


5-19-1942

Victory Vol. 3, No. 20

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

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

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

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Victory Vol. 3, No. 20" (1942). *VICTORY: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management*. Paper 8.
<https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/victory/8>

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

Pp 32.407:3/20

Library, Western State Teachers College

VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE AGENCIES IN THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 19, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 20

IN THIS ISSUE

Review of the Week.....	2
On the Home Front.....	3
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS	
Concentrating civilian production.....	1
New air-conditioning limited.....	20
PURCHASES	
Huge volume of weapons from new factories.....	4
Daily expenditures mount.....	4
Loans for war factories.....	5
RATIONING	
Gasoline.....	6, 7
Sugar.....	8
PRICE ADMINISTRATION	
Adjustment only in extraordinary cases.....	9
Milk and cream.....	12
Henderson on wages and taxes.....	14
LABOR	
8/100 of 1 percent of time lost by strikes.....	30

First "production concentration" confines stove manufacture to small factories, frees men, metals, plants for war work

The War Production Board on May 14 for the first time adopted the principle of "concentration of production," ordering an end to the manufacture of domestic cooking appliances by large producers after July 31, and permitting the production of a limited number of simplified and light-weight models by smaller companies for civilian use.

The order (L-23-c, effective May 15) thus releases the facilities of the larger firms for war production and permits the essential civilian needs for cooking and heating stoves to be met by the smaller firms. In addition, about 350,000 tons of iron and steel, on an annual basis, will be conserved for war needs.

To produce only where labor is plentiful

Another unusual feature of the order is the designation of 39 "labor shortage areas" in fifteen States. Any firm—large or small—located in these areas must discontinue production of cooking and heating stoves after July 31.

The order covers the entire domestic cooking appliance industry (except electric), and the entire domestic heating stove industry (except electric), and establishes these three classes of manufacturers:

Class A—Those whose factory sales value for the year ending June 30, 1941 totaled \$2,000,000 or more.

Class B—Those whose factory sales in the same period totaled less than \$2,000,000, and who are located in labor shortage areas.

Class C—Those whose sales in the same period totaled less than \$2,000,000 and who are not located in labor shortage areas.

In each case, the factory sale value applies to both domestic sales and exports.

Types restricted, weight reduced

Eleven general restrictions are set up by the order:

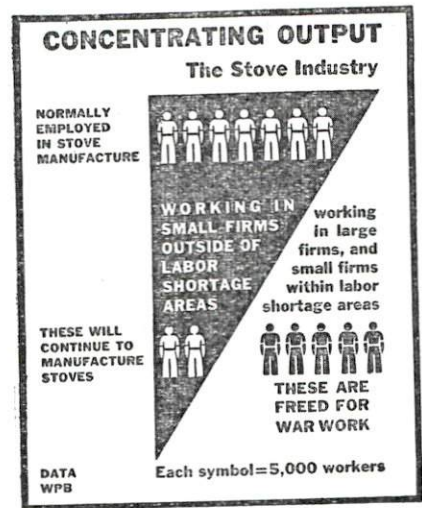
1. After July 31, no person is permitted to manufacture any domestic cooking appliances except "Permitted Types." The order defines permitted type gas ranges, gas hot plates, coal and wood ranges, combination ranges, kerosene ranges, gasoline ranges, kerosene stoves, gasoline stoves, kerosene table stoves, gasoline table stoves, and portable ovens. Simplifications and reduction in weight are ordered for each permitted type of unit.

2. After July 31, Class A and Class B manufacturers may not produce any domestic cooking appliances or any domestic heating stoves.

3. During the period January 1 to July 31, 1942, Class A and Class B manufacturers may use in domestic cooking appliances no more than six times the average monthly consumption of iron and steel in the year ended June 30, 1941.

4. During the period May 15 to July 31, Class A and Class B manufacturers may use in domestic heating stoves no

(Continued on page 21)



Review of the Week

Huge quantities of weapons are rolling out of the new factories we began in the first phase of our production program, War Production Board Chairman Nelson reported last week. And though we are still building new factories, he said, limitations on some raw materials are becoming apparent and the shortness of time in many cases poses the problem of whether we shall use the materials to build factories to make weapons later or use them to make weapons now. The emphasis now has shifted, he observed, to the conversion of every possible existing factory from civilian to war work.

Concentrating civilian production

In line with this latter objective, WPB last week adopted in the first instance the British principle of concentrating civilian production. By confining stove manufacture to small plants outside areas of labor shortage, and by curtailments, WPB expects to free for war work 25,000 of the industry's normal 35,000 workers—as well as invaluable machines and metals.

The Office of Price Administration informed retailers, who were to go under a price ceiling May 18 affecting practically everything that Americans eat, use, and wear, that applications for relief from the maximum prices are expected only "in the most unusual circumstances." OPA extended from June 1 to July 1 the time within which retailers must file price lists of designated "cost-of-living" items with their local boards, but emphasized that they still must post these prices beginning May 18 for the benefit of the public.

Three gallons a week

Veterans of rationing (the first sugar stamp expired Saturday) stood in line for cards that will provide pleasure drivers with gasoline at the rate of 3 gallons a week. Public outcry at the number of persons obtaining X (unlimited) and B-3 (extra gasoline) cards was followed by an OPA decree that names of persons and the types of cards they got be made public. There will be a check, anyway,

to see that persons are entitled to the cards they hold.

At the same time it was announced that Oregon and Washington motorists will have their gasoline rationed by card beginning June 1.

Moving in still further on individual transportation, WPB gave OPA rationing authority over new adult bicycles, which have been frozen since April 2.

OPA commends cooperative landlords

Price Administrator Henderson praised landlords who have written to him promising support of the ceiling on rents he prescribed April 28 for 302 new areas.

OPA also gave retailers a way to price certain warm-weather merchandise not sold in March, the general ceiling base; and established formal ceilings over new tires and tubes at wholesale, shearlings (used to make flying suits), and nonferrous foundry products. Other OPA actions affected machines and parts; woodpulp; unsorted wastepaper; combed cotton yarn; all-cotton goods; 3 kinds of woolen fabrics needed by the Navy; mixed shipments of iron and steel scrap, and specially prepared copper scrap.

New air conditioning limited

The Division of Industry Operations banned new installations of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration except to meet war and essential civilian needs; subjected alloy iron and steel to monthly melting schedules; froze softwood construction lumber; curtailed grinding and pressing of cocoa beans; placed production of antifreeze on a quota basis; decreed thinner and less fancy glass containers; limited use of colors on the outside of pencils; lifted a death sentence on coat hangers. Sperm oil was put under complete allocation, and the use of cashew-nut oil in brake linings except for Army and Navy was prohibited. Acrylonitrile, needed for Buna rubber, also was placed under allocation.

WPB began turning over for conversion to weapons 300,000 tons of copper and brass products manufacturers had been forbidden to use. Suppliers of

maintenance and repair parts to copper and brass mills were given an A-1-c rating.

A. I. Henderson was appointed to head the Materials Division, as W. L. Batt withdrew to give his full time to the chairmanship of the Requirements Committee and other important duties.

Construction bureau formed

The Production Division organized a bureau to carry out the construction policies of WPB. At the same time the Division of Industry Operations freed certain construction of roads by governmental agencies from individual project rating.

All shipment of grain ceased on the Great Lakes so far as it involved boats suitable to carry vital iron ore for the war effort.

War Production Drive headquarters announced that plant committees, encouraging car pooling by use of maps with thumbtacks and other methods, had reduced the number of automobiles bringing men to work by as much as two-thirds.

★ ★ ★

Phone surcharge canceled at Henderson's request

The Northwestern Bell Telephone Company has, effective May 15, withdrawn a 15 percent surcharge on telephone service in Iowa which went into effect April 10, OPA announced. The action was taken in response to a request by Price Administrator Henderson who asked that the rate increase be withdrawn to conform with the national program of preventing inflationary increases which add to the cost of living.

★ ★ ★

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.

VICTORY

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

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

On the Home Front

For five months we have watched our raw materials being mobilized for victory. One after another—steel, copper, aluminum, rubber—they were marched from the storehouses of civilian life and into the arsenal of war. Until finally only wood remained undrafted.

Wood becomes key material

Last week the War Production Board moved toward marshalling our resources of wood for duty against the Axis, freezing for 60 days sale of softwood construction lumber for nonmilitary purposes. This lumber represents 70 percent of production and thus the order mobilizes the pine trees of Oregon, Michigan, and the Carolinas along with the iron ore of the Mesabi range and the copper of the Anaconda.

While small sawmill operators are not included in the order and there is no provision for extending the freeze beyond the 60-day period, this is probably the first step toward enlisting our vast timber treasure on an all-out basis for the construction of ships, factories, barracks, and supply depots, and other essentials to victory. Wood takes its place alongside metals as a key material, and that place will be a large one, too, if civilian consumption is any gage.

Two average desks = one trainer plane

Last year we used 27½ billion board feet of softwood in general construction, defense housing, railroad operation and maintenance, and boxes and crates for shipping. On that basis we may save as much as 2½ billion feet of lumber by virtue of the order. And as an example of use—two average desks contain enough softwood to supply all the requirements of a medium trainer plane.

All such orders have an end effect on the Home Front, and the lumber order is no exception to the rule. Defense housing, for example, comes within the scope of the new restrictions. Eventually we may find that the stick of pine which might have made chair rungs or bed slats will be part of a box carrying bullets to our fighting forces in Northern Iceland or Red Cross supplies to the wounded in Australia.

Copper last to be conscripted

Copper was the last of the metals to be totally conscripted for war. The recent WPB order which forbids use of copper and its alloys in more than a

hundred additional consumer articles means that 300,000 tons of copper and brass which used to go into ash trays, doorknobs and roofing will end up in the crucible of Mars. This copper is enough to produce one-half billion rounds of .30-caliber rifle or machine-gun ammunition, 2 million .75-mm. field howitzer shell casings, 33 destroyers, 28

cruisers, and 2,000 bombers. In other words, the copper that might have opened your front door may reopen the door to the Far East.

Eastern motorists show ration cards

Gasoline rationing is now a fact in the Eastern Seaboard area and more than 8,500,000 motorists are presenting A, B, or X cards to their filling station operator when their tanks run dry. The Office of Price Administration expects cheerful and honest compliance because motorists understand that we cannot spare tankers for the submarine-infested run from the Gulf—we need those tankers to supply our fronts.

Practical tips for the ladies

Some tips to the ladies: The OPA's Consumer Division advises the woman who would be well dressed in the performance of her war duties to "Buy clothes practically"—"Mix them up"—"Make them last." In buying rayon hose, ask for the high-twist grade, get your exact size in leg and foot, choose the weight best suited to the purpose for which you are going to use them. To prolong the life of foundation garments, combat dirt, heat, strain.

Retailers warned of sacrifices ahead

OPA announced procedure by which retailers—in exceptional circumstances—might apply for adjustment of abnormally low maximum prices. But OPA coupled the announcement with a warning that—in the words of Price Administrator Leon A. Henderson: "The price

control order is a war measure and such sacrifices as it requires of retailers must be taken in the light of sacrifices for the country's welfare. There is no more 'business as usual,' nor will there be until we win the war."

WPB sets up 13 regional offices

Large manufacturers of domestic cooking appliances have been ordered by WPB to halt production after July 31, while smaller companies are authorized to make a limited number of simplified "Victory" models. . . Idea is concentration of production. . . Ice cream comes under the general price ceiling at all levels of sellings, says OPA. . . Railroad shop facilities, wherever available for use, will be used for war production by agreement of management and labor. . . WPB has cut the flow of cocoa products, green coffee and spices—black and white pepper—allspice, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmeg and mace—to our dinner tables. Lack of transportation and enemy action make it necessary to conserve supplies. . . WPB has set up 13 regional offices and is appointing regional directors with broad authority to act on the spot. . . Now—as spring cleaning draws to a close—is the time to "get in the scrap against Hitler"—collect your old iron, paper, rags and rubber and call the junk man. . . Drugs, food, liquor and beer will come in thinner and plainer glass containers from now on. WPB has standardized sizes and weights, simplified design, in order to save soda-ash and other materials. At the same time, production will be raised 30 percent to help make up for the shortage of tin cans and other metal containers.

OPA's Consumer Division is aiming at a recapped tire that will travel 10,000 miles and give 2 year's limited service. . . But it's no answer to the ordinary driver's tire problem. . . If you failed to receive a War Ration Book a few weeks ago because you had an excess supply of sugar you are urged to cut your consumption to half-a-pound a person each week so you'll be eligible for a book when you've used it up. Labor-Management Committees charged with conducting the War Production Drive now have been formed in 700 plants and have enlisted more than 1,000,000 men in stepping up the flow of war materials. . . Tailors and clothing stores are asked to turn their old wool samples and wool clips over to the Red Cross. . . We spent an average of \$131,600,000 a day on war purposes in April as compared with \$114,900,000 in March, says Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of WPB. . . That means we're making progress toward victory.

Library, Western Kentucky State Teachers College
5/23/42

PURCHASES . . .

Huge volume of weapons is rolling out of newly-built plants, Nelson reports

A huge volume of weapons is rolling out of the new factories begun in the first phase of our production program, WPB Chairman Nelson said last week. He spoke before the National Institute of Social Sciences. Excerpts:

I think it is worth our while to look back briefly at our entire effort to prepare ourselves for war. It will pay us to understand more clearly what we tried to do.

First emphasis on new plants

There are two ways in which you can do that kind of job. You can divert part of your resources and energy to build brand new factories for war production—or you can adapt the plants you already have so that they will produce war goods. Our chief emphasis from the start, and down until comparatively recently, was on the first of these alternatives. Despite all the criticism that has been voiced because of that procedure, I have no hesitation in saying that we are today reaping very great benefits from that program. The new factories that were planned and ordered during the last two years are now coming into production. They are ideally designed for the job they have to do. We are getting a huge volume of war goods out of them, and that part of our war production program is running more smoothly and efficiently than would be the case if we had relied on our existing plant from the start.

Shift to conversion

But the job is too big to be done entirely in new factories. So the emphasis has shifted during the last 6 months. Now we are undertaking to convert to war production factories which were built to make goods for peace.

We have built and are still building all the new factories and new machinery we can; we are also converting civilian industry to war production to the fullest possible extent. Our goal is and must be the absolute physical maximum of production, attained in both ways and attained in the shortest possible time.

That maximum is going to be very high—much higher than we dared to hope as recently as last autumn. But there is a limit. We have been forced to realize that instead of having unlimited supplies of the vital materials, we are

running into some very definite and restrictive limits.

These shortages have very complex results. There is a multiplicity of uses for all of the metals. You need a given metal, let us say, to make certain direct military items. You also need that metal to make some of the machinery with which other military items are made. You need it, furthermore, to build the plants with which still other military items are made; you may need it in order to expand your capacity to produce some other raw material which is equally vital to successful prosecution of the war.

To add to all of these complexities there is the pressure of time.

Of all of the shortages we face, the shortage of time is the most serious. It

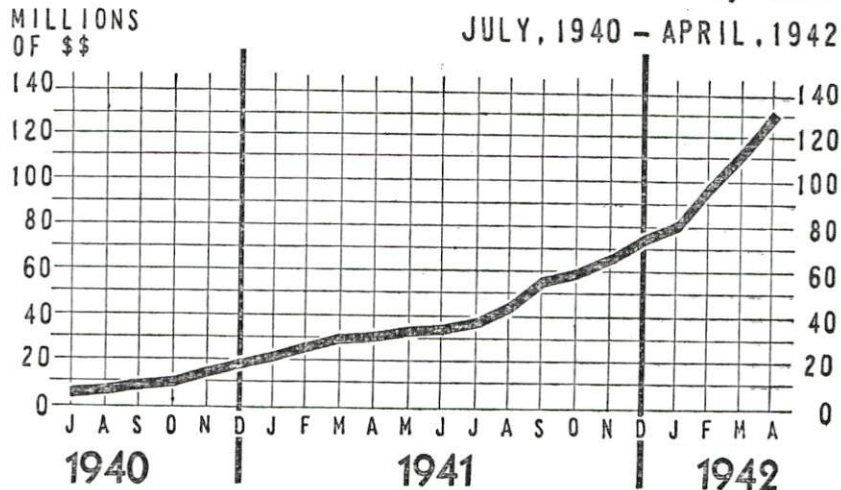
is comparatively easy to figure out how this complex production program can move forward to the desired goal *eventually*—but our Army and Navy are in action *today*, and we know that it will do no good whatever to turn out a flood of goods a year from now if we do not have adequate equipment and supplies for the emergencies that are certain to arise this year.

From this point on, the crux of the war production program will be this unending struggle with the double problem of time and materials.

Shafter to assist Reed

A. S. Shafter, secretary-treasurer of the United States Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., has been appointed special assistant to Philip D. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches.

U.S. WAR EXPENDITURES — Daily Rate



The average daily rate of expenditure for war purposes in April increased to \$131,600,000, as compared with \$114,900,000 in March, WPB Chairman Nelson reported May 11. Total expenditures for the month, including Treasury checks and Reconstruction Finance Corporation disbursements, were \$3,421,000,000 against \$2,987,000,000 in March.

"April daily rate expenditures were more than four times those of a year earlier and nearly double those of November 1941, the month before the attack on Pearl Harbor," Mr. Nelson said. "Expenditures reflect the growth of

the armed forces, as well as increased production. Rising prices affect increased expenditures, but are to some degree offset by increased efficiency in production, which means lower unit costs.

"Hence, the rapidly rising expenditures may be considered as a rough measure of our vast war effort.

"Americans can draw much satisfaction from this picture, which means that a mighty mobilization of materials, machines and manpower is proceeding at a rapid pace. Now we must strive to increase the daily rate of expenditure very greatly."

\$55,109,969 loans obtained for war factories in April with aid of Finance Bureau

The Bureau of Finance of the War Production Board reported May 15 that during April it helped manufacturers obtain \$55,109,969 of financing for war production from local banks, Federal Reserve Banks, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Defense Plant Corporation, Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and prime contractors.

289 companies aided

The financing went to 289 companies throughout the country, many of which received their loans from local banks.

The Bureau has representatives in 35 WPB field offices (listed below) who give advice and assistance to firms engaged in war production or seeking war orders.

Making no loans itself, the Bureau endeavors wherever possible to arrange financing of war work through local banks. Frequently, it obtains commercial loans for war contractors or potential contractors by helping them to demonstrate that their contracts constitute a sound basis for credit.

War production involves extraordinary credit requirements for many manufacturers, especially smaller firms called upon to do a volume of business far in excess of normal.

FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

ATLANTA, GA., REGION: *Atlanta, Ga.*—Clarence Knowles, Suite 150, Hurt Building. *Jacksonville, Fla.*—James J. French, Jr., 730 Lynch Building. *Knoxville, Tenn.*—A. P. Frierson, 202-204 Goode Building. *Memphis, Tenn.*—St. John Waddell, 2112 Sterick Building.

BOSTON, MASS., REGION: *Boston, Mass.*—Fred R. Hall, 17 Court Street; Asst. Joseph P. Marto. *Hartford, Conn.*—Edward E. Barlow, Phoenix Bank Building, 805 Main Street. *Portland, Maine*—142 High Street. *Providence, R. I.*—530 Industrial Trust Building.

CHICAGO, ILL., REGION: *Chicago, Ill.*—Harry R. Kimbark, 20 North Wacker Drive. *Indianapolis, Ind.*—Henry Ketcham, Circle Tower Building. *Milwaukee, Wis.*—Paul P. Robinson, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, REGION: *Cleveland, Ohio*—Union Commerce Building. *Charleston, W. Va.*—F. O. Lamb, Capital and Quarrier Streets. *Cincinnati, Ohio*—Justin J. Stevenson, Jr., Room 804, Union Trust Bldg. *Louisville, Ky.*—Joseph T. Simmons, 200 Todd Building. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*—406 Fulton Bldg.

DALLAS, TEX., REGION: *Houston, Tex.*—O. W. Jackson, 1016 Walker Avenue. *New Orleans, La.*—G. L. Woolley, Room 423 Canal Building.

DENVER, COLO., REGION: *Denver, Colo.*—Robert W. Frye, 708-714 Kittredge Bldg.

DETROIT, MICH., REGION: *Detroit, Mich.*—Charles W. Renfrew, Boulevard Building.

KANSAS CITY, MO., REGION: *Kansas City, Mo.*—Alexander R. Silverberg, 508 Mutual Building, 13th and Oak Streets. *Little Rock, Ark.*—304 Rector Building. *St. Louis, Mo.*—R. Jewett Jones, Boatmen's Bank Building.

Organizational planning office established, with Gulick at head, to advise Nelson

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson May 14 named Dr. Luther Gulick to direct a permanent Office of Organizational Planning which will advise him on methods of simplifying and decentralizing the wide administrative operations of the War Production Board.

The Office of Organizational Planning will operate as a staff agency directly responsible to the chairman of the WPB, and will make recommendations for coordinating and simplifying controls over the mammoth war supply program.

Functions outlined

Functions of the new office will include a continuous study of the responsibilities and operations of the separate units of the WPB. It will search for possible duplication and overlapping of functions and will suggest any changes deemed necessary to the WPB plan of organization.

At the same time, the Office of Organizational Planning will examine organizational relationships between WPB, the Army and Navy and the Maritime Commission—all agencies directly concerned with the war production program.

The office will also study methods of achieving the greatest practicable decentralization of authority and responsibility both in Washington and in the regional offices of the WPB.

Mr. Nelson put careful stress on the permanent advisory status of the new office. He emphasized that there is no question involved of a shakeup or drastic reorganization within the War Production Board.

The Office of Organizational Planning will have only a small staff, and will rely heavily on the advice and cooperation of WPB division heads, with whom the office will study possibilities of streamlining and clarification of relations.

Dr. Gulick's office will not supersede the WPB Administrative Division, an agency concerned with internal organizational arrangements. Instead, it will work out broad problems of design which will be put into operation by the Administrative Division.

Dr. Gulick comes to this assignment from the War Department, where, as expert consultant to the Secretary of War, he has served under Lt. Gen. Somervell on supply organization problems. He is Director of the Institute of Public Administration, Columbia University. He was a member of the President's Committee on Administrative Management which developed the plans for Government reorganization effected in 1939. Dr. Gulick has also served as consultant to the Treasury, National Resources Planning Board, Children's Bureau and the Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs.

Simultaneously with the appointment of Dr. Gulick, Mr. Nelson named Lounsbury S. Fish as assistant director of the new office. Mr. Fish, who has spent 20 years as an organizational planning expert with the Standard Oil Company of California, recently engaged in a broad first-hand study of the over-all plans of management of 30 leading industrial concerns.

War contracts are spread

Primary war contracts are now spread somewhat more broadly among prime contractors than was the case in the months before Pearl Harbor. This is shown in an analysis of supply contracts of \$50,000 or more held by 100 corporations to whom the largest volume of contracts has been awarded.

As of the end of September 1941, these 100 companies held approximately 82 percent of the dollar volume of supply contracts of \$50,000 or more let by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission since June 1940. But at the end of February 1942, the 100 companies holding the greatest volume of supply contracts had about 76 percent of the business awarded since June 1940.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., REGION: *Minneapolis, Minn.*—Guy F. Jensen, 326 Midland Building.

NEW YORK CITY, REGION: *New York City.*—Erwin Rankin, Chanin Building, 122 East Forty-second Street; Assts. Harwood Gilder, W. D. L. Starbuck, W. Gordon Brown. *Albany, N. Y.*—State Bank Building, 75 State Street. *Buffalo, N. Y.*—H. L. Underhill, Main and Swan Streets. *Newark, N. J.*—Walter H. Hick, Globe Building, 20 Washington Place. *Syracuse, N. Y.*—Richard A. Robertson, 302 Starret-Syracuse Building, 224 Harrison Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., REGION: *Philadelphia, Pa.*—W. W. Moss, Broad Street Station Building, 1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard. *Richmond, Va.*—Phillip E. W. Goodwin, Johnson Publishing Building, Fifth and Cary Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., REGION: *San Francisco, Calif.*—Leonard A. Woolams, Furniture Mart, 1355 Market Street. *Los Angeles, Calif.*—Frank C. Mortimer, 1031 South Broadway; Assistant Allen E. Wahlgren.

SEATTLE, WASH., REGION: *Seattle, Wash.*—George W. Klinefelter, Jr., 239 Henry Building. *Portland, Oreg.*—A. C. Ruckdeschel, 815 Bedell Building.

RATIONING . . .

Gasoline restrictions lifted outside actual rationing area; boundary revised

The 50-mile border area in which certain gasoline purchases were to be restricted under rationing was eliminated by the OPA May 14, in an amendment to the gasoline rationing regulations that also revised the boundary of the rationed area.

The 50-mile zone was one in which persons from the rationed area would have been required to use cards to buy gasoline, whereas persons living in the zone could have bought without cards.

Supplementary rations for some

Amendment No. 1 to Ration Order No. 5 also provides for the issuance of supplementary rations:

1. To motorists caught away from home with their cars May 15, when the emergency plan for gasoline rationing went into effect, as well as to persons who change their place of residence and need additional gasoline to move their cars to their new residence.

2. To persons who use their cars in taking children to and from school, if the children are too young to walk or to use other methods of transportation.

Persons needing gasoline for vehicles actually engaged in war activity under the official supervision of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard may receive gasoline without a card, upon presentation of official identification, another section of the amendment states. Authority is given the military services and law enforcement agencies of the United States to receive "X" cards for their officers, agents, or employees performing duties which depend on secrecy.

Boundary revised

The boundary defining the rationed area has been revised to coincide with changes in the WPB limitation order revising the area in which deliveries to gasoline dealers were curtailed 50 percent beginning May 15. This revision excludes from rationing all of West Virginia except eight eastern counties, as well as 25 counties in Pennsylvania, 10 in New York, one in Maryland and 10 in Virginia. (See page 7.)

The city of Bristol, Tenn., was also removed from the rationed area.

Elimination of the border area, which extended 50 miles beyond the former boundary for rationing, has the effect of removing all rationing restrictions on gasoline purchases, or sales, outside the area actually placed under rationing.

Persons away from home when rationing goes into effect who need gasoline in order to return home may apply to a local rationing board for a supplemental ration.

Persons moving from one place of residence to another will follow the same procedure to obtain gasoline needed to move their cars.

Supplementary rations needed to transport children to school will be issued by a board if more gasoline is needed for this purpose than is provided for by the ration card already in the car owner's possession.

★ ★ ★

GASOLINE CARD UNIT GOOD FOR 3 GALLONS

Acting to conserve the East's limited gasoline supply for essential use, OPA on May 9 set the value of the units to be rationed beginning May 15 at three gallons.

On this basis pleasure drivers, who hold 7-unit "A" cards, were entitled to purchase a total of 21 gallons for the 47-day period from May 15 to July 1, when the permanent plan will go into effect.

★ ★ ★

OPA formally authorized to carry out gasoline rationing

The WPB May 11 gave formal authority to the OPA to put into effect the gasoline rationing program which has already been announced.

OPA's authority to ration gasoline is restricted by the directive to the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida east of the Apalachicola River, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the corporate limits of the City of Bristol, Tennessee; except that such authority may further extend to any point within 50 miles of the boundaries of these areas.

The gasoline rationing authorization is contained in Supplementary Directive No. 1H.

Gasoline to be card rationed in Oregon, Washington beginning June 1

Card rationing of gasoline in the States of Washington and Oregon beginning June 1 was announced May 14 by the OPA.

OPA action followed the WPB Limitation Order (L-70, as amended) effective the same date, curtailing deliveries of gasoline to dealers in those States by 50 percent. As in the East, where an emergency plan for rationing went into effect May 15, the rationing area in the two Pacific Coast States will coincide with that covered by the limitation order.

The plan of rationing will be the same as that being put in effect in the East, OPA said. It will operate for a 30-day period, until July 1, when a more comprehensive coupon rationing plan will be instituted.

Fewer units on each card

Registration will take place in the elementary schools on May 28 and 29.

The "A," "B," and "X" cards to be issued the approximately 700,000 car owners, as well as to all owners of inboard motor boats, will be the same as those issued in the East except for one detail—the number of units. In view of the fact that the plan will be in operation for a shorter period—30 days instead of 47—there will be fewer units on each type of card.

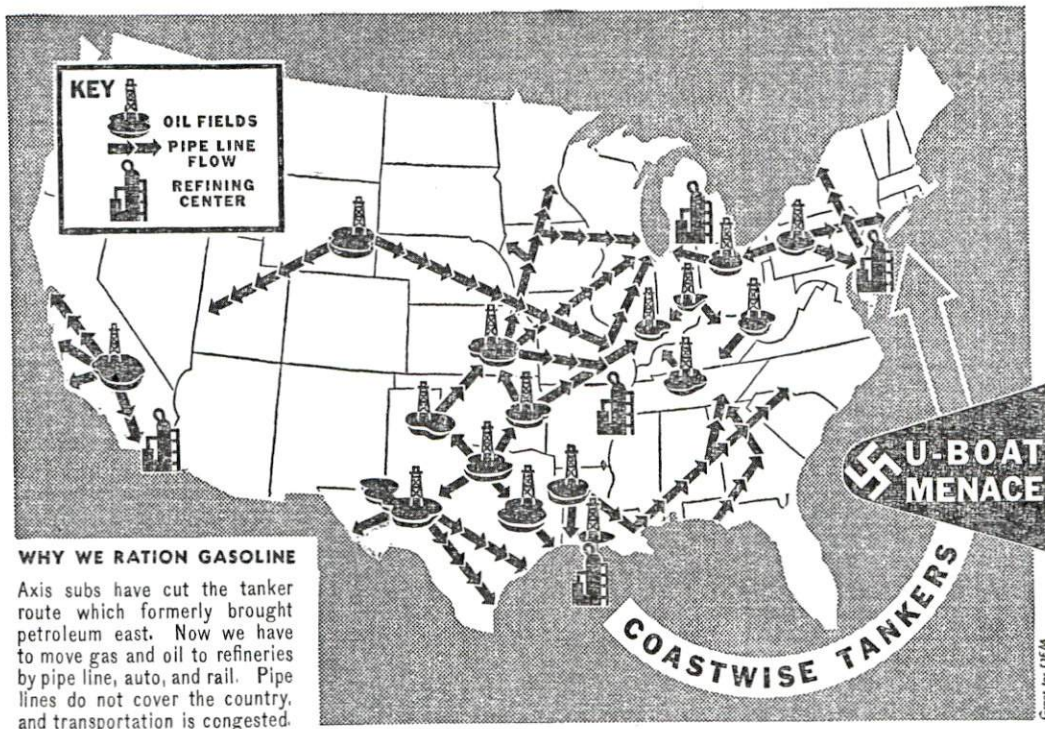
An "A" card will contain 5 units (instead of 7); a "B-1" card 8 (instead of 11); a "B-2" card 10 (instead of 15); and a "B-3" card 13 (instead of 19). "X" cards will be issued to a specified group of drivers "for essential use."

The value of each unit will be 3 gallons.

★ ★ ★

OPA makes gasoline cards a matter of public record

The types of gasoline ration cards issued to motorists were to be made a matter of public record by the OPA in an order issued May 16 revising the confidential status of gasoline rationing records, it was announced by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.



Some counties served by West exempted as 50 percent gasoline cut goes into effect

Implementing the previous week's announcement by the War Production Board that deliveries of gasoline and fuel oil in the Eastern States would be cut to 50 percent of normal, the Director of Industry Operations on May 13 issued amendments to Limitation Orders L-70 and L-56 which made the reductions effective beginning May 15.

The orders require reduction in deliveries of gasoline to filling stations and bulk consumers in seventeen Eastern States and the District of Columbia, except in certain counties.

Effective in Northwest June 1

Effective June 1, there will be a similar 50 percent cut in deliveries of gasoline in Washington and Oregon. Until June 1, the present 33 1/3 percent cut from normal deliveries will remain in effect in those States. A 50 percent cut in fuel oil deliveries in those States went into effect May 15.

The amendment to the gasoline order forbids delivery or use of motor fuel for the operation of racing automobiles or racing motor boats in the restricted areas.

Other minor changes in the gasoline order include modification of the provi-

sions with respect to "normal gallonage" on which seasonal adjustments are based, and a provision to make it clear that appeals may be taken from any part of the order.

Exempt counties served from West

The counties which have been exempted from the cuts in gasoline and fuel oil deliveries have been receiving shipments from western points which are not affected by the East Coast shortage.

The restrictions on fuel oil deliveries imposed by the amendment to Order L-56 apply to fuel oil for use in space and central heating, coal spraying, and the operation of domestic and commercial water heating equipment.

In addition, the amendment contains a prohibition against deliveries of fuel oil to be used in equipment installed after June 15 in the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin. This provision does not, however, apply to new stoves for domestic cooking.

The counties exempt from the new cuts imposed by both the gasoline and fuel oil

MATS FOR PUBLICATION

This map of our oil resources is available in the form of 3-column mats for newspapers, magazines, and other publications. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, 2743 Tempo R, Washington, D. C., and should refer to mat V-2. If desired, reproduction may be made directly from this page and no further permission is necessary.

orders are listed below. The 33 1/3 percent cut in gasoline deliveries imposed by Order L-70 as previously amended is rescinded in those counties.

NEW YORK.—Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Livingston, Wyoming, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Potter, McKean, Warren, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Clearfield, Jefferson, Clarion, Lawrence, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset, West Moreland, Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Fayette, and Greene.

MARYLAND.—Garrett.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Wetzel, Marsh, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Tyler, Pleasants, Upshur, Randolph, Pocahontas, Webster, Braxton, Calhoun, Roane, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Harrison, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker, Doddridge, Wood, Ritchie, Wirt, Gilmer, Lewis, Monroe, Summers, Raleigh, Boone, Lincoln, Cabell, Wayne, Mingo, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, and Fayette.

VIRGINIA.—Bland, Tazewell, Buchanan, Dickenson, Smyth, Washington, Russell, Scott, Wise, and Lee.

Rationing control over sales, transfers of new adult bicycles delegated to OPA

The WPB May 13 delegated to the OPA rationing control over the sale, transfer or other disposition of new adult bicycles.

The sale of new adult bicycles has been frozen by the WPB since April 2, 1942. The manufacture of the so-called Victory model bicycle has been under way more than a month. Disposition of such bicycles, as well as adult bicycles of all models on hand when the freeze order was issued, will be under the control of OPA. The WPB retains control over the production of bicycles and the sale of bicycles to defense agencies.

Sales during transition period

To clarify the situation during the period of transition of rationing and allocation powers from the WPB to the OPA, the WPB issued May 13, concurrently with the rationing directive, an amendment to the bicycle freeze order to permit the sale of new adult bicycles to the Army or Navy, United States Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Government agencies or other persons acquiring new bicycles for export to or use in any foreign country upon authorization by the Director of Industry Operations.

The amendment also provides for the sale, delivery and transfer of a new adult bicycle to any person who provides a certificate issued by the OPA or complies with conditions prescribed by OPA.

The actions were taken in Supplementary Directive No. 1-G and Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary General Limitation Order L-52-a.

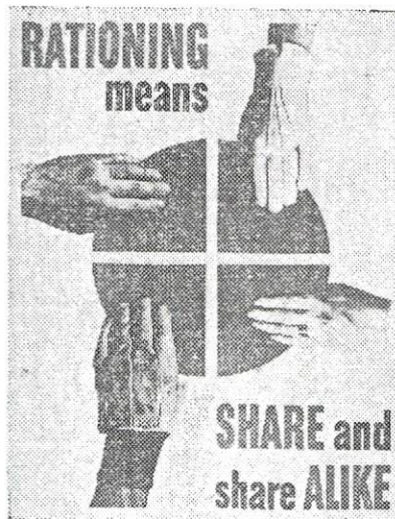
★ ★ ★

Henderson praises sugar registration volunteers

Price Administrator Henderson, whose office of Price Administration made the blueprints for sugar rationing procedure, expressed his thanks May 12 in a telegram to State Governors, to the thousands of American school teachers, school superintendents and principals, and civilian volunteers, who handled the gigantic task of registering virtually the entire population for rationing in a 4-day period.

STAMP NO. 1 EXPIRES

Stamp No. 1 in War Ration Books became unusable by consumers in the purchase of sugar after midnight May 16, OPA reminded individuals.



WHAT RATIONING MEANS: Poster in red, white and black for Office of Price Administration (28 by 40 inches). Two-column mats available for publication, on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, 2743 Tempo R, Washington, D. C. Refer to Mat V-3.

Little girl's offer to give up sugar book declined with thanks of Price Administrator

Price Administrator Henderson on May 14 wrote a 10-year-old Los Angeles girl that it was not necessary for her to sacrifice the use of her War Ration Book as she had sought to do in a letter to President Roosevelt.

"We appreciate the fine principles of Americanism which prompted you to do this and we also note with great pleasure your expressed desire to save your money for the purchase of War Savings Stamps," Mr. Henderson wrote. "However, it is not necessary for you or your brother or anyone else to give up the use of sugar to help us give greater support to our soldiers and allies. There is enough sugar for all of us if it is all shared properly and that is the purpose of the sugar rationing program. . . . A proper amount of sugar in our diets is a nutritional necessity and we must keep ourselves physically fit to win the war."

Households denied ration books due to excess sugar advised to regulate use

Households which had excess amounts of sugar and were not issued War Ration Books in the sugar rationing registration were advised May 12 by the OPA to police their own use of sugar in accordance with the designated consumer sugar allotments.

Subject to current consumer allotment

At the present time, the OPA said, no family or individual should consume sugar at a greater rate than a pound a person each 2 weeks, which is the current consumer allotment.

This rule applies to those who did not receive War Ration Books the first week because they possessed sugar in excess of 6 pounds each, as well as to those who were issued War Ration Books.

No War Ration Books will be issued to persons who registered excess amounts of sugar until a sufficient number of ration periods have expired during which the consumer—if he had ration stamps—might have purchased an amount of sugar equal to his excess.

The OPA has received reports that some people who registered excess amounts of sugar think they can obtain War Ration Books as soon as the excess is gone, regardless of the length of time in which it was consumed.

The OPA also issued a warning concerning lost War Ration Books. In the event a book is lost, a person may make application to his local rationing board for a new one but it cannot be issued to him until 2 months after the date of his application. While the boards cannot issue new books until the 2-month period has elapsed, they may in a deserving case permit a person to file a Special Purpose Application for a Sugar Purchase Certificate.

★ ★ ★

Consumers' excess tires not to be taken in by boards

Local rationing boards will not be asked to take in or resell tires under any plan by which the OPA offers to purchase consumers' excess supplies.

A telegram to this effect was sent May 13 to all regional administrators of the OPA by Paul M. O'Leary, deputy administrator in charge of rationing, who asked that the information be passed on.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Retail merchants may seek adjustment of ceiling prices in exceptional cases only, Henderson says in outlining procedure

Procedure by which retailers in exceptional circumstances may apply for adjustment of an abnormally low maximum price under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation was announced May 14 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Not for widespread use

The Administrator emphasized that the machinery—outlined in Temporary Procedural Regulation No. 2—is not intended for widespread use.

The new regulation expires August 1, 1942, at which time it will be replaced by a permanent procedural regulation.

The temporary regulation distinguishes between various classes of application for relief.

In case of an application for adjustment in prices of single items, in one store, or in a group of stores under common ownership, the retailer should use Form OPA-T-1 for each item.

An original and one copy of an application for adjustment must be filed with the appropriate regional office of the OPA. However, where a single application relates to stores of the applicant in more than one region, the original and copy must be filed with the Retail Trade and Services Division of the OPA in Washington, D. C.

Regional office will investigate

An applicant whose application has been denied in whole or in part by the Regional Office, may, within 15 days after the date on which the denial was mailed to him, file with the regional office a request for review by the Administrator. Requests for review must be filed on Form OPA-T-2.

A list of regional offices with which applications may be filed follows:

Region 1. Boston Regional Office, 17 Court Street, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Region 2. New York Regional Office, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia.

Region 3. Cleveland Regional Office, 363 Union Commerce Building, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Region 4. Atlanta Regional Office, Candler Building, Peachtree Street, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Region 5. Dallas Regional Office, Fidelity Union Building, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas.

Region 6. Chicago Regional Office, 2301 Civic Opera Building, 20 North Wacker Drive, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

Region 7. Denver Regional Office, 334 United States National Bank Building, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Region 8. San Francisco Regional Office, 1355 Market Street, California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington.

Territorial office and territories covered:

Region 9. Territorial Office, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands.

★ ★ ★

Men's wool gabardine, tropical worsted garments subject to general regulation

Definition of men's summer suits, coats, trousers, and slacks to which the maximum pricing provisions of OPA's summer seasonal goods regulation (No. 142) apply is so worded as to exclude garments made of wool gabardine and tropical worsted fabrics, it was pointed out May 14 by the retail trades and service division of the OPA.

★ ★ ★

Bulletin explaining ceiling to be distributed over Nation

"What Every Retailer Should Know About the General Maximum Price Regulation"—a bulletin setting forth the A, B, C of price regulations that went into effect May 18, for virtually all goods sold at retail—will be distributed throughout the Nation beginning this week, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 15.

The publication, known as Bulletin 2 on the general maximum price regulations, contains illustrations of methods for displaying a retail store's ceiling prices on cost-of-living items and sets forth specific examples, taken from the operations of typical stores, showing how the pricing regulations apply.

OPA tells how to establish ceilings for seasonal goods not sold in March

Methods by which retailers can readily establish their ceiling prices for a restricted list of summer apparel, furniture, and certain other warm-weather merchandise that was not sold generally in March—the base period used in OPA's general maximum price regulation—are contained in a new and separate order issued May 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Briefly, the new regulation—No. 142, Retail Prices for Summer Seasonal Commodities—requires retailers of the seasonal goods listed to obtain maximum prices by applying last "season's" percentage mark-up to a cost figure that cannot be more than the highest manufacturer's price in March and may be less. The seasonal ceiling went into effect May 18 on the following articles:

Men's and boys' clothing.—Summer suits and separate sack and sport coats; summer sport trousers, or slacks; summer slack suits; outerwear shorts; washable summer neckties; straw hats, washable summer hats, and beach helmets; bathing suits, trunks and shorts; toweling or terry-cloth robes, pull-overs, and cardigans and rubber bathing shoes and beach shoes.

Women's and girls' clothing.—Playsuits and sunsuits; bathing suits; terry-cloth or toweling beach robes; rubber bathing shoes and beach shoes; halters; washable hats of woven fabric; and beach bags.

Girls' clothing.—Outerwear shorts, slacks, overalls, and slack suits of cotton or rayon.

Infants' clothing.—Sunsuits; bathing suits; straw or cloth sunbonnets; and carriage or crib netting.

Furniture.—Rattan, metal, and wood chairs; tables, settees, gliders, and umbrellas for outdoor or porch use; beach pads; rubberized or coated slip covers to protect outdoor furniture; and summer rugs made of grass or fiber.

Toys.—Sandboxes and sand for children's play; children's wading pools; toy sail boats; rubber beach toys.

Miscellaneous.—Awnings; sailboats, motorboats, rowboats, and canoes; electric fans and ventilators and room coolers; flower boxes for growing plants; summer holiday novelties; screen doors and windows and screening; wood-slat porch shades; lawn sprinklers; picnic baskets; sunglasses, and wooden trellises and arbors.

★ ★ ★

Woodpulp export ceilings

Manufacturers of woodpulp are permitted to base ceilings on a price f. o. b. producer's mill on sales to persons other than consumers, or their vendors, under the terms of an amendment to the woodpulp regulation issued May 15 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Prices of nonferrous foundry products stabilized at October 1-15, 1941, levels

Maximum prices for nonferrous foundry products based on levels prevailing between October 1 and 15, 1941, were announced May 11 by Price Administrator Henderson.

To insure compliance

Foundries accounting for more than 70 percent of the Nation's output, in compliance with a request of the OPA last January, already had said they would maintain prices based on those of the first half of last October. While there has been no indication that the remaining 30 percent of the foundry industry has not been complying with the OPA request, maximum prices have been formally established "to insure that the whole industry complies."

The new price measure—Maximum Price Regulation No. 125—became effective May 11. Thereafter, regardless of any contract, no company shall sell or deliver nonferrous castings substantially the same as those sold between October 1 and 15, 1941, at prices above the highest prices charged between October 1 and 15, 1941, or castings substantially different at prices higher than would have been charged October 15.

★ ★ ★

Wholesale ceiling on tires, tubes set at level of agreements

Price Administrator Henderson announced May 15 a formal price order which establishes maximum prices for all wholesale sales of new replacement tires and tubes at the levels which heretofore have applied to manufacturers and mass distributors under voluntary agreement with OPA.

The order, Maximum Price Regulation No. 143, which covers tires and tubes for passenger cars, trucks, and other vehicles, does not depart from the existing informal ceiling levels, but it brings within its scope wholesalers who until now have not been specifically covered. The effective date of the order is May 18.

No advances over the maximums in effect under the voluntary agreements are permitted, as those levels already were high enough to permit sale of passenger-car tires and tubes at prices that would compensate for the costs entailed in the Government's tire return plan, based upon preliminary estimates of such costs.

CEILING INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretations of the General Maximum Price Regulation of importance to retailers, for whom the over-all price ceiling went into effect May 18, were issued May 14 by Price Administrator Henderson, in question and answer form (Press Release PM 3286).

Mr. Henderson called particular attention to determinations (1) that prices of cost-of-living commodities must be marked or posted in a manner clearly visible to the public and may not be listed in book form; (2) that the regulation controls prices of retailers established under fair trade contracts; (3) that different brands of the same item are different commodities; (4) that deliveries of sample or memorandum goods by manufacturers or wholesalers during March do not establish their maximum prices.

★ ★ ★

Date postponed for filing "cost-of-living" item prices; but they must be posted

Extension from June 1 to July 1 of the time within which retail storekeepers must file price lists on cost-of-living items with local War Price and Rationing Boards was announced May 15 by Price Administrator Henderson.

As issued on April 28, the regulation required each retail store to display publicly its ceiling prices for every "cost-of-living" item beginning May 18 and to file a list of these items with an OPA War Price and Rationing Board by June 1.

The May 15 amendment *does not change the May 18 posting requirement.*

★ ★ ★

Extracted honey regulated

Extracted honey is covered under the general maximum price regulation at all levels, including retailer, wholesaler, bottler, importer, and beekeeper OPA Administrator Henderson ruled May 14 in an opinion directed to the attention of the trade. However, comb honey is excluded from the regulation as a raw agricultural commodity.

★ ★ ★

Machine ceiling postponed

The Office of Price Administration May 15 postponed until June 1 the effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 on machines and parts.

Alcoa agrees to cut prices of fabricated aluminum products beginning June 15

Aluminum Company of America at the request of Price Administrator Henderson has agreed, beginning June 15, 1942, to make substantial reduction in the prices of fabricated aluminum products.

Lower costs, greater profits

These reductions will effect substantial savings to the Government in its purchases of planes and other essential war materials.

"OPA has been studying the prices of fabricated aluminum products for some time," Mr. Henderson stated. "The production of these products, principally aircraft sheet, castings and forgings, has tremendously increased and will continue to increase to meet the expanding plane program. This has meant lower costs and substantially greater profits to ALCOA. A price reduction under these circumstances is clearly warranted. The reduction effected, while substantial, will not work undue hardship upon ALCOA or in any way impair its financial position."

To ask similar cuts of others

The reduction in prices will range from more than 20 cents per pound on some of the high cost fabrications down to 1 cent per pound in cases where margins are small. Particularly significant reductions were made in the prices of 24S sheet and plate and forgings going into airplane production. These reductions will apply to all deliveries made on and after June 15, 1942, even if made pursuant to contracts entered into at higher prices prior to June 15.

OPA plans to request the other aluminum fabricators to make similar reductions. The requested reductions when applied to the entire industry will amount to many millions of dollars a year.

★ ★ ★

All sales of Douglas fir peeler logs placed under ceiling

Because of increased demand for straight-grained Douglas fir lumber in war production, all sales of Douglas fir logs with peeler log qualifications have been brought under the provisions of Revised Price Schedule 54 (Douglas Fir Peeler Logs), Price Administrator Henderson announced May 14.

Copper scrap premium control shifted to new clause

Special purpose premiums granted to certain users of copper scrap by Order No. 1 under Revised Price Schedule No. 20 (Copper and Copper Alloy Scrap) were revoked May 11 by Price Administrator Henderson, since they have been replaced by the special use premium in Revised Price Schedule No. 20, as amended.

The revocation becomes effective May 21, 1942.

Conditions for premium

The special use premium of 1¼ cents per pound may be paid only if the following conditions exist, Mr. Henderson stated:

1. The scrap has been prepared to meet the consumer's specifications and is suitable for his direct use without further preparation, and
2. The scrap is not sold or delivered to a copper refiner, a brass and bronze ingot manufacturer, a ferrous or non-ferrous foundry, or a brass mill.

Companies named in Order No. 1 will be permitted, by the new provision, to pay the same 1¼ cents per pound premium above the price of No. 1 copper scrap as they were permitted to pay under the "special purpose" provisions of Order No. 1.

★ ★ ★

Adams named chief of furniture and bedding branch

Appointment of William A. Adams as chief of the furniture and bedding branch of the Bureau of Industry Branches was announced May 12 by Philip D. Reed, Bureau chief. Mr. Adams has been deputy chief of the branch since February 8.

John M. Brower, retiring chief of the furniture and bedding branch, will continue to serve the branch as chief technical consultant.

★ ★ ★

Book match definition for resale is changed

The definition of "resale book matches" is changed by Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 129 (Paper and Paper Products) issued May 9 by Price Administrator Henderson. As now defined in the amendment, "resale book matches includes paper matches in books sold by a manufacturer for distribution to retailers." Inadvertently, several words had been omitted from the definition in the regulation.

MIXED SCRAP SHIPMENT REGULATIONS LIBERALIZED

A new amendment liberalizing the provisions governing mixed shipments of iron and steel scrap was announced May 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The amendment states that when grades of scrap commanding different maximum prices are included in one vehicle, the maximum price of the scrap in the vehicle shall be that of the lowest-priced grade in the shipment. It provides, however, that this limitation shall not affect shipments involving vessel movement if each grade commanding a different maximum price is segregated in the vessel.

The amendment—titled Amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 4—was to become effective May 18, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Cold and hot finished tubing

Price Administrator Henderson on May 9 warned jobbers and warehousemen of iron and steel products not to use list prices for cold finished mechanical tubing in computing their prices on hot finished mechanical tubing.

★ ★ ★

Firm changes subcontractors without boosting tool price

Defiance Machine Works, Inc., of Defiance, Ohio, is permitted to sell 150 specified machine tools manufactured by a subcontractor—the Haughton Elevator Co. of Toledo, Ohio—at maximum prices originally named by OPA to take care of their manufacture by another subcontractor, Administrator Henderson announced May 11. Permission is granted under Amendment No. 9 to Revised Price Schedule No. 67 (New Machine Tools) to sell the 150 tools as follows:

Type	Quantity	Maximum price each
Model No. 112-21" production drilling machine.....	100	\$1,600
Model No. 200-26" heavy duty production drilling machine.....	50	2,062

While prices agreed upon with Haughton are in excess of those at which the other subcontractor had indicated its willingness to manufacture, Defiance has advised OPA that it will absorb the increased manufacturing cost by Haughton, as subcontractor.

Five steel companies permitted to pass on extra freight costs

Orders permitting several steel companies to pass on to some customers certain heavier freight costs stemming from war business were announced May 11 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The orders were issued under Revised Price Schedule No. 6, governing sales of iron and steel products.

The companies granted certain exceptions from terms of the price schedule are:

South Chester Tube Co., Chester, Pa.; Sheffield Steel Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Denver, Colo.; Seneca Wire & Manufacturing Co., Fostoria, Ohio; and Follansbee Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The exceptions, for the most part, were granted under the section of the price schedule which provides that OPA may give producers relief from "excessive or unusual" freight absorption resulting from war orders on allocations.

"In general, Revised Price Schedule No. 6 allows a producer of steel who must ship out of its usual market area, or by other than usual means of transportation, because of the war program, to use the basing point closest to the mill rather than the normal governing basing point," OPA said. "However, although this provision affords ample relief in the great majority of cases, it does not completely alleviate the situation on those mills which are not located at basing points, and which are compelled to ship toward their emergency basing point because of an allocated or other high-rated order. Although the Office of Price Administration will not relieve a mill of all freight absorptions of this type, in unusual situations where excessive freight absorption is compelled in this manner, an exception may be granted under section 1306.7 (c).

"In certain cases on which orders are now being issued by the Price Administrator, freight absorptions of this unusual type were involved."

★ ★ ★

Merchant bar rise denied

A request by Pollak Steel Co. for permission to raise prices on merchant bar has been denied, OPA announced May 12. OPA said that "an exception will not be granted merely to make a particular item more profitable when over-all profits are good."

Ceilings on "fluid milk," "fluid cream" include virtually every household form

"Fluid milk" and "fluid cream"—the retail prices of which are controlled by OPA's general maximum price regulation—are defined so broadly as to include virtually every form that finds its way into American households, according to a "statement of examples" issued May 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Controlled at retail level only

The statement also lists examples of what OPA considers as "ice cream" within the meaning of the regulation. Ice cream is controlled at all levels of selling—manufacturing, wholesale, or retail—while fluid milk and fluid cream are only controlled at the retail level. The retail price ceiling, establishing maximum prices at the highest levels reached in March by each individual seller (whether store or home-delivered), went into effect May 18.

Text of the "statement of examples" follows:

Examples of Fluid Milk, Fluid Cream, and Ice Cream as Covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation Bulletin No. 1 of April 28

A. EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE REGULATION:

I. All fluid milk—Examples:

1. All standard grades of milk—Examples: (a) Certified milk, (b) Grade A, (c) Grade B, and (d) all other standard grades whether sold under special label or not.

2. All special milk—Examples: (a) Homogenized milk, (b) soft curd milk, (c) Vitamin D milk, (d) all other vitamin fortified milk, and (e) all other special milk.

3. Flavored milks and skim milk drinks—Examples: (a) chocolate milk, (b) chocolate drink made with skim or partially skimmed milk, (c) fruit flavored milk, (d) fruit flavored skim milk, and (e) all other flavored milk or milk drinks.

4. Cultured milk—Examples: (a) cultured buttermilk regardless of fat content, (b) Bulgarian type buttermilk, (c) Acidophilus cultured milk, and (d) all other cultured milk or cultured skim milk.

5. Miscellaneous types of fluid milk.—Example: (a) skim milk.

II. All fluid cream—Examples: 1. table cream, coffee cream, or light cream; 2. whipping cream, or heavy cream; 3. cultured or sour cream; 4. combinations of milk and cream known as "cereal special," "half-and-half," etc.; and 5. all other cream (milk from which a portion of the serum solids have been removed and which is not classed as fluid milk, evaporated, or condensed milk).

III. Ice Cream—Examples: 1. ice cream of all flavors and grades, both bulk and packaged, regardless of fat content and overrun; 2. frozen desserts and frozen custards; 3. ices and sherbets; 4. all ice cream and frozen dessert specialties, such as bars, pies, molds, and cups; 5. fancy or decorated ice cream in any form; 6. ice milk; 7. malted milk base (similar to ice milk); and 8. all other ice cream or frozen desserts.*

B. TYPE OF SALES COVERED BY THE REGULATION:

I. Sales at retail of fluid milk, fluid cream,

and ice cream; II. Sales at wholesale and by manufacturers of ice cream.

*(All ices and frozen desserts are included in the General Maximum Price Regulation either as ice cream or nondairy products.)

★ ★ ★

Government contracts exempt from GMPR until May 18

Effective date of the general maximum price regulation with respect to Government contracts was postponed from May 11, 1942, until May 18, 1942, under Supplementary Regulation No. 2, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 11.

After May 18, 1942, contracts with the Government must be entered into at prices not topping applicable maximum prices. Deliveries remaining to be made under Government contracts made prior to May 18, 1942, may continue to be made at contract prices until June 15, 1942.

Machines, parts also exempt

Postponement of effective dates on Government contracts is made in order to avoid overburdening the contracting officers of the military forces and of other Government agencies in bringing their contracts into conformity with the regulation.

The supplementary regulation also exempts machines and parts and machine work from provisions of GMPR. These items are subject to provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, which does not become effective until May 18, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Fat, oil-bearing items not covered by raw fats schedule

Because they are fat or oil-bearing material rather than raw fats, the following commodities are not covered by Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils) but are covered by the general maximum price regulation and supplemental regulation No. 1 thereto, Price Administrator Henderson ruled May 11:

Butcher shop fats and suet, slaughterhouse fats and suet, offal collected at butcher shops and slaughterhouses, poultry offal, bones, fallen animals, and greases collected from hotels and restaurants.

GMPR ceilings to control retail sales in case of conflict with State fair trade agreements

Ceilings established by the general maximum price regulation will control retail selling prices in cases of any conflict with State Fair Trade Laws, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 14.

"Fair trade agreements cannot require a retailer to sell above his ceiling price," Mr. Henderson said. "To the extent that any fair trade agreement or State Fair Trade Act is inconsistent with the regulation, the regulation will control."

Basic points in fair trade agreements

Three basic points on fair trade agreements were outlined for the retailer by Mr. Henderson:

1. Fair trade agreements may establish a minimum price which is binding upon a retailer only if that minimum is not higher than the ceiling prices of that retailer.

2. No new fair trade agreement effective after May 18 may establish minimum prices for a retailer higher than the March ceiling price of that retailer.

3. If the highest price charged by a retailer during March was below the minimum price established by a fair trade agreement, the retailer is nevertheless "frozen" to the prices he actually charged, regardless of the fact that in charging such price he may have violated a fair trade agreement or a State Fair Trade Act.

However, in the last instance, where a retailer is "frozen" at a maximum price which forces him to sell below the minimum price set in a fair-trade agreement that was in effect in March, he may apply under Section 18 (a) of the Regulation for an adjustment of his ceiling on the ground that it is "abnormally low in relation to the maximum prices of the same or similar commodities established . . . for other sellers at retail."

Basis for trade agreements

Trade agreements controlling minimum retail prices are generally based on one of two types of State Law.

State Fair Trade Acts permit manufacturers or distributors of branded articles to establish minimum retail prices through agreements with the trade.

State Unfair Practices Acts control minimum prices without supplementary agreements, usually by forbidding a retailer from selling below cost or at less than a specified percentage—often 6 percent—above cost. This type of law was directed particularly at "loss leaders."

Under either type of law, Mr. Henderson stated, minimum prices may be established only to the extent that they do not require a retailer to sell above his ceiling prices.

Three Navy requisitions get exception from price regulation

To enable the United States Navy to accept bids for approximately a year's supply of certain types and kinds of woolen fabrics, Price Administrator Henderson on May 12 excluded bids under three specific Navy requisitions from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

Under the terms of Supplementary Regulation No. 3, sales and deliveries of goods exempted are those specified in Navy Regulations 489, 496, and 497, under which the Navy is accepting bids for 4,959,500 yards of flannel, melton and kersey.

Specific prices established

Specific maximum prices are established under the supplementary regulation applying to the woolen fabrics under these three Navy requisitions as follows:

Type:	Price per yard
11-ounce flannel.....	\$2.575
16-ounce melton.....	3.85
30-ounce kersey.....	5.475

OPA officials find that the prices allowed permit manufacturers to cover their requirements at the wool ceiling which was established in March 1942 and reflect a proper price relationship with costs as of that period. Furthermore, they say that these prices are sufficiently low so as to prevent dissipation of defense appropriation and to effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

Mixed wool clothing house clips regulated, OPA points out

In order to correct a trade misinterpretation, Price Administrator Henderson May 11 stated that mixed wool clothing house clips fall within the definition of raw wool waste materials covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 123 and are therefore subject to its provisions.

Trowbridge named consultant on apparel manufacture

Appointment of Sherman Trowbridge as special consultant in charge of apparel manufacturing problems was announced May 11 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

NO PRICE CHANGE INTENDED FOR OLD MANILA ROPE

The present price ceiling of \$115 per ton for old manila rope established in Revised Price Schedule No. 47 (Old Rags) will remain in effect and no changes in the maximum price are contemplated by OPA, Price Administrator Henderson said May 13.

He urged dealers in old manila rope to release their supplies to manufacturers of rope—papers and other items essential in the war effort.

Imported wood pulp governed by prices established April 20

Delivered prices for the various grades of imported wood pulp which purchasers in the United States may pay may not exceed the maximum delivered prices at the consumer's mill as established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 114 (Woodpulp), Price Administrator Henderson stated May 13.

The regulation, which became effective April 20, established a single-pricing system and maximum prices for the various grades of domestic and foreign wood pulp. The order, however, also provides for freight allowances for producers of domestic wood pulp based on the geographic location of the producing mill.

Any consumer prepared to show that because of the transportation charges involved he cannot purchase wood pulp produced in a foreign area at the ceiling prices established by the regulation, may file a petition with OPA for exception from the maximum prices fixed by the order.

Text of newsprint regulation corrected by OPA

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 130 (Standard Newsprint Paper) was issued May 11 by Price Administrator Henderson and effected the correction of an error printed in the text of the regulation.

The phrase "... no consumer shall buy or receive Standard Newsprint Paper in the course of trade or business, ..." in the first sentence of section 1347.271 (Maximum Prices for Standard Newsprint Paper) has now been changed, as was intended, to read "no person shall buy or receive Standard Newsprint Paper in the course of trade or business, ...".

Price for seven rayon grey goods aligned with 229 others

Adjustments in maximum prices of 7 rayon grey goods constructions to bring them into proper relationship with the 229 types of these goods recently brought under the ceilings are provided by Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 23 effective May 12.

Two acetate warp crepe constructions are increased $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per yard to correct an inadvertence contained in the schedule. Fabric No. 4—20 is raised from 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 cents and Fabric No. 4—30 from 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29 cents. This brings these two numbers into correct relationship with Fabric No. 4—25.

The maximum selling price of Fabric No. 2—195 has been lowered from 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents to bring the per loom return of this will number into line with per loom return of the 41 other fabrics of this group.

In the taffeta group, three changes are effected. The ceiling of Fabric No. 1—170 has been increased from 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 21 cents, since OPA studies find that the per loom return allowed for this fabric is lower than for any of the similar fabrics in this group. The selling prices of Fabric No. 1—240 is raised from 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and of Fabric No. 1—245 from 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents to take into consideration the increased differential in the manufacture of an all-acetate fabric above that of an all-viscose fabric. This increase recognizes the differential between all-acetate and all-viscose constructions under the revised schedule.

One number in the marquisettes, ninons, and voiles group, Fabric No. 7—50, is advanced from 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents in recognition of the increased costs in producing this type over the other constructions.

Provision is made for an extra premium for 16 shafts of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard over the basic plain construction by changing paragraph (b) (2) of the appendix to the schedule which sets forth maximum prices. This was inadvertently omitted.

All-cotton goods pricing simplified

A simplified method for determining maximum prices of goods made entirely of cotton which come under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) was announced May 12 by Price Administrator Henderson through Amendment No. 2 to this regulation.

Since the "sliding scale" feature in establishing all cotton yarn and textile prices covered by various schedules has been eliminated, the base maximum price for cotton products covered by Regulation No. 118 is increased by 5 cents for each pound of cotton content, by Amendment No. 1.

Amendment No. 2, effective May 16, provides that sellers of goods consisting wholly of cotton, in invoicing such cotton products, need state only the unadjusted maximum price, the loom weight and the maximum price. Buyers may determine the correctness of the adjustment by simple arithmetic.

Henderson denies favoring wage "freeze," explains position on taxes and savings

Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, issued on May 12 the following statement:

The variety of reports that appeared after my testimony yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives impels me to release a general outline of my expressed position on several important questions.

WAGES

It is essential to the success of President Roosevelt's seven-point program for control of the wartime cost of living that wages be stabilized and that general wage increases be avoided. Without wage stabilization there can be no effective administration of the price level. However, as a part of real wage stabilization, the wage levels of substandard groups of workers in our population must be raised. Substandard groups cannot be condemned to a continuation of a substandard existence at a time when the country's welfare demands that every citizen's health and productive capacity be maintained and improved. Further, real wage stabilization requires adjustments to remove inequities as between higher-paid groups. This is necessary to continued effective production of war material at the highest possible rate.

Reports that I have intimated the need for wage "freezing" are untrue, but it is true that I oppose general increases in the level of wages.

Also untrue are intimations that the Office of Price Administration desires additional powers to deal with the wage question. I have repeated time and again, and take occasion to repeat once more, my firm conviction that the laws and problems related to the administration of prices are unsuitable for stabilization of wages.

THE SALES TAXES

I am unalterably opposed to a national sales tax. Such a measure would raise the prices of the necessities of life and would fall with heaviest burden on those persons whose standard of living is already below safe levels. By making higher the prices of goods, the sales tax also would greatly increase the difficulties of rationing essential products equitably, particularly for substandard income persons.

TAXES

The Treasury's program on higher taxes to meet the mounting cost of war

and to absorb the dangerous excess of purchasing power over supplies of goods is a vital part of the President's over-all attack on the cost-of-living. I have urged the adoption of the entire program advanced by the Treasury, including reductions in individual exemptions. In fact, I would support an even sharper cut in personal exemptions.

COMPULSORY SAVINGS

I did not discuss compulsory savings before the House Committee. The Treasury is launching its drive to stimulate each individual to save 10 percent of his income voluntarily. I am supporting, and I feel everyone should support, this campaign to the utmost of his ability.

★ ★ ★

Two salvage firms excused from general price regulation

Exception from the terms of the general maximum price regulation of all sales and deliveries made by The Underwriters Salvage Co. of Chicago and the Underwriters Salvage Co. of New York was announced May 13 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Both of these firms, the Administrator said, had registered with OPA and had satisfactorily demonstrated that they were engaged solely in the business of reconditioning and selling damaged merchandise received from insurance companies, transportation companies, and agencies of the United States Government.

★ ★ ★

Service charge report required for Pennsylvania hard coal

Producers and distributors of Pennsylvania anthracite who make any charges for special services must report the charges to OPA monthly, Administrator Henderson announced May 13.

In a second provision of the amendment, OPA refused to exempt the Franklin-Lykens Coal Co. of Ashland, Pa., from the price regulation but granted the company a premium of from 30 cents to \$1.25 a ton on sizes larger than pea and 10 cents per net ton of rice (buckwheat #2) marketed under the trade name, "The Only Genuine Franklin Coal of Lykens Valley."

Several more items excepted from general price regulation

Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, excepting selected additional commodities and services from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, was announced May 12 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Amendment No. 1 to the Supplementary Regulation perpetuates, among others, the exceptions previously granted in specific price schedules or maximum price regulations for imported silk wastes, copper scrap or copper alloy scrap sold to a foundry by a person operating, owning or maintaining rolling stock, and green coffee sold in Puerto Rico.

Added to the list of commodities excepted were cotton mill waste, ground grain feed, hog cholera virus and antihog cholera serum, block mica of strategic grades and fabricated mica produced from such grades, and diamond dies smaller than 0.002 inch diameter. Appalachian hardwood lumber was exempted, but only until May 18, 1942 when a specific regulation was to be issued.

Salvage firms exempt

All sales or deliveries by companies engaged solely in reconditioning and selling damaged commodities received from insurance companies, transportation companies, and agencies of the United States were also excepted, provided such persons or companies registered with and were approved by OPA as engaging solely in such business.

The supplying of dry cleaning services by dry cleaning establishments to others than those owning the garments cleaned, was excepted until July 1, 1942, when the supplying of such services at retail are to be brought within the terms of the general maximum price regulation. The Administrator pointed out, however, that such wholesale dry cleaning establishments are specifically subject to the record-keeping requirements of that regulation.

★ ★ ★

Interior's Bituminous Division to handle inquiries on prices

Correspondence and personal inquiries relating to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120—Bituminous Coal Delivered from Mine or Preparation Plant—should be referred directly to the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior, according to a procedure outlined May 12 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Wastepaper ceilings adjusted to route higher-grade fibers to mills needing them

Price ceilings over unsorted wastepaper, containing two or more grades, sold to a dealer for the purpose of grading and sorting for resale to consumer mills, are removed as the result of Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 30 (Wastepaper) issued by Price Administrator Henderson. The action is designed to increase the supply of higher-grade fiber papers to mills which have specific need for them.

★ ★ ★

Allowances for processing made in combed cotton yarn revisions

Allowances for loss in weight of combed cotton yarn when it is processed by merchants through such finishing operations as bleaching or "gassing" are given consideration in an amendment issued May 14 by Price Administrator Henderson to Revised Price Schedule No. 7.

★ ★ ★

Fine-gage hosiery machines put first for fine rayon yarn

The WPB May 15 issued Amendment 1 to the supplementary rayon order (M-37-c), granting hosiery manufacturers operating fine-gage machines preferences in deliveries of the fine denier sizes from the amount of rayon viscose and cuprammonium yarn which has been set aside for hosiery.

★ ★ ★

WPB limits grinding, pressing of cocoa beans to 70 percent

WPB acted May 11 to curtail the supply of cocoa products used in making such confections as chocolate candy, chocolate coated foods, powdered cocoa, chocolate covered ice cream, cocoa butter, and chocolate syrup.

The chocolate in these products is obtained from cocoa beans. Order M-145 and Supplementary Order M-145-a, issued May 11, restrict the amount of cocoa beans that may be ground or pressed during the balance of May and the month of June to 38.8 percent of the grindings during the 3 months ended June 30, 1941. This percentage represents 70 percent of the total grindings during the 1941 period, prorated over the remaining portion of the current quarter.

Sperm oil placed under complete allocation

Sperm oil was placed under complete allocation control May 16 by the Director of Industry Operations.

★ ★ ★

Crude ceilings adjusted in two areas

Maximum prices for crude oil produced in the Loco Hills area of Eddy County, N. M., were set May 13 at \$1.12 per barrel for 40-degree gravity, with customary differentials for lower gravities, Price Administrator Henderson announced.

The amendment also set a maximum price of \$1.25 a barrel for crude petroleum of 40 degree gravity produced in Garvin County, Okla., from the Tussy field.

★ ★ ★

Solid fuel regulation made more inclusive

The first amendment to the sweeping regulation which on May 18 placed the wholesale and retail prices charged by 45,000 dealers in solid fuels under rigid control at levels prevailing in the period from December 15-31, 1941, was announced May 16 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (Solid Fuel Delivered From Facilities Other Than Producing Facilities—Dealers) reinforces the regulation by providing a method of pricing solid fuels appearing in new markets and any sales of solid fuels which might not have been originally covered by the regulation (for example, seasonal movements for special uses, such as bunker fuel on the Great Lakes).

★ ★ ★

Nonmetallic materials for repairing, relining lamp shades

The restrictions of WPB order L-33 governing the manufacture of portable electric lamps and shades do not apply to the repairing, recovering, retrimming, or relining of lamp shades in which no new metal frame is used, the WPB held May 15 in an interpretation to the order.

Large producers' sales, deliveries of softwood "construction" lumber frozen

The WPB May 13 froze for a period of 60 days all sales and deliveries by large producers of softwood "construction" lumber, except to meet the needs of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

The order (L-121) affects approximately 70 percent of this country's softwood lumber production and applies particularly to timbers, framing items, and boards commonly used in building construction. It leaves factory, shop, and box lumber, and all hardwood lumbers, free to move in the customary trade channels.

Stocks in retail yards, estimated to be approximately 7,000,000,000 feet, are sufficient to supply the essential civilian demands during the period the order is in force, the WPB lumber and lumber products branch said.

The definition of producer does not include sawmills which produced less than 5,000 feet, board measure, per average day of eight hours of continuous operation during the 90 days preceding May 13.

★ ★ ★

Some high lauric acid oil allowed in food this summer

Because soya bean oil and other substitutes grow rancid in hot weather, the WPB announced May 11 that a limited use of high lauric acid oils in food products will be permitted during summer.

★ ★ ★

Restrictions removed on molasses deliveries

Restrictions on deliveries of molasses from producers and importers to primary distributors (bulk wholesalers) were removed May 11 by the Director of Industry Operations in Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-54.

★ ★ ★

Pencil order modified

The WPB May 15 issued Amendment No. 1 to the pencil order (L-113), prohibiting the use of any finishing materials for pencils containing any pigments other than carbon black, lamp black, bone black, white, domestic earth colors, and ultramarine blue.

Plant committees use car-pooling maps and other ways to help transport workers

American ingenuity has been applied to transport so that reports to the War Production Drive headquarters provide a blueprint on successful car-pooling methods that are widely adaptable.

Labor-Management committees working for greater production of planes, tanks, guns, and ships have reported that the task of working out systems for car pooling plays a vital part in getting all employees to work on time every day. Many of the largest war plants are not on main street car and bus lines and private transportation is the only means many employees have of getting to work. As irreplaceable tires wear out, the sharing of rides is the only means of transportation.

Many ingenious methods are being devised to further car pooling.

Maps with thumbtacks help

The War Production Drive Committee in the Hunter Manufacturing Corporation plant at Croydon, Pa., reports that one-third of their workers who formerly drove to work now arrive after shared rides. The committee prepared a large map of the territory in which employees lived. For each person driving a car a red tack with his shop number located his home; a white tack with his shop number located the residence of each person without a car. This enables workers to form their car pools quickly and efficiently.

The War Production Drive Committee at the Grayson Heat Control, Ltd., plant at Lynwood, Calif., used a variant of this plan. Three maps were erected, one for each shift—the Sunshine Shift, the Matinee Shift, and the MacArthur Shift. Each employee was issued a tab on which to write his name, address, and pertinent facts about his means of transportation. Tabs were pinned to appropriate maps, locating each worker's residence. By this means, car pools are arranged.

One company adds housing service

The transportation subcommittee at the Cleveland (Ohio) Tractor Co. reported it was going ahead on doubling-up and car pooling plans, but was working on the possibility that there be no private transportation in the future. With this in mind, a housing rental service has been added to help the transportation committee enable workers to move nearer the plant or to where public transportation is assured.

The American Cable Division of the American Chain & Cable Co., Bridgeport, Conn., reported that voluntary car pooling was so successful that the number of cars used now have been reduced two-thirds. Some drivers are bringing from four to seven friends with them.

Buses and railroads adjust schedules

Many committees have reported that after they had obtained exact information as to how many employees came from each section, and at what hours, they were able to obtain full cooperation from bus companies and railroads. One special bus arranged for the plant of the De Laval Steam Turbine Co., at Trenton, N. J., was of help to this plant and two other plants in the vicinity. A railroad was persuaded to stop an express train to bring workmen to the Bridgeport, Pa., plant of the Summerill Tubing Co. The AGA Aviation Co. is cooperating with other plants in its vicinity. Other production drive committees are making a study of the Pontiac plan, which is being developed by the Michigan State Highway Commission. The plan, in addition to the encouragement of car pooling, provides for the coordination of shifts. Plants in one end of town start shifts half an hour later than those in the other end, leveling off the traffic peak and enabling some buses to carry full loads in both directions. School hours were also changed so they would not conflict with plant hours, and pay-days were spread through the week. Parking lots were subdivided according to the residential districts of the workers so people without cars would know where to go to arrange transportation.

The Doehler Die Casting Co. plant is cooperating with the Montgomery County (Pa.) Committee to work out a county-wide solution of transportation problems.

★ ★ ★

2,764 trucks, trailers released in week ended May 9

WPB announced May 12 that during the week ended May 9, 2,764 trucks and trailers and 119 miscellaneous vehicles were released under the truck rationing program that began March 9. Since the start of the program, 24,796 trucks and trailers and 2,011 miscellaneous vehicles, such as station wagons, ambulances and hearses, have been released.

10,000 miles, 2 years' wartime service—goal for recapped tires

Recapped passenger car tires that will travel as much as 10,000 miles and give motorists 2 years' service under wartime driving restrictions are the aim of the Government's most recent tire conservation program.

The standards section of the Consumer Division, OPA, announced May 12 that it had released to camelback manufacturers suggestions outlining the average properties of the industry's product, so that each camelback maker can bring his own brand up to the industry level.

Motorist's only hope

Auto tires recapped with some of the better grades of reclaimed rubber now being produced may last through as much as 10,000 miles of city driving, the Consumer Division points out. If auto travel is cut 50 percent by wartime measures, this means tires will last 2 years or more.

Camelback is the motorist's only hope for prolonging the life of the tires he now has. Local tire rationing boards may permit drivers to have their tires recapped, if they can show definite need bearing on the war effort.

The WPB has specified two kinds of camelback. Grade C, for truck tires, can be made with restricted amounts of crude rubber. Grade F, for passenger car tires, must be made wholly of reclaimed rubber.

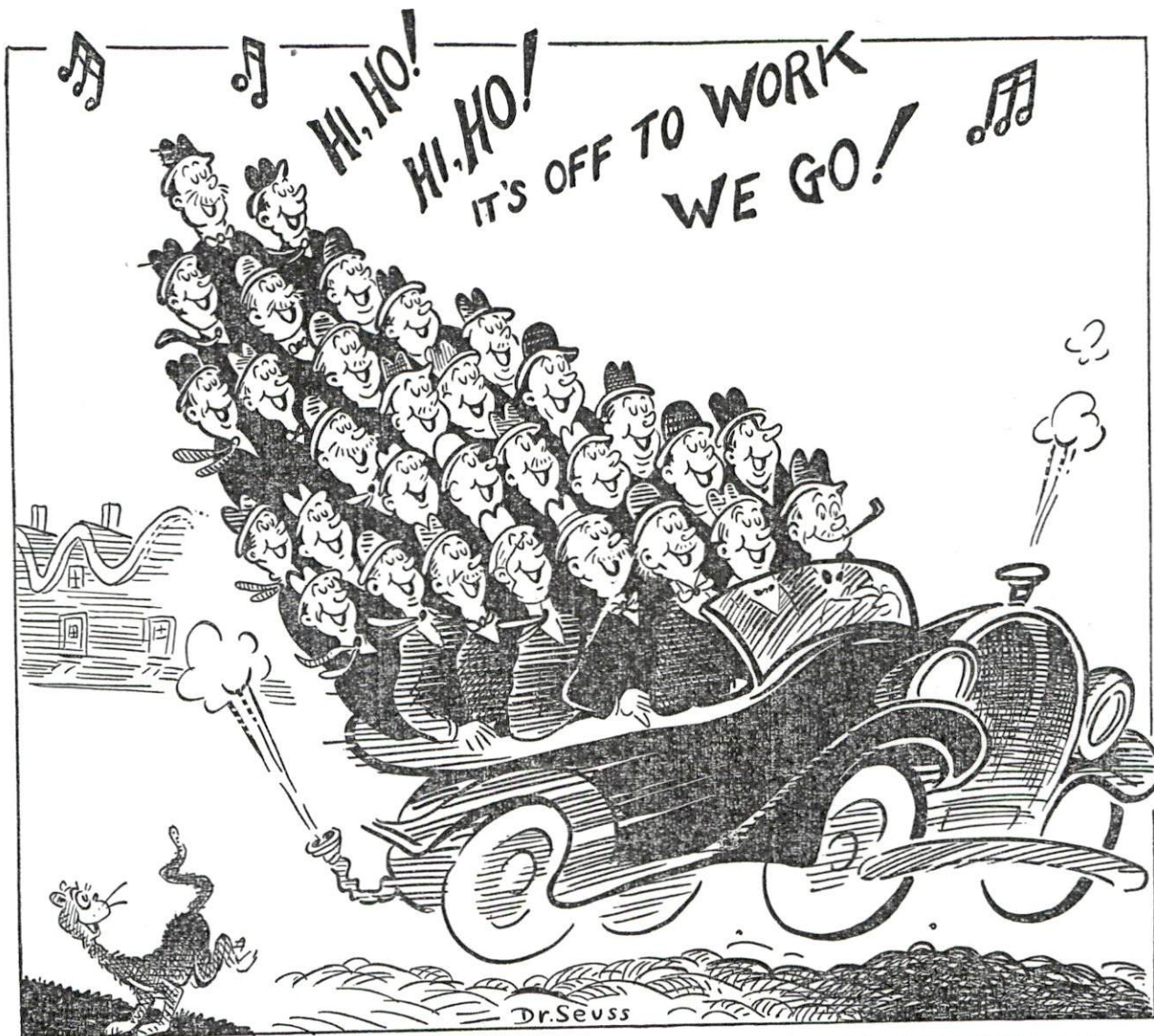
★ ★ ★

Regulations for replenishing camelback stocks modified

Retreaders may replenish camelback stocks on the basis of the amounts actually necessary for retreading or recapping a tire larger than those now provided for by the replenishment table in the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations, OPA Administrator Henderson announced May 13.

Amendment No. 9 to the regulations, which became effective May 15, has been issued to accomplish this purpose.

Where possible, the amount of camelback for replenishment still must be calculated on the basis of the replenishment table. But when more than 55 pounds is necessary for tires 12.00-24 and larger, a retreader who wishes to replenish his stock for the amount used must attach to Part B of Form R-8 (the replenishment part of the certificate issued by the local board) a statement of the amount actually used in performing the service.



TO WIN THIS WAR ... MORE PEOPLE HAVE GOT TO ENJOY RIDING IN FEWER CARS

Anti-freeze production to go on quota basis

Production of anti-freeze will be placed upon a quota basis by Order L-51, issued May 14 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Quotas have not yet been set, but they are expected to approximate 50 percent of the amount of anti-freeze sold by each producer in 1941.

Anti-freeze manufactured for the Army, Navy, other governmental agencies, Lend-Lease, or for the governments of the British Empire, Belgium, China, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Po-

This cartoon was drawn especially for VICTORY by Dr. Seuss. This notice constitutes full permission to reprint the drawing. Engravings may be made direct from this reproduction, or three-column mats will be furnished on application to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-1.

land, Russia and Yugoslavia may be made in addition to quotas.

The reason for the order is that anti-freeze compounds are made of ethyl, methyl and isopropyl alcohol and ethylene glycol, all critical war materials.

Dean denies gasoline rules leave loophole for Congressmen

Reports covering a supposed loophole in the gasoline rationing regulations favoring Congressmen are based on an inaccurate interpretation of the regulation, Joel Dean, chief of the fuel rationing branch of OPA, announced May 13.

"X" cards may be issued for a vehicle if the owner certifies that all or substantially all of the use of the vehicle is for the official business of the Federal, State, local, or foreign governments. No one is entitled to an "X" card because of his position as a Government employee.

OPA lists price schedules still effective; others are subject to general regulation

The following tabulation shows the status of all existing OPA price schedules and regulations as of May 9, 1942.

Particular attention should be paid to the class of seller affected, since sellers to whom these price schedules or regulations do not apply become subject to provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

Three classes of orders

In the past year the Office of Price Administration and its predecessor, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, have issued three types of price orders, each applying to specified commodities and to specified classes of sellers:

1. Price schedules (issued prior to February 10, 1942).
2. Maximum price regulations (issued under authority of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 after February 10, 1942).
3. Temporary maximum price regulations, effective for only 60 days and replaced in most instances by maximum price regulations.

In addition, OPA has made informal agreements with members of industry groups to stabilize prices at various levels.

Price schedules and maximum price regulations are permanent and remain in full force even after the general maximum price regulation becomes effective.

Sellers whose maximum prices have been controlled under price schedules or maximum price regulations must continue to observe the limitations imposed by those schedules or regulations.

Others subject to general regulation

Sellers who are not covered by these price schedules or maximum price regulations become subject to the general maximum price regulation.

The following table indicates in simplified reference form the status of price schedules and maximum price regulations which remain in effect, and shows the class of sellers generally covered and the approximate price level determined by the schedule:

- No. 1—Second-hand machine tools; all sellers; percentage of March 1, 1941 list price of new tool.
 No. 2—Aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum ingots; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.
 No. 3—Zinc scrap and secondary slab zinc; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.
 No. 4—Iron and steel scrap; dealers and brokers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 6—Iron and steel products; producers; April 16, 1941.

No. 7—Combed cotton yarns and the processing thereof; manufacturers and jobbers, March 1942.

No. 8—Pure nickel scrap, monel metal scrap, stainless steel scrap, nickel steel scrap and other scrap materials containing nickel, secondary monel ingot, secondary monel shot, and secondary copper-nickel shot; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 9—Hides, kips and calfskins; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 10—Pig iron; producers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 11—Fine cotton gray goods; see Note A; March 1942.

No. 12—Brass mill scrap; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 13—Douglas fir plywood; mill sales; prices listed in schedule.

No. 15—Copper; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 16—Raw cane sugars; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 17—Pig tin; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 18—Burlap; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 19—Southern pine lumber; mill sales; prices listed in schedule.

No. 20—Copper and copper alloy scrap; sellers to consumers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 21—Formaldehyde; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 23—Rayon grey goods; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 24—Washed cattle tail hair and winter hog hair; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 26—Douglas fir timber; mill sales; prices listed in schedule.

No. 28—Ethyl alcohol; manufacturer; prices listed in schedule.

No. 29—By-product foundry, by-product blast furnace coke; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 30—Wastepaper; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 31—Acetic acid; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 32—Paperboard sold east of the Rocky Mountains; producer; prices listed in schedule.

No. 33—Carded cotton yarns; manufacturers and jobbers; March 1942.

No. 34—Wood alcohol; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 35—Carded grey and colored-yarn cotton goods; see Note A; March 1942.

No. 36—Acetone; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 37—Normal butyl alcohol; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 38—Glycerine; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 39—Upholstery furniture fabrics; manufacturer; 5 percent above Sept. 10, 1941.

No. 40—Builders' hardware and insect screen cloth; all sellers except retail; October 1-15, 1941.

No. 41—Steel castings; producers; July 15, 1941.

No. 42—Paraffin wax; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 43—Used steel barrels or drums; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 44—Douglas fir doors; manufacturers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 45—Asphalt or tarred roofing products; manufacturers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 46—Relaying rail; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 47—Old rags; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 49—Resale of iron or steel products; jobbers or warehouse men; April 16, 1941.

No. 50—Green coffee; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 51—Cocoa beans and cocoa butter; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 52—Pepper (berries); all sellers except retail; prices listed in schedule.

No. 53—Fats and oils, all sellers; Oct. 1, 1941 or 111 percent of November 26, 1941; schedule lists specific prices for cottonseed oil.

No. 54—Douglas fir peeler logs; sales to lumber & plywood mills; prices listed in schedule.

No. 55—Second-hand bags; all sellers; Oct. 1-15, 1941.

No. 56—Reclaimed rubber; all sellers; Nov. 5, December 5, 1941.

No. 57—Wool floor coverings, manufacturers; 5 percent above Oct. 13, 1941.

No. 58—Wool and wool tops and yarns; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 59—Kapok; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 60—Direct-consumption sugars; all sellers except at retail; prices listed in schedule.

No. 61—Leather; all sellers except at retail; Nov. 6-Dec. 6, 1941.

No. 62—Cigarettes; manufacturers; Dec. 26, 1941.

No. 63—Retail prices for new rubber tires and tubes; retail sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 64—Domestic cooking and heating stoves; manufacturers; Mid-October, 1941.

No. 65—Resale of floor coverings; distributors; Oct. 1-13, 1941, Dec. 1-31, 1941.

No. 66—Retreaded and recapped rubber tires, the retreading and recapping of rubber tires, and basic tire carcasses; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 67—New machine tools; all sellers; October 1, 1941.

No. 68—Hide glue stock; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 69—Primary lead; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 70—Lead scrap materials, secondary lead (including caking lead), battery lead scrap, and primary and secondary antimonial lead; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 71—Primary and secondary cadmium; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 73—Fish meal; all sellers except at retail; prices listed in schedule.

No. 74—Animal product feedingstuffs; all sellers except at retail; January 17, 1942.

No. 75—Dead-burned grain magnesite; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 76—Hide glue; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 77—Beehive oven furnace coke produced in Pennsylvania; sellers to consumers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 78—Oxalic acid; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 79—Carbon tetrachloride; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 80—Lithopone; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 81—Primary slab zinc; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 82—Wire, cable and cable accessories; manufacturers; October 15, 1941.

No. 83—Radio receiver and phonograph; manufacturers; October 15, 1941.

No. 84—Radio receivers and phonograph parts; manufacturers; October 15, 1941.

No. 85—New passenger automobiles; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 86—Domestic washing machines and ironing machines; manufacturers; October 1-15, 1941.

No. 87—Scrap rubber; sellers to consumers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 88—Petroleum and petroleum products; all sellers except at retail; Oct. 1, 1941, in most cases.

No. 89—Bed linens; see Note A; March, 1942.

No. 90—Rayon waste; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 91—Tea; all sellers except at retail; prices listed in schedule.

No. 92—Soy bean and peanut oils; all sellers except retail and wholesale; October 1, 1941.

No. 93—Mercury; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 94—Western pine lumber; mill sales; prices listed in schedule.

No. 95—Nylon hose; all sellers except at retail; prices listed in schedule.

No. 96—Domestic fuel oil storage tanks; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 97—Southern hardwood lumber; mill sales; prices listed in schedule.

No. 98—Titanium pigments; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 99—Acetyl salicylic acid; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 100—Cast iron soil pipe and fittings; manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler; prices listed in schedule.

No. 101—Citric acid; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 102—Household mechanical refrigerators; manufacturer; Dec. 2, 1941—Feb. 2, 1942.

No. 103—Salicylic acid; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 104—Vitamin C; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 105—Gears, pinions, sprockets and speed reducers; all sellers; October 15, 1941.

No. 106—Domestic shorn wool; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 107—Used tires and tubes; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 108—Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and cyanamid; all sellers; margins listed in schedule.

No. 109—Aircraft spruce; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 110—Resale of new household mechanical refrigerators; retailers and wholesalers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 111—New household vacuum cleaners; retailers and wholesalers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 112—Pennsylvania anthracite; producer and distributor; prices listed in schedule.

No. 113—Iron ore produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; all sellers; 1941 shipping season.

No. 114—Woodpulp; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 115—Silk waste; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 116—China and pottery; manufacturers; Oct. 1-5, 1941.

No. 117—Used egg cases and used component parts; all sellers except a poultrymen's cooperative association; prices listed in schedule.

No. 118—Cotton products; see Note A; July-August, 1941, plus 5¢ per pound of cotton content.

No. 119—Original equipment tires and tubes; all sellers; 1941 maximum.

No. 120—Bituminous coal; sales at the mines; October 1-15, 1941.

No. 121—Miscellaneous solid fuels delivered from producing facilities; producer; Dec. 15-31, 1941.

No. 122—Solid fuels delivered from facilities other than producing facilities; dealers; Dec. 15-31, 1941.

No. 123—Raw and processed wool waste materials; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 124—Rolled zinc products; producer and manufacturer; prices listed in schedule.

No. 125—Nonferrous foundry products; all sellers; October 1-15, 1941.

No. 126—Fluorspar; producers; January 2, 1942.

No. 127—Finished piece goods; converters and wholesalers; March 16—April 15, 1942.

No. 128—Processing piece goods; sales by processors; March 16—April 15, 1942.

No. 129—Waxed paper, envelopes, paper cups, paper containers and liquid tight containers, sanitary closures and milk bottle caps, drinking straws, certain sulphate and certain sulphite papers, certain tissue papers, rope and jute papers, technical papers, gummed papers, tags, pin tickets and mark-

Henderson lauds landlords supporting rent control

Landlords who have been quick to cooperate with the Federal Government's rent control program were commended May 14 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Mr. Henderson said many letters expressing 100 percent support of the program had come into OPA headquarters, along with similar expressions from real estate organizations throughout the country.

ing machine tickets, glazed and fancy papers, standard grocer's and variety bags, resale book matches, unprinted single weight crepe paper in folds, certain bag papers, certain wrapping papers; manufacturers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 130—Newsprint; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 131—Camelback for recapping and re-treading tires; manufacturers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 132—Waterproof footwear; manufacturers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 133—Farm equipment (retail prices); retailers; manufacturers' price list effective during or prior to March 1942.

No. 134—Construction and road equipment (rental prices); all persons; rentals listed in schedule.

No. 135—Mixed fertilizer, super phosphate and potash; all sellers; February 1942.

No. 136—Machines and parts; all sellers; October 1, 1941.

No. 137—Motor fuel sold at service stations; all sellers; March 1942, adjusted.

No. 138—Standard ferromanganese; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 139—Used household mechanical refrigerators; sellers to consumers; prices listed in schedule.

No. 140—Sanitary napkins; all sellers; prices listed in schedule.

The following temporary maximum price regulations have been replaced by maximum price regulations:

No. 1—Mixed fertilizers; Regulation No. 135.

No. 2—Used egg cases; Regulation No. 117.

No. 7—Silk waste; Regulation No. 115.

No. 10—Finished piece goods; Regulation No. 127.

No. 11—Motor fuel sold at service stations; Regulation No. 137.

No. 16—Newsprint; Regulation No. 130.

The following temporary regulations will be allowed to run their course and, after expiration, the commodities will automatically be brought under the General Maximum Price Regulations.

No. 3—Manufacturers and distributors; Novelty floor coverings; expires April 30; GMPR effective May 11.

No. 4—Manufacturers; Sisal pads; expires May 2; GMPR effective May 11.

No. 5—Manufacturers; Bedding, metal beds, mattresses, springs, studio couches; expires May 2; GMPR effective May 11.

No. 6—Wholesale; Canned fruits and vegetables; expires April 30; GMPR effective May 11.

No. 9—Retail; Used typewriters; expires May 11; GMPR effective May 18.

The following temporary price regulations have been specifically revoked, the revocation to be effective May 11. The commodities thereafter will be subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

No. 12—Domestic washing machines and ironing machines—distributors and retailers.

No. 13—Resale of new domestic cooking and heating stoves and ranges.

No. 14—Resale of new radio receiving sets and phonographs—distributors and retailers.

No. 15—New typewriters.

No. 17—Plumbing fixtures.

No. 18—Domestic electrical appliances.

No. 19—Oil paints and varnish.

Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 8 on dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts does not expire until May 21. It is anticipated that a maximum price regulation will supplant this temporary regulation.

Permanent maximum price regulations are established for the following commodities previously covered by informal price actions issued by OPA:

124—Rolled zinc products.

125—Nonferrous foundry products.

126—Fluorspar.

129—(Certain paper and paper products).

131—Standard newsprint.

132—Camelback.

The following commodities now covered by informal price actions will come under the General Maximum Price Regulation:

Building materials: High tension porcelain insulators, basic refractory brick.

Chemicals, drugs and paints: Dry colors (Western differential only). Copper sulphate, cotton linters, lead pigments, light oils, coal tar derivatives.

Copper and brass: Brass and bronze alloy ingots.

Fertilizers: Rotenone, calcium arsenate, sulphate of ammonia and nicotine sulphate.

Lumber: Wire-bound boxes, cork, doors, etc., of western pine, gypsum rock, redwood lumber, rotary cut veneer.

Rubber and rubber products: Friction scrap, rubber sundries.

Iron and steel products: Gray iron castings.

Zinc, lead and tin: Antimony, zinc oxide, zinc dust, zinc alloys, bonded abrasive products, lead products and coated abrasives.

Consumers' durables: All products covered by informal actions.

Food and food products: Bread and salmon.

Fuels: Industrial lubricating oils and grease.

Paper and paper products: Writing papers, printing papers, boxes, converted paper products as follows: towels, napkins, patterns, facial tissue; tickets, coupons and checks; liquid tight containers and paper milk bottles; dishes, spoons and plates; lace papers; specialty paper bags and envelopes; paper shipping sacks. Agreements with wholesalers and retailers.

¹ Certain sales to the Government excepted.

² Quantity limitations.

³ Sellers cannot charge higher prices than those listed in schedule. But Distributors may pay higher than these prices, the difference going to Defense Supplies Corp. in compensation for added transportation costs in shipments to abnormal sales areas.

NOTE A.—All sellers except legitimate non-manufacturing distributors.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

New installations of air-conditioning, commercial refrigeration equipment banned except for war, vital civilian needs

The WPB May 15 banned new installations of air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment except to meet war and essential civilian requirements.

Production curbed

New installations designed solely for personal comfort, such as in theaters, restaurants, hotels, etc., will not be permitted.

Limitation Order L-38 also places rigid restrictions on the production and sale of air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment.

For the next 90 days, only the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission will be entitled to contract for production of such items as beer dispensers, carbonated beverage dispensers, bottled beverage coolers, low temperature mechanical refrigerators designed to store frozen food or to "quick-freeze" food, individual room coolers, florist boxes and display cases, and fountainette-type soda fountains. After that time, production of those items must be stopped completely.

Order L-38 prohibits the installation, effective immediately, of any new equipment except on "preferred orders." These orders apply only to the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, certain other Government agencies, Lend-Lease requirements, and persons possessing a preference rating of A-9 or higher issued directly to them and designating the type of equipment desired.

"Essential" uses

In considering applications for preference ratings under the order's terms, the branch will consider the following uses of equipment as "essential":

1. Processing, transportation, storage, preservation, and distribution of food and food products only in those expanding defense communities where adequate minimum facilities do not exist in the opinion of the War Production Board.

2. Production, processing, transportation, storage, preservation, and distribution of milk and dairy products. (This does not include equipment for the manufacture, sale, or distribution of ice cream, frozen confections, carbonated or malt beverages.)

3. Mining, manufacturing processes, communication equipment, and processing methods (including water and liquid cooling) where control of temperature or humidity can be proved necessary for production of the product or products.

4. Ice manufacture and storage only where, in the opinion of the War Production Board, adequate facilities do not now exist.

5. Miscellaneous applications in connection with testing and research laboratories; defense production drafting rooms which can demonstrate proof of actual need; operating rooms in regularly constituted hospital buildings; preservation of drugs, medicine and serums, mortuaries (body storage); production inspection test rooms.

★ ★ ★

Machine tool orders excluded from benefits unless adequate description is submitted

Purchasers of machine tools must include in their orders to manufacturers specifications or other description in sufficient detail to enable the producer to place the tools in his production schedule, WPB ruled May 15.

Some prospective purchasers of machine tools have advised tool builders of their intention to purchase machines of a given type, but the tool is frequently described in such vague terms that it cannot be placed in a production schedule according to the provision of E-1-b, until additional information is furnished. Advices of this kind, the interpretation ruled, should not be treated as purchase orders as defined by E-1-b.

★ ★ ★

11 merchandise items exempt from L-63 inventory control

Eleven categories of merchandise have been specifically exempted from the restrictions imposed by Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63.

Interpretation No. 1 of this order, issued May 15, lists seeds, plants, livestock, fertilizer, clocks, watches, sporting goods, furniture, pottery, china, and glass ware as items which need not be included in calculation of the dollar volume of inventories permitted by L-63. Inventories of these items remain subject to the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 1, which provides that all inventories must be kept to a practicable working minimum.

Farm equipment makers can't dispose of surplus iron, steel, except for A-1-k, A-3 or higher

The WPB assumed control May 15 over the disposition of any surplus inventories of iron and steel held by manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment.

Under the terms of Supplementary Limitation Order L-26-b, manufacturers, except under certain conditions, cannot dispose of inventories of iron or steel in raw or partially fabricated condition which are in excess of requirements under Limitation Order L-26 establishing production quotas for most types of farm equipment.

Surplus inventories may be disposed of as follows: on orders for alloy steel bearing a preference rating of A-1-k or higher, on other orders assigned a rating of A-3 or higher, to the Defense Supplies Corporation or Metals Reserve Company or any other corporation organized under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to any iron or steel mill for reprocessing or resale within the limitation of various WPB orders, and upon specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations after application has been filed on Form PD-479.

★ ★ ★

Farm equipment removed from M-148; L-26 to cover exports

Farm equipment has been removed from the list of "critical materials" subject to the terms of General Exports Order M-148, which gives preferential treatment to purchase orders for such materials when accompanied by a license for export to Latin America.

Amendment prepared

An amendment to the farm machinery limitation order, L-26, has been prepared by the farm machinery and equipment branch of WPB in cooperation with the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration to cover exports of farm equipment. This amendment to L-26, which was to be issued shortly, makes it unnecessary to include farm equipment under the terms of M-148.

Changed designs, substitutes asked in fluorescent fixtures to cut steel consumption

Manufacturers of industrial fluorescent lighting fixtures have been requested by the building materials branch of the WPB to use open-end reflectors and in other ways to change their designs in order to reduce steel consumption.

Investigation has revealed at least five possibilities: pressed wood composition boards, cement-asbestos compositions, special bonded papers, plastics, and glass.

A number of sample fixtures using substitute materials have already been completed. It is expected that lighting results will be as efficient as those obtained when metal reflectors are used, but in general, the reflectors made from substitute materials will have a limited life, estimated at from 3 to 5 years.

★ ★ ★

Oil company punished; accused of violating conservation order

In the first action of its kind involving the petroleum industry, the War Production Board has issued a suspension order directed against a West Coast oil company.

Suspension Order S-45, announced May 11, charges that the Bel-Air Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif., violated the terms of Conservation Order M-68 by using scarce material to drill a well which did not conform to the uniform well-spacing pattern, required by the conservation order, of not more than one well to each 40 acres.

The Bel-Air Oil Co. is enjoined from the production of any oil from the particular well in question for the next three months, unless the Director of Industry Operations determines that such production is "necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the war effort."

In addition to this penalty, no preference ratings will be assigned to deliveries of materials to the Bel-Air Co., and no allocation of restricted materials will be made to it, during the life of the order.

★ ★ ★

SHOEMAKERS ASKED TO OMIT STEEL TRIM

The leather and shoe section, WPB, on April 23 asked shoe manufacturers not to use steel "nailheads," or brads, to decorate uppers and "platforms" of women's shoes. A "platform" is a middle sole between the outsole and the insole.

First "production concentration" confines stove manufacture to small factories

(Continued from page 1)

more than three times the average monthly amount used in the base period.

5. Effective May 15, Class C manufacturers of domestic cooking appliances are limited to a monthly iron and steel use of 70 percent of monthly average use during the base period.

6. Effective May 15, Class C manufacturers of domestic heating stoves are limited to a monthly iron and steel use of 50 percent of the monthly average use during the base period.

7. After July 31, the average weight of iron and steel used per unit by any manufacturer of domestic heating stoves must not exceed 70 percent of the average weight of iron and steel per unit produced during the base period.

Steel per unit limited for ranges

8. After July 31, the average weight of iron and steel used per unit by any manufacturer of permitted types of coal or wood ranges must not exceed 70 percent of the average weight of iron and steel per unit produced during the base period.

9. After July 31, no manufacturer of domestic cooking appliances is permitted to produce more than one model of permitted type gas range.

10. Permitted type gas ranges must be manufactured so as to comply with the performance and safety requirements set forth in the American Emergency Standard Approved Requirements for Domestic Gas Ranges Z21, ES 1942.

11. Use of any iron or steel in the production of cover tops or lids for the cooking surfaces of domestic cooking appliances or the production or assembly of any domestic cooking appliances equipped with such cover tops or lids is prohibited.

1,200,000 new stoves in existence

The WPB plumbing and heating branch, which is administering the L-23-c order, said that present civilian and war requirements for cooking and heating stoves are a small percentage of the normal productive capacity of the industry. In a normal year there are produced approximately 4,000,000 cooking stoves and 3,500,000 heating stoves, representing a total volume of \$215,000,000.

It is estimated that there are at present approximately 1,200,000 new stoves in existence, and in the period to July

31, an additional 800,000 will be produced. The total of 2,000,000 stoves is expected to satisfy the essential requirements for at least a year. All manufacturers are permitted to continue without restriction the production of repair and replacement parts.

Of the production of permitted types by firms which will continue to manufacture cooking and heating stoves, approximately 75 percent will be available for civilian use. This is believed to allow a sufficient number of stoves for all essential civilian purposes.

Expected to release 25,000 workers

The requirement that all firms in tight labor markets discontinue production in order to relieve a severe labor supply situation, together with the cessation of stove production by the larger companies is expected to release about 25,000 workers for war industry. The industry as a whole normally employs 35,000 people.

The labor shortage areas are as follows:

Alabama—Huntsville.
California—Beverly Hills, Culver City, Huntington Park, Irvington, Los Angeles, Monrovia, North Hollywood, Oakland, Petaluma, San Francisco, San Rafael, Stockton.
Connecticut—Hartford, New Britain.
Indiana—Indianapolis, South Bend.
Kansas—Wichita.
Maine—Portland.
Maryland—Baltimore, Perryville.
Michigan—Milan.
New Hampshire—Salmon Falls.
New Jersey—Cranford, Newark, West Berlin.
New York—North Tonawanda.
Ohio—Akron, Cleveland, Massillon.
Oregon—Portland.
Pennsylvania—Erie, Lansdale, Middletown, Philadelphia, Pottstown, Royersford.
Washington—Everett, Seattle.

The plumbing and heating branch estimates that 92 companies out of a total of 245 affected by the order will be required to discontinue stove manufacture after July 31.

★ ★ ★

Baggs to head truck section, automotive branch

Thomas A. Baggs, of New York City, has been appointed chief of the truck section of the automotive branch, R. L. Vaniman, deputy chief of the branch, announced May 14.

For the past 16 months, Mr. Baggs has been an industrial specialist with the OPM and the WPB.

WPB diverting 300,000 tons of copper, brass from frozen stocks to arms

Three hundred thousand tons of copper and brass products, saved for military uses by limitation and conservation orders of the WPB, will soon be on their way to munitions factories for conversion into implements of war, the Division of Industry Operations announced May 14. Metal once intended for ash trays, door knobs, and roofing will go into rifle cartridges and artillery shells, and the engines and motors of fighting ships and airplanes.

It is estimated that the 300,000 tons of metal will yield 255,000 tons of copper and approximately 45,000 tons of zinc. This is enough copper for the production of three and one half billion rounds of armor-piercing .30 caliber rifle or machine gun ammunition, two million 75 mm. field howitzer shell casings, 33 destroyers, 28 cruisers, and 2,000 bombers.

Within the next few days some 20,000 copper fabricators were to receive notification from the inventory and requisitioning branch of WPB of the method by which the Government will buy their inactive stocks of primary and fabricated copper. Eighty thousand other owners of copper inventories will receive similar notices in the near future.

Scarcity of copper for military and essential civilian uses has been the source of serious difficulties for nearly a year. Since the attack on Pearl Harbor threw the Nation's armament program into high gear, the current available output of the metal is considerably less than the expanded munitions industry requires to operate at one hundred percent capacity.

The Nation-wide salvage campaign announced May 14 is designed to round up all of the red metal frozen in the hands of owners by previous WPB orders.

Prices from 15 to 30 cents a pound

Prices at which the Government will buy copper inventories range from 15 cents a pound for certain types of drawn copper wire to 30 cents a pound for copper in certain other forms. Fabricated copper products will be purchased at prices up to two and one-half times their value as scrap.

Accompanying WPB's price schedule is a set of forms on which manufacturers will report the precise nature of the copper and copper-base alloys in their inventories and indicate their willingness to sell them to the Government.

When the completed reports and replies to the Government's offer to buy are

received by WPB, they will be reviewed to determine the most efficient and economical disposition of the material for immediate war use. Arrangements for the physical transfer of stocks acquired and for payments to holders will be made by the Copper Recovery Corporation, a nonprofit organization formed to act as agent for the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of RFC. The costs of the program will be paid by Metals Reserve out of a fund set up by RFC to cover a number of such commodity salvage programs.

WPB may use requisition

In cases of refusal to accept the established prices, the WPB probably will requisition such copper and copper-base alloys as it must obtain for the war effort.

It is believed that substantial quantities of partially and wholly assembled copper products may be used in their present form, and it is urged that manufacturers working on war orders notify the WPB, % Copper Recovery Corporation, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y., of particular needs which they are experiencing difficulty in filling. In such cases, the WPB will endeavor to bring together potential buyers and sellers, without involving the Government in purchase of the material. Metal which must be reprocessed before it can be used for war purposes will be sold by the Government to brass millers, refiners, and ingot makers at the ceiling prices set by OPA.

★ ★ ★

Dental firm penalized on charge of priority violation

A suspension order denying priority assistance and allocations of restricted materials to the Ruby Dental Manufacturing Co., New York City, for a period of 2 months, was announced May 14 by WPB.

Suspension Order S-50 charges that when the offending company was authorized under the health supplies rating plan to assign a preference rating of A-10 to the delivery of 4,275 molded trays, it applied the rating issued for this limited quantity to orders for a total of 50,000 molded trays and a quantity of aluminum castings, although these latter items were specifically disapproved.

The rating was also illegally applied by this company to obtain deliveries of large quantities of other materials not specifically authorized by the WPB.

Suppliers of repair parts to copper, brass mills get A-1-c to replenish stocks

Suppliers of maintenance and repair parts to copper and brass mills were given an A-1-c rating May 14 by the Director of Industry Operations to enable them to replenish inventories when they have filled orders bearing an A-1-c or higher rating from the mills.

Their previous rating for this purpose, A-3, was found insufficient to keep them supplied.

The action was taken in an amendment to Order P-106, which grants a rating of A-1-a to mills for actual breakdowns and A-1-c to avert a threatened breakdown. No change is made in these ratings.

The expiration date of the order, which was indefinite, was set as June 30, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Acrylonitrile under allocation to guard Buna rubber output

To insure continued full production of Buna N Type oil-resistant synthetic rubber, Acrylonitrile (vinyl cyanide) May 14 was placed under complete allocation control by the Director of Industry Operations.

The order, M-153, prohibits the delivery or use of Acrylonitrile in any amount except upon specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

The production of Buna N Type synthetic rubber is the sole use for Acrylonitrile, and it is manufactured by only three companies.

For the period between the present and June 1, 1942, applications for supplies of Acrylonitrile should be made with respect to requirements for that period. Thereafter, applications should be made for each monthly period, prior to the first of each month. Provision is made in the order for allotment of additional amounts during the month to cover emergency requirements.

★ ★ ★

Golf club makers may use up plastic caps and ferrules

WPB on May 12 issued Amendment No. 2 to the golf club order (L-93), permitting golf club manufacturers to use completely fabricated plastic ferrules and caps they now have on hand.

Alloy iron, steel production subject to monthly melting schedules after June 1

Production of alloy iron and steel will be subject after June 1 to monthly melting schedules to be issued by the Director of Industry Operations, the WPB announced May 11.

No orders below A-1-k

Amendment No. 3 to Supplementary Order M-21-a provides that no iron or steel may be melted or delivered to fill orders with ratings lower than A-1-k, except for certain National Emergency and other low alloy steels, which may be produced for orders down to A-3 ratings.

Purchasers, after June 1, must accompany each order with a statement giving the end use to which the materials ordered will be put, the Government contract number, the date on which delivery is needed and a statement that the delivery date is not earlier than necessary for the purchaser to meet his own delivery on production schedules.

Producers must file their schedules monthly with the WPB on Forms PD-391, 391-a and 440. Producers who melt less than 4,000 pounds of chromium and 500 pounds of nickel in a month need not file the schedules.

Meltings and deliveries must be made in accordance with schedules approved by the Director of Industry Operations. Meltings may not be made after June 1, except as approved, nor deliveries after July 15. These restrictions apply to iron or steel containing chromium, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten or vanadium.

★ ★ ★

Ways to increase plywood production discussed

Methods of increasing production of plywood were discussed at a recent meeting of the softwood plywood industry advisory committee, it was announced May 11 by Arthur T. Upson, chief of the lumber and lumber products branch.

Manufacturers present were advised of the necessity for expanding production of essential types of plywood lumbers (Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine). Simplification as a means of increasing output of essential items was also considered.

★ ★ ★

ISTLE USES CURBED

The use of istle, a fiber grown in Mexico, was restricted in an order (M-138) announced May 11 by the WPB. The order restricts the use of raw istle to brushes and twine and cordage. In addition, it may be used for padding on orders rated higher than A-2.

PHOSPHATE ROCK INVENTORY RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

Inventory restrictions on phosphate rock were removed May 11 by the Director of Industry Operations to permit consumers to take advantage of transportation facilities when and as they are available.

Order M-149, issued May 11, removes the minimum working inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 and any other inventory restrictions, insofar as they apply to phosphate rock.

Approximately 75 percent of phosphate rock is used in the production of fertilizers. The remainder is used in chemical warfare, in the manufacture of baking powder, and in soaps, water-softening compounds and boiler cleansers.

The order became effective immediately.

★ ★ ★

Batt names Garst to help get Alaskan mines into production

Appointment of Jonathan Garst to represent the WPB Materials Division in Alaska was announced May 11 by William L. Batt, Director of Materials.

Mr. Garst has been loaned to WPB by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for the tour of duty in Alaska. He is regional director at San Francisco for the AMA, covering 11 Western States.

Mr. Garst's duties, Mr. Batt explained, will be to work with the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey who are conducting an extensive survey of Alaska for deposits of critical minerals.

As new deposits are uncovered by the surveying agencies, Mr. Garst will assist in getting mines into production and their output on the way to shipping centers for transport to United States smelters.

★ ★ ★

Nelson urges coal stock piling now to avoid future haul clogs

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, May 11, called on all consumers of coal, especially industrial users and war plants, to stock pile coal at once to the limit of storage capacity.

Mr. Nelson made his appeal in an open letter in which he said that transportation difficulties will increase in future months, but that there is still more available carrying capacity on railroads and other transportation facilities which can be used now to transport coal.

The letter included a warning that serious transportation difficulties will ensue in the coming fall and winter months unless the stock piling of coal is started at once and carried on effectively.

30 percent more glass containers planned through simplified designs, weights

This country is going to have thinner and less fancy glass containers, but will probably have 30 percent more of them to help meet the shortage of tin cans and other metal containers.

A sweeping order of the WPB, effective May 11, moves toward these objectives, together with the saving of considerable amounts of soda-ash and other glass-making materials, by standardizing certain glass container sizes and weights.

At the same time, the WPB issued two accompanying schedules to the order (L-103), limiting the production of bottles for distilled spirits (whiskey, gin, brandy, and rum) and for malt beverages (beer, ale, porter, and stout) to specified sizes and weights.

Mass production sought

The Limitation Order has five general objectives:

1. To reduce unnecessary weights.
2. To require simpler designs using less glass per bottle.
3. To permit the industry adequate time for the manufacture of new molds in which glass bottles are made, so that mold-making shops will not be overburdened.
4. To establish a trend to "stock" containers which many consumers can use, and which can be made on a mass production basis.
5. To allow private designs to be used only on efficient long runs, and only designs which meet the same weight limits assigned stock items.

The order provides for the issuance of schedules of simplified practices by the Director of Industry Operations, prohibiting the manufacture of glass containers not conforming to the terms outlined. The schedules covering distilled spirits and malt beverages (Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively) are the first two such schedules to the order.

The order also freezes all glass container designs to existing molds except when certain conditions are met. One of these exceptions allows the manufacture of glass containers on machines normally used for other container materials. Other exceptions cover the use of a specifically authorized design never previously made in glass, the packing of a product not previously packed in glass, and allow minor changes to permit a lighter or more efficient glass container.

★ ★ ★

Heat-treating furnace rating extended to June 30

Preference Rating Order P-74, which grants a rating of A-1-c to enable producers to obtain materials for the construction of heat-treating furnaces, was extended May 11 until midnight, June 30, by the Director of Industry Operations. The order was due to expire on May 15.

WPB centers activities in field, giving broad powers to 13 regional offices; Washington to plan program and policy

One of the most important steps yet taken in the decentralization of WPB activities throughout the Nation was announced May 12 by James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, with the issuance of orders and regulations officially setting up 13 regional offices and vesting broad authority in the regional directors.

Policy determination in Washington

The new step, which is in line with general policy to decentralize WPB operations as much as possible, involves 2 documents—(1) a general administrative order formalizing the 13 regional offices, and (2) a set of administrative instructions outlining the functions and duties of the regional directors.

The broad duties to be assumed by the regional directors are given in section 2 of the administrative instructions, which says:

In general, the regional offices shall provide the focal point in each region for all War Production Board business, and the regional director will be the representative of the Chairman of the War Production Board within the region.

It is intended that the decentralization of War Production Board activities shall be progressively developed to the end that, so far as practicable, the work of the War Production Board in Washington shall center in policy determination, program planning, the institution of major procedures and general coordination, while the day-to-day operations shall be conducted through the regional offices.

As this development progresses, and it becomes practicable to define the function of the regional directors in greater detail, supplementary instructions for this purpose will issue.

Preliminary organization of the 13 regions was announced previously, but the administrative instructions issued May 12 go much further in giving the regional directors specific and effective authority over WPB activities in the field.

The 13 regional offices established are:

Region No. 1 Boston; No. 2 New York; No. 3 Philadelphia; No. 4 Atlanta; No. 5 Cleveland; No. 6 Chicago; No. 7 Kansas City; No. 8 Dallas; No. 9 Denver; No. 10 San Francisco; No. 11 Detroit; No. 12 Minneapolis; and No. 13 Seattle.

So far, six regional directors have been appointed. They are: Orville H. Bullitt in Philadelphia, Ernest Kanzler in Detroit, Frank H. Neely in Atlanta, John C. Virden in Cleveland, Joseph L. Overlock in Chicago, and Walter H. Wheeler in Boston.

The effect of the May 12 action is to center policy and planning work in Washington, but to put operations, insofar as possible, in the field. It is expected that additional functions and duties will be vested in the field directors as soon as possible, in order that businessmen and industrialists in various parts of the country may deal as much as possible with the field offices.

The new step involves replacement of the former bureau of field operations established on February 12. Regional directors will report to the chairman of the War Production Board through the Director of Industry Operations. These reports to the Director of Industry Operations will be made through a deputy.

WPB Bureau to consolidate priority, conservation actions in construction field

Organization of a Construction Bureau consolidating the construction functions of WPB was announced May 12.

William V. Kahler, on leave as chief engineer of the Chicago area, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., and since May 1941 head of the construction branch, Production Division, will be chief of the new Bureau. In this capacity he will be a member of the Plant Site Board.

A part of the Production Division, the Bureau will:

1. Service all construction essential to the war effort.
2. Recommend construction project priority ratings.
3. Apply the principles of conservation of essential materials to construction projects.
4. Administer Conservation Order L-41 which places all private construction under rigid control.

The consolidation makes it possible for all applications for construction, except those of the Army and Navy, to be handled by a single WPB agency. It will permit a central integration of requirements for construction material, information of which is basic to planning building programs. It also will make it possible to study from one point of view the essentiality of any building project.

In general, the Bureau will service essential construction projects so that scheduled completion dates are met. It will work closely with industry and with the Army, Navy, and other Government agencies to eliminate construction delays wherever possible.

The Bureau will recommend the issuance of limitation and conservation orders to conserve construction materials, equipment and labor required for the war program, and administer such orders. The policies of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation will be applied by the Construction Bureau to project applications to insure a minimum use of essential materials.

The Government Requirements Branch, now under the direction of Maury Maverick, will continue to have all contacts with Federal, State, and local government agencies in regard to applications concerning their construction projects.

The procedure for handling publicly and privately financed defense housing is not affected by this consolidation, but the Housing Branch in the Division of Industry Operations, under Sullivan Jones, which recommends the assignment of priority ratings to such projects, is transferred to the new Bureau.

★ ★ ★

A. I. Henderson named Materials Director; Batt busy with Requirements, other posts

Donald M. Nelson on May 12 appointed A. I. Henderson Director of Materials of the WPB. The announcement was made by William L. Batt, who has been in charge of materials since early in the defense program.

Mr. Henderson was deputy director of the Division, and has been closely associated with Mr. Batt in the materials field since the creation of the National Defense Advisory Commission in 1940.

In announcing Mr. Henderson's appointment, Mr. Batt explained that the pressure of his many other duties has been such that he has been forced to

withdraw more and more from actual administration of the Materials Division and that Mr. Henderson has been performing most of the duties of the director for several months.

Mr. Batt is chairman of the WPB Requirements Committee; American member of the Combined Raw Materials Board established by joint action of the President and Prime Minister Churchill last January; Coordinator of the Russian Aid program, and chairman of the United States-Canada Coordinating Committee. He will continue in all of those capacities.

Schoenlaub named acting chief, production requirements branch

Appointment of Charles M. Schoenlaub as acting chief of the Production Requirements Branch was announced May 10 by C. H. Matthiessen, Jr., chief of the Bureau of Priorities.

Questions and Answers on Priorities

1. Q. What is an "escalator clause" in a contract?
A. An "escalator clause" in a contract is an advance guarantee from a buyer that he will meet, at a fixed ratio, any increase in price that occurs between the date of the contract and the date of the delivery.
2. Q. What is the "steel warehouse plan"?
A. The steel warehouse plan is a plan based on a percentage of previous consumption, whereby a steel warehouse is given a preference rating to obtain a quota of steel with which to supply small civilian users.
3. Q. Do orders for steel have to follow preference ratings?
A. Unless the steel is directly allocated, orders for steel must be produced in proper sequence of preference rating regardless of the product involved. No iron or steel may be shipped by a producer without a preference rating of A-10 or higher.
4. Q. What sequence of deliveries must be followed under the new export order M-148?
A. Exports of critical materials listed in Exhibit A of M-148 are given preference, within limitations, over other orders bearing high preference ratings, if the order for these materials is for export to Latin America and is accompanied by an export license bearing a specified delivery date. When such an order is served on a producer, he must meet the specified delivery date, regardless of his other delivery schedules.
5. Q. Will "L" and "M" orders apply to companies under the Production Requirements Plan?
A. All ratings assigned under the Production Requirements Plan will be subject to the controls imposed by "L", "M", and other priority orders and regulations.

★ ★ ★

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Preparation of the Priority Action list for VICTORY was delayed this week. The record for 14 days will be published next week.

PD-25X to be dropped

Because standard applications under the Production Requirements Plan have been simplified by new instructions issued earlier last week, use of the special PD-25X application blank for firms with an annual business of less than \$100,000 a year will be discontinued after May 23, the Director of Industry Operations announced May 15.

The PD-25X application, known as the Modified Production Requirements Plan, was designed to reduce the paper work required from small manufacturers applying for priority assistance under PRP.

The new instructions for filling out the regular PD-25A application permit applicants to leave a considerable number of the columns blank, and thus reduce the amount of information required. A further simplification of Form PD-25A is being studied, and may be put into effect for subsequent quarters.

Applicants who have used Form PD-25X in the past should now apply on Form PD-25A, as simplified.

★ ★ ★

Metal household furniture order adjusted to use processed iron, steel parts of no other value

Amendment of the metal household furniture order (L-62) to permit the use of iron and steel contained in inventories of manufacturers prior to March 20, provided that such inventory consisted of parts so processed as to be worthless for any purpose other than metal household furniture, was announced May 15 by the Director of Industry Operations.

No additional materials may be acquired or processed, but the furniture quotas contained in the order may be exceeded to permit the full utilization of parts in inventories which are so fabricated or processed.

The following changes are also made by the amendment:

1. It permits production of Venetian blinds containing less than 15 ounces of metal per blind.
2. The definition of "manufacturer" is amended to include manufacturers of parts specifically intended for incorporation into metal household furniture.
3. Manufacturers are permitted to acquire from other manufacturers, and use, zinc or zinc die castings containing less than 2 percent of aluminum which had been made into Venetian blind parts prior to March 20.
4. The production cut-off date is changed from May 31 to June 30 in order to permit additional time for the assembly of inventory parts. No new quota is permitted for June, the inventory production being the only additional production which will be permitted.

Production requirements applications simplified for third quarter

A revised form of application for priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan to be used for the third quarter of 1942 was announced May 13 by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

New instructions to applicants for preference ratings under the Production Requirements Plan will allow them to omit a considerable part of the information which has previously been required. Users of materials will also be able to supply the same reports on PRP applications which they are now preparing in answer to the general metals questionnaire, Form PD-275, and duplication of paper work will, thus be avoided.

Ratings on books to weigh less

The new instructions will simplify the preparation of PRP applications by the many additional companies which must begin operating under the Production Requirements Plan in the quarter starting July 1.

Under the new program, assignment of ratings to PRP applicants will depend increasingly on the nature and use of the applicant's product, less on the pattern of preference ratings on the orders which he has on his books. For example, high ratings would be assigned to a manufacturer of parts which would ultimately be incorporated in military planes or tanks, without his having to prove that 75 percent of his orders were A-1-a, 15 percent A-1-b, etc.

For the present, the revised PD-25A application form for the Production Requirements Plan which was prepared for the April-June quarter will continue to be used, but the instructions specify that many of the columns may be left blank. These instructions are now available in War Production Board field offices, and applications on the simplified basis will be accepted, effective immediately.

★ ★ ★

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AID

Preference Rating Order P-98, which provides priority assistance for the petroleum industry, has been extended to July 1, 1942. It was scheduled to expire at midnight May 15. A new procedure for granting preference ratings to the petroleum industry will be announced before July 1.

Ruffles and sweeping skirts removed from lingerie to save 15 percent of yardage

The use of unnecessary yardage in women's and children's lingerie is prohibited in a WPB order (L-116) which took effect at midnight May 10.

The order applies to nightgowns, slips, petticoats and pajamas. It does not apply to other types of underthings, in which as a rule little extra cloth is used.

The WPB apparel section estimates that the order will result in a saving of approximately 15 percent of the yardage used by the lingerie industry.

Tucks and full sleeves are out

Ruffles, all-over pleating or tucking, full sleeves, and excessive length or sweep of garments are prohibited.

The new order follows the basic principles of the order governing women's and children's outer garments (L-85).

All stocks, either on hand May 11 or in process of manufacture prior to May 11, are exempt from the lingerie order.

Under general restrictions, no nightgown, slip, petticoat or pajamas may have double material yokes; balloon, dolman or leg-of-mutton sleeves; all-over tucking, shirring or pleating; more than one pocket; a hem wider than an inch, or a ruffle bottom or a ruffle attached or applied below the waistline.

No more than one article of lingerie may be sold at a unit price. This provision is similar to the prohibition in L-85 against the sale of "ensembles" at a unit price.

In addition to the general restrictions, the order contains the following prohibitions:

NIGHTGOWNS

Nightgowns may not be made, sold or delivered with a separate or attached jacket, robe, sacque, negligee, fichu, shawl, cape, slip, chemise, teddy bear, mittens, cap, hood, hot-water bottle cover, or shoes at a unit price.

A nightgown may not be longer than 54 inches for a size 36, with corresponding lengths for different sizes. The sweep for a size 36 is limited to 72 inches.

A belt of self or contrasting material may not be more than half an inch wide.

SLIPS AND PETTICOATS

A slip or petticoat may not be made, sold or delivered with a separate or attached pantie, brassiere, teddy bear, chemise, gown, robe, negligee or housecoat at a unit price.

It may not have a sweep of more than 60 inches for a size 36, with corresponding measurements for other sizes. Length is not restricted because it is governed by the length of a skirt or dress, restricted in L-85.

A slip or petticoat may not have a shadow or double skirt panel of any kind.

PAJAMAS

Pajamas may not be made, sold or delivered with a separate or attached jacket, robe,

sacque, negligee, hood, cap, mittens, belt or shoes at one unit price.

Maximum measurements for a size 36 permitted under the order are: length top, 25 inches; length trousers, including waistband, 41 inches; circumference of trouser leg, 24 inches.

★ ★ ★

COAT HANGERS FREED FROM DEATH SENTENCE

WPB on May 9 lifted a previously imposed death sentence on coat hangers. Amendment No. 2 to Order L-30 excludes from the list of restricted household articles coat hangers made of wood or paper board if their only scarce-material content is a steel wire hook.

The amendment also removes restrictions on the use of joining hardware, such as nuts, nails, bolts and screws, in the manufacture or assembly of kitchen and household articles, provided the weight of such joining hardware is not more than 5 percent of the weight of the completed article.

★ ★ ★

End to colored bed sheets asked, to save civilian dyes

To help stretch limited civilian supplies of dyestuffs as far as possible, manufacturers of bed sheets have been requested by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation to cease manufacturing and selling colored sheets, colored sheeting, and sheets with colored edges by July 1.

★ ★ ★

War workers expected to gain by WPB cotton program

Millions of American war workers will benefit from the long-range plan which began with the recent War Production Board order converting a large part of the cotton textile industry to military production.

Sturdy work clothes for the great army of citizens on war production lines are the ultimate aim of WPB, the OPA Consumer Division said. Although the order actually switches another substantial number of cotton looms from civilian to war work, it was regarded as paving the way for other orders increasing the total production of cotton goods and converting more and more looms to essential civilian fabrics.

Ceiling set on shearlings; price high enough to encourage production, WPB believes

Specific maximum prices are established for "shearlings"—a type of sheepskin now used principally for the armed forces in the linings of flying suits and garments for cold climates—by Maximum Price Regulation No. 141, effective May 13.

The regulation applies both to domestic raw shearlings in their unprocessed stage and to tanned shearlings for the armed forces. Raw shearlings are defined in the order as the untanned skins of sheep or lambs slaughtered in the United States and sold with a wool growth of one inch or less.

This price action by the Office of Price Administration in the case of domestic raw shearlings conforms with the opinion of the War Production Board that the maximum prices established by the regulation are sufficiently high to encourage production of shearlings.

Ceilings established by the price regulation follow in dollars and cents per skin f. o. b. shipping point for domestic raw shearlings:

Grade No. 1 (1/2" to 1"), \$2.15; Grade No. 2 (1/4" to 1/2"), \$1.90; Grade No. 3 (1/8" to 1/4"), \$1.00; Grade No. 4 (bare to 1/8" and clipper cut skins less than 1/4" and all shearlings with a wool count of less than 46's), \$0.40.

A commission of 2 1/2 cents per skin is permitted to be added to the maximum price when a broker is employed by the buyer. Such commission is payable only if (1) the domestic raw shearlings are purchased at a price not exceeding the applicable ceiling, (2) it is shown as a separate charge in an invoice or similar document delivered to the purchaser, and (3) the commission is not split or divided with the seller or with an agent or employee of the seller.

For tanned shearlings for the armed forces, a list of maximum prices is established by the regulation for various types and finishes for No. 1 skins graded according to established trade practice and to meet Quartermaster specifications. Ceilings for other types, finishes, and grades shall be in line with prices set forth.

★ ★ ★

Woolen firm given 30 days to complete civilian orders

The Susquehanna Woolen Co., New Cumberland, Pa., has been authorized by the WPB to use reprocessed or reclaimed wool for a period of 30 days to complete nonmilitary orders on its books at the time that Suspension Order S-39, issued against it for violation of priority regulations, prohibited this mill from putting into process any wool at all for civilian purposes.

New industry advisory committees

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

ANNULAR BALL BEARING

Government presiding officer—George C. Brainard, chief of the tools branch.

Members:

F. O. Burkholder, vice president, Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Nordstrum, president, Aetna Ball Bearing Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Adams, vice president, Bearings Co. of America, Lancaster, Pa.; R. B. Nichols, general manager, Bantam Bearings Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; M. Stanley, president, Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.; F. G. Hughes, general manager, New Departure Division, General Motors Corporation, Bristol, Conn.; George Carleton, Jr., vice president, Nice Ball Bearing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. J. Ritter, vice president, Normann-Hoffmann Bearings Corporation, Stamford, Conn.; George R. Bennett, Jr., president, Federal Bearings Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Frank Lennox, sales manager, Hoover Ball & Bearing Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; J. P. Vogt, president, Western Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Davis, president, Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, Jamestown, N. Y.; Chas. S. McGill, president, McGill Manufacturing Co., Valparaiso, Ind.; S. F. Wollmar, S. K. F. Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Talcott, sales manager, Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.

CHURCH GOODS

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

Members:

Donald C. Fendler, president, C. M. Almy & Son, Inc., 562 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; James P. Hayes, president, H. M. H. Co., 48 Bagley Street, Pawtucket, R. I.; Bernard A. Benziger, president, Benziger Brothers, Inc., 12 West Third Street, New York, N. Y.; John R. Thomas, Thomas Communion Service Co., 322 N. W. Street, Lima, Ohio; Louis J. Meyer, president, Louis J. Meyer, Inc., 804 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jack C. Deagan, secretary, J. C. Deagan, Inc., 1770 W. Berteau Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Lawrence Daleiden, Lawrence Daleiden Col., 218 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

CONTINUOUS FORM, AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER & SALESBOOK

Government presiding officer—E. W. Palmer, assistant chief, printing & publishing branch.

Members:

W. R. Baker, United Autographic Register Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. J. Blauner, American Lithofold Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; Carl W. Brenn, Autographic Register Co., Hoboken, N. J.; W. A. Daley, W. S. Gilkey Printing Co., Cleveland, Ohio; R. S. Daugherty, The Shelby Sales Book Co., Shelby, Ohio; Clark Dunlap, Stephen Greene Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. D. Hopkin, Gilman-Fanfold Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Talbot T. Speer, Baltimore Sales Book Co., Baltimore, Md.; Clarence L. Johnston, Sunset McKee Sales Book Co., Oakland, Calif.; W. N. McLeod, American Sales Book Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Fred Merrick, The Gilman Salesbook Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Lawrence Rauh, The Egry Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; R. L. Robinson, The Natl. Carbon Coated Paper Co., Sturgis, Mich.; William N. Ryan, American Register

Co., So. Boston, Mass.; M. A. Spayd, The Standard Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.

ELECTRIC FUSE

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

H. T. Bussman, vice president, McGraw Electric Co., Bussman Manufacturing Co. Division, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Carroll, sales manager, The Chase-Shawmut Co., Newburyport, Mass.; O. H. Jung, treasurer and general manager, Trico Fuse Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. C. LaMar, president, Great Western Fuse Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. R. Popp, vice president, Pierce Renewable Fuse Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; James Bannan, vice president, Jefferson Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. D. Foster, manager, Wiring Device Sales, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. W. Kirkman, president, Kirkman Engineering Corporation, New York, N. Y.; A. L. Eustice, president, Economy Fuse and Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Riesman, president, Royal Electric Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; P. J. Shelley, president, Metropolitan Electric Manufacturing Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

FIBER CAN

Government presiding officer—Douglas Kirk, chief of the containers branch.

A. J. Baumgardt, Seften Fibre Can Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Cronos, W. C. Ritchie & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Hopple, The Cin-Made Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; William C. Stelk, American Can, New York City; W. L. Stevens, Improved Mailing Case Co., New York City; L. C. Tienken, Cross Paper Products Corporation, New York City; W. F. Walker, The Cleveland Container Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FISH NET

Government presiding officer—John E. Bromley, chief, nets and laces unit.

Walter Adams, Adams Net & Twine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Walter Conklin, general manager, E. J. Ederer Co., Chicago, Ill.; Louis Lichtenstein, vice president, Fish Net & Twine Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Sam Barbour, vice president, Linen Thread Co., New York, N. Y.; P. T. Pauls, president, Pauls Fish Net Co., Chicago, Ill.; Robert Starr, A. M. Starr Net Co., East Hampton, Conn.

HOSPITAL STERILIZERS

Government presiding officer—Milton H. Luce, administrator of the health supplies branch.

L. L. Lunenschloss, vice president, Scanlon Morris Co., Madison, Wis.; Walter S. Yahn, secretary-treasurer, American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa.; W. C. Castle, president, Wilmot Castle Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. L. L. Watters, president, Hospital Supply Co., New York, N. Y.; C. R. Pelton, president, Pelton & Crane Co., Detroit, Mich.; Walter G. Bunzl, general manager, Prometheus Electric Corporation, New York, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

Government presiding officer—Jesse L. Maury.

William F. Ludwig, president, W F L Drum Co., 1728 North Damon Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Henry Wickham, vice president, Wickham Piano Plate Co., Box 348, Red Bank, N. J.; Charles Pflieger, president and general manager, Charles Pflieger, Inc., Wales Ave. and 142d St., New York, N. Y.; Alfred L.

Smith, executive vice president, C. G. Conn, Ltd., Elkhart, Ind.; Robert Pancotti, president, Excelsior Accordions, Inc., 333 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Jack Schwartz, president, Micro Musical Accessories Corporation, 10 West 19th St., New York, N. Y.; Maurice J. Strauss, president U. S. Harmonica Corporation, 321 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.; L. P. Bull, vice president and general manager, Story and Clark, 64 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Julius A. White, president and general manager, Kohler & Campbell, Inc., 614 West 51st St., New York, N. Y.; E. R. McDuff, president, Grinnell Bros., 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Paul H. Bilhuber, research engineer, Steinway and Sons, 109 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.; Victor J. Kraus, vice president, The Baldwin Co., 1801 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. J. Cook, president and general manager, The Cornwall & Patterson Co., 938 Crescent Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.; Harry Buegeleisen, president, Buegeleisen & Jacobson, 5 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; George H. Stapely, president, Everett Piano Co., South Haven, Mich.; Neil Abrams, sales manager, Gibson, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. G. Sabol, vice president, Reuter Organ Co., 612-18 New Hampshire St., Lawrence, Kans.; C. Albert Jacob, Jr., president and general manager, Mathushek Piano Manufacturing Co., 79 Alexander Ave., New York, N. Y.; Vincent Bach, president, Vincent Bach Corporation, 621 East 216th St., New York, N. Y.

REFRIGERATION CONDENSING

Government presiding officer—Sterling F. Smith, section chief, air conditioning and commercial refrigeration branch.

W. C. Allen, Lynch Manufacturing Corporation, Defiance, Ohio; W. W. Higham, Universal Cooler Co., Marion, Ohio; Frank H. Faust, General Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Byron E. James, York Ice Machinery Co., York, Pa.; Charles Knox, Baker Ice Machine Co., Omaha, Nebr.; B. J. Scholl, Brunner Manufacturing Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. C. Morrison, Curtis Refrigerating Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lars Hanson, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.

SNUFF

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

Charles W. Bumstead, George W. Helem, Co., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; Thomas A. Clark, U. S. Tobacco Co., New York, N. Y.; M. E. Pinch, American Snuff Co., Memphis, Tenn.; T. V. Hartnett, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.; Benjamin Pierson, Byfield Snuff Co., Byfield, Mass.

WALL PAPER

Government presiding officer—E. W. Palmer, assistant chief, printing and publishing branch.

E. R. Barlett, Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., New York, N. Y.; George K. Birge, The Birge Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. R. Butteroff, Gilbert Wall Paper Co., York, Pa.; C. E. Charlstrom, The Joliet Wall Paper Mills, Joliet, Ill.; Harry Freund, Globe Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Hennings, The Chicago Wall Paper Mfg. Co., Steubenville, Ohio; W. S. Hevenor, Commercial Wall Paper Mills, Inc., Hammond, Ind.; E. M. Lennon, Lennon Wall Paper Co., Joliet, Ill.; Wm. C. Macey, Sears, Roebuck Co., Division No. 653, Chicago, Ill.; Alexander Martinek, The Prager Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.; George F. Mellen, Wall Paper Division, Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.; F. G. Snedden, Superior Wall Paper Co., Joliet, Ill.; Charles H. Stoner, Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Yates, United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

WPB frees road building by U. S., States, counties from individual project approval

WPB moved May 12 to permit governmental road departments to begin construction of many public roads without individual authorization of each project under provisions of Conservation Order L-41, which places construction of all kinds under rigid control.

Authority No. L-41-600, issued by Industry Operations Director Knowlson, makes it possible for Federal, State, county and municipal agencies to continue their spring and summer programs for building essential public roads by simply filing monthly reports of material commitments.

Only local materials permitted

Neither Order L-41, nor the authority issued under it May 12, restricts road construction for which P-19-e preference rating orders are issued. Although projects that require preference rating orders for obtaining material come under the provisions of L-41, upon issuance of a P-19-e series order, they are automatically authorized to begin construction. For such projects the road departments should make application as in the past for a P-19-e Limited Highway Project Preference Rating Order.

Only materials which are ordinarily available locally such as sand, gravel, etc. may be used in building roads under the May 12 authority, since it is provided that no important types of steel, except from stocks already in the hands of road departments or contractors, may be incorporated in the projects.

The Director of Industry Operations may at any time order the road department to cease work upon any road project permitted under the May 12 authorization, if he determines that the labor, material and construction equipment needed to complete the project are more urgently needed in the war effort.

★ ★ ★

KELLER NAMED CONSULTANT ON STATE BARRIERS

ODT Director Eastman May 11 announced the appointment of Joseph E. Keller, Washington, D. C., attorney, as consultant on State barriers.

Mr. Keller will deal with problems affecting the interstate movement of petroleum and other liquids needed in the War Production Drive.

TANK CAR CONTROL ORDER POSTPONED TO JUNE 1

The effective date of an order establishing a Nation-wide system of tank car control has been postponed from May 15 to June 1, ODT Director Eastman announced May 9.

The postponement was authorized by Mr. Eastman to give shippers more time to file applications for permission to move cars affected by the order.

The order, which sets up a section of tank car service to administer the program, prohibits the movement of any loaded tank car without special or general permission of the ODT, except for cars covered by blanket exemptions.

Specifically exempted by the order (General Order ODT No. 7) are all cars consigned to or by any Government agency.

Exempted under a companion order (Exception Order ODT No. 7-1) are cars hauling petroleum or petroleum products into 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia and into two Northwestern States, and cars used in hauling any commodity for a distance of more than 100 miles over the shortest available published rail tariff route.

★ ★ ★

31 percent saving achieved 2 days after l. c. l. regulation

ODT Director Eastman May 9 disclosed a savings of 31 percent in closed freight cars loaded with less-than-carload merchandise 2 days after ODT's General Order No. 1 became effective. The order, setting a 6-ton weight minimum on merchandise loading and prohibiting use of closed cars in intraterminal movement, took effect May 1.

★ ★ ★

Limits on local deliveries put off until June

The effective date of a portion of a recent Office of Defense Transportation order placing certain restrictions on local delivery services has been postponed from May 15 to June 1, ODT Director Eastman announced May 12.

The effective date of section 501.32 was ordered postponed to give industries affected by the order more time in which to revise their delivery schedules and work out plans for conservation of tires and equipment under wartime standards deemed imperative by the ODT.

310,000 tons a week set as goal in solid-train coal movement to New England

Bituminous coal movement by railroad to New England at the rate of 310,000 tons a week for the remaining 34 weeks of 1942 will be necessary to maintain the off-peak tonnage spread and thus aid to forestall any possibility of a fuel shortage in the Northeastern States through overtaxed rail facilities.

ODT Director Eastman, May 9 pointed to this goal and to the rise in tonnage handled when he revealed that, for the week ending April 25, a total of 5,006 cars were hauled in the all-rail eastward movement, or more than 250,000 tons, as compared with 2,266 cars hauled for the week ending January 10, 1942.

Decline in water haul

Solid-train movement of this coal, wherever practicable, was brought about a short time ago through ODT efforts when it became apparent that an ever-decreasing coastwise water haul, through the Norfolk gateway, would make heavier demands on the all-rail facilities.

Mr. Eastman emphasized the necessity for continued cooperation on the part of coal consumers in constantly adding to their stock piles by protective storage through the off-peak months.

The coastwise collier water movement, which last year carried through the Norfolk gateway to New England points a total of 13,000,000 net tons has been curtailed this year due to submarine activity and other factors, Mr. Eastman pointed out. Rail rerouting via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points to New England consumers has thus become necessary.

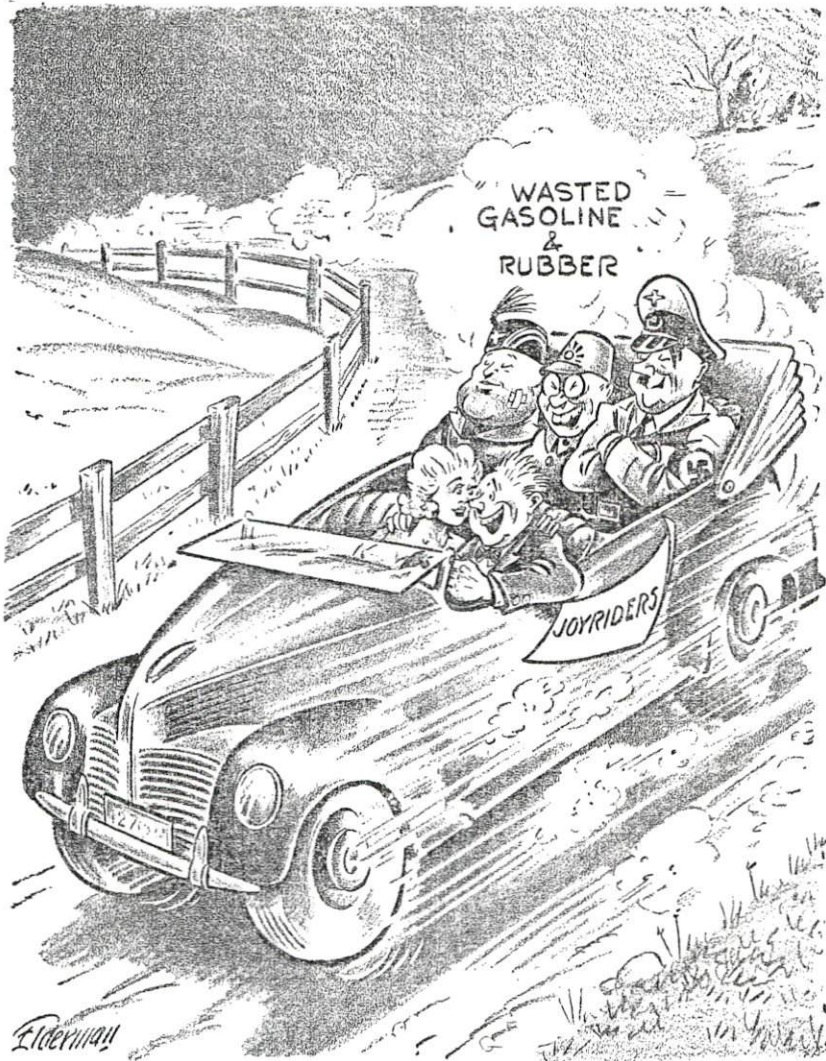
It is possible, Mr. Eastman said, that a substantial increase will have to be made in tonnage moved to tidewater by rail and then carried by barges.

★ ★ ★

WOOD NAMED FULL-TIME ASSISTANT ON LAKE CARRIERS

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, May 12 announced the appointment of A. T. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio, former vice president of the Wilson Transit Co., as full time assistant on Great Lakes carriers. Mr. Wood, who has been serving part time in this capacity since last January, will have offices in the Terminal Tower, Cleveland.

GIVING THEM A LIFT



Cartoon by Elderman for OEM. Publishers may obtain mats of these charts weekly in either two- or three-column size. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, 2743 Temporary R, Washington, D. C.

Tires, tubes, auto replacement parts exempted from L-63

Tires, tubes, and automotive replacement parts have been removed from the supplies covered by Limitation Order L-63, by Exemption No. 3 to the order, issued May 12 by the Director of Industry Operations. Because these particular supplies are adequately covered by other WPB and OPA orders, it is unnecessary to keep them under the general inventory control imposed by L-63.

Uses of cashew nut shell oil curbed

The use of cashew nut shell oil in the manufacture of brake linings, except for the Army and Navy, was prohibited May 14 by the Director of Industry Operations, in an amendment to Order M-66 which restricts the use of such oil.

The amendment does not restrict use of cashew nut shell oil for the manufacture of molding resins or resin solutions for electrical uses on ratings of A-2 or higher, or of brake linings on A-2 ratings, provided the oil comes from inventory.

Plans for Nation's first war transportation program explained to mayors by Eastman

Letters clarifying the procedure to be followed in setting up and operating the country's first war transportation program have been sent out by ODT Director Eastman, to the mayors of all cities, towns, and boroughs with a population of 10,000 or more.

Lack of understanding apparent

Mr. Eastman said he had received "many gratifying assurances of cooperation" from the chief executives of municipalities throughout the country but that the responses had indicated "quite clearly a lack of understanding insofar as the nature of the national organization is concerned."

The Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, Mr. Eastman explained, has assumed responsibility for the national operation of the program. J. Trueman Thompson, Willard Building, Washington, D. C., has been named national director of the program, it was announced, and a staff and field force have been assembled to assist him.

Every governor, Mr. Eastman explained, is expected to appoint a committee to take charge of the program in each State, with the chairman acting as State administrator of the program. Mr. Thompson's staff will work through these State committees.

"It is highly desirable," Mr. Eastman said in his letter to the mayors, "that your local administrator keep in touch with the national program through the State administrator and his committee. These State organizations will be fully advised and equipped to render assistance to your local group, and from an organization standpoint it is advisable that your local administrators work through the State organization and not directly with the national office."

Purpose of program

The purpose of the Nation-wide war transportation program is:

- (1) to prolong the life of all transportation facilities now in use and (2) to increase the efficiency of mass transportation facilities.

These objectives are to be accomplished through:

- (1) systematic staggering of office, factory, and school hours; (2) group riding in private automobiles on a planned, neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis, and (3) improved regulation of local traffic.

LABOR . . .

Davis asks labor, industry to exercise "greatest of self-restraint on wage front"

William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, last week asked labor and industry to exercise the "greatest of self-restraint on the wage front," to stabilize wages and thus help make the President's seven-point program to keep down the cost of living a success.

Addressing the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston, Mr. Davis said: "The wage stabilization part of the cost-of-living program was left to collective bargaining. It was left not to regimentation but to democratic self discipline. That is as it should be.

"License is freedom without self discipline. Liberty is freedom with self discipline. We are not fighting this war for privileges and we cannot win this war without self restraint. Both labor and management will have to show the greatest of self restraint on the wage front. Each one of you will have to read the President's message and apply that message to your own people and to your own plants.

"I appeal to those of you in the audience who represent the workers of New England to forego wage demands which are not consonant with the President's program. I appeal to those of you who are employers to refrain from bidding up the price of labor in your own shops for the selfish purpose of luring manpower away from your competitors. With good will and a realization of our common purpose, we will succeed and we will win this war."

Scouts wage freezing

Mr. Davis scouted suggestions that wages be "frozen" for the duration. "If anybody talks about freezing wages—well there ain't no such animal," he said. "We talk glibly about the wage levels in

America. Wages in America are about as level as the Himalaya Mountains. There is not any wage level to be frozen."

Man on subsistence has no standard

"The question really is," Mr. Davis said, "how far can we maintain the standards that have been attained. Simply translated, this means, how much of the increases which have occurred in the cost of living can we add to the wage rates and still get stability of prices.

"But you cannot maintain the level of real wages, and our problem is to find out how much of the purchasing power we can restore at the higher level and still look out for the fellow at the bottom. You have got to look out for the fellow at the bottom. A man who has a high wage, a machinist, for instance, has got a standard of living. He can talk about a standard of living. He can talk about his and I can talk about mine.

"But a man who is on a subsistence wage has no standard. All he has is a living. If prices go up, that man does not decrease his living standards, he increases his privations! And there is not any sense in trying to win the war with workers who are suffering privations. It is a matter of common efficiency, insofar as we can, to lift up the low levels."

★ ★ ★

Plaster base for war orders now included in quotas

Permission to produce metal plastering bases and accessories for direct war contracts in addition to established quotas has been removed from Limitation Order L-59, it was announced May 16 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Man-days lost from strikes in April were 8/100 of 1 percent of total man-days worked

Man-days lost from war production due to strikes in April of this year were 8/100 of one percent of total man-days worked during the month, William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, announced last week.

A total of 173,500 man-days was lost in April compared with a total of 166,700 in March and 1,031,000 in April of last year. At the same time, employment on war materials increased from 59 million man-days during April last year, and 200 million man-days during March to a new high of 213 million man-days in April of this year.

The following table gives a detailed picture of the strike situation as it affected war production during April, compared with March of this year:

	April 1942	March 1942
Man-days lost.....	173,500	166,700
Man-days worked..	213,000,000	200,000,000
Percentage—time lost to time worked..percent..	8/100 of 1	8/000 of 1
Number of strikes..	195	74
Number of men involved	43,000	39,250

* 1 of this number was a lock-out.

★ ★ ★

Job discrimination outlawed in ship firms carrying war cargo

Steamship lines engaged in the transportation of war materials are war industries and come under Executive Order 8802, which outlaws discrimination based on race, creed and national origin, according to an opinion rendered by John Lord O'Brien, general counsel of the WPB, to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and announced May 18 by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee.

DRAWINGS FOR VICTORY and FOR YOUR PUBLICATION

VICTORY PRESENTS, on facing page, 4 drawings by well-known American artists who have volunteered their talents to help emphasize, in their own medium, the scarcity of rubber, the desirability of car pooling and other matters vital to winning the war. These drawings are the work of Otto Soglow, Alain, Chon Day, and Gregory d'Alessio. VICTORY will print four drawings by these and other artists each week. Permission to reprint is hereby granted. Mats in two-column size (larger than appears here) are available weekly. Requests to be put on the mailing list regularly, or for individual mats should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, 2743 Temporary R, Washington, D. C.



Over 75,000 Japanese evacuees from West to be offered voluntary Work Corps jobs

Beginning within a few days, more than 75,000 Japanese workers—both men and women—who have been evacuated by the Army from Pacific Coast military areas, will be given an opportunity to enlist in the War Relocation Work Corps for work useful to their new communities and to the national production effort.

All over 16 years may apply

This announcement was made May 15 by M. S. Eisenhower, Director of War Relocation Authority, the agency recently established by Executive order to supervise the employment of and to operate relocation centers for all Japanese evacuated to such centers from the West Coast.

Official enlistment forms for the work program are now being distributed by the Authority in assembly centers throughout the West Coast military area where evacuees are being housed pending transfer to other areas for the duration of the war. All employable evacuees over 16 years of age may apply for enlistment in the Corps for the duration of the war. This enlistment is voluntary.

Director Eisenhower pointed out that one of the first jobs for enlistees at relocation communities will be to start agricultural production.

"It is hoped that relocated communities will become self-sufficient in production of foodstuffs within the turn of a season, and will be producing additional crops for the Food for Freedom program shortly thereafter."

When an evacuee enlists in the Work Corps, he or she swears or affirms loyalty to the United States; agrees to serve for the duration of the war and 14 days thereafter; agrees to perform such tasks as may be assigned; and agrees to accept in payment such cash and other allowances as may be provided by the Authority.

As its part of the bargain, the Authority agrees to furnish the enlistee and his unemployable dependents with basic housing, food, health service, and educational facilities at a Relocation Center.

No wages as such

The income that enlistees may earn will depend, very largely, on the success the relocated communities have in organizing and managing their various agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. There will be no wages, as such, but enlistees will receive small cash advances, which will be charged against their enterprises.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER

National labor force, April.....	53,400,000
Unemployed, April.....	3,000,000
Nonagricultural workers, March.....	40,298,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	**14
Farm employment, May 1, 1942.....	10,796,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	**1

(In millions of dollars)

FINANCE

Authorized program June 1940- April 30, 1942.....	\$158,362
Airplanes.....	35,557
Ordnance.....	32,122
Miscellaneous munitions.....	19,552
Industrial facilities.....	16,288
Naval ships.....	15,457
Posts, depots, etc.....	13,176
Merchant ships.....	7,484
Stock pile, food exports.....	5,791
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	4,930
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	6,613

Total expenditures, June 1940- April 30, 1942.....	*26,534
Sales of War Bonds, cumulative May 1941-April 1942.....	5,389
April 1942.....	531

PRODUCTION

June 1940 to latest reporting date Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,428 projects, Mar. 31.....	10,677
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 7,366 projects, Mar. 31.....	2,333

EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

Manufacturing industries— February:		Percent increase from June 1940
Average weekly earnings.....	\$35.76	38.7
Average hours worked per week.....	42.2	12.5
Average hourly earnings.....	80.3¢	19.5
Cost of living, April (1935- Index 39=100).....	115.1	14.5

* Prelim. Includes revisions in several months.

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

** Adjusted for seasonal variations.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, *Liaison Officer*

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas Dort, *Director*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSUMER DIVISION: Dexter M. Keezer, *Assistant Administrator*, in charge. Dan A. West, *Director*.

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

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

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY: Milton Eisenhower, *Director*.

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

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

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DIVISIONS:

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

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

PURCHASES DIVISION: Houlder Hudgins, *Acting Director*.

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

MATERIALS DIVISION: A. I. Henderson, *Director*.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS: J. S. Knowlson, *Director*.

LABOR DIVISION: Sidney Hillman, *Director*.

LABOR PRODUCTION DIVISION: Wendell Lund, *Director*.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson, *Director*.

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

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

STATISTICS DIVISION: Stacy May, *Director*.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: James G. Robinson, *Administrative Officer*.

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