Iron, steel banned for over 400 products in common use, from tubs to pie plates

Thousands of manufacturing plants were ordered May 5 by WPB to stop using iron and steel in the manufacture of more than 400 common civilian products.

Limited production for 90 days

The list of products to be banned includes such common iron and steel items as bathtubs, pie plates, cash registers, wastebaskets, cigarette lighters, clock cases, mail boxes, and fountain pens.

The sweeping order—General Conservation Order M-126—affects not only the manufacturing plants but also thousands of wholesalers, distributors, jobbers, retailers, employees in all these businesses and the consuming public.

Limited production is permitted for 90 days, but after that manufacture must stop, even for many items customarily used by the armed forces.

Gold, silver only substitutes allowed

Manufacturers have 15 days to deliver or accept delivery of iron and steel to be used in the manufacture of any of the products listed in the order. For 45 days iron and steel may be processed for the manufacture of the items listed, up to an aggregate weight of 75 percent of the average monthly weight of all metals processed by each manufacturer during 1941 in the making of each item. The processing must be completed within the 45 days. For the next 45 days he may assemble items on the list. After that date no use of iron or steel in the manufacture of items on List A of the order must cease.

Manufacturers who have been making items on the list out of iron or steel may not turn to any other metal except gold or silver to make that article. During the 90-day period when fabrication and assembly is permitted manufacturers

PETROLEUM CHART

Chart on this page shows increased use of high-cost transportation to move petroleum and its products to the Eastern Seaboard, which has caused Office of Price Administration to permit higher prices in that area (see Victory, May 5). What chart cannot show is that this huge proportional rise in use of tank cars does not compensate for sinking and diversion of tank ships, hence depleted stocks and supply, and hence rationing registration beginning May 12 (see Victory, April 28, and page 25 of this issue). Also, consequent shortage of tank cars, which are needed to carry vital chemicals as well as oil, moved Office of Defense Transportation to inaugurate Nation-wide control of tank cars effective May 15 (see page 27).
**Review of the Week**

While millions of Americans breathed a sigh of relief over the simplicity of their registration for sugar rationing under the auspices of the Office of Price Administration, and prepared for the gasoline registration which was to begin on May 12, the War Production Board last week did some rationing of its own at the other end of the industrial scale. The WPB action was the other half of its blanket program to cut off all non-essential civilian production—an order forbidding the use of iron and steel for more than 400 articles in common use. Not only that, but the only metals permitted as substitutes are gold and silver.

Further, WPB put an end as of May 15 to the manufacture of replacement parts, except a few specified "functional" ones, for civilian automobiles and light trucks. Copper and its alloys were forbidden for any except essential operating parts for automobiles, and in another sweeping order about a hundred items were added to the general list of those which must not be made of this metal.

**Retailers preparing for May 18**

As the over-all price ceiling went into effect, May 11 for manufacturers and wholesalers, OPA urged retailers to get their records together and survey their prices quickly in preparation for imposition of their ceiling on May 18.

At the same time OPA placed a separate ceiling over used mechanical refrigerators and parts, to bring about savings for householders now that new ones are hard to get. OPA also continued to round out its control of textile prices, prescribing maximum charges for "back-filled" sheetings used by families of low income.

The WPB Production Division revealed that metal-working machinery shipped in March totaled $108,600,000 in value as compared with $84,355,000 in February. The Division of Industry Operations placed all new critical machine tools under limited allocation. The Materials Division announced that increased production is slightly easing the crucial steel plate problem, but held that only the operation of new plate mills will bring a permanent solution. WPB told suppliers that deliveries for construction of aluminum and magnesium plants must proceed on schedule, even if later orders from other sources bear higher ratings.

**Still searching for materials**

Still searching out supplies of vital materials for the war effort wherever they may be, WPB forbade the use of scarce metals for "demonstrator" incendiary bombs; asked an end to extension of street lighting systems except where necessary for public safety; eliminated all but the most essential use of rubber tires on hand trucks; ruled out feeding nipples of the type using extra amounts of rubber; banned all metals except iron and steel from pencils; put strict regulation on the consumption of scarce materials in safety equipment; cut deliveries of gasoline and light heating oils 50 percent on the East Coast; and limited the delivery of brass mill, wire mill, and foundry copper products to high-rated orders.

OPA, meanwhile, issued a maximum price regulation to cover all machines and parts not already subject to ceilings.

Warning that restrictions on passenger travel are imminent, Transportation Director Eastman set up a division of transport conservation under authority of a Presidential order, to formulate measures for adjusting services to the war, and if necessary, for restricting them to essential uses. Mr. Eastman also banned grain exports over the Great Lakes, except by special permit, to give preference to movement of iron ore; and set up a Nation-wide system of tank-car control.

**Imports of cashew nuts curbed**

Restriction of the importation of cashew nuts was ordered May 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The purpose of the order, M-147, is to insure maximum extraction of oil from cashew nut shells in the exporting country.

**Deliveries of principal imported spices placed on monthly quota basis**

The WPB May 8 placed restrictions on the distribution of black and white pepper, pimento (allspice), cassia (cinnamon), cloves, ginger, nutmeg, and mace. Such spices are the principal imported seasoning commodities used by United States industry and consumers.

The order places a quota on the amount of each spice a packer may deliver monthly, and on the amount an individual or wholesale retailer may accept.

**Production of incendiary bombs banned for "demonstrator" use**

Because their manufacture calls for the use of scarce materials, including magnesium and metal containers, the production and distribution of incendiary bombs for use as "demonstrators" by civilian groups has been prohibited by Limitation Order L-115, issued May 7 by the WPB. Only permitted exceptions are to fill orders authorized in writing by the Army or Navy.

**Cottonseed oil prices**

Price Administrator Henderson May 6 established specific "cents per pound" maximum prices for various grades and qualities of actual spot cottonseed oil and set ceilings on the same commodity for future delivery on the organized exchanges at the identical price level.

**WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS TOLD VISUALLY**

The charts appearing every week on the front cover of Victory tell the story of America's battle as it is fought here at home. One-column mats are available for publication by newspapers and others who may desire them. Requests should be sent to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D.C.
May 12, 1942

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On the Home Front

We have battened down the hatches of the ship of state, we are set to ride out the gales of war.

Price control and rent control were the first steps to that end, the third step came last week when the Federal Reserve System moved to tighten controls over consumer credit.

Charge accounts discouraged

Federal Reserve’s action means heavier down payments on installment purchases, it means that installment balances must be paid off sooner, it means that charge accounts and personal loans up to $1,500 incurred for the purchase of “listed” goods have been placed under strict control. The control over loans even includes bank loans.

The reason for this action, of course, is that unrestrained credit is quite as dangerous as unlimited cash, quite as likely to send the cost of living and the pressure of additional purchasing power even includes bank loans.

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Bootlegging of goods unpatriotic

With $4 in cash competing for every $3 in goods in the American marketplace, it is obviously to our advantage not to aggravate the situation by applying the pressure of additional purchasing power based on future earnings.

“Boo vital are the benefits of these restraints to the American people,” remarked President Roosevelt, “... that support becomes a matter not only of self-interest but of patriotism.” The selfish individual who turns to the “bootlegger of goods or money” is a “menace to the welfare of all,” he said, while the patriot will buy nothing “not essentially needed” and will try to invest his surplus in “debt retirement and savings for future use.”

Gasoline rationing in 17 Eastern States

Gasoline rationing becomes a fact this week in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia. The War Production Board has already cut deliveries of gasoline and light heating oils to 50 percent of normal, an indication of what’s going to happen to the individual motorist when he drives up to his filling station on May 15.

While the eastern automobile owner is getting the heavy end of the stick, the rest of the country should not congratulate itself on its escape. Gasoline is a national problem, not a sectional one and, as has been emphasized before, it is a problem of distribution, not production. The transportation difficulties of the Atlantic seaboard have a direct effect on the Midwest and the Far West. The

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death of merchant sailors and the destruction of tanker tonnage are equally the loss of the Southwest and the Northwest. Sooner or later the sorrows and problems of one section become the sorrows and troubles of all sections in total war.

Steel Age suspended for duration

As still another forfeit to victory, the War Production Board has suspended the Steel Age for the duration as far as the civilian is concerned. After a period of 90 days the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of more than 400 household, office, factory, and farm products comprising many hundreds of everyday items will be banned. When the present supply is gone, the housewife must do without her pie plates, the business man without his cash register, the glamour girl without her lipstick, and the man about-town without his cigarette lighter—if they are made of any metal except gold or silver.

Against these inconveniences and irritations, we can rejoice that unnumbered thousand of tons of iron and steel, the very stuff of war, will be diverted into the stream of victory. No one is apt to grumble at the loss of bathtubs, wastebaskets or four-lain gowns when he knows that they are going pound for pound into the machine guns, tanks, and submarines which will spell the overthrow of the dictators.

Darkened Main Streets release power

The growing need for power to operate new aluminum and other war material

plants is indicated in another WPB order. Electric utility systems have been asked to discontinue all street lighting extensions except those indispensable to public safety. Suspension of street illumination would not apply to heavily-traveled areas surrounding war factories, airports or military centers nor to essential traffic control signals elsewhere. If one end of Main Street is dark these spring nights it may mean that an extra American pursuit plane is aloft over the Caribbean.

War Ration Books a best seller

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of WPB, has personally appealed to the lumber industry for greater cooperation. He has asked logging and sawmill operators to step up the production of soft-wood construction lumber to the maximum to meet the imperative and immediate needs of the armed forces for housing.

Boy will meet girl in Hollywood from now on against a background costing not more than $5,000 . . . Amplifying a previous conservation order, WPB has specifically authorized that much and no more for the construction of new motion picture sets . . . . They used to cost between $10,000 and $150,000 . . . Industrial diamonds have been brought under the price ceiling by the OPA . . . They’re vital in the operation of machine tools . . . 57,670,453 persons or 44 percent of the eligible population walked away with War Ration Books in the first 2 days of the 4-day registration . . . Those who did not register must wait until May 21 to get books unless they can prove illness or present an equally good excuse . . . The Bureau of Industrial Conservation has seized 200 junked cars in an automobile graveyard in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area because the owner refused a fair offer to sell . . .

WPB cracks down on violators

WPB suspended a division of General Motors Corporation for 3 months for violation of priority regulations on the grounds that it used quantities of chrome steel and aluminum in the manufacture of automobile parts . . . And three Puerto Rican rum distillers have been penalized on charges that they continued to distill rum from molasses after January 15. Motorists in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia are warned not to hoard gasoline to beat rationing . . . It is not only unpatriotic but it may lead to a serious fire . . .
LABOR . . .

Federal Ship and General Motors yield to decisions of Board

America's two largest corporations, which had questioned the National War Labor Board's authority and threatened its ability to settle wartime disputes, last week agreed to comply with Board orders.

The Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., wholly owned subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, agreed to sign a maintenance of membership contract with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, which a majority of the Board had ordered on April 25.

This announcement came on the heels of a dramatic public hearing at which the General Motors Corporation reversed its position and agreed to a Board order it had resisted and apologized for charging that the Board made one-sided decisions.

The General Motors Corporation reversed its position by agreeing to sign a Board order it had announced to the press that it would not comply with the Board's Interim or Interim formula ending double time for Sunday to the complicated shifts of employees involved.

President's formula ending double time for Sunday work. At the same time he apologized for having charged that the Board made its order after "ex parte" consideration of the case and stated that he was satisfied that the Board had taken no "unfair advantage of the corporation."

The disputed clause was extended by the Board to provide time to apply the President's formula ending double time for Sunday to the complicated shifts of the more than 85 plants of the General Motors Corporation. A total of 200,000 employees are involved.

The "ex parte" charge

Prior to the hearing, the corporation had announced to the press that it would not comply with the Board's interim order. At the hearing, Mr. Wilson at first reaffirmed his earlier position, but unexpectedly reversed himself at the end of more than two hours of acrimonious debate.

When the order was originally announced by the Board, Chairman Davis said, in part: "I want to say at the outset that I would vote for the order for one overwhelming reason—because I think it
will increase production of ships and help win the war. This issue has been disturbing the relations between management and the workers at Kearny for just about a year. It is time to put an end to it."

Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member of the Board, had urged the Steel subsidiary to accept the decision to help win the war.

"In the midst of this total and desperate war," Dr. Graham wrote, "is no time for defiance of the government by any labor union or corporation. It is the time for the acceptance of a decision carefully arrived at in accordance with the national agreement between labor, management and the government of the people of the United States. The war is wide and desperate, but the time is short. The time is too short for any further delays in the settlement of a dispute in a plant where are built the ships which carry the men and armaments and supplies to support American boys as they fight for the future of America and the future of freedom in the world."

With respect to the ex parte charge, Mr. Wilson finally stated: "I don't know what an ex parte hearing is myself."

Then, the following dialogue took place:

"Mr. Davis. Now the trouble is that the American people do know what an ex parte hearing is, and you don't, and you went out to the American people and said it was an ex parte hearing which means exactly one thing, and that is that there was a hearing at which one party was present and the other was not. Now I don't want to press the thing, Mr. Wilson. I think you have come along nicely now, and if you want to say that you didn't understand what an ex parte meant, or did not intend to say that there was a hearing in which one party was represented and another was not, and you are not asserting that the union was represented at this hearing before the Board when the company was not, why, say so. It is just for clarification."

Mr. Wilson. Are we going to settle it on a technical basis or on a practical one?

Mr. Davis. It is a practical case, Mr. Wilson, right away.

Mr. Wilson. This would like to say that the ex parte business did not mean that we thought that anyone had taken an unfair advantage of any position that they might have had, that after a view of the whole matter, that I was satisfied that that was so. I think that is better than for me to ask you to make public the minutes and have a technical discussion over whether it was or was not an ex parte hearing. Technically, that is all right, but we are not."

Mr. Davis. I think the thing, gentlemen, in which the American people are concerned is whether or not the General Motors Corporation thinks that an unfair advantage was taken of them. Now Mr. Wilson says they do not think so, and it seems to me that is satisfactory.

Stand taken by Morse

Earlier in the hearing, Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board and Dean of the Oregon University Law School, denounced the refusal of General Motors to comply with the Board's order as a "sit-down strike against the best interests of this country at war."

"I want to say that as a lawyer, I think I know when parties stand in contempt before a tribunal," Dean Morse said. "There is only one issue before this Board, and that is whether or not the tribunal which has been set up by the President of the United States to settle labor disputes, including labor disputes of the General Motors Corporation of America, shall settle them by this Board, or whether they shall be settled in accordance with Mr. Wilson's judgment as to how they should be settled."

"I have no doubt, Mr. Wilson, as to what the American people or what the President of the United States will say to you in answer to the contemptuous position you have taken before a tribunal created by the President of the United States," Dean Morse said. "I want to plead with you as a public member of this Board and as a citizen interested in the successful outcome of this war that you do what every party is supposed to do when he stands before a tribunal and finds that he has misunderstood and mistaken the action of that tribunal . . . ."

10 lower craft wage rates raised, 14 of highest unchanged by decision in Detroit building trades dispute

The Board of Review of WPB's Labor Production Division announced May 6 a decision in the Detroit building trades wage disputes, under which 14 of the highest craft wage rates remain unchanged and 10 lower craft wage rates are increased.

Decision final and binding

The decision was made by a Board of Arbitration made up of John P. Comroe, president, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL; Major James T. O'Connell, chief, Labor Relations Branch, Corps of Engineers, War Department; and Louis K. Comstock, chairman, Board of Review. The Board of Review approved the Arbitration Board's decision and therefore under the Building Trade Stabilization Agreement, the decision is final and binding. This was the agreement entered into between the Government and the AFL Building Trades last August under which all war construction strikes were banned and all disputes were to be settled by peaceful means.

The 17 building trades unions involved all asked considerably higher wages.

Principal changes in lower levels

The statement announcing the decision said as to this point:

Throughout the discussions in the executive sessions of the Board of Arbitration and the Board of Review, the thought has been ever present that in these days of war emergency, necessary high production, and extreme care for the preservation of our institutions, and as a helpful hedge against inflation, there should be no attempt to alter the wage scales more than to stabilize them and to bring into line some wage scales that seemed definitely out of line.

Two things stand out in the wage determinations: (1) The highest scales of wages have not been changed and (2) the principal changes have been in the lower levels where the rise in the cost of living (whatever it is) bears a relatively greater ratio to the income received than in the higher levels.

The unions and employer associations, involved jointly signed agreements binding themselves in advance to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

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INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

Production of spare parts for civilian autos, light trucks sharply curtailed

The WPB on May 5 ordered a sharp cut in the present high rate of production of replacement parts for automobiles and light trucks for civilian use. The WPB May 5 ordered a sharp cut in the present high rate of production of replacement parts for automobiles and light trucks for civilian use.

70 percent production quota

Only specified functional parts may be produced after May 15, and in curtailed quantities designed to satisfy actual demand, but eliminate surpluses.

Applying to spare parts for passenger cars, station wagons and taxicabs, and trucks under 9,000 pounds gross weight, WPB's action supersedes, during the period April 1 - June 30, the provisions of Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L-4-a.

Under the new order, Supplementary Limitation Order L-4-c, producers may make during the period April 1 - June 30, and during the period June 30 - September 30, 70 percent of the total dollar volume of replacement parts sold by them in the corresponding quarter of 1941. This production quota is accompanied by certain restrictions on inventory of finished parts.

Parts permitted

Effective May 15 (the date was postponed from May 1 by amendment on May 8), producers may manufacture only the following replacement parts:

- Engines, clutches, transmissions, propeller shafts, universal joints, axles, brakes, wheels, hubs, drums, starting apparatus, spring suspensions, shock absorbers, exhaust systems, cooling systems, fuel systems, lubricating systems, electrical systems (including generators, lights, and reflectors), gauges, speedometers, rear view mirrors, windshield wipers, windshield wiper motors, control mechanisms, and steering apparatus.

In the manufacture of the specified functional parts, producers are subject to all restrictions on the use of materials covered by M orders issued by WPB. It is estimated that a relatively small amount of additional materials will be needed to produce the permitted quota of parts.

Can maintain low rate to September 30

R. L. Vaniman, deputy chief of the automotive branch, said that as a result of its conversion studies, the branch has found that parts production facilities probably will not be completely taken up by war production, and that, therefore, a low rate of production may be maintained at least until September 30 in order to make available an adequate supply of essential parts to meet estimated needs for the rest of this year and 1943.

"The branch, in its present and continuing program, is laying particular emphasis on the reconditioning or repairing of replacement parts, such as rewinding of starters and generators, rebabbitting of connecting rods, more extensive reconditioning of engines and other items," Mr. Vaniman said.

A distributor requiring a replacement part for the emergency repair of a designated vehicle which cannot be operated without such part must file with a producer a "Certificate for Emergency Order" specifying the make and engine number of the vehicle involved. A producer to whom such a certificate is submitted must give the order precedence in shipment over other orders not of an emergency nature.

* * *

Deliveries of gasoline and light heating oil are cut 50 percent in East

Acting on the recommendations of the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator, WPB on May 5 ordered deliveries of both gasoline and light heating oils cut 50 percent beginning May 16 in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

The 50 percent cut will reduce deliveries of both products to half of the normal demand.

The cuts in gasoline deliveries will apply to service stations and to bulk consumers. The cuts in heating oil deliveries will apply to deliveries to suppliers.

Gasoline deliveries, under Limitation Order L-70, are already cut one-third in the 17 States and the District of Columbia.

The fuel oils covered by the May 5 decision are of the type generally used for space heating and central heating, including domestic heating plants. This means, therefore, that the quantity of such fuel available for household purposes will be restricted and controlled under the plans being worked out.

Copper banned from autos except in essential operating parts

WPB on May 6 prohibited the use of copper or copper base alloy products in the manufacture of all but essential operating parts of motor vehicles. The limitation order, L-166, is effective immediately.

The restrictions do not apply to the production of parts for the Army or Navy where use of copper or copper base alloy products is required by the specifications of the prime contract.

Permitted uses listed

Unless specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, producers are prohibited from using the restricted products except in the following:

- Radiators; cooling system control devices; electrical equipment; tubing and fittings; bearings, bushings, thrust washers, and similar parts; carburetor parts; plating; gaskets; certain types of transmissions; brazing materials; powdered copper for briquetted bearings; as alloy products is required by the specifications of the prime contract.

The extent to which the restricted products may be used for the purposes listed is set forth in detail in the order.

* * *

Wheeler heads New England regional office of WPB

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., has been appointed New England regional director of the War Production Board, it was announced May 7. Mr. Wheeler formerly was chief of the contract distribution branch of the Production Division.

The New England regional office will have its headquarters in Boston and will be responsible for the administration of all WPB field offices in the six New England states. Other regional offices have been established in Cleveland, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Chicago.

Replacing Mr. Wheeler as chief of the contract distribution branch of WPB is C. E. Hallenborg, formerly assistant chief of the branch.
Supplies to build aluminum, magnesium plants to go ahead of higher-rated but later orders

Suppliers of materials used in the construction of vital aluminum and magnesium plants were advised May 6 by WPB that deliveries should be made on schedule even though subsequent orders assigned under Preference Rating Order P-19-I carry higher preference ratings.

The ruling was made in Interpretation No. 1 of P-19-I which covers materials used in essential civilian construction. It was necessary, the board said, to prevent any delay in delivery which might result from a misunderstanding of the original order.

The Interpretation ruled, however, that this provision does not require or prejudice a manufacturer to make deliveries on an order to which a rating has been assigned under P-19-I in preference to deliveries on earlier-accepted orders bearing equal or higher ratings.

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WPB forbids rubber tires for most hand trucks

WPB on May 7 ordered elimination of all but the most essential uses of rubber tires on hand trucks. It is estimated that these required more than 500,000 rubber tires last year.

Limitation Order L-111, effective immediately, prohibits any manufacturer from delivering rubber-tired hand trucks, any person from accepting delivery of such trucks or of rubber tires for replacement purposes, and any person from delivering rubber tires except on authorization to a hand-truck manufacturer for use on such trucks. All other uses of rubber in the manufacture or assembly of these trucks is prohibited.

Exceptions are granted where the use of rubber tires is necessary to prevent explosion hazards, and to avoid accidents in the handling of explosives, damage in transporting unbaked grinding wheels or green foun-
dry cores, or damage to delicate instruments which are an integral part of the truck.

Persons receiving delivery of a truck or a spare rubber tire must certify on the purchase order that the equipment is required for one of the specified essential purposes.

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Indian kyanite, furnace lining, under complete allocation

Indian kyanite (including andalusite and sillimanite), a superduty refractory used in furnaces where extremely high temperatures are necessary, was placed under complete allocation control May 6 by the Director of Industry Operations.

WPB tightens control over all types of rubber-tired construction equipment

The WPB, acting to save substantial amounts of rubber, May 3 assumed rigid control over the production and distribution of all types of rubber-tired construction equipment.

Over 70 items affected

More than 70 items of construction equipment normally equipped with rubber tires are affected by Limitation Order L-82-a.

At the same time, WPB, in Limitation Order L-82, placed restrictions on the sale and production of power cranes and shovels, which are greatly in demand for military and essential civilian activities.

In its order applying to rubber-tired construction equipment, WPB prohibits the future sale, lease, trade, loan, delivery, shipment, or transfer of any new equipment without specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations, except for orders placed prior to the issuance of L-82-a which carry a preference rating higher than A-2, on which shipments must be made on or before June 1.

Between May 1 and June 1, no rubber-tired construction equipment can be produced except to fill Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and lend-lease orders, to fill orders for specified items of equipment needed in the war program for which steel wheels or other substitutes for rubber tires are impractical, or on production schedules specifically approved by the Director of Industry Operations. The specified items are: self-propelled earth moving graders, carrying and hauling scrapers, and power cranes and power shovels.

WPB must approve schedules

The order provides that after June 1, each manufacturer's production schedule, regardless of whether or not it is designed to fill war orders or orders for the specified items, must be approved by the Director of Industry Operations.

Proposed schedules must be submitted to WPB on form PD-446. This will provide a means of preventing any manufacturer from using critical material to produce equipment that would be useless without rubber tires and of preventing production for nonessential uses.

As defined in the order, construction equipment takes in many items, including snow plows, drilling machines, crushers, excavators, mixers, street sweepers, and others set forth in Schedule A attached to the order.

In order to obtain release of equipment frozen by the terms of the order, a producer, dealer, or an authorized distributor may apply to WPB on form PD-448, unless delivery of the item involved has been assigned a preference rating higher than A-2, in which case no application is necessary. However, such preference rating must have been issued before May 2, must designate the person seeking to purchase equipment, must be issued directly to that person, and shipment must be made on or before June 1.

The order places no restrictions on repurchase of equipment in case of a breach of installment contract or other form of conditional sale. Equipment actually in transit to the ultimate consumer on May 27 is exempt from the terms of the orders.

Before May 15, producers, dealers, and distributors must file with WPB on form PD-445 a statement detailing inventories of rubber-tired construction equipment as of May 2.

L-82, covering power cranes and shovels, which can continue to be mounted on rubber tires, contains production and distribution restrictions similar to those set forth in L-82-a. Effective immediately, sales and other transactions are prohibited except upon specific authorization by the Director of Industry Operations and to fill orders placed prior to the issuance of L-82 which carry ratings higher than A-2 and on which shipments must be made on or before June 1. Application for release may be made on Form PD-446.

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Feeding nipples modified to use less rubber

Specifications for the manufacture of feeding nipples, designed to save approximately 45 tons of crude rubber annually, were ordered by the WPB May 6 in Amendment No. 5 to Supplementary Order M-15-b-1.

The specifications, effective on May 15, set forth the maximum amount of rubber which may be contained in each thousand nipples.

The amendment will eliminate the production of the so-called "breast" type nipple, which consumes three times the amount of rubber required to manufacture a nipple, conforming to the specifications.
List of articles for which iron and steel will be forbidden by new WPB order

Following are the over 400 articles for which the use of iron and steel will be forbidden under WPB order of May 5:

A. Cabinet articles—except as required by law or by written authorization in accordance with provisions of the Director of Industry Operations.

B. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry operations limitation order L-13-b.

C. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

D. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-62.

E. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry operations limitation order L-13-a and L-62.

F. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

G. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

H. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

I. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

J. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

K. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

L. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

M. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

N. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

O. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

P. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

Q. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

R. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

S. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

T. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

U. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

V. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

W. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

X. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

Y. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.

Z. Articles which are subject to the Director of Industry Operations limitation order L-13-a.
The War Production Board on May 7 prohibited the use of copper and its alloys, including brass and bronze, in an additional hundred-odd civilian products; curtailed other uses after June 15, and ordered a number of other restrictions designed to conserve supplies of the red metal.

The action was taken in a revision of Order M-9-c, issued by Industry Operations Director Knowlson. M-9-c originally was issued on October 21, 1941, and has been amended frequently.

New ban applies May 31

The May 7 order maintains the list A of the previous order in substantially the same form. Use of copper in the manufacture of articles on this list was prohibited after March 31, 1942.

A new list, A-1, is added. Items on this list must not be manufactured, assembled, completed or finished after May 31.

Probably the greatest dislocation the order will cause will be the ban on manufacture of the common household pin. Approximately one-third of the pins manufactured in 1940 and 1941 were made of brass, with the remainder of steel. There is no ban on steel pins, but the rate of production is limited.

Among other items on list A-1, are bulbs and neon and fluorescent tubes for advertising and display purposes, bulbs and cords for Christmas trees; dog collars, fountain pens and musical instruments.

Unlisted items restricted later

Beginning May 7, manufacturers may not further process copper, brass or bronze plate, sheet, strip, rolls, coils, wire, rod, bar, tube, pipe, extensions, ingots or powder to make items on list A-1 if the materials are in substantially the same form in which they were acquired. Manufacture with copper of every article not on lists A or A-1 must stop on June 15 if any copper is used which was obtained before February 28, 1942, unless the article is being made to fill a purchase order rated A-1 or higher, or its manufacture has been specifically authorized by an application filed on Form PD-426.

The new ban has been materialized since February 28 and is being used to make articles not on the lists, it is the attitude of WPB that the copper was properly allocated and no further restrictions are necessary.

The previous exemption for parts to conduct electricity is removed. If an article appears on list A or list A-1, use of copper in its manufacture is prohibited for any purpose, unless a specific exception is made in the order.

Plating also restricted

Copper plating of all articles mentioned in the lists also is prohibited after May 31.

The restrictive provisions of the order do not apply to Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission contracts, where the contractors call for copper, brass, or bronze, until August 1.

Form PD-426 is provided to permit manufacturers of items not specifically prohibited to request permission to continue after June 15. It is not an appeal from the order in the usual sense, but an opportunity to review specific cases. It is the intention to grant such requests when the circumstances justify this action.

PD-167, as revised, continues to be the regular appeals form.

Rug, carpet makers allowed to use up jute yarn on hand

Restrictions of the jute order (M-70) were relaxed by telegrams sent May 8 to permit rug and carpet manufacturers to use jute yarns on hand in the manufacture of rugs and carpet beyond the previous shutoff date.

The purpose of the relaxation is to make it possible for rug and carpet manufacturers to weave stocks of dyed wool carpet yarn to the extent that jute yarn is available.
Furniture makers rapidly shifting production to wide variety of war items

Airplane trainers and gliders instead of wooden office desks; ammunition boxes instead of metal letter-trays and wastebaskets; and airplane fuel lines instead of chrome-plated chair legs—this is the story of the conversion program for the furniture industry, the country's second largest producer of consumers' durable goods.

Over $500,000,000 in contracts

The industry in normal times produces metal and wooden furniture for the home and the office valued at about $1,000,000 annually, second in dollar value to consumers' goods only to the automobile industry.

Today, makers of furniture all over the country are rapidly changing over their tools and facilities not only to the production of wooden airplanes and gliders, but to a wide variety of other war items. Prime contracts and subcontracts held by the industry exceed $500,000,000. Appreciable increases in the rate of production of war goods are expected to be evident by the end of 1942. The rate of war production by the middle of next year is expected to be equal to the recent annual production of civilian items.

War equipment soon to be produced in quantity by metal furniture companies includes ammunition boxes, tail and wing assemblies for airplanes, rear fin struts, and seating equipment for planes, tanks, and ships. The industry, of course, will continue to make types of metal furniture needed by the armed services here and abroad.

At least 3 woodworking furniture plants are now producing airplane parts out of plywood, and eventually, 12 or more companies are expected to be engaged in the production of wooden airplanes and subassemblies.

$108,600,000 in metal-working machinery shipped in March

The value of new machine tools, presses, and other metal working machinery shipped during March was $108,600,000, it was announced May 7 by William H. Harris, WPB Director of Production.

Shipments of machine tools alone mounted to 24,300 units, with a total value of $98,400,000. During February, 20,307 units, valued at $84,355,000 were shipped.

Softwood lumber critically needed, Nelson tells industry

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson May 6 appealed to logging and sawmill operators and their employees immediately to bring production of softwood construction lumber to a maximum in order to meet the urgent needs of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission for housing and other purposes.

Mr. Nelson, in a telegram to the Lumber and Timber Products War Committee, which represents the lumber manufacturing industry, the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that "the situation is so critical that I ask you immediate cooperation and action."

Higher production eases steel plate problems temporarily

The perplexing steel plate problem is being eased slightly by increasing production, particularly from strip mills, C. E. Adams, chief iron and steel branch, announced May 9, but any permanent solution will depend upon new plate mills coming into operation.

Shipments for April were 865,971 tons, as compared with 878,728 in March, the previous record. Strip mills accounted for 397,519 tons of the total, an increase from this source of 31,224 tons over March.

For the second successive month, shipments on Maritime Commission orders met the tonnage asked. The total for the month was in excess of 280,000 tons.

Toy order clarified

The WPB May 8 issued an interpretation of the toy limitation order (L-81) to clarify the meaning of the term "raw material form." The interpretation states that critical material, the use of which is restricted in the order, is considered to be in raw material form when it has not been fabricated or processed for use in toys or games or parts, but is in such form that it can be fabricated or processed for use in any other product.

New critical machine tools under limited allocation, 75 percent for services

All new critical machine tools were placed under a limited allocation system by WPB May 2.

General Preference Order No. E-1-b provides for an apportionment of each producer's monthly deliveries of each type of tool, 75 percent to service purchasers and 25 percent to other purchasers. These allocations may be reduced to the extent in each case that purchase orders are not placed for such percentages months prior to the month of delivery.

The 75 percent for service purchasers is to be divided among the supply arms and bureaus of the Army and Navy and the Maritime Commission in accordance with a percentage table for each type of tool accompanying the order.

The 25 percent for other purchasers is to be divided among foreign purchasers and essential industries in this country and Canada, and will be scheduled for delivery in accordance with preference ratings.

A new numerical master preference list has been formulated to cover the sequence of deliveries to service purchasers, but it will have no effect upon other purchasers.

Halt street light extensions except for safety, WPB asks

WPB's power branch has asked all electric utility systems to discontinue for the duration of the war all street lighting extensions except those needed for public safety.

Agreements between utilities and governmental agencies providing for street and highway lighting extensions should be suspended, the branch said in a letter to all utilities. The utilities were asked in the letter not to apply for priority assistance in obtaining material for such extensions.

The suggestions do not apply to illumination for critical areas "where traffic conditions are enormously aggravated by war industries, camps, airports, etc." Nor do the suggestions apply to traffic control signals where necessary. Applications for priority assistance where installations are "essential to public safety" will continue to receive consideration by the WPB power branch.
British release steel, copper scrap to U. S. munitions plants

Through the efforts of WPB officials, more than 27,000,000 pounds of steel and 500,000 pounds of copper have been freed by the British Purchasing Commission for use in American munitions plants working on United Nations war orders.

The steel and copper had been machined into certain field gun projectiles, largely made obsolete by the loss of Allied equipment at Dunkirk. Shipping delays further reduced the potential value of the shells. They were offered to U. S. Army Ordnance, which could make no use of them in their present condition.

The industrial salvage section of WPB announced May 8 that the iron and steel section of the British Purchasing Commission has been authorized by London to dispose of the shells as scrap metal.

Fuel oil sales, deliveries not subject to ratings

Because some oil companies have been refusing to deliver fuel oil without preference ratings, the WPB May 5 issued an order cancelling all preference ratings assigned to fuel oil purchases, and providing specifically that sales and deliveries of fuel oil may be made without regard to any preference rating herefore issued.

Zinc sulphide pigment pool is established

A monthly producers' pool in zinc sulphide pigments, of which lithopone is the principal product, was established May 6 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Lithopone is an opaque white pigment and is, together with titanium dioxide and white lead, a principal ingredient of white and light-colored paints.

The May 6 order, M-128, provides that the Director of Industry Operations will set up by the 15th of each month a percentage of all classes of lithopone manufactured, to be set aside for the following month. Mandatory orders will be filled from this pool, after which other production may be sold without restriction.

Exports of lithopone other than lend-lease cannot be made except upon application to the War Production Board on Form PD-464.
Clearing house set up to handle problems of over 2,900,000 service institutions

Organization of a services branch within the Division of Industry Operations to act as a clearing house for problems confronting the more than 2,900,000 service industries in the country was announced May 3 by John B. Kimberly, assistant chief of the bureau of industry branches.

Functions of new branch

Service institutions—such as banks, insurance companies, commercial laundries, barber and beauty shops, theaters and other amusement enterprises, hotels, office buildings, retail stores, wholesale houses, and repair shops—employ approximately 8,000,000 persons.

The functions of the branch will include processing priority applications from service industries, and assistance in conversion to war work wherever possible.

The branch is headed by Nathaniel G. Burleigh, who was chief of the former service and distribution, office and service machinery branch and who is a veteran member of the WPB organization. The assistant chief is O. G. Sawyer, of Durham, N. C., formerly supervisor of purchases for Duke University and Duke Hospital.

In addition to serving as the focal point to which all institutions classified as service industries can bring their problems, the branch has supervision of the office machinery industry and the services machinery industry, including all types of office machinery, domestic laundry machinery, commercial laundry machinery, dry cleaning machinery, industrial vacuum cleaners, floor maintenance machinery, and institutional dish, glass, and silver washing machinery.

Mr. Burleigh announced establishment of eight sections within the branch, the first two dealing with machinery and the remaining six concerned with services to all service institutions.

The sections and the chiefs appointed for each are:

**OFFICE MACHINERY SECTION:** Arthur Sanders, of Dothan, Ala., has spent 6 years with the Controller of the Currency and who has been engaged in WPB liaison work between the Army and Navy and various war agencies.

**SERVICE MACHINERY SECTION:** L. L. Frey, of New York City, former industrial engineer for the General Electric Co., American Pencil Co., Cincinnati Planer Co., and other firms.

**AMUSEMENTS SECTION:** Christopher J. Dunphy, of New York City, former assistant to Adolph Zukor, chairman of the Board of Directors of Paramount Pictures, Inc., and former director of advertising and publicity for Paramount.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES SECTION: James D. Vail, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., who was a partner in Crane, McMahon & Co., a banking and brokerage concern.


OFFICE BUILDINGS, HOTELS, AND RESTAURANTS SECTION: Frank A. Duggan, of Santa Monica, Calif., former president of Greely Square Hotel Co., and executive vice president of Hotel Statler Co., in charge of all hotel operations.

PERSONAL SERVICES SECTION: Cyril A. Slater, of Dallas, Tex., former president of National Institute of Dyeing and Cleaning.


**WPB PLACARDS TO MARK APPROVED PROJECTS**

Placards showing that approval has been granted by WPB were being sent last week to builders of authorized projects to be displayed conspicuously on the premises during construction.

Printed in blue on a white background, the placard carries the initials WPB on which are superimposed the words:

**AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION WAR PRODUCTION BOARD**

There is space on the placard for a serial number, identifying the individual project, which will be given the project by the War Production Board. The placard may be used only for the particular project for which it is issued and should be destroyed when the project is completed.

Only WPB issues the placards.

**Juke box makers may dispose of materials on A-2 orders**

Manufacturers of automatic phonographs and other amusement machines, who have on hand inventories of raw materials and semi-processed and finished parts, frozen by the terms of Limitation Order L-62, are now permitted, by an amendment to that order, to dispose of such inventories to fill orders bearing preference ratings higher than A-2.

**Suppliers may replenish stocks of specific “short” items regardless of total inventory**

Wholesalers and distributors covered by the Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order, L-63, will be permitted to accept deliveries of limited quantities of specific items, regardless of their total inventory, by Amendment No. 2 to the order, issued May 6.

Amendment No. 2 to L-63 is designed to allow suppliers who are subject to the order to replenish stocks of specific items in which they are "short" even when their total inventory exceeds the maximum permitted by the order. The amendment allows a wholesaler or distributor to accept deliveries of specific items of such supplies up to a total dollar volume equal to his sales of these specific items during the preceding month. This will prevent a shortage of such items in communities served by suppliers whose total inventory now exceeds the maximum permitted by the order.

**Makers of outboard motors allowed to sell to 10 agencies**

An amendment to the outboard motor order (Limitation Order L-60) issued May 2 permits the sale or lease, by manufacturers, of motors of 6 horse-power or more to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, Civil Aeronautics Authority, National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics and Office of Scientific Research and Development.

**Aluminum supplies removed from restrictions of L-63**

Stocks of supplies made of aluminum in the hands of wholesalers and distributors are removed from the restrictions of the suppliers' inventory limitation order, L-63, by Exemption No. 4, announced May 5 by the Director of Industry Operations. The exemption permits suppliers to omit their stocks of aluminum and aluminum products in calculating their total permissible inventory as prescribed by L-63. The action was taken because distribution of aluminum through warehouses is already strictly controlled under Supplementary Order M-1-1.
Use of vital, scarce materials curred for safety equipment

In order to conserve the supply of materials urgently needed in war production, strict regulations on the use of aluminum, copper, plastics, and several other commodities in the manufacture of safety equipment were put into effect by the WPB May 5.

Safety equipment, as defined by the order, includes guards, shields, containers, harneses, headgears, belts, shoes, protective clothing or coverings, masks, respirator inhalers, resuscitating apparatus, measuring instruments, indicating instruments, protective creams, trehs, warning signs, and all other such safety articles.

The order prohibits the use of scarce materials in these items except:
1. For A-2 or higher-rated orders, if the equipment was manufactured prior to the date of the order, or from parts ready for assembly on the date of the order;
2. As permitted by an appendix to the order; or
3. Within 30 days of the effective date for delivery to the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission.

The critical materials affected are aluminum, asbestos cloth, chromitum, copper, copper base alloys, nickel, corrosion-resisting steel, alloy steel, tin, synthetic plastics, magnesium, rubber, synthetic rubber, and neoprene.

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Ratings modified on hydrocarbon solvents

Changed preference ratings for all permitted uses of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents were announced May 2 by the Director of Industry Operations, with amendment of Order M-41.

The order extends A-10 ratings for such solvents to be used in the fumigation of stored products, including grain; for charging and discharging fire extinguishers; for laboratories, hospitals and public institutions; for processing and manufacturing food, chemicals, rubber, petroleum, and plywood; for cleaning metal parts of electrical equipment; for the manufacture of refrigerators; and for degreasing machines used in the manufacture of war materials.

B-2 ratings are assigned for degreasing machines other than those used on Army and Navy contracts, for packaged spotting and cleaning preparations, for dry cleaning establishments, and for manual cleaning of other than metal parts of electrical equipment.

No other uses of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents are permitted with the exception that any person may purchase up to one gallon without a preference certificate or rating. B-2 ratings are restricted to 50 percent of average monthly consumption in the base period set up in the order.

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ELECTRIC RANGE STOCKS FROZEN

All domestic electric ranges in the hands of manufacturers, distributors and retail dealers were frozen May 2 by WPB.

In order to make existing stocks and future production available for new war housing, Army and Navy and lend-lease orders, Supplementary Limitation Order L-23-b forbids the sale, lease or transfer of any domestic electric range except on a preference rating of A-9 or higher, or by specific authorization by the Director of Industry Operations. Delivery was permitted on ranges actually in transit May 2.

The order provides for increased production of electric ranges during the month of May, above the quotas established for the past 4 months. After June 1, no domestic electric ranges may be produced except to fill orders bearing a preference rating of A-1-k or higher.

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2½-inch brass hose couplings frozen for distributors

Issuance of Amendment No. 2 to the Domestic Limitation Order on fire protective equipment, freezing all 2½-inch brass fire-hose couplings in the hands of coupling distributors, was announced May 5 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

This provision supplements Amendment No. 1 to the order (L-39), which froze such couplings in the hands of manufacturers.

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Ban on private imports extended

WPB on May 4 added a number of materials to the restriction on private importation into the United States imposed by General Imports Order M-63.

* Added to the order are cube (timbo or barbasco) root, degrass root and tubas or tube root, beryl ore and beryllium ore, metallic beryllium and beryllium oxides and salts and two additional classifications of flux.
* M-63 prohibits any person, except Government agencies or their authorized representatives, from making arrangements for importing materials listed in the order into the United States, except under contracts existing at the effective date of the order.
* Imports made under contract must not be sold, or transferred beyond a place of initial storage, except to a Government agency, under an existing contract, or with special authorization from the Director of Industry Operations.

Czechs, Free French, Turks, Iceland on preference list

Czechoslovakia, Free France, Iceland, and Turkey have been added to the list of countries whose government orders are defined as "defense orders" under the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 1 as amended, by Amendment No. 2 to the regulation.

This means government orders from these countries are automatically assigned a preference rating of A-10 if no higher rating has been assigned by certificate or otherwise, and that such orders must be accepted and placed in production schedules in accordance with the rating.

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Warehouses restricted to A-10 in delivering iron and steel

Revision of Order M-21-b, the iron and steel warehouse order, to make it conform to Order M-21 was announced May 4 by the Director of Industry Operations.

M-21 forbids deliveries by producers on ratings lower than A-10 except in certain specified cases. The May 4 order applies the same restriction to warehouses. Warehouses are to receive deliveries on quotas established by the Director of Industry Operations.

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Control tightened on segregation, sale of aluminum scrap

Amendments to Supplementary Order M-1-d designed to place firmer control over the segregation and sale of aluminum scrap were issued May 2 by the Director of Industry Operations.

These changes are made in the order:

* The maker of segregated scrap must hereafter furnish the buyer with a signed statement showing the specifications, form, weight, and name and address of the plant where the scrap is generated. The date of sale and names and addresses of the transporting parties must also be shown and any further resale must be similarly endorsed and transferred.

Because dealers have been unable to function effectively under the 1,000-pound limitation formerly in effect, the new order provides that segregated scrap of top quality alloy may be sold to a dealer or an approved smelter as well as to a producer, up to 5,000 pounds per month.

Plant scrap is redefined in the order to hold under strict control for recovery as secondary aluminum all scrap which contains 15 percent or more aluminum by weight. Scrap with less than 15 percent aluminum content may be sold to any buyer.
Questions and Answers on Priorities

1. Q. What is a “subcontract”?  
   A. It refers to a contract made by a prime contractor with another company for the production of parts necessary for the prime contract. The obvious tendency of subcontracting is to spread war contracts and to enable small companies to undertake essential work on prime contracts, which of necessity are normally held by the larger companies.

2. Q. How does the new “stop” order (conservation order L-41) on construction differ from the old SPAB policy that has been in effect since Oct. 1941?  
   A. The new order goes further. The SPAB announcement made it clear that no priority assistance would be given to nonessential construction. The new order, however, provides that no construction may be started, except in a few instances, without permission. It also forbids the sale, delivery, or withdrawal from inventory of any construction material in order to begin construction not authorized by WPB.

3. Q. What new appeals system is set up in the sweeping steel order M-125?  
   A. All appeals under M-126 on the related Form PD-437, must be filed with the field office of the War Production Board in the district in which the plant filing the appeal is located.

4. Q. Can copper still be used after June 15, if any copper used was obtained before Feb. 28, 1942, unless the article bears an A-1-k or higher rating, or unless a specific exception is authorized by an application filed on Form PD-246?

Perkins named to paper branch

Appointment of James A. Perkins as associate price executive of the paper and paper products branch of the OPA was announced May 8 by Herbert P. Tugdatt, director of the general products division.

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### PRIORITY ACTIONS

**From April 30**  
**Through May 7**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Order No.</th>
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</table>
| Aluminum:  
a. Aluminum scrap  
1. Fluxes, firner control ever segregation and of aluminum scrap. | M-1-d amendment No. 1. | PD-230 | 5-2-42 | | |
| Ammunition machine:  
a. Automatic phonographs and wiring, assembly and testing machines.  
1. Mfg. who have on hand inventories of raw materials and unprocessed and finished parts, frozen by L-21-a, new permitted to dispose of such inventories to fill orders bearing preference ratings higher than A-2. | L-31-a amendment No. 1. | PD-222 | 5-2-42 | | |
| Burlap:  
a. Jute and jute products:  
1. Restricts processing of jute for mil. of carpet yarns during month of April. | M-70 amendment No. 2. | PD-222 | 5-1-42 | | |
| Canning:  
a. Tinplate and Terraplate:  
1. Permits utilization of tinplate sheets, usable only for food cans of restricted sizes, if sheets were on hand 3-1-42. Extends in definitely telegraphic exceptions. Permits use of cans produced from tinplate under terms of this amendment. | M-81 amendment No. 2. | PD-431 | 4-30-42 | | |
| Chemicals:  
a. Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents:  
1. Announces changed preference ratings for all permitted uses of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents. | M-42 as amended 3-2-42. | PD-431 | 5-22-42 | | |
| Naphthalene:  
1. Conservation order:  
(a) Distribution placed under control commencing June 1. | M-109. | PD-431 | 5-6-42 | | |
| Copper:  
a. Prohibits use of copper and its alloys, including brass and bronze, in additional hundred-odd civilian products, curtails other uses after June 16, and orders a number of other restrictions designed to conserve supplies of the red metal. | M-9-o as amended 6-7-42. | PD-167, 428. | 5-7-42 | | |
| Fire appliances:  
1. Fire protective equipment:  
(a) Prohibits use of rubber tires on hand trucks. | L-39 amendment No. 2. | PD-431 | 5-5-42 | | |
| Fuel oil:  
(a) Bans all preference ratings assigned to fuel oil purchases and provides specifically that sales and deliveries of fuel oil may be made without regard to any preference rating heretofore assigned. | M-144. | PD-431 | 5-5-42 | | |
| Goatskin, kidskin, and cabretta:  
(a) Limits amount that may be put into process by any tanner during May to 20 percent of monthly average of skins put into process during 1941; removes items from restriction. | M-114 amendment No. 1. | PD-246 | 4-30-42 | | |
| Hand trucks:  
1. Eliminates all but the most essential uses of rubber tires on hand trucks. | L-111. | PD-431 | 5-7-42 | | |
| Import order:  
1. Aids in number of materials to the restriction on private importation into the U. S. imposed by M-42. | M-48 amendment No. 6. | PD-431 | 5-4-42 | | |
| Indian kyanite:  
1. Conservation order:  
(a) To conserve supply and direct distribution. | M-140. | PD-431 | 5-5-42 | | |
| Knaps:  
a. Prohibits use of as insulation for industrial refrigeration and as stuffing for civilian maritime equipment. | M-68 amendment No. 2. | PD-431 | 4-20-42 | | |

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### Imports order:

- Hand trucks;  
- Kapok;  
- Indian kyanite;  
- Potskins, kidskins, and cabrette;  
- Fuel oil;  
- Fire apparatus;  
- Copper;  
- Canning;  
- Chemicals;  
- Burlap;  
- Naphthalene;  
- Goatskin, kidskin, and cabretta;  
- Hand trucks;  
- Import order;  
- Indian kyanite;  
- Knaps;
### Plant leasing or toll work doesn’t excuse manufacturer from preference schedules

Manufacturers cannot escape their responsibility for scheduling deliveries in accordance with preference ratings by leasing their plants or making their products under a toll agreement, it was explained May 7 in an official interpretation of Priorities Regulation No. 1.

It has been a practice of some manufacturers at times to lease all or part of their plants to one of their large customers for a few days a month, while the plant continues to operate with regular personnel and is producing the manufacturers’ regular products.

In other cases, manufacturers have procured materials furnished to them by their customers on a fee or toll basis.

The interpretation of Priorities Regulation No. 1, issued May 7 by the Director of Industry Operations points out that in neither of these cases is the manufacturer permitted to interrupt or delay his production schedules of orders bearing preference ratings, but must fill them in accordance with the ratings and delivery dates.

### Booklet explains cost methods under United States contracts

A handbook which explains principles for determining costs under Government contracts has just been prepared by the accounting advisory branch of the War Production Board.

For some time costs under Government contracts have been based on a decision of the Treasury ("TD 5000"). The booklet just issued is not a revision or an interpretation of TD 5000 but explains in simple and complete terms the principles of costs as covered by TD 5000. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

### Roaster’s green coffee inventory limited to 2 months’ supply

The WPB May 8 issued Amendment 1 to the Coffee Order, M-135, restricting a roaster’s inventory of green coffee to a 2-months’ supply. In calculating this inventory, any roaster who has more than 1 month’s supply of roasted coffee on hand or in his control must include such coffee with his green coffee. Any amount of roasted coffee less than 1 month’s supply may be disregarded.

### Table: Order Numbers, Related forms, Issued, Expiration date, Rating

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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead: a. Supplementary order:</td>
<td>M-10-h</td>
<td>PD-497</td>
<td>6-1-42</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Permits use of lead and zine as a coating on plumbing fixtures and trim.</td>
<td>M-10-b</td>
<td>PD-497</td>
<td>6-1-42</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbing and heating:</td>
<td>M-10-c</td>
<td>PD-497</td>
<td>6-1-42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Permits use of lead and zine as a coating on plumbing fixtures and trim.</td>
<td>M-10-d</td>
<td>PD-497</td>
<td>6-1-42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 16)
Restrictions on distribution of new office machines relaxed to aid dealers

The WPB May 8 modified its restrictions on distribution of various types of new office machinery to enable wholesalers, distributors, retailers, and other dealers to return new equipment to manufacturers willing to accept it.

The action, embodied in Amendment No. 2 to Limitation Order L-54-b, is intended to ease financial burdens falling upon dealers as the result of restrictions in the original order, which prohibited sales, rentals, and deliveries of new office machinery except to fill orders rated A-9 or higher on Preference Rating Certificate PD-1A or PD-3A.

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Shipments of brass mill, wire mill, foundry copper products limited to A-1-k

Because of the tremendous war demand for brass mill, wire mill, and foundry copper products, the WPB May 7 limited shipments of these products to ratings of A-1-k or higher, unless specific authorization is given for a lower rated shipment. Deliveries previously were permitted down to A-10 ratings.

The action was taken in an amendment to Order M-9-a issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

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$5,000 per movie allowed in new materials for sets

Motion picture producers were given specific authorization by WPB May 6 to spend $5,000 per picture for new material for the construction of movie sets.

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Kapok banned for some uses

The use of kapok as insulation for industrial refrigeration and as stuffing for civilian maritime equipment has been prohibited by the WPB in Amendment No. 2 to the kapok conservation order, M-65.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

(Continued from page 15)

Subject | Order Number | Related form | Issued | Expiration date | Rating
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Tools: a. Machine tools—production and delivery of: 1. All new critical machine tools placed under limited allocation system; provides for an apportionment of each producer's monthly deliveries of each size of each type of tool, 75 percent to service purchasers and 25 percent to other purchasers.

E-1-b PD-3, 3A, 4, 4-30-42 Until revoked.

2. Tools—production and delivery of: PD-54, 5A, 5-42

Suspension Orders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
<th>Issued</th>
<th>Expiration date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Scrap Material Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.</td>
<td>S-46</td>
<td>Approved shipments during Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1944 and Jan. 1945 of copper scrap contrary to terms of Supplementary Order M-9-b.</td>
<td>Prohibited from accepting copper or copper base alloys scrap for three months. Violation withdraws all preference assistance; requires inventory reports and disposition of stocks must be made as directed.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-5-42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jorge Del Río Marvin, Puerto Rico.</td>
<td>S-46</td>
<td>Distilled beverage rum from molasses, which was prohibited by M-34 after Jan. 15. Violation occurred after prohibition date and before appeal was granted for relief from such provisions on Jan. 20.</td>
<td>For period of forty days is prohibited from using or selling molasses. From May 23 through Dec. 31, 1943, may not use for distilling rum more than 75 percent of quantity processed during similar period in 1941.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-9-42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlingo, Inc., Arencor Quincens, Mass.</td>
<td>S-47</td>
<td>Used molasses in manufacture of distilled beverages during Jan. 15 contrary to M-0 before appeal for relief was granted Jan. 31.</td>
<td>Prohibited from producing distilled beverages during Jan. 15 except for fruit extracts manufactured after Jan. 15 except for fruit extracts.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-9-42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Ron Carica Distillers, Inc., San Juan, P. R.</td>
<td>S-48</td>
<td>Used molasses in manufacture of distilled beverages although marking it for use in fruit extracts after Jan. 15 contrary to Order M-0 and before appeal for relief was granted Jan. 31.</td>
<td>Prohibited from producing, procuring, delivering or dealing in iron and steel scrap for 3 months.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-9-42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs, and Ralph Pinkston, Capital Iron and Steel Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., Springfield, Mo., Tulsa, Okla., Topeka, Kansas.</td>
<td>S-51</td>
<td>Charged with refusal to execute three iron and steel scrap allocation orders directing shipment to 1,000 tons of steel scrap to Short-Field Steel Corporation and delivering 1,000 tons of scrap to other users.</td>
<td>Prohibited from accepting or producing scrap. Deliveries may be made to other users.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-9-42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.</td>
<td>S-52</td>
<td>Charged with refusal to execute three iron and steel scrap allocation orders directing shipment to 1,000 tons of steel scrap to Short-Field Steel Corporation and delivering 1,000 tons of scrap to other users.</td>
<td>Prohibited from accepting or producing scrap. Deliveries may be made to other users.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-9-42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priorities Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Priorities Reg. No. 1, as amended:</td>
<td>Manufacturers cannot escape responsibility for scheduling deliveries in accordance with preference ratings by limiting their plants or making their products under a toll agreement.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-7-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Priorities Reg. No. 1, as amended:</td>
<td>Czecho-Slovakia, Iran, France, Iceland, and Turkey have been added to the list of countries whose government orders are defined as &quot;defense orders.&quot;</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-7-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Priorities Reg. No. 8:</td>
<td>To discontinue reports required in connection with construction project rating orders of the P-19 series.</td>
<td>5-1-42 5-7-42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New industry advisory committees

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

**CAFFEINE AND THEOBROMINE**

**Government presiding officer—William M. Bristol, Jr.**

Members:

**INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE**

**Government presiding officer—Charles L. Saunders.**

Members:

**INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE**

**Government presiding officer—Charles L. Saunders.**

Members:

**LARGE COMPRESSOR COMMITTEE**

**Government presiding officer—William K. Frank.**

Members:

**NAVAL STORES SUBCOMMITTEE**

**Government presiding officer—J. B. Davis.**

Members:

**PATRIOTIC FLAG COMMITTEE**

**Government presiding officer—Frank L. Walton.**

Members:

**SILVERPLATED FLATWARE**

**Government presiding officer—Jesse L. Maury.**

Members:

**SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD**

**Government presiding officer—Arthur Upson.**

Members:

**TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS’ TRAFFIC**

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

Members:

**X-RAY**

**Government presiding officer—Milton H. Luce.**

Members:
Separate ceilings set on all sales of used mechanical household refrigerators

Substantial savings for the average householder seeking to purchase a used mechanical household refrigerator because of the current difficulty in obtaining a new refrigerator were made possible May 6 as the result of a separate price action by Price Administrator Henderson placing a ceiling of prices, reflecting February 1942 levels, on all sales of used mechanical household refrigerators.

First action of its kind

Maximum prices in specific dollars and cents figures are listed for hundreds of second-hand refrigerators of all brands and models in the order — maximum price regulation No. 139 (Used Mechanical Household Refrigerators).

The action, giving separate price treatment to a second-hand household commodity, was the first of its kind. Previously, used typewriters and used tires were brought under price regulations.

The regulation is effective May 18, the same day on which the General Maximum Price Regulation, freezing prices of virtually all retail commodities at March levels becomes effective. Until the provisions of the order can be applied, OPA has requested that second-hand refrigerators be sold at prices no higher than prices listed in the regulation. Consumers were advised that no price control on the used boxes exists until May 18.

Ceiling includes taxes

The regulation sets specific top prices that may be charged for "as is," "unreconditioned," and "reconditioned" boxes. In general, the ceiling price for a reconditioned refrigerator is less than half the manufacturers' original suggested retail price for the same machine when new. Maximum prices for most unreconditioned boxes run about $30 per unit less, while for "as is" boxes the ceiling goes down as low as $10.50 each.

All of the maximum prices exclude Federal excise taxes or any State and municipal taxes that are generally passed on separately to the buyer.

Although sellers of used refrigerators realized adequate returns from sales based on February prices, OPA found that, as a result of this price, prices in the second-hand market continued to advance in March. The May 6 action was designed to return the prices of the second-hand refrigerators to the reasonable levels prevailing in the latter part of February. Under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, the March prices would have been established.

Other provisions

While the regulation contains a maximum price for virtually every make and model of refrigerator likely to be sold at second-hand, a formula is given to enable a seller to determine his top price for any box that may have been omitted.

For sales in 11 western states the seller may add $5 to the maximum price allowed by the order. The states included are: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington.

Evicting tenants won't enable landlords to collect higher rents, says Henderson

Bluntly declaring that "we cannot and will not tolerate wholesale evictions of war workers," Price Administrator Henderson served notice May 3 that landlords who evict tenants in the hope of evading maximum rent regulations "are engaging in a futile and unpatriotic act.

His statement followed reports that in some of the "defense-rental" areas designated earlier that week as the first step toward Federal regulation of rents, landlords were attempting to evict tenants and bring in new tenants at higher rates.

"We will not permit the war production program to be sabotaged by a few landlords who have the mistaken notion that they can somehow wiggle outside the scope of the essential war-time program," the Price Administrator said.

"The new tenants will not be required to pay, nor will the landlords be permitted to collect, rents in excess of that collected on the maximum-rent date."

Henderson commends new consumer credit controls by Federal Reserve Board

Prompt action by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in strengthening controls over consumer credit through amendments to its regulations, announced last week, will be of great importance in supporting other measures being taken by OPA toward keeping down the cost of living, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said May 7.

The Board of Governors has announced adoption of Amendment No. 4 to its Regulation W, effective May 6, enlarging the scope of consumer credit control and increasing restraints against purchase of consumers' goods on credit or with borrowed money.

"The importance of this step will be quickly recognized by the American people. It will be welcomed and wholeheartedly supported as a potent means of self-defense," said Mr. Henderson. "These amendments are designed to effectuate one point of the President's recently announced program, designated by him as the national economic policy to keep the cost of living from spiraling upward. Point 7 of that program states: 'We must discourage credit and installment buying and encourage the paying off of debts,' to the end that excessive buying be retarded and savings be promoted to provide a form of insurance against post-war depression.

"This amendment constitutes virtually a complete revision of the program of control. While utilizing the system of restraints already developed, it increases the deterrents to credit purchases of consumers' goods by requiring substantially heavier cash down payments and by materially shortening the periods during which the indebtedness created must be retired. At the same time, the scope of control is expanded, not only by important additions to the consumers' 'listed' goods on which credit restrictions apply, but also by extending control for the first time to open-account credits, charge accounts, and single-payment 'personal' loans up to $1,500, including bank loans, incurred for purchase of 'listed' goods. These are now added to the field of installment sales and installment loans heretofore covered."
Finished piece goods may be billed at contract prices, pending determination of costs

In order that there may be no further interruption in deliveries of finished piece goods whose price ceiling are established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods), the OPA May 8 outlined conditions under which such deliveries may be made pending the determination of cost elements required by the order.

The OPA will not object to deliveries of finished piece goods under existing contracts being billed on memorandum or billed at contract prices subject to later adjustment if the sellers are unable to ascertain immediately all of the cost elements.

Southern hardwood lumber schedule modified

New definitions of "mill" and "distribution yard," designed to adopt a more refined distinction between distribution yards and concentration yards, are set forth in Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 97, Southern Hardwood Lumber, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 8.

Ceilings raised on some lighter weights of relaying rail

Higher maximum prices on certain lighter weights of relaying rail were announced May 8 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Copper scrap order modified to include "ingots"

Supplementary Order M-9-b, which controls copper scrap, was amended May 8 by the Director of Industry Operations to include "ingots."

Coffee roasters proffered aid in disposing of excess imports

Douglas C. Townson, chief of the food supply, branch, WPB, said May 9 that WPB is willing to aid coffee roasters in disposing of excess coffee imports.
Sheeting used by low-income groups gets special recognition in new ceilings

Manufacturers' ceiling prices for a special type of lightweight bed linen widely used by low-income groups were established May 4 by Price Administrator Henderson.

By Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 89 (Bed Linens), effective May 4, the Price Administrator set maximum prices for the special goods—known in the trade as "back-filled"—which take into consideration their out-of-ordinary specifications.

Won't raise retail price

Prior to the amendment the "back-filled" type was subject to maximum prices applying to substandard materials, a system of pricing which did not recognize their special characteristics.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that the ceilings established for "back-filled" types under the new amendment will readily permit retailers to price these bed linens at no higher than their March 1942 prices and that therefore the action supplements the General Maximum Price Regulation. Maximum prices now determined for these linens are lower than manufacturers charged prior to February 2, Mr. Henderson said.

Two changes applying to all types of bed linens under the schedule are also effected by the amendment. Since sales by jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers are generally exempt from Revised Price Schedule No. 89, one of these changes extends this exemption to retail sales of bed linens by manufacturers who regularly maintain and operate their own bona fide retail outlets. Such sales will be subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective May 11, 1942.

The amendment also eliminates requirements for proper labeling of sheets and pillow cases when a Government agency asks that no label be attached to the goods.

Previous tables appended to the schedule set up a method of determining maximum prices. To these are now added a new column for "back-filled" types. These tables include specifications, base prices, and maximum prices for manufacturers.

WPB studies usefulness of carpet wools for other items

The wool section of the WPB is studying the utility value of carpet wools to ascertain which of the wools are suitable for apparel and blankets and which are useful only in floor coverings.

No action will be taken in the matter until the WPB has obtained opinions from affected industries. One group of wool experts has already submitted its opinions. It is the opinion of this group that the following types of wools, representing about half of the types of wool from which rugs and carpets are made are useful only in floor coverings:

- B. A. 6's-6's combing
- Persian Gulf
- Oporto
- Balkan Pulled Wools
- Thibet
- Aleppos—stuffings and pieces (not including fleeces)
- Persian Gulf—stuffings and pieces (not including fleeces)
- Egyptian—fleeces and colors (not including white pulled); Awassi-Karadies; Indies—(other than Joras, Kandahars, Visceras No. 1 and Visceras superb); Cyprus; Oporto; Balkan Pulled Wools; Tails (other than No. 1 and No. 2 white)
- Iceland skin wool
- B. A. 25-30's combing, 12-month growth only; Cordoba 40's-36's combing, 12-month growth only; Devon, Scotch, Irish, and English Blackfaced; Irish Kerry; Hinbeck; Herdwick; Swalesdale.

All other carpet wools were considered by the group to be usable for apparel and blankets.

Petitions provided in "hardship cases" under wool ceiling

A procedure by which sellers of wool or wool tops or yarns may, in a few "hardship cases," apply to OPA for relief has been provided through issuance of an amendment to the wool schedule.

When a seller finds that his ceiling price as determined by the individual freeze provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 59 is substantially below the price prevailing for the same type and kind of wool or wool tops or yarns in the same or nearest competitive area, Amendment No. 2 permits him to file a petition for adjustment in accordance with OPA procedural regulations.

The amendment, effective May 2, applies only to those ceilings based upon the highest price at which sellers sold or contracted to sell particular types of wool during the period between October 1, 1941, and December 15, 1941, inclusive.

Retail chlorine reports ended

Because the wording of Order M-19 relating to chlorine would have required the filing of monthly reports by thousands of retail stores throughout the country, it has been amended by the Director of Industry Operations to remove that provision.

Finished piece goods prices changed for jobber, wholesaler

An adjustment of the mark-up which wholesalers and jobbers of finished piece goods made of cotton, rayon, or their mixtures may charge was provided May 1 by OPA through Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 127—Finished Piece Goods.

In effect, the change allows wholesalers and jobbers a maximum mark-up equivalent to 17 percent of their selling price for goods covered by this regulation. Originally, the order provided a mark-up of no more than 17 percent above the actual cost.

In addition, the May 1 amendment makes clear that freight charges which are incurred by wholesalers and jobbers may be included in determining the cost.

Ceilings set on sanitary napkins

Maximum prices for sanitary napkins are established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 140, announced May 6 by the OPA.

Mark-up about the same

The order, effective May 18, is designed to reduce unwarranted price advances which have already taken place.

Although retail prices are lowered, mark-ups for retailers and distributors remain, under the regulation, about the same as prior to July 1, 1941, after which date retail prices were increased about 25 percent. The cost and profit study of the industry by OPA indicates that the 12 producing firms will realize adequate returns despite past and current cost increases.

Under the regulation, the maximum net return to manufacturers on sales made to wholesalers will be $6.50 per case, a reduction of $2 of the current price of the two leading brands but 90 cents more than the same brands sold for prior to July 1, 1941.

On sales made directly to retailers the maximum net return of the manufacturer will be $7.51 per standard case (48 packages of 12 napkins each), a reduction of 69 cents per case from current prices and about 75 cents more per case than the return to manufacturers before July 1.

The maximum price a wholesaler now can receive per case of any brand is $1.40, which permits him a return about equal to, or slightly more than that he received before July 1. If the wholesalers' differential between the leading brands and the other brands is the same as it was July 1, retailers' margins will be slightly better than they were on that date.

As a result of the decrease in price, the largest selling item, the package containing 12 sanitary napkins, is reduced from 25 cents to 22 cents for the consumer.

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As a result of the decrease in price, the largest selling item, the package containing 12 sanitary napkins, is reduced from 25 cents to 22 cents for the consumer.
OPA financial report system to cover 25,000 firms

A general financial reporting program designed to provide basic financial data necessary for studies of price control problems in many industries where adequate information is not now available was instituted May 2 by Price Administrator Henderson. Reporting forms and an instruction book requiring balance sheet and income account data were to be sent to about 25,000 business corporations, with over $250,000 assets each, engaged in manufacturing, mining, construction, wholesale trade, retail trade and related fields. The confidential nature of the reports will be strictly observed, the Administrator said, although the reports will be available on a confidential basis to war planning agencies, such as the War Production Board, when needed, thus providing a centralized regularly recurring source of information for such agencies.

The forms ease the burden for some companies of supplying over-all cost data to OPA in connection with individual requests for specific costs of each of a variety of products, since the one report will now be the only request for overall data as to the company's operations. Similarly, time and expense are saved by companies which might request special treatment under a price schedule, because with general information made available by the report, the preliminary investigational work is eliminated and the actual field work expedited and confined to matters raised by the particular request.

New price regulations explained to retailers in meeting with OPA

Retail trade associations representing somewhat over 700,000 establishments that deal directly with the buying public May 5 were given a detailed explanation of the General Maximum Price Regulation as it applies to retailers at an all-day meeting in Washington with officials of the OPA.

The regulation which becomes effective as to retail sales of commodities on May 18, 1942, places a ceiling with few exceptions over all prices.

The May 5 meeting was one of hundreds to be held in virtually every State in the Union in order to give retailers an opportunity to ask questions regarding the regulation as it affects their various situations.

Retailers urged to gather records, survey prices quickly in preparation for May 18

The Nation's retailers—numbering close to 2,000,000—were urged May 3 by Price Administrator Henderson to observe three cardinal "do's" and a like number of "don'ts" before seeking special guidance from OPA on immediate problems under the recently issued general maximum price regulation.

THE THREE DO'S

The three "do's" indicate immediate steps to take in getting ready for the May 18 effective date of the regulation in all retail stores.

(1) Assemble and preserve immediately all your records regarding all prices charged for goods in March. In addition, begin preparing your statement of highest base period prices for each item sold, so that it will be completed by July 1, 1942.

(2) Check prices of all goods in your store to be sure that they are no higher than the highest price charged in March 1942. This job must be completed by May 18, after which time you cannot exceed these maximum prices.

(3) Arrange to post or mark and identify as "ceiling price" or "our ceiling," your maximum prices on all "cost-of-living" commodities specified in Appendix A of the Regulation. This must be finished by May 18. In addition, a list of these items and their ceiling prices must be filed with the War Price and Rationing Board in your area by June 1, 1942.

THE THREE DON'TS

The three "don'ts" are:

(1) Don't bring your problems to Washington personally. It would be physically impossible for OPA's staff at this moment to give every retailer the time and individual attention that such a visit ordinarily would warrant.

(2) Don't telephone Washington on your problem, unless it is of the most urgent nature. It probably would be impossible to render a snap decision on your case. You will receive carefully considered guidance from OPA, along with all others, as soon as is humanly possible.

(3) Don't write in before you have carefully read and reread the regulation itself, the official press release issued simultaneously, and the question and answer summary that also accompanied the order. In many cases, clearer reading will reveal that your problem has been anticipated by OPA and answered in this or other material to be released shortly.

"Troubleshooters" from OPA's Retail Trade and Services Division are preparing a bulletin of explanations to go out to the retail trade. These explanations are based on questions now coming to OPA's offices from individual merchants and trade leaders. They are expected to provide the answers to a host of questions now in the minds of many retailers. In addition, further question and answer summaries are contemplated for general press distribution in the near future and will appear in local newspapers.

5 temporary ceilings to be superseded by general order

Five temporary maximum price regulations, covering such commodities as canned fruits and vegetables, used typewriters, metal beds and novelty floor coverings, will be superseded automatically by the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 2.

The temporary regulations—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9—had expired or will expire before the effective dates, May 11 for the manufacturers' and wholesale levels and May 18 for the retail levels, of the general maximum price regulation, which froze prices of nearly all cost-of-living items.

Voluntary compliance in meantime

Until the provisions of the general order apply to the commodities covered by the five temporary regulations, the OPA has requested that these commodities be sold at prices no higher than those which are permitted under the general maximum price regulation. Purchasers of these products are warned by the OPA to take into consideration the fact that there is no price control over these commodities between the dates of expiration of the temporary regulations and the effective dates of the general order.

The following table presents the expiration dates of the temporary regulations and the types of commodities covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temporary maximum price regulation</th>
<th>Covering price level</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Expiration date of temporary regulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 3. Manufactures and distribu-</td>
<td>Manufacturers and dis-</td>
<td>Novelty floor coverings</td>
<td>April 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tors.</td>
<td>tributors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6. Wholesale...</td>
<td>Cushion. couches.</td>
<td>coach. cushions.</td>
<td>April 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9. Retail...</td>
<td>Canned fruits and vege-</td>
<td></td>
<td>May 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tables.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top prices set on machines, parts not already covered by OPA schedules

A comprehensive regulation establishing maximum prices for machines and parts not covered by other price schedules was announced May 2 by Price Administrator Henderson. All outstanding "freeze" letters and "informal agreements" covering machinery are superseded by the new measure—title "Maximum Price Regulation No. 136."

Effective May 18, 1942, the new regulation specifies October 1, 1941, prices, for the machines and parts it covers, at all levels of distribution except retail. October 1 rentals for machines are also established as maximum rentals.

But giving special recognition to the requirements of the contracting-out program, the regulation specifically excludes certain subcontracted parts and subassemblies manufactured for incorporation into another machine by the buyer. This will exclude many specially designed parts for munitions. Informal price action is expected in this field in the near future.

In addition to providing top prices for new machines, the comprehensive regulation states formulas for maximum prices for rebuilt used machines and parts, and other second-hand units.

Maximum prices for rebuilt and guaranteed second-hand machines are established at 85 percent of the October 1, 1941, net price of the nearest equivalent new machine.

For other second-hand machines, maximum prices are set at 55 percent of the October 1, 1941, net price for nearest equivalent new machine.

★ ★ ★

Osnaburg allowed for baling if made on looms outside L-99

The WPB textile branch pointed out May 5 in connection with Limitation Order L-99 that any cotton mill which has made or is making its own baling material, whether of a construction listed in L-99 or some other construction, may continue to use this cloth for the baling of its own product only, but must manufacture it on looms other than those required to comply with the conversion as directed in Limitation Order L-99. L-99 requires that all looms that operated on Osnaburg on February 28 be devoted to five constructions of Osnaburg and be sold only on war orders.

POSTMEN AND POLICE TEST RECLAIMED RUBBER

Postmen and policemen in the Nation's Capital are acting as walking laboratories for the Government, so that the millions of pedestrians throughout the country can obtain good rubber heels for the duration.

The Consumer Division of the OPA announced May 4 that many members of the Washington Post Office and Police Department have consented to pound their heels on reclaimed rubber heels which the Division is testing for quality and durability. The raw material for these heels is scrap rubber collected from the Nation's junk yards and attics and then reprocessed.

★ ★ ★

Paper prices to be discussed in series of industry meetings

The first of a series of more than 40 meetings with representatives of the various branches in the paper industry, including manufacturers and wholesalers, which the OPA has called for the purpose of discussing provisions of the general maximum price regulation and other price actions, was held May 7 in New York City.

OPA price executives and attorneys discussed the background and purpose of the general maximum price regulation, and explained those provisions applicable to the wholesale paper trade.

Another group of wholesalers met in Chicago the following day. About 100 were invited to attend a meeting arranged tentatively for May 11 in Denver and 200 are expected to be present in San Francisco on May 16.

Similar meetings for other branches of the paper trade were to be held in the following two weeks.

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Auerbach named price executive

Appointment of Alfred Auerbach as price executive of the consumers' durable goods sections of OPA was announced May 2. Mr. Auerbach succeeds Merle Fainsod, who was recently appointed chief of the retail trade and services division. Named associate price executive was Harvey Mansfield, who has been serving as administrative officer in the section.

Incoming freight rate rise on iron and steel products must be absorbed

A clarification of the effect of the recent 6-percent freight rate increase on the prices of iron and steel products under the provisions of Price Schedules No. 6 and No. 49 was announced May 5 by Price Administrator Henderson.

In general, the Administrator said, the rule is that the increased freight costs must be absorbed by the steel mill or the steel reseller on incoming shipments, but may be added to outgoing shipments in cases where freight is a component and declared part of the maximum price.

For example, the increase in freight rates on incoming scrap must be absorbed by the steel mills, and does not affect the maximum price at which the mills may sell their products.

However, the increase in freight from a mill's governing basonry point to destination may be added to the mill delivered price of steel.

There are certain exceptions to this general rule, the Administrator added. For example, under Price Schedule No. 6, some prices are "arbitrary delivered prices," such as the delivered prices applicable to Detroit and eastern Michigan. These may not be increased, except as instinct increases have been granted by Amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 6. Also, under Price Schedule No. 49, where the maximum delivered price is limited by the April 16, 1941, prices of named sellers in a "listed city," it is not affected by the freight rate increase.

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Vacuum cleaner label sets forth possibility of below-ceiling sale

Modification in the price labels on household vacuum cleaners to make clear that sales to the consumer at less than the maximum price set by the OPA are optional with the retailer as far as the regulations and orders of the office are concerned was announced May 4.

In addition, the labels are to be worded so as to avoid any appearance of being in conflict with State minimum price laws.

Amendment 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 111—New Household Vacuum Cleaners and Attachments—effective May 6, provides that the label shall read:

"The maximum cash price for this household vacuum cleaner (or attachment) as established by the Office of Price Administration, is $—. Lower prices may be charged without violating any regulation or order of the Office of Price Administration."

The use of the phrase, "lower prices may be charged or demanded," in the last sentence in the label is optional with the seller.
Scrap dealers under ceilings will all be licensed

Practically all dealers selling waste, scrap or salvage material to industrial consumers will be licensed, OPA announced May 7.

The licensing order, Supplementary Order No. 5, becomes effective May 20, 1942, and requires registration by the dealers on or before June 20, 1942.

The order covers dealers selling to industrial consumers waste, scrap or salvage material for which maximum prices are established by 14 price schedules and regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration. Furthermore, the necessary licensing was extended in the case of iron and steel scrap to a dealer selling to a consumer or to a consumer's broker.

First licensing of specific industry

Although retailers and wholesalers generally are licensed by provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, this new order marks the first instance of the application of OPA licensing authority to a specific industry. The order affects dealers in a wide range of waste and scrap materials, including aluminum scrap, zinc scrap, iron and steel scrap, nickel scrap, brass mill scrap, copper and copper alloy scrap, scrap materials, including scrap rubber, rayon waste, silk waste, and raw and processed wool waste materials.

"Any dealer violating the price schedules or regulations covering such waste or scrap materials," the Price Administrator warned, "may have his license suspended, as provided in the Price Control Act. He thereby will lose his privilege to do business. Activity after suspension of a license would violate the Price Control Act and would subject the offender to civil and criminal prosecution."

Industrial diamonds subject to general price regulations

Industrial diamonds, vital in the war effort because of their widespread use in machine tools for cutting, shaping, drilling, and marking, are subject to the general maximum price regulation, issued April 28, Price Administrator Henderson pointed out May 6.

Premiums raised on sorted quantity shipments of copper, copper alloy scrap

An increase in quantity premiums to three-fourths cents a pound for shipments of 60,000 pounds of a single group of grades of copper scrap or copper alloy scrap is provided in Revised Price Schedule No. 20 as amended, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 7.

An increase to one-half cent in quantity premiums for shipments of 40,000 pounds of two groups of grades is also provided.

Other provisions

Revised Price Schedule No. 20 as amended, effective May 31, also changes the special preparation premiums, includes a provision licensing dealers who sell to consumers and adds prices for six new grades—High-grade Bronze solids and borings, High Lead Bronze solids and borings, Bronze Paper Mill Wire Cloth, and No. 1 Tinned Copper Wire.

Dutch Government allowed more on extra cost paraffin

Permission has been granted a New York agent of the Netherlands Government in London by OPA to sell a specified lot of fully refined paraffin wax at a price which includes extra expenses involved as a direct result of war influences.

Machinery installation costs computed on March basis

Manufacturers who sell machinery on an instalilIng basis may calculate prices of installation on the basis of March 1942 rates for field labor and outbound freight, instead of October 1, 1941, rates, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 8. The equipment must be priced at October levels; it is only the costs of installation which may be computed on the March basis, it was explained.

Permission to compute costs of installation in this manner is granted in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 196, on machines and parts, effective May 18, 1942.

2 types of insurance added to ceiling for 4 imported foods

Coffee, cocoa, tea, and pepper importers may add their entire charges for "deviation" and "frustration" insurance to the maximum prices for such commodities under an interpretation issued May 2 by Price Administrator Henderson. "Deviation" insurance covers such expenses as handling and storing when a vessel is deviated from its original course. "Frustration" insurance covers losses due to spoilage and deterioration when a ship is diverted from its course.

Restriction on carpet yarn jute is formalized for April

Director of Industry Operations Knowlson has issued Amendment No. 2 to the Jute and Jute Products General Conservation Order, M-70, formalizing the action taken on April 3 by telegram to restrict processing of jute for the manufacture of carpet yarns during the month of April.

Processors were directed at that time not to put more than 20 percent of their average monthly use of jute in 1940 into process during April 1942.
In 1941—the U. S. imported more than 1 MILLION long tons of RUBBER

OPA GIVEN AUTHORITY TO RATION ALL TYPES OF TIRES

Authority to ration all types of tires, including synthetic, for all purposes, including industrial equipment, was delegated to the Office of Price Administration by the War Production Board May 6.

Under previous delegations of authority by the WPB, the OPA had power to ration tires for commercial as well as passenger use, but some confusion existed as to the jurisdiction over tires for certain types of industrial equipment. The new regulation (Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Directive 1-B) makes clear that power to ration this type of tire resides in the OPA.

The amendment also extends the rationing power delegated to OPA by WPB Directive No. 1 to cover all tires, whether made of crude, scrap, or reclaimed rubber, of any of the substances commonly known as synthetic rubber.

Excepted from OPA control by the amendment are tires to be sold for military use or export, or tires for use on airplanes. The WPB also retains control, under the Rationing Regulations, of tires for vehicles in the hands of manufacturers, distributors, and retailers.

The delegation contained in the amendment supersedes the powers delegated by Rubber Order, M-15-c, but all actions heretofore taken by the OPA pursuant to the latter order, or in accordance with other rationing directives or regulations are ratified, approved, and confirmed.

Anyone entitled to rent a typewriter

Any person or business needing a typewriter is entitled to rent a used office machine or new portable directly from any dealer, OPA announced May 7 in a clarification of typewriter-rationing regulations.

Gasoline hoarding unpatriotic

Hoarding of gasoline in anticipation of rationing constitutes not only an unpatriotic act, but also an invitation to a serious fire, the OPA warned May 2.

At the suggestion of fire insurance and fire protection experts, OPA officials pointed out that gasoline in cans and makeshift containers stored in the basement, garage, or in the car is a dangerous explosive. When gasoline is exposed to the air or when there is any leak or spill, vapor is produced which, when mixed with air, can explode with disastrous results.

WORLD TOTALS for PRODUCTION of RUBBER

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Each tire equals 100,000 long tons

Mats of 3- and 2-column cuts on this page available on request to Distribution Section, Information Division, OEM.
Commercial and governmental users of gasoline exempt from card rationing plan

All commercial and governmental users of gasoline are exempt from the card rationing plan to be inaugurated May 15 in 17 Eastern States by the OPA.

However, all such gasoline users who are subject to recent orders of the Office of Defense Transportation providing for the elimination of all luxury or non-essential services must comply with the ODT regulations.

Joint statement issued

These points were made clear in a joint statement issued May 4 by the OPA and ODT to clarify previous rulings.

The statement follows:

The card rationing plan to be instituted by the Office of Price Administration on May 15, 1942, in States where a critical petroleum shortage exists is designed to give all commercial and governmental users the gasoline they need to carry on their business.

At the same time, regulations governing rationing of gasoline are not intended to authorize use of a motor vehicle or outboard motorboat in violation of the provisions of any order issued by the Office of Defense Transportation, or any other applicable Government order. Such orders, many of which are already in effect, are operating to effect gasoline economies—one of the purposes of the rationing program. To allow its misinterpretation, and governmental traffic more expeditiously.

Trucks, busses, and other commercial vehicles will not need ration cards to make gasoline purchases, and do not need to register. They are to be served gasoline in their tanks as usual. However, to avoid delay and confusion in the case of vehicles used commercially and in governmental service, but which may not be clearly marked, it has been provided that X ration cards may be obtained. Such a card will enable them to make whatever gasoline purchases they need for essential use.

Purposes for which an X card may be obtained include: As an ambulance or hearses; as a taxi, ferry, or other public conveyance for hire, or as a vehicle available for public rental; for a regularly practicing minister of a religious faith in the service of his congregation; for a duly licensed physician, surgeon, nurse, osteopath, chiropractor, or veterinarian in professional service; for the official business of Federal, State, local or foreign governments or government agencies; for trucking, hauling, towing, freight-carrying, delivery, or messenger service; for the transportation of materials and equipment for construction or for mechanical, electrical, or structural or highway maintenance or repair services, or for the transportation of work crews to enable them to render such services.

The regulations provide also for the sale of bulk quantities of gasoline for use in motor vehicles and boats and for nonhighway purposes.

Purchase of such bulk quantities may be made by filling out the appropriate certificates, which will be kept by the dealer or supplier. In the category of nonhighway purposes, gasoline may be used, for example, for farm tractors and gasoline engines, and for outboard motors. All such purchases can be made on the basis of quantity restriction only, except in the case of inboard motorboats.

Rationing gives grocer important post along America’s home battlefront

The inauguration of the sugar rationing program gives the corner grocer an important role on the civilian front, OPA officials pointed out May 4.

Every day the corner grocer will have to handle dozens of ration stamps. At the beginning, while the whole sugar rationing program is new, he'll probably have to do an awful lot of explaining. One of his best customers may plead for just a “couple of pounds of sugar” with which to bake a cake for junior's birthday. Somebody may show up without a War Ration Book and ask for sugar and promise to bring in the stamps later. The grocer will have to say, “Very sorry, but that's contrary to regulations.”

Must explain and explain

Another customer may bring in some loose stamps and the grocer will have to explain very patiently that he can't accept stamps in such form. He must see them torn out of the War Ration Books in his presence. Another customer may come with a War Ration Book containing stamps whose period of validity has expired.

Another problem is passing the stamps he gets over the counter on the cards distributed for this purpose by OPA. He has to be careful not to lose them and to turn them in for sugar before their term of validity expires.

Has to keep records

From now on the quantity of sugar which the grocer will be able to get from his wholesaler will depend upon the number of stamps and sugar purchase certificates he surrenders. He has to keep records. If a standard shipping package or standard shipping unit has a total weight greater than the number of pounds for which a retailer has stamps, the wholesaler must charge the excess against the next stamps surrendered by the grocer. If the grocer hands over stamps which have a greater pound value than what has been delivered to him, he must carefully note that fact and, the excess amount can be accepted by him at the time of the next delivery.

And must be alert for changes

The grocer must be on the lookout for changes in rationing regulations. The amount of sugar which can be bought with each stamp may be changed.

Every time a grocer surrenders a War Ration Stamp Card he should write across it his name and address.

A lot more than just the equal distribution of sugar depends upon the success of the sugar rationing program. The sugar program is expected to set a pattern for possible rationing of other foods.

Red Cross will be added to eligible buyers of autos

The American Red Cross will be added to the list of those who are eligible to purchase new passenger automobiles under the rationing regulations, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 2.

Other provisions

At the same time, he said that after May 10, on permission of OPA headquarters in Washington, a convertible passenger car may be withdrawn from the Government pool for sale this year if a steel-topped model is substituted for it. He announced also that employers may purchase cars for use of employees who are eligible. Heretofore, employees whose transportation was essential to the war effort were eligible to buy new cars. Now, either the employee or the employer may make the purchase.

Amendment No. 7 to the New Passenger Automobile Rationing Regulations, which becomes effective May 12, contains the authority for these changes.

All Red Cross chapters must apply through their head office in Washington rather than to local rationing boards, and the head office will then apply to OPA for the necessary certificates.

OPA directed to aid ODT policies through rationing

WBP has directed OPA, in exercising rationing authority with respect to tires, passenger cars, gasoline, or other products used in transportation, to implement to the full extent administratively practicable the transportation policies of the Office of Defense Transportation.
TRANSPORTATION...

New division charged with planning auto, tire, fuel savings, and adjusting transport service to continuing needs

OTD Director Eastman announced May 5 that he has set up a staff division of transport conservation to administer the new duties given to the OTD by Executive Order 9156 made public May 4 by the White House.

John R. Turney, who has been director of the OTD's division of traffic movement, has been named director of the new division.

Henry P. McCarthy, who has been associate director of the division of traffic movement, will succeed Mr. Turney as director of traffic movement.

Scope of new division

It will be the duty of the new division of transport conservation, Mr. Eastman said, to formulate policies, programs, and measures for (a) the continuous adjustment of national transportation requirements and the transport service available therefor; (b) the conservation of automotive vehicles, tires, fuel, and other materials; and (c) the conservation and distribution of transport service, and to the extent necessary, its restriction to essential needs.

The program will be carried into effect in part through established divisions of the OTD, and in part through other agencies of the Government, especially the local rationing boards of the OPA.

Mr. Eastman said.

"Not a private resource"

The division of transport conservation is expected to work in close cooperation with the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator and the branches of the WPB and the OPA dealing with rubber, gasoline and passenger cars.

"The present supply of automotive vehicles and particularly rubber tires constitutes a national and not a private resource," Mr. Eastman said. "The rubber shortage is a grave reality. Rubber must be conserved. Every owner of a motor vehicle in public or private service should realize that he holds this vehicle in trust for the national war effort and that it should be used only for purposes of necessity."

Mr. Eastman pointed out that he had already asked the Governors of every State and the mayors of all cities above 10,000 population to mobilize local forces for a drive to insure the continued operation of all local transportation facilities through (1) systematic staggering of business, school, and working hours, (2) group riding in private automobiles on a planned neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis, and (3) improved regulation of local traffic to make possible more efficient movement of passenger vehicles.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL IMMINENT, SAYS EASTMAN

Restrictions on passenger travel, elimination of high-speed duplicating service on competing lines, lengthening of limited schedules to include more stops, and reduction or total elimination of all luxury equipment for the duration were declared imminent May 3 by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation.

In a statement embracing the whole passenger problem Mr. Eastman pointed to the gasoline and rubber shortage as responsible for diverting to public carriers better than fifty percent more passengers than were transported before Pearl Harbor.

Schedules must be readjusted, Mr. Eastman stated, so that essential military and civilian travel will not be impeded, and where it is necessary to discontinue train service, the affected communities must be served by bus.

Transportation officers' advisory committee

Formation of a transportation officers' advisory committee to help OTD in mapping plans for closer coordination of rail transportation and freight car handling was announced May 2. Members:

J. D. Clarke, Baltimore, superintendent of freight transportation, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; J. C. Wroton, general superintendent of transportation of the Seaboard Railway, Norfolk, Va.; F. E. Sperry, general superintendent of transportation of the Burlington Lines, Chicago, and J. H. Little, superintendent of transportation of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., Denison, Tex.

Short roads use own methods of observing weight minimum

Short-line railroads, serving far-flung mountain, mining, and agricultural communities, are using their own methods to comply with OTD's General Order No. 1, it was revealed May 2 by Director Eastman in a check-up on more than two-score companies who operate from 2 miles to 26 miles of track.

These small railroads, many of which own no cars at all, were among the first to provide the OTD with a full report on their less-than-carried service, and their ability to meet General Order No. 1's six-ton minimum weight limit after May 1 for this kind of freight. The order provided exceptions which would relieve the small roads of the weight limits when conditions made compliance difficult or impossible without imposing a hardship on patrons and shippers.

Rather than take advantage of the exceptions, however, a number of the lines, Mr. Eastman said, either put into service obsolete cars not permitted in interchange—sometimes borrowing this equipment from connecting roads—or cut down the daily service to two or three days a week.

In many remote sections, such as in the West Virginia mountains, and out on the Western deserts, these short lines provide the only means of freight haul by which farmers and miners may obtain necessities of life, and in all cases where these or similar conditions required, exceptions from the minimum weight load have been granted.

Truck tire rationing calls for care by drivers—Rogers

Warning that failure to take proper care of truck tires can produce a "transportation bottleneck," John L. Rogers, director of the OTD division of motor transport, urged truck drivers and owners to safeguard their present tire supply.

While tire rationing regulations provide tires for motor transport engaged in war production or essential civilian activities, Mr. Rogers said that rationing is possible only so long as the utmost caution is used in consumption of available rubber stocks.

Mr. Rogers urged truck operators to observe conservation rules cited by OTD.

These rules, drafted by government experts, emphasize the President's request that speed be kept under 40 miles per hour. Maintenance of proper air pressure in the tires is vital. Overloading is second only to high speeds as a cause of rapid tread wear and premature truck tire failure. The rules also call for regular attention to tire valves and valve caps.
Lake grain movement banned except by special permit, to make way for iron ore

Transportation Director Eastman has banned all grain movement over the Great Lakes, except by special permit, from any port or point, in a sweeping order designed to assure cargo space for the preferential movement of iron ore.

ODT’s General Order No. 8, which becomes effective May 15, brings under Mr. Eastman’s control approximately 340 ships with a gross carrying capacity of nearly 3,000,000 tons, suited to ore cargo, and a number of mixed carriers used in scrap, coal and grain movement.

Diversification of grain tonnage to the railroads, Mr. Eastman said, will be necessary in order to assure maximum carrying capacity for iron ore.

The prospect of an unprecedented movement of ore tonnage, estimated at nearly 90,000,000 tons for the season, prompted the issuance of the order, Mr. Eastman explained.

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**Master plan for Nation-wide conservation released by ODT**

Mobilization of the entire country for war conservation of private and public transportation facilities moved a step forward May 8 with the release of a manual describing in detail methods for setting up systems of staggered hours and group riding in every sizable community.

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Eastman urges relaxation of weight, length limits

ODT Director Eastman urged May 7 that peacetime restrictions on weight and length of trucks be changed voluntarily by state action where necessary in order to permit maximum utilization of all highway transport facilities in the war effort.

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Lead and zinc finish allowed on plumbing fixtures

Amendment of the plumbing and heating simplification order (L-42) to permit the use of lead and zinc as a preserving finish on plumbing fixtures and trim was announced May 8 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Nation-wide control of tank car movement established, effective on May 15

Defense Transportation Director Eastman issued on May 5 an order establishing a section of tank-car service which will inaugurate a nation-wide system of tank-car control on May 15.

On and after that date, no railroad will be allowed to accept for transport any loaded tank car without special or general permission of the section of tank-car service, except cars specifically exempted.

**Movement to East exempted**

An exception order issued simultaneously with the general order exempts cars used for transporting petroleum into 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia and into two Northwestern States.

The exception order (ODT No. 7-1) also exempts cars used in hauling any commodity for a distance of more than 100 miles over the shortest available published rail tariff route.

The main order (General Order ODT No. 7) specifically exempts tank-car shipments consigned by or to any Government agency.

**Cars subject to transfer on order**

In addition, all railroads, tank-car owners, leasing companies or lessees must stand ready to move any or all tank cars in their possession to any point designated by the section of tank-car service, regardless of any contractual arrangements already in force.

Any person or firm may apply for special or general permission to move cars not exempted by the order by filling out forms to be provided by the section of tank-car service. Such applications must show the extent to which other methods of transportation, including tank trucks, are available for the hauls involved.

In issuing special or general permits, the section of tank-car service may specify commodities to be shipped, routes to be used, and other conditions of shipment.

**Owners protected from claims**

Where tank cars are operated under the direction of the section of tank-car service, their owners are protected from claims of violation of existing contract with respect to the use of the cars.

It was emphasized that issuance of a special or general permit will not guarantee that a tank car will be available for the service contemplated. Such a permit merely will authorize movement of such a car over the rails.

The exception order specifically exempts the following shipments:

2. Crude petroleum and petroleum products into the States of Washington and Oregon.
3. Any commodity billed to a point more than 100 miles from the shipping point by the shortest available published rail tariff route.

Mr. Eastman said that a shortage of tank cars exists by reason of the extraordinary demand on rail transport to meet the needs of the public for petroleum products on the Eastern Seaboard and in the States of Oregon and Washington.

**Needed to carry war goods**

“Not only are tank cars in great demand for petroleum service, but they are required for chemicals and other liquids of critical importance to the successful prosecution of the war. There is, for example, a growing production of alcohol used in the manufacture of powder. Tank cars must be provided in increasing numbers for transport of this vital commodity.”

“Just before Pearl Harbor,” Mr. Eastman said, “petroleum products were reaching this area by tank car at the rate of 70,000 barrels a day. This figure has jumped to about 600,000 barrels a day.”

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**Railroads asked to spread maintenance-of-way work to meet peak farm labor needs**

ODT Director Eastman appealed May 9 to the eight major railroads serving the Southwest to spread their maintenance-of-way work so that peak railway labor needs will cease to conflict with peak demands for farm labor.

Calling attention to the mild weather prevalent in the Southwest through the winter months, Mr. Eastman asked that the railroads plan as much track and roadbed work as possible from January through the spring and early summer months when agriculture’s demands are low. He suggested that maintenance-of-way officers check with the U. S. Employment Service in their districts to determine when local peak demands for farm labor are likely to be reached.
AGRICULTURE...

Pooling, exchange of farm labor suggested to meet increased need, reduced supply

United States farmers, with the task in 1942 of producing record amounts of food and fiber in the face of wartime shortages of equipment and labor, can help solve the problem of obtaining adequate farm labor by following three general practices, M. Clifford Townsend, Director of the Office for Agricultural War Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, told representatives of the International Association of Public Services at a meeting at Louisville, Ky., May 7.

New sources also suggested

These three general practices include:

First, make full use of labor normally employed on farms by operating labor pools, exchanging labor, and using more family workers. Second, keep more workers on farms by increasing the attractiveness of farm work through better housing, more continuous employment, and other methods. Third, bring into the farm labor force persons not usually employed in agriculture.

Workers drawn into war, industry

Pointing out that agriculture’s No. 1 job today is the production of food and fiber at levels 119 percent of average annual farm production during the 1935-39 period, Director Townsend said that the farm assembly line must be kept running with approximately the same land and equipment as in the 1930’s, but with decreasing amounts of labor.

“It is important to note,” he said, “that it is the more skilled, the more adaptable, and the better farm workers who are first to leave industry and who are most acceptable to the armed forces. Yet, the farm assembly line in 1942 will require an estimated 142 million additional man-days of work.”

Farm production outlook bright; largest crop acreages since 1933 anticipated

Agriculture Department officials in a monthly review of the farm production situation issued May 4, drew a picture of new records month after month in the production of milk, eggs, meats, and other protective foods.

Possible handling problems

Considerable concern was expressed, however, over possible difficulties in getting farm products transported, processed, distributed, and stored later this year. Federal agricultural agencies are attacking those problems on many fronts.

Farmers’ costs of production are considerably higher this spring than last, but the long-standing gap between prices received and prices paid by farmers has been closed. Farm income is rising seasonally now, but less sharply than at this time last year.

Special wartime demands

Crop acreages are expected to be largest since 1933. Livestock numbers are the largest on record, and still increasing. Feed reserves are large, and pastures and range prospects are promising.

Milk production continues to exceed former records—expected to total more than 12 billion pounds in May, and more than 12.5 billion in June. Production has been running about 4 percent larger this year than last.

Egg production is declining seasonally, but in coming months should be bigger than in the like period last year. Production of all kinds of poultry this year is increasing far above 1941.

Marketing of 1941 fall hogs has been large with prices recently the highest in 16 years. Farmers are producing more pigs and feeding them to relatively heavy weights to produce needed supplies of pork and lard. Total slaughter of cattle, sheep, and lambs in 1942 also will be substantially larger than in 1941.

High-protein feeds a record-breaker

Production of high-protein feeds is likely to break all former records by reason of greatly increased production of the oil crops. Tobacco will be in large supply this year as measured by prewar averages, but domestic consumption also is far above prewar figures.

Cotton and wool mills are turning out the biggest yardage of fabrics in the Nation’s history. Wool and mohair production this year are likely to be in high volume.

Production of truck crops to be marketed as fresh products and to be canned will be considerably larger this year than last, say reports from farmers and processors. Fruits of all kinds—fresh, canned, and dried—will be in good supply.

Lend-lease farm products totaled $524,500,000 on April 1

The Department of Agriculture has announced that up to April 1, 1942, farm products costing $524,500,000 have been delivered to representatives of the United Nations for lend-lease shipment. Total volume of the commodities bought by the Agricultural Marketing Administration and delivered at shipping points since the program began in April 1941, approximates 4,350,000,000 pounds.

Increase in concentrated foods

Commodities, costing close to $55,470,000 and weighing 285,000,000 pounds were delivered during March. During this month there was an increase in the deliveries of such items as dried eggs and meat products, and concentrated foods of high value. The per unit cost of all commodities delivered in March for shipment averaged 19.4 cents per pound as compared with 16.5 cents a pound for the February deliveries. During February 300,000,000 pounds were delivered, at a cost of $52,000,000.

High up among the commodity groups delivered, with cumulative values up to April 1, 1942, were:

- Dairy products and eggs, $169,708,989; meat, fish and fowl, $142,022,393; fruits, vegetables and nuts, $69,658,112; lard, fats and oils, $69,132,785 and grain and cereal products, $24,920,850.

Peddlers allowed premium on unprocessed used bags

Peddlers and dealers in “unprocessed” second-hand cloth bags are entitled to add to their resale price a premium of not more than three-fourths cent per bag when purchased for resale, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 4 in issuing Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 55 (Second-Hand Bags).

This premium may be added to the maximum prices established for second-hand bags which have not been subjected to the necessary reconditioning rendering them fit for immediate reuse as containers. Only one such premium is permitted to be added to the maximum even though the same lot of bags is resold more than one time before being processed.
Makers of butter, ice-cream containers asked to use less paperboard

Following request of the WPB food supply branch to the dairy industry, urging the adoption of a program to conserve materials, the containers branch announced May 2 that it had issued suggestions to manufacturers of butter and ice cream containers which would reduce the amounts of paperboard used to pack these products.

Among the suggested specifications are these:

- **Butter.** Discontinue the use of all individual containers for \( \frac{3}{4} \) and \( \frac{1}{4} \)-pound sizes. Ice cream containers and direct-fill pails. Restrict the number of small packages to reduce thickness and eliminate use of two-fold flaps on certain cartons.
- **Cups.** Restrict sizes. Liquid-tight containers. Restrict sizes and thickness of the paperboard used.

Seek to preserve food without tin, WPB warns

Inasmuch as more drastic tin conservation measures may be necessary before the beginning of the 1943 packing season, canners were requested May 4 by the WPB containers branch to give thought to other forms of food preservation such as freezing, dehydrating, or packaging in materials less critical than tin.

In addition, the branch, after consultation with the Department of Agriculture as well as with the WPB branches, urged careful planning of the production of "secondary" vegetables and the harvesting of "secondary" fruits this year so that the tin allotted for the packing of these products will be adequate for the amounts produced.

The branch warned that the necessity for careful conservation of tin supplies will not permit the allocation of tin for secondary fruits and vegetables beyond the quotas now established by Conservation Order No. M-81, on tinplate and tinneplate.

Bean heads flour unit

Appointment of Atherton Bean of Minneapolis as senior business analyst in charge of the flour unit, food section, OPA, was announced May 5 by Assistant Administrator H. R. Tolley.
CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

76.6 percent of $97,000,000 for protective equipment allocated, OCD reports

The Office of Civilian Defense May 6 sent a report to Congress on the progress of its protective equipment procurement program:

Excerpts from the report follow:

The amount of $100,000,000 was appropriated on February 21, 1942, to enable the Director of Civilian Defense to provide, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, facilities, supplies, and services for the adequate protection of persons and property from bombing attacks, sabotage or other war hazards in such localities as he may determine to be in need of, but unable to provide such protection.

Scope of OCD responsibilities

On March 6, 1942, Executive Order No. 9088 was issued under which the Director of Civilian Defense will act in carrying out this program.

Under the operating agreement which the Director of Civilian Defense has with the Secretary of War, the Director of Civilian Defense determines the general types and quantities of protective equipment and supplies and establishes priorities of issuance of such equipment with respect to localities. He is also responsible for preservation, maintenance, storage, issue and distribution of such equipment after delivery to OCD depots or other localities by the War Department. The War Department undertakes the actual procurement program, engages in research and development as to specifications and standards, and provides, on request, technical advice.

Services of the Chemical Warfare Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Surgeon General and Quartermaster General have been enlisted to procure the facilities, equipment and supplies ordered by the Director of Civilian Defense.

Determining allocations

Lists of communities, supplied by the War and Navy Departments, having important manufacturing plants producing war materials for these departments, have been used to provide specific information for determining primary localities in need of protective equipment and supplies. Regional directors of the OCD have conferred with State Defense Councils and with their assistance have compiled lists of communities which they believe should receive the equipment and supplies.

Pursuant to directives contained in the Executive order of the President, the Director of Civilian Defense has proceeded to take such further action as is necessary to:

1. Determine allocations of equipment and supplies under priorities law being established.
2. Apportion, the funds appropriated and make available working funds to the War Department for the procurement of equipment, supplies, and facilities and to defray the incidental administrative expenses of these cooperating branches in connection therewith.
3. Issue procurement directives to the War Department as to supplies, equipment, and facilities to be acquired.
4. Develop and establish machinery prerequisite to control and the distribution of equipment and supplies to the communities, including:
   a. The preparation and issuance of Regulation No. 1 governing loans of equipment and supplies to civil authorities.
   b. The establishment of storage and assembly depots.
   c. The establishment of full and accurate records of all property received by the Office of Civilian Defense and disposition thereof.
5. Distribute available supplies and equipment to the localities.

Status of appropriation

Of the $97,000,000 made available by Congress for the purpose of procuring protective equipment, supplies, etc., $74,520,000 (76.6 percent) has been allocated to the War Department for the procurement of various items of equipment. Of the unallocated amount, approximately $5,000,000 is being held in abeyance until the research and development of protective clothing, now being engaged in by the War Department, is consummated. Approximately $10,000,000 will be made available to the Chemical Warfare Service, supplementing the previous allocation, upon further clarification of the gas mask situation. In view of the priorities restrictions and the changes in specifications, the remainder has been set aside awaiting further development.

Of the $3,000,000 limitation established for all administrative expenses in connection with the protective equipment procurement program, $1,250,000 has been apportioned for use during the second half of the fiscal year 1942. Of this latter sum, $450,000 has been allocated to the War Department to date, upon their request. The Office of Civilian Defense in establishing the Procurement and Distribution Section, the Allocations Section, and the Salt Lake City assembly depot has allocated $55,000 for their operation and maintenance.

Procurement directives issued to the War Department

To date, the Director of Civilian Defense has issued to the War Department procurement directives totaling $73,014,398.

The procurement directive calls upon the Chemical Warfare Service to design gas masks for civilian use, to develop production facilities for 2,500,000 gas masks per month, and to manufacture an undetermined number of masks within the funds available. The Quartermaster General has been requested to institute research with a view to the development of suitable clothing for the use of contamination squad, and to procure 1,000,000 civilian defense helmets and 100,000 arm bands. The Surgeon General, pursuant to our request, is to procure 286,000 instruments, 484,720 units of suitable material, 68,540 traction splints, and 68,640 miscellaneous items. The Corps of Engineers has been requested to procure 18,000 auxiliary pumping units, including accessories, and 27,360,000 feet of discharge and hard suction hose, as well as 2,356,000 four-gallon pump tank extinguishers.

Procurement progress

The situation with respect to vital war materials has materially intensified as a result of Japanese aggression in the Pacific. The rubber situation is particularly critical. The WPB, in clearing priorities, has been very reluctant to grant more than a very moderate proportion of the amount requested of certain of the protective equipment . . . .

The War Department is endeavoring on our behalf to revise specifications and standards in quite a number of instances where the WPB has turned down our requests for priorities.

Despite the short period of time which has elapsed since the appropriation of the $100,000,000, and despite the manifold problems of procurement, appreciable progress has been made.

* * *

Paul assumes new OPA post

D. R. Paul, formerly connected with the truck department of the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors Corporation in the Davenport, Iowa, zone, has been appointed by the OPA to head the field management and liaison section of its passenger automobile rationing branch.
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Milwaukee firm reports steps to correct discrimination

The Heil Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., 1 of 16 firms recently ordered to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion, is the first one to advise the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice of its action taken to comply with the directives of the committee, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, announced May 3.

Written instructions clarify policies

The first obligation of the firm, as directed by the committee on April 9, was to give written instruction to each of its employees charged with hiring, and to employment agencies, revoking all orders and policies in violation of Executive Order 8892 which outlaw discrimination against workers in war industries and government, because of their race, creed, color or national origin.

In the report of the Heil Co. to the committee, C. T. Hibner, works manager, submitted copies of letters sent to the personnel manager and the comptroller of the company, to three branches of the United States Employment Service, and to 17 schools and placement agencies, explaining the policies of the company.

Manpower released for war work

In announcing this first report from the Heil Co., Cramer pointed out that, "although the action taken by the committee will be to the advantage of minority group workers, even more important is the manpower which will be released for essential war industry as all willing, able, and available workers are integrated into producing the instruments of war which are needed by the United Nations. . . ."

McIntosh named chief of communications radio section

Frank H. McIntosh, of Toledo, Ohio, has been appointed chief of the radio section of the communications branch, Leighton H. Peebles, branch chief, announced May 6.

In addition to handling problems in the commercial radio field, the communications branch now is charged with the responsibility for problems arising in the domestic radio industry, formerly handled by WPB's consumers' durable goods branch.

MANPOWER . . .

Women will be inducted for war work along voluntary lines as needed, McNutt declares

Following a White House announcement May 2 on the voluntary registration of women, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission declared that the Nation has an adequate supply of womanpower, which will be trained and employed in war and essential civilian industries at an increasing rate during the next 2 years.

Nation-wide registration not needed

The induction of women will be along voluntary lines, utilizing first the women with industrial experience, and training women who are available for such work.

Mr. McNutt said. No early necessity of a Nation-wide registration of all women is foreseen, he added, pointing out that the United States Employment Service has 1,500,000 women registered already who are looking for jobs. Many of these are qualified for war industry employment.

He predicted that a million or more additional women will be employed in war industries this year, and that 1943's expansion of war production will bring women into war jobs rapidly to a probable total of 4,000,000-out of an expected total of 20,000,000 or more war workers.

To meet shortages in war industry

Women will also be placed in essential civilian jobs in increasing numbers, to replace drafted men and war industry workers, and many must be used in the farm regions during this summer's harvest, he said.

In some war industry communities with labor shortages, Mr. McNutt said, there is need for immediate voluntary registration and employment of women, and in these the United States Employment Service will move to increase placements of qualified woman workers.

Conditions of employment

Mr. McNutt announced the Employment Service is sending a directive to its 1,500 full-time field offices, outlining conditions under which employment of women is to be handled. The directive says:

Local offices of the United States Employment Service will recruit women for war production industries under the following conditions:

a. The need exists to use women as an additional source of labor.

b. The employers are willing to hire women.

c. The openings cannot be filled by women already registered in the office.

Recruitment should be specific, planned on the basis of the number and kinds of workers needed, as well as the specific time of hiring. It is advisable to recruit far in advance of placement opportunities.

Women who are presently unemployed or who will be unemployed because of the conversion of industries should be given first opportunity for employment in the locality.

Before undertaking recruitment to bring additional women into the labor market, effort should be made to recruit women May 6 are normally a part of the labor market although not registered with the employment service.

This directive resulted from a recent meeting of the women members of the Social Security Board's Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security, which surveyed the situation.

War plants surveyed

The Employment Service made a special check of 12,500 important war industry establishments and found that immediate prospects of a great increase of women workers were small. Of a total of 675,000 hires which these firms said they would make by July 1, only 79,000 are expected to be women.

The survey showed, however, that these firms could use many more women, and undoubtedly will after the displaced and unemployed workers from civilian jobs are reemployed in the expanding war plants, Mr. McNutt said.

The major war industries which are able and willing to employ women in large numbers are the ammunition, aircraft, and electrical machinery industries, he said.

"Graveyard" cars taken over after offer is refused

The entire stock of wrecked cars in the graveyard of Lenox Motor Co. at Colmar Manor, Md., was requisitioned May 5 by WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

The automobile graveyard section of the Bureau went into action after Leo F. Donovan, owner of the Lenox Motor Co., refused to move his jalopies and rejected offers which the Bureau considered fair.

Although the yard is not a large one, containing only about 200 junked cars, officials believe it will assay about 150 tons of iron and steel and 7 tons of nonferrous metal.
Industrial, labor leaders pledge support to war production drive

Labor-management committees for war production drives have been formed in 100 additional plants, bringing the total to 700, it was announced May 11 at war production drive headquarters.

These 700 plants are now engaged in stepping up the production of planes, tanks, guns, ships and other war implements under a voluntary plan offered by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

Company finds advantages

William P. Witherow, president of the Blaw-Knox Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., telegraphe to Mr. Nelson:

The latest survey of our various plants has indicated advantages of the war production drive. This is manifested in greater understanding by our production employees as to what they are doing, why they are doing it and when it has to be finished. We are convinced that our management-labor committees have helped in increased production and further increases are expected.

Mr. Witherow is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Support from longshoremen

Support of the war production drive has also come from Harry Bridges, of the International Longshoremen's Association and California director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. An excerpt from his statement follows:

Endorsement of drive had already come from William Green, president of the AFL, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO.

In addition to the report on the Blaw-Knox Co., many other companies have reported success under the war production drive program. Typical is the report of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, which announced $5,000 would be awarded, for best suggestions turned in before May 9.

At the Bausch & Lomb plant a $1,000 award was made to Karl Kraemer for a suggestion that eliminated one operation in the manufacture of a war implement.

In addition to the contest, pay envelopes carry production messages; 14 posters, some especially designed, were put up; and the plant paper, local newspapers and radio stations were enlisted to increase the production.