ago and finally prohibited entirely.

In this crisis, Nicaro put its chemists and metallurgists on a 24-hour day and accelerated its laboratory work. A small pilot plant, which Government officials subsequently visited and examined, was built and put into operation late in the summer at Freeport's sulphur plant in Texas.

In 1901 two American geologists started from Santiago with a pack train bound for the opposite coast of the island.

The geologists drew a geological cross-section of the district and wrote the following description of the hilly region reaching back from the sea:

"Upon the top of this sierra there are many large areas which are practically level, and these are always covered by a thick mantle of red clay, which contains a large proportion of iron ore in the form of spherical pellets. Locally particles are cemented together by ferruginous materials, making a spongy mass of brown iron ore."

### Deposits stretch for miles

Later more exhaustive surveys of the deposits were made by engineers interested in their iron content. It was found that they stretch for miles, constituting an almost horizontal mantle from a few inches to 80 feet in thickness. In these later geological reports, iron averaging about 46 percent, and in places nickel in quantities ranging up to 1½ percent were recorded. Bethlehem Steel Co. uses this ore extensively to produce a nickel iron widely used in this country.

In 1909 shipments of iron ore to the United States were begun. The following year the International Geological Congress in Sweden in a publication on the world's iron ore reserves estimated the Cuban deposits to contain about 2,000,000,000 tons. Analyses of the raw ore during these early operations revealed an average of 1 percent of nickel.

Although no nickel was actually produced, its existence in these extensive deposits became a fascinating metallurgical nut for scientists to try to crack. Some of the best brains in the United States, England, France, Germany, and Japan were put to work on the baffling problem of recovering nickel from low-grade ores.

# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## Eastman rejects Texas-Savannah pipe line, but thinks others might be "necessary;" relayings, reversals under consideration

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, April 16 refused a request by the Trans-American Pipe Line Corporation that he certify that a crude oil pipe line which the corporation proposed to build is necessary for the war effort.

### Basis for decision

The corporation sought to obtain permission to build a pipe line reaching from Texas to the Atlantic Coast. Mr. Eastman was asked to recommend to the President that he issue a proclamation under the Cole Pipe Line Act declaring that the proposed pipe line "is or may be necessary for national defense purposes."

Mr. Eastman's decision was based on the report of a three-member board which held a public hearing February 19 on the corporation's application, and on a statement of views by the War Department.

In rejecting the application of the corporation, Mr. Eastman declared, "However, I am of the opinion that additional pipe line facilities which can substantially increase the flow of oil to the Atlantic Seaboard area are 'necessary for national defense purposes'."

The proposed pipe line was described by the corporation as being 1,050 miles in length, stretching from Wichita County, Tex., to Savannah, Ga. It would have cost an estimated \$25,000,000 and would have had an estimated daily capacity of 70,000 barrels of oil.

### No support from Armed Services

In describing the drawbacks of the proposed project, Mr. Eastman said, "the steel requirements were estimated at about 85,000 net tons. There was no showing that the necessary pipe, pumps, and other materials are available under present conditions."

Though representatives of both the Army and Navy attended the hearing on the corporation's application, neither Armed Service offered support of the project, Mr. Eastman said. Instead, the War Department wrote him after the hearing, actively opposing its construc-

tion, contending that because of its location, it would be of relatively little value to the war program.

### Best use of existing facilities stressed

Stressing the need for realism, Mr. Eastman said, "If these were normal times the steel necessary for new pipe lines would be readily available and whatever lines are needed could be built within a relatively short time. But the imperative steel requirements of the war effort are such that it is necessary to make maximum use of existing facilities before allocation of existing materials can reasonably be asked.

"In the case of pipe lines, this may well mean an extensive relaying of existing pipe in new locations as well as the reversal of some lines in their present locations. Some measures of this character have been taken and others are contemplated.

"I shall be glad to join any other governmental agencies in an investigation of the necessity for additional pipe line facilities and have designated R. W. Shields, engineer for pipe lines, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to represent me in any such investigation. It is my opinion that a study of this character must consider the relative merits of all proposed projects, including that of the Trans-American Pipe Line Corporation."

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## Hauer named assistant director of railway transport division

To increase further the efficiency of the Nation's railway equipment, ODT Director Eastman announced April 16 the appointment of E. R. Hauer of Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant director of the division of railway transport, in charge of mechanical operations.

Mr. Hauer's duties will include reviewing and reporting on the efficient use of motive power, its availability and sufficiency; the state of repair of railway equipment, and the adequacy of tools and repair facilities required to keep railway plants in the condition necessary to operate at maximum capacity.

## Mammoth bus trailer, designed to carry 141 workers, provides "stop-gap" in transportation

As one answer to the problem of transporting hundreds of thousands of war workers from central points in cities to outlying industrial plants, representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation, with the aid of officials of the War Production Board and a number of private companies, have designed and built in less than 30 days a simplified type of oversize bus trailer made almost entirely of noncritical materials.

### Can haul 141 persons

The trailer chassis embodies an ingenious application of a conventional design steel frame with a plywood and masonite superstructure. It rolls on eight standard truck-size tires, with the usual six tires on the power units. Because of the light weight of the unit in relation to the load carried, and the use of a modern-type floating axle, efficiency in the use of tires will be far greater than in any other type of rubber-tired passenger carrier so far developed.

Maximum load of the trailer is 141 persons.

The trailer is intended primarily as a stop-gap vehicle for mass transportation of workers to plants located in areas where no other public transportation facilities are available.

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## ODT shifting coal transport for East from water to rail

Steps are being taken by the Office of Defense Transportation to insure the movement into the Eastern Seaboard region of large amounts of coal which formerly moved by water along the coast, ODT Director Eastman said April 15.

Curtailed of coastwise shipping as a result of enemy submarine activity and other factors has made railroad routing necessary. Much of the coal that formerly moved by rail to tidewater for transshipment by collier must now move the entire distance to Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New England points by rail.

Samuel S. Bruce, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed assistant director of the Division of Railway Transport in charge of coal movement and equipment.

## Don't apply for new trucks, truck-tractors, trailers unless qualified, ODT requests

With some 50,000 applications received during the first month's operation of the commercial-vehicle rationing program, the ODT April 16 asked operators who cannot meet minimum qualifications to refrain from applying for new trucks, truck-tractors, or trailers.

### Only small supply available

ODT officials said it was apparent that many of the applications were from operators seeking to buy commercial vehicles as they normally would under a business-as-usual economy.

The rationing plan, which is administered jointly by the ODT and the WPB, went into effect March 9.

Because of the small supply of trucks available to meet present and future civilian demands, and the necessity for maintaining a reserve to meet unpredictable military needs, ODT officials said, each operator before applying for a new truck should ask himself this question:

"Would a new truck in my possession actually help, directly or indirectly, in winning the war?"

General Conservation Order M-100, which set up the rationing plan (described in the March 10 issue of VICTORY), shows the order in which the demand for new vehicles will be met. Five classes were established.

### Should exhaust other avenues first

Those who can qualify in the higher classes should resort to application for new vehicles only after they have exhausted the following possibilities: The used-truck market, leasing vehicles not being fully utilized by other operators, pooling equipment with other operators, maintaining present equipment better than ever before, working present equipment longer hours and more days, and salvaging equipment which in normal times would not be used further.

There will be no production of trucks after the March quotas are completed; trailers are being produced in quantities much below normal production. The only certain supply of trucks is the pool now held by manufacturers and dealers, representing stocks frozen January 2 and the diminishing production of the first months this year.

If persons who are not qualified to get vehicles will refrain from making applications, the work of making speedy decisions on the applications of qualified operators can be speeded, ODT officials said.

## Draft deferment not the answer to growing labor shortages, railroads told

Problems of manning and maintaining the Nation's railroads in the face of increasing labor shortages cannot be solved by draft deferment of employees, representatives of the Association of American Railroads were told April 14 at a meeting called by the ODT.

### Training needed to meet growing demands

At best, the representatives were told, granting of deferment to railroad employees must be considered only as an opportunity to train workers to replace those called to duty with the Armed Services.

Training is also necessary, it was pointed out, to meet the increasing number of railroad employees made necessary by the growing demands placed on railroad transportation by the war effort.

Attending the meeting were M. J. Gormley, executive assistant to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads; Otto S. Beyer, director of the division of transport personnel; J. H. Parmelee, director of the Association's Bureau of Railway Economics; Edwin N. Fitch, Edward E. Goshen, and Dorothy Sells, of the division of transport personnel; Lt. Commander Patrick H. Winston and Major Francis V. Keesling of the Selective Service Board; and William F. Patterson, chief, apprentice training section, Department of Labor.

### Suggested self-help measures

Suggested self-help measures that might be adopted by the railroads to meet growing shortages of almost every type of skilled and semiskilled railroad employee included:

1. Raising the hiring-age limits and relaxing physical requirements.
2. Making a drive to rehire former employees, including those who have quit and those who have retired.
3. Utilizing all State and Federal aids to improve apprentice and learner training methods, and speeding up apprentice training by agreement with labor.
4. Surveying situation on each railroad to determine possibilities of upgrading employees to more skilled positions and utilizing more skilled workers to instruct and guide semiskilled workers.
5. Employing women wherever possible.
6. Making full use of governmental employment services.
7. Establishing a clearing-house by which the various railroads can exchange information on manpower and self-help measures.
8. Organizing effective personnel management system for each carrier under appropriate supervision and direction.

At the conference, the creation by the railroads of a permanent committee to

study and act on the industry's manpower problems was suggested.

Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Gormley were to carry the suggestions to the railroad industry for further action.

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## Form PD-336 corrected to include railroad supplies

Through a typographical error, "Railroad Supplies" was omitted under "Type of Supplies" in the preparation of Form PD-336, the reporting form used in connection with the distributors' order, L-63. A copy of the form was attached to WPB press release 828.

Copies of the form which have been reproduced for use may be corrected by substituting "Railroad" for "Health" at the top of column three under "Type of Supplies," with a rubber stamp or otherwise. Forms corrected in this manner will be acceptable for keeping the required reports.

The forms should also be identified by stamping or writing "PD-336" in the upper left-hand corner.

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## No violation found in building of New Jersey race track

In response to many inquiries, the compliance branch of the WPB announced April 16 that it had completed an investigation of the construction of a race track, stables, and grandstand near Haddonfield, N. J., and had found no violation of priority regulations or WPB orders.

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## TWO OFFICIALS NAMED IN TRAFFIC MOVEMENT DIVISION

Two appointments to executive positions in the division of traffic movement were announced April 15 by Defense Transportation Director Eastman.

George A. Warren of Burlingame, Calif., has been appointed assistant director of the division in charge of the section of traffic channels. Mr. Warren succeeds Walter Bockstahler, who has been placed in charge of a newly created section of merchandise traffic.

A. R. Mahaney, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed chief of the traffic flow unit.

## New industry advisory committees

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

### BUILDERS' HARDWARE COMMITTEE

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

#### Members:

J. J. Meyer, Independent Lock Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; William C. Habbersett, Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn.; R. T. Mitchell, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.; L. W. Oakes, Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Duncan Shaw, Reading Hardware Corporation, Reading, Pa.; Charles Kendrick, Schlage Lock Co., San Francisco, Calif.; E. F. Lawrence, Jr., Lawrence Brothers, Inc., Sterling, Ill.; A. L. Hager, Hager & Sons Hinge Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Tower, Master Lock Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Johann Frohlich, Bommer Spring Hinge Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. H. Schleicher, Oscar C. Rixson Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Heizmann, Sr., Penn Hardware Co., Reading, Pa.

### COMBAT INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—Charles L. Saunders.

#### Members:

F. G. Vaughn, manager, Meter Division, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Ray R. Simpson, president, Simpson Electric Co., Chicago; H. L. Olesen, assistant general sales manager, Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; H. P. Sparkes, sales manager, Meter Division, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.; D. J. Angus, president, Esterline-Angus Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Isaacs, sales manager, Bendix Aviation Corporation, Pioneer Instrument Division, Bendix, N. J.; W. P. Loudon, Electric Auto-Lite Co., Toledo; Victor Carbonara, vice president, Kollsman Instrument Division, Square D Co., Elmhurst, N. Y.; A. D. Hickok, president, Hickok Electric Instrument Co., Cleveland.

### DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—Louis C. Upton, chief of the consumers' durable goods branch.

#### Members:

Milton C. Lightner, vice president, The Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; A. S. Rodgers, president, White Sewing Machine Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Raymond F. List, president, National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Ill.; Jay Kasler, president, Free Sewing Machine Co., Rockford, Ill.

### ISTLE COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—Arthur R. Howe.

#### Members:

R. J. Paisley, R. L. Pritchard & Co., New York City; William Garretson, New York City; Roy J. C. Emmert, Hanover Cordage Co., Hanover, Pa.; E. D. Martin, Hooven & Allison Co., Xenia, Ohio; T. A. Unsworth, E. B. & A. C. Whiting Co., Burlington, Vt.; Norman F. Smith, Osborn Manufacturing Co., Cleveland; Harry Burkart, F. Burkart & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. M. Argueso, M. Argueso & Co., New York City; Frederick K. Barbour, Linen Thread Co., Paterson, N. J.; R. C. Utess, American Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.;

L. E. Hohl, Maryland Fibre Products Co., Inc., Baltimore; C. A. Porter, National Brush Co., Aurora, Ill.; O. D. Wilcy, Burton-Dixie Corporation, Chicago; Frank W. Bird, Smith & Bird, New York City; G. A. Moreland, Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y.; Arthur Nelson, Dolphin Jute Mills, Paterson, N. J.; A. Bloom, Otto Gerda Co., New York City; F. W. Weitzel, Ox Fibre Brush Co., Frederick, Md.; Jack Gantz, Empire Brush Works, Port Chester, N. Y.; Winthrop Page, National Automotive Fibres, Inc., East Los Angeles, Calif.

### MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—C. S. Reynolds.

#### Members:

Willard H. Cobb, U. S. Rubber Co., New York City; F. M. Daley, Sponge Rubber Products Co., Derby, Conn.; J. E. MacDonald, Jr., Whitehead Brothers Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J.; K. H. Glantor, Daytor Rubber Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Richardson, B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; Franklin G. Smith, Ohio Rubber Co., Willoughby, Ohio; W. L. White, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J.; C. W. Yelm, Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo.; H. P. Schultz, Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Paul H. Henkel, Continental Rubber Works, Erie, Pa.; D. E. Harpfer, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; George L. Abbott, Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y.; J. H. Hayden, Hewitt Rubber Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. F. Mathels, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J.

### PLUMBING AND HEATING COMMITTEE DISTRIBUTORS SUBCOMMITTEE

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

#### Members:

M. W. Dennison, executive director, Braman Dow & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. A. Brecht, president, Hajoca Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Swanson, president, Globe Machinery & Supply Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Frank E. Elliott, manager, Crane Co., San Francisco, Calif.; A. T. Chameroy, Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Conway, Hechinger Co., Washington, D. C.; H. G. Starr, executive secretary, Plumbing & Heating Wholesalers of New England, Inc., Boston, Mass.; N. J. Higinbotham, president, W. A. Case & Sons Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Galloup, president, Galloup Pipe & Supply Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; W. J. Spillane, general manager, James B. Clow & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; Milton M. Goldsmith, president, Sam S. Glauber, Inc., New York, N. Y.; John Seippie, division manager, Montgomery Ward Co., Chicago, Ill.; Theodore Feinstein, executive director, National Supply Association of America, Boston, Mass.

### WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S LINGERIE COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—H. Stanley Marcus.

#### Members:

Philip Springer, president, Phil Springer Co., Inc., 159 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Herbert L. Miskend, president, Lande & Miskend, Inc., 16 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; A. R. Balton, president, Chic Lingerie Co., Inc., 1126 Santee Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; A. J. Schneierson, vice president, I. Schneierson & Sons, Inc., 1350 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Gerald Ritter,

president, Barbizon Corporation, 148 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. D. Croom, Jr., Randolph Underwear Co., Randleman, N. C.; H. B. Snader, Vanity Fair Silk Mills, Reading, Pa.; Walter W. Moyer, Ephrata, Pa.; Harry Berger, president, Kaylon, Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### PULP AND PAPER MACHINERY COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—L. S. Greenleaf.

#### Members:

Elmer H. Neese, Beloit Iron Works, Beloit, Wis.; Homer W. Martindale, Black-Clawson Co., Hamilton, Ohio; S. Harley Jones, E. D. Jones & Sons Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; Leonard J. List, Samuel M. Langston Co., Camden, N. J.; Walter L. Earker, Improved Paper Machinery, Nashua, N. H.; William Buchanan, Appleton Wire Works, Appleton, Wis.; William W. Bolton, Emerson Manufacturing Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Samuel J. Campbell, Hudson Sharpe Machinery Co., Green Bay, Wis.

### PULP AND PAPER COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—David Winton, chief, pulp and paper branch.

#### Members:

W. J. Alford, Jr., Continental Paper Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J.; Walter J. Bergman, Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation, New York, N. Y.; H. S. Dennison, Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass.; George E. Dyke, Robert Gair Co., New York, N. Y.; E. E. Grant, Crystal Tissue Co., Middletown, Ohio; Willard J. Henry, Southern Advance Bag & Paper Co., Chicago, Ill.; Walter A. Starr, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett, Wash.; D. L. Luke, Jr., West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; Ernst Mahler, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis.; Arthur L. Hobson, St. Croix Paper Co., Boston, Mass.; Clyde B. Morgan, Eastern Corporation, Bangor, Maine; W. Irving Osborne, Jr., Cornell Wood Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. H. Patterson, Fibreboard Products, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Robert F. Nelson, Glassine Paper Co., West Conshohocken, Pa.; J. T. Roach, Southern Central Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Maxwell D. Bardeen, Lee Paper Co., Vicksburg, Mich.; Glen Graham, Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. V. Johnson, United States Envelope Co., Springfield, Mass.; Robert B. Wolf, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.; Stewart E. Kay, International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.

### WOOD CASE PENCIL MANUFACTURERS COMMITTEE

Government presiding officer—M. D. Moore, of the consumers' durable goods branch.

#### Members:

Coburn Musser, Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph S. Reckford, American Lead Pencil Co., Hoboken, N. J.; Asa B. Wallace, Wallace Pencil Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Levine, Reliance Pencil Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; W. C. Rucker, Musgrave Pencil Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; J. H. Schermerhorn, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Irving P. Favor, L. & C. Hardtmuth, Inc., Bloomsbury, N. J.; Herman Price, Eagle Pencil Co., New York City; Arthur Edeihoff, General Pencil Co., Jersey City, N. J.; J. P. Fitzpatrick, Red Cedar Pencil Co., Lewisburg, Tenn.; Frank Beck, Empire Pencil Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; Henry Hassenfeld, Hassenfeld Brothers, Inc., Pawtucket, R. I.; Jack P. McClaason, National Pencil Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; Edward M. Parrish, Gulf Red Cedar Co., Richmond, Va.; M. A. Ferst, M. A. Ferst, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; A. H. Best, Richard Best Pencil Co., Irvington, N. J.; Garrett Roberts, Weldon-Roberts Rubber Co., Newark, N. J.

## Over-quota sales, exports of farm machinery, equipment banned

WPB on April 14 issued an amendment (No. 2) to Limitation Order L-26 to make it plain that the intent of the order is to prohibit all sales and exports of farm machinery and equipment in excess of the quantities permitted to be manufactured.

Some confusion over the order's terms has developed, and issuance of the interpretative amendment is considered necessary to prevent production and sales over quotas, to preserve the competitive status of various manufacturers and to conserve raw materials and finished products.

The sales restriction does not apply to equipment or attachments and repair parts which were completely manufactured or completely fabricated and ready for shipment in knock-down form on October 31, 1941.

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## Uses of rotenone limited as Far East sources are shut off

Because imports of rotenone from Malaya and the Netherland Indies have been cut off, limitations on its use were ordered April 14 by the Director of Industry Operations with issuance of Conservation Order M-133, effective immediately.

The chemical is used as a spray for food crops, particularly peas and beans; as a delousing agent; for household insecticides, cattle and poultry powders and as an ingredient in sprays and soaps for dogs, cats, and other household pets.

M-133 permits its continued use as a delousing agent and for food crops other than cotton, tobacco, cranberries, eggplant, cucurbits (plants of the gourd family, such as cucumbers, squashes, and pumpkins), onions, peppers, and sweet corn. Household uses are prohibited.

## Doesn't affect products already manufactured

The order applies to manufacture of preparations containing rotenone and does not affect the use of such products already manufactured.

Imports of rotenone from Latin America, normally half the United States' supply, are expected to increase sharply next year. Meantime, shipments of pyrethrum, a satisfactory substitute for household uses, continue to arrive from Africa and are not restricted.

## Four new sections will handle problems for specific types of farm machines, equipment

The farm machinery and equipment branch of WPB has set up four sections to handle all problems relating to products formerly handled by the branch in general. These four sections are:

### To handle all appeals under L-26

**Tractor and Farm Engine Section.**—Frank Bonnes, chief, formerly supervisor of farm tractor sales of the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Harvesting and Marketing Equipment Section.**—K. W. Anderson, chief, formerly assistant sales manager of John Deere Harvester Works of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.

**Tillage, Planting and Seeding Equipment Section.**—L. P. Richies, chief, formerly assistant secretary of the Oliver Farm Equipment Co., of Chicago, Ill.

**Barn, Poultry and Miscellaneous Equipment Section.**—Stephen Mahon, chief, formerly executive vice president of the James Manufacturing Co., Fort Atkinson, Wis.

These sections will handle all appeals under Limitation Order L-26, which regulates the production of all types of farm machinery and equipment.

Each section chief will be responsible only for the equipment assigned to him. Therefore, in making appeals, administrative work will be expedited if separate appeals are sent to the section having control over the equipment covered by the appeal.

All correspondence relating to the limitation order should be addressed to the War Production Board, Ref. L-26, and should be marked for the attention of the section chief handling the equipment involved.

### Equipment assigned to each section

#### TRACTOR AND FARM SECTION

Tractors, wheel, except all purpose; tractors, all purpose; tractors, garden; engines, air cooled, farm; engines, water cooled, farm; pump, jacks; irrigation pumps; irrigation equipment; pumps, hand; wind mills; pumps, cylinder, farm; pumps, jet; pumps, pitcher; pumps, power; pumps, reciprocal; pumps, shallow well; wagons, farm; trucks, farm; trailers, farm.

#### HARVESTING AND MARKETING EQUIPMENT SECTION

Binders, corn; binders, grain; binders, rice; blowers, agricultural; cleaners, grain; combines, harvester; crushers, feed; cutters, ensilage; cutters, feed; elevators, portable, farm; elevators, stationary, farm; evaporators, syrup; graders, grain; grinders, feed; harvesters, bean; harvesters, ensilage; harvesters, grain; harvesters, hay; harvesters, pea; huskers, corn; loaders, hay; mills, cane, farm; mills, cider, farm; mowers, hay; pickers, corn; pickers, cotton; pickers, peanut; presses, fruit, farm; presses, hay; presses, pick-up, hay; rakes, hay; shellers, corn, hand; shellers, corn, power; shredders, corn; stackers, hay; threshers, bean; threshers, grain; threshers, pea.

#### TILLAGE, PLANTING, AND SEEDING EQUIPMENT SECTION

Cultivators, beet; cultivators, garden; cultivators, horse; cultivators, tractor; cutters, stalk; diggers, potato; drills, seed; dusters, crop; fertilizing machinery; harrows, agricultural; hoes, rotary; lifters, beet; lifters, agricultural; lime spreaders; listers, agricultural; manure spreaders; manure loaders; packers, soil; planters, corn; planters, cotton; planters, garden; planters, potato; plows, disc; plow shapes; plow shares; plows, subsoil; pulverizers, agricultural; rollers, agricultural; seeders, farm; sprayers, farm; sprayers, hand; sprayers, power; transplanters, agricultural; weeders, garden; weeders, horse-drawn; weeders, rod.

#### BARN, POULTRY, AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT SECTION

Beekeepers' supplies; brooders, poultry; butter-making equipment, farm; carriers, feed; carriers, hay; carriers, litter; cookers, feed; coolers, milk, farm; corn cribs; cream separators, farm; drinking cups, livestock; feeders, livestock; feeders, poultry; fence controllers, electric, farm; forks, hay, harpoon, grapple, etc.; gates, farm; grain bins, farm; harness hardware; heaters, tank, livestock; horseshoes; horseshoe nails; incubators, poultry; milking machines; partitions, manger, barn; pens, livestock; silos, corn; silos, grain; stalls, livestock; stanchions, livestock; tanks, farm; tanks, livestock; track and hangers, barn door; track, hay and litter carrier; troughs, livestock; trucks, feed; watering bowls, livestock; waterers, poultry.

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## Buying of pork, pork products expedited to meet Allied needs

The Department of Agriculture is expanding its purchase program for pork and pork products to meet the urgent requests of Allied Nations.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration has asked packers operating under Federal inspection to offer for sale to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at least two-fifths of their production of pork cuts and canned pork and two-thirds of their production of lard and hog casings. This action has been taken to assure the availability of sufficient quantities of pork products to meet Lend-Lease requirements during the late spring and early summer months.

These requirements will necessitate a considerable step-up in the weekly rate of purchases. Therefore, if plans work out, the AMA will buy the equivalent of approximately 40 percent of the pork and 65 to 70 percent of the lard produced during the next 3 to 6 months in Federally inspected plants. These packers normally handle about two-thirds of the country's total production of pork.

# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Selected civilian hospitals in three coastal areas promised funds, technical aid in accumulating blood plasma banks

OCD Director Landis announced April 16 that funds have been made available through the United States Public Health Service to enable the medical division of the Office of Civilian Defense to provide technical and financial assistance to selected civilian hospitals, located within 300 miles of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coast, so that they can accumulate a local store of blood plasma for the treatment of civilian casualties caused by enemy action.

A reserve supply of dried plasma also will be prepared for prompt shipment to communities whose local plasma bank may be exhausted after air raids or other major catastrophe. At Pearl Harbor many lives were saved because of the availability of blood plasma, Director Landis said.

Dr. George Baehr, chief medical officer of OCD, explained that an adequate supply of blood and of plasma must be promptly available in all exposed communities for the treatment of civilian casualties which may be caused by enemy action, sabotage, or a major disaster.

Dr. Baehr's statement follows (in part):

Such casualties are frequently of a very serious nature. . . . Although whole blood transfusions are indicated when there is bleeding, the condition of shock is more common after severe injuries and burns, and many lives can be saved by transfusions of plasma, the liquid part of the blood.

### Civilian plasma depots needed

The Army and the Navy, with the assistance of the Red Cross, have been collecting blood and having it processed into dried plasma in commercial laboratories so that it can be shipped readily to distant parts. Because of the widespread distribution of our major cities along long coast lines, civilian depots of plasma must be established in hundreds of communities. These local supplies can be stored in the liquid or frozen form.

### Technical direction provided

In order to increase the amount of reserve plasma in all exposed communities, a portion of the money now available to the Office of Civilian Defense will be employed to assist selected hospitals within the coastal defense zone which do not now have blood or plasma banks, to develop such facilities in accordance with the technique recommended by the National Research Council. In addition to some financial assistance, expert technical direction will be available to such hospitals

through the assignment of Dr. John Alsever as national technical director to the Office of Civilian Defense by the United States Public Health Service, and through a number of other experts who will be designated as regional consultants.

### Collections from voluntary donors

The plasma to be collected may be used both to meet current local needs and to establish a reserve supply. Hospitals to be selected must have at least a 200-bed capacity, since that size has been found to be desirable for proper operation of a blood and plasma bank. Each hospital selected will be expected to accumulate a reserve stock of liquid or frozen plasma amounting to at least one unit per bed within 3 months. A unit of plasma is the amount which can be obtained from 500 cc. (1 pint) of blood. The hospital will later be expected to maintain this plasma bank for its own needs.

By this means an adequate supply of plasma should be available in hospitals in the "target areas" of the United States within 3 months time. . . . The blood from which this plasma is to be obtained will be collected by each hospital from voluntary donors.

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## OCD streamlined for war by new order, says Landis

President Roosevelt has established by Executive order a Civilian Defense Board within the Office of Civilian Defense to integrate OCD activities more closely with those of other Federal, State, and local war agencies.

Director Landis had the following comment to make:

The new Executive order is significant to me because it accomplishes two very important things: First, it streamlines OCD for war in a manner in which I believe it should be streamlined, and second, through the creation of the Civilian Defense Board, it integrates the operations of OCD with those of the total government program for prosecution of the war. I am, needless to say, very much pleased with the new order.

Members of the Board are the OCD Director (chairman), the War and Navy Secretaries, the Attorney General, the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, E. D. Mallery, Executive Director of the American Municipal Association, Red Cross Chairman Davis, and Governor Stassen of Minnesota.

Under the order, Director Landis will perform his duties under supervision of the President, with the advice and assistance of the Board.

## More adequate health facilities for war plants urged by McNutt

An assertion that 80,000,000 working days, or enough to build 14,000 bombers, 33,000 tanks, or 10 great battleships, in the next year, could be saved if adequate industrial health measures were taken immediately in the country's war plants, was made by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, at the Fifth National Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists held in Washington April 9-11.

### War centers inadequately served

Medical services in such war centers as Bremerton, Wash., Valparaiso, Fla., and Hinesville, Ga., are so inadequate that doctors, nurses, and dentists may have to be drafted from other communities, Asst. Surg. Gen. Joseph W. Mountain told the conference.

The conferees were informed by Channing R. Dooley of the Labor Division, WPB, that part of their problems could be met if they would draw on the 6,000 to 8,000 licensed women doctors in the country as plant physicians.

### Health needs of small plants stressed

The conferees expressed special concern with two phases of industrial health: the health problems created by large, sudden influxes of persons into war industrial areas, and the problem of providing adequate health services in small industrial plants.

The conference recommended (in part):

1. That the Public Health Services take leadership in mobilizing facilities in war industrial areas.
2. That the present program of research, training, and technical assistance in industrial health to war industry be expanded in order to meet present and future needs.

The latter resolution pointed out that almost none of the small industrial plants employing less than 500 have medical, engineering, or nursing services. Since a large majority of the workers are employed in such plants, the conference recommended that governmental industrial hygienists undertake to develop plans and promote the voluntary establishment of medical, engineering, and nursing services in small plants by industry.

# HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

## Very few city families eat all 8 "musts" for nutrition, survey indicates

Very few city families probably make a habit of eating all the protective foods necessary for health and strength, according to preliminary reports on a recent nutrition poll made public April 15 by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. The survey, made by Crossley, Inc., at the request of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services of which Mr. McNutt is director, was conducted in South Bend, Ind., where an intensive community nutrition program is now under way.

The eight basic food groups about which South Bend housewives were questioned are those listed as daily "musts" in the national nutrition food rules, recommended by the Nation's leading nutritionists: milk and milk products; oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes, raw salad greens; green or yellow vegetables; other vegetables and fruits; whole-grain products or enriched white bread and flour; meat, poultry, and fish; eggs; butter and other spreads.

### A third use at least seven

Only a small percentage of the families interviewed use all eight essential groups daily; but the survey shows that a third of the housewives use at least seven of them in the average day's meals; and another third use six. Meat, vegetables (other than green or yellow), and butter are the three groups reported most frequently in the average day's meals.

Children seem to fare much better, nutritionally speaking, than adults. This is especially noticeable in the findings on milk and milk products. Approximately 95 percent of housewives with children believe that milk products should be served daily, whereas no more than 80 percent of adults without children believe they need milk or milk products every day.

About 75 percent of the housewives interviewed had heard of enriched bread; about 20 percent had not, and the remainder were uncertain. Slightly more than half definitely remembered having purchased enriched bread; about one-third did not remember.

### Value of tomatoes overlooked

Oranges and grapefruit appear much more frequently on their tables than

either salad or tomatoes; the relative frequency might be roughly stated as one for tomatoes and tomato juice, two for the cabbage and salad group, and three for citrus fruits. The regular use of the citrus fruits by so many families is encouraging in the opinion of nutritionists. But, it is pointed out, more people need to know that tomatoes and cabbage grown locally over wide areas are acceptable alternatives with similar protective values. This is particularly important information for the housewife who must see that her family is well fed on a modest budget.

In South Bend, and no doubt other parts of the country, the white potato is eaten more frequently than any other vegetable. Eight out of every 10 of the housewives to whom the interviewers talked serve potatoes practically every day. This is a good showing in the opinion of nutritionists. But the picture is different for green and yellow vegetables, which are particularly high in protective vitamins and minerals; these are included in the average day's meals in only about half the families. A substantial number, perhaps as much as a third to a half, of the total women interviewed, say they never serve spinach or similar leafy vegetables.

### Use of tops and skins neglected

There also seems to be considerable room for improvement even in getting all the good out of the vegetables which are used fairly frequently: Only about one-third of the women interviewed believe the tops of beets have high nutritive value and for turnip tops the ratio is only about one-fourth; one-half of these housewives believe the skins of baked potatoes have high food value.

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## GOLF CLUB ORDER AMENDED

The golf club limitation order, L-93, was amended April 16 to permit manufacturers to acquire from inventories of other manufacturers finished parts containing iron and steel for assembly in golf clubs.

All manufacture and assembly of golf clubs will cease after May 31, 1942.

## Physical fitness activities to be integrated into existing FSA programs, says McNutt

Federal Security Administrator McNutt announced April 15 after a study of the operations of the division of physical fitness that a large part of its previous operations will be integrated with existing programs of the Federal Security Agency.

### Kelly to be assistant director

Mr. McNutt said that John B. Kelly, director of the physical fitness division, recently transferred from the Office of Civilian Defense, will become assistant director in charge of physical fitness, and will continue to maintain headquarters in Philadelphia with a small staff.

The administrator paid tribute to the excellent work that has been accomplished by Mr. Kelly and his coworkers, and called on those leaders throughout the Nation, who have so generously given their time and effort to this work, to continue to promote these vital community programs in this period of emergency.

Mr. McNutt stated:

The stimulus furnished by the physical fitness division to local and individual initiative in organizing constructive use of leisure time has aided communities throughout the Nation in planning and developing local fitness programs.

### Existing facilities to be used

In the Office of Civilian Defense the division operated on a small budget as a coordinating agency for the development of local programs. It has rendered a service in bringing about a more extensive use of existing community resources and encouraging local sponsorship of organized sports activities. An over-all program for ultimate success requires the full cooperation of Federal, State, and local governments, private organizations, and of the people.

This program will be forwarded through the existing facilities of the Office of Education and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, both part of the Federal Security Agency. Field recreation representatives of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services will assist local communities in developing plans to meet their recreational needs while representatives of the Office of Education will do similar work with schools and colleges.



## Subcontracts may swing balance in war, says Nelson; plants with as few as five or six machines should be used, he asserts

Increased subcontracting may swing the balance in this war, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board said April 15 in an open letter asking major prime contractors to spread more work among other firms whenever deliveries can be hastened by this policy.

Mr. Nelson's letter, designed primarily for contractors on critical items, follows:

More subcontracting will help win the war.

Production speed is the dominant factor in the race with the Axis; we have no time to wait for new tools and new plant facilities.

Every available idle tool that can be put to work must be put to work. This may cost more, but the job must be done fast, and experience has taught us that some prime contracts can be subcontracted as much as 90 percent.

Planes, tanks, guns, and ships—their parts and subassemblies are needed in an ever increasing flow, and only by full use of existing facilities, by sharing the work, can we get them soon enough.

Every prime contractor can help. Every prime contractor should consider having an established subcontracting department. Subcontractors should be given engineering assistance. Plants with as few as five or six machines can

and should be used in subcontracting.

The War Production Board has established field offices throughout the United States, now grouped in 13 regions. One purpose of these offices is to effect the fullest and most efficient utilization of facilities within their areas. For this purpose, they maintain records of machine tool equipment and other facilities of manufacturing establishments. I urge you to make your subcontracting needs known to the nearest office.

With the future of our country at stake, with our Armed Forces in immediate need of more weapons, imagination and boldness are called for on the industrial front. Increased subcontracting may swing the balance.

Production lines are battle lines. Let's use all the production we've got.

Sincerely,

DONALD M. NELSON.

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### Release of "frozen" retreads

Retreaded or recapped passenger car tires "frozen" in the hands of retreaders since February 19 may be released to any of their owners who can qualify for retreading certificates, instructions sent by the OPA to State rationing administrators revealed April 17.

## 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.....	**14
Farm employment, April 1, 1942.....	9,483,000
Percent decrease since June 1940.....	**4

### FINANCE

(In millions of dollars)

Authorized program June 1940-Mar. 31, 1942..... \$136,894

Ordnance.....	32,417
Airplanes.....	26,802
Misc. munitions.....	17,759
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

Sales of War Bonds, cumulative, May 1941-April 15, 1942..... 5,117  
April 1-15..... 257

### PRODUCTION

June 1940 to latest reporting date.....	(In millions of dollars)
Gov. commitments for plant expansion; 1,060 projects, Feb. 28.....	9,281
Private commitments for plant expansion; 6,237 projects, Feb. 28.....	1,978

### EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

Manufacturing industries—	Percent increase from June 1940
February	
Average weekly earnings.....	\$35.76
Average hours worked per week.....	42.2
Average hourly earnings.....	80.3¢
Cost of Living, Feb. (1935=Index 39=100).....	112.6

\* Preliminary

† Preliminary and excludes authorizations in Naval Supply Act for fiscal year 1943.

\*\* Adjusted to avoid reflection of seasonal changes.

## 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 MANPOWER COMMISSION: Paul V. McNutt, *Chairman*.

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 Beisley.

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'Brien, *General Counsel*.