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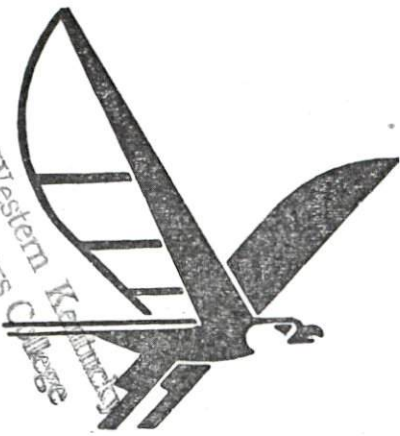
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OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE AGENCIES IN THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 2, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 22

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Army, Navy, WPB will curb war plant and other construction to save materials for weapons now instead of "much later"

In a move to make all possible material and effort available for immediate war production, top officials of the War Production Board and the War and Navy Departments have established broad principles governing all wartime construction which will bring such building under more rigid conservation control.

The program means that no new plants will be built unless they are absolutely essential and can meet seven newly established criteria. This applies not only to direct war plants but to all other construction.

3. It is not practical to rent or convert existing facilities for the purpose.
4. The construction will not result in duplication or unnecessary expansion of

One of the main reasons for the new policy is that all critical materials are needed for war production now, and no materials can be spared for building new facilities except when they are absolutely necessary. The policy means simply that, in the light of existing shortages, it is necessary to put materials and effort into planes, ships, tanks and guns now, rather than putting them into plants which would not produce fighting weapons until a much later date.

The principles were outlined in a directive, effective immediately, signed by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, William H. Harrison, Director of Production, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

The seven criteria which must be met before any project will be approved for construction follow:

1. It is essential for the war effort.
2. Postponement of construction would be detrimental to the war effort.

ALCOHOL FOR RUBBER DOESN'T MEAN TIRES FOR YOUR CAR

The chart on this page indicates WPB's intention to turn 200,000,000 gallons of the alcohol produced in 1943 to the production of butadiene. It is estimated that butadiene from this amount of alcohol will, when processed with other ingredients, furnish 200,000 tons of Buna synthetic rubber. WPB officials envision the use of 140 to 150 million bushels of grain for industrial alcohol in 1943. Leaders of war agencies have stressed that "the most optimistic estimates for this year and next indicate no rubber for anything but the most essential uses."

existing plants or facilities now under construction or about to be constructed.

5. All possible economies have been made in the project, resulting in deletion of all nonessential items and parts.

6. The projects have been designed of the simplest type, just sufficient to meet the minimum requirements.

7. Sufficient labor, public utilities, transportation, raw materials, equipment and the like are available to build and operate the plant. The manufactured product can be used at once or stored until needed.



Review of the Week

The War Production Board, Army and Navy last week decreed rigid controls over all construction, with the expressed intent of turning all possible materials to the production of weapons immediately instead of building new factories which would not produce until "much later."

The battle of materials

Other developments in the battle of materials:

Three new Government-owned aluminum plants started operations in May, the Materials Division reported. Four more are expected to come in by August 1, the seven together to have a capacity of 640 million pounds a year. First plants in a duplicate program are expected to begin production about December.

An alcohol-producing capacity of 540 million gallons for 1943 was forecast by the Materials Division, which explained that the total would be reached by conversion of whiskey plants, that practically the whole would be from grain, and that 200 million gallons was scheduled for butadiene, synthetic rubber ingredient.

Junked automobiles yielded 350,000 tons of metal for war production in April, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation announced. Included was 6,000 tons of the urgently needed copper. The bureau revealed plans for a tin-can salvage campaign in 36 cities accessible to detinning and copper-precipitating plants.

WPB took control over many types of general industrial machinery, from elevators to pumps; put drastic restrictions on delivery and use of mahogany, which is a war material; set aside a quantity of fine cotton yarn production for the armed forces; took over horsehide fronts suitable for military garments; issued a cloth-conserving order for women's and children's robes, negligees, beachcoats and lounging pajamas; froze all safety razors in the hands of

manufacturers and jobbers; announced rules for distribution of 600,000 refrigerators for essential uses; and ordered canners to set aside their entire 1942 pack of salmon, sardines, Atlantic herring and mackerel for military use—the public to get a share if there proves to be enough.

Some supplies released

The Division of Industry Operations also found occasion to release some supplies not needed for war. Chief among these was a quantity of softwood construction lumber of several types. Small-gauge shotguns and certain other firearms were "unfrozen"; manufacturers were permitted to use up stocks of zippers on various garments; restrictions on plumbing were relaxed somewhat; and additional quotas of coffee and tea were provided for 60 areas where war activity has caused an influx of workers.

With the shipping situation crucial, the Office of Defense Transportation acted to prevent piling up at the docks, by conditioning all shipments into port areas on prior arrangements for space in outgoing vessels. ODT also moved to find millions of square feet of storage space in idle business buildings.

Steps to end "pirating" of workers

The War Manpower Commission considered plans to make the United States Employment Service the sole hiring agency for certain critical skills in some areas, to prevent "pirating" of workers between factories. It was announced at the same time that "if a worker refused to accept suitable employment in a war industry without reasonable cause, it would of course be the duty of the United States Employment Service to report the circumstances to the Selective Service System for consideration in connection with any request for deferment on occupational grounds."

The Office of Price Administration applied Federal control of rents in 20 of the "defense rental" areas previously designated, and also added 19 more which are given 60 days to reduce their rents to stated levels. Several "defense rental" areas were enlarged.

OPA also issued price regulations on canned vegetables; ice; wide osnaburgs; fall styles of women's, girls' and children's cloth outerwear garments; new bags made of cotton and burlap; Appalachian hardwood lumber shipped from mills; and manufacturers' prices for mechanical rubber goods.

Producers of gray iron castings were given a formula for prices not determinable under the general price regulation.

Meanwhile, OPA took a number of actions adjusting prices in special cases, particularly with regard to coal.

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Special bus services out for ball parks, racetracks

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, May 30 issued a statement clarifying application of General Order ODT No. 10, which bans operation of sightseeing buses and limits charter buses to essential services, effective June 1.

Mr. Eastman's statement follows (in part):

The intent of General Order O.D.T. No. 10 is to restrict the use of bus tires to services which are necessary, and certainly to prohibit bus operation for purposes that relate primarily to entertainment. For this reason sightseeing has been specifically prohibited.

It is the intent of the order, therefore, to eliminate entirely special services which are operated primarily to serve places of entertainment, such as baseball parks, racetracks, bingo games, circuses, musical and dramatic entertainments and similar occasional events. This is not to be construed by any means as an indication on the part of this office that such events should be eliminated from our social life. Events of this nature, if prudently managed, are staged at centers of population or on established transit lines.

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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.

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On the Home Front

We have reached a point in this war, in our progress toward victory, where plans crystallize quickly into accomplishment and programs are transmuted from the bronze of words to the gold of action without long delay. In many fields, that about which we used to talk has become that which we are doing. We talked of total war, for example, and were aware that total war meant giving everything we had to wage a war. Now, however, we actually are waging such a war. Now we aren't merely talking about the need for completely mobilizing American manpower, we're doing it.

"Able to dish it out"

This is the way we had to go, this is the road we had to travel. And it is well that we travel swiftly, for we have need of every minute. But we're getting along. We're getting tough. We've learned to take it, and because we have learned to take it we are able to dish it out, to dish out the tanks and planes and ships and weapons which will lick our enemies.

Right now Home Fronters are taking in their stride things which might have thrown many of us temporarily off balance a few months ago. In our progress toward the efficient practice of total war we have been like the Army recruit whose training takes off fat, puts on muscle and sinew.

Fighting a three-sided war

The past few days brought new proof that we are growing lean and hard, that we are putting everything we have into our punches. For instance, the great program for complete mobilization of our manpower.

We are fighting a three-sided war—war on the field of arms, war under the factory roofs, war on the rolling farms. To win this war we are raising a fighting force of at least 8,000,000 soldiers and sailors together with a labor force of 20,000,000 and an agricultural force of 12,000,000—men and women. If any one of these armies fails, all will fail.

It is the job of the War Manpower Commission to find these armies; to see, too, that American manpower and womanpower is used efficiently. WMC estimates that 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 will come from suspended civilian industries, 400,000 to 600,000 from the farms, 400,000 from the professions, 1,500,000 from the temporarily unemployed, and 2,000,000 from the home. The peacetime me-

chanic, the mechanically inclined farm hand, retired workers, women without children, boys under the draft age and girls in their late teens—all are eligible for enlistment in the army of the Home Front.

Can't afford square pegs in round holes

A primary rule of total war is that manpower must not be wasted, the Nation at war cannot afford the luxury of square pegs in round holes. Proper employment of manpower on farm and in

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factory requires care that the man with mechanical training and aptitudes doesn't wind up behind the plow, or the good agriculturist turn up as a second-rate worker in a munitions plant.

The U. S. Employment Service is all-out in the work of mobilization. Placements in factories, shipyards, offices, and farms for April totalled 605,200, 19 percent more than were placed in March. Meanwhile the Nation-wide training drive continues, with 2,400 vocational schools and 10,000 public school shops offering technical courses; as well as 3,195 factories which provide "in plant" training for their employees, employees who learn as they work.

Rice is a \$64,000,000 crop, staff of life to millions in our southeastern States and Territories, one of our principal exports to Cuba. Rice was brought under the price ceiling last week and its price frozen at levels existing from late December 1941 to mid-March 1942. This represents one more step to make certain the family budget is not upset by skyrocketing prices.

Rents rolled back in 20 key areas

Federal control of residential rents went into effect last week for the first time in our history—more proof that we are willing to get tough with ourselves.

The Office of Price Administration rolled back rents of all habitations from hotel rooms to trailers in 20 key areas to dates as far back as January 1941. OPA acted because local authorities had failed to halt the upsurge in rents within a 60-day period. The order affects the rents of 9,000,000 persons in 13 States.

Still time to "get in the scrap"

Tolling of school bells for the last time this spring should be the signal for a Nation-wide campaign of salvage. Boys and girls, scouts and guides and other juvenile organizations have shown themselves invaluable in collecting rubber, iron, tin, and copper—all waste materials needed by our military machine. And WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation is launching a program to salvage tin cans in 36 selected cities.

Steps toward travel rationing

More evidence of our ability to take it and dish it out: Price Administrator Leon Henderson has warned members of the meat industry not to try to get out from under the price ceiling. "Ignorance—professed or actual—," Henderson said, "Will not be accepted . . . as an excuse . . ." . . . WPB has cut down drastically on civilian use of mahogany, domestic and Philippine, in such kinds as are used in building combat ships and airplanes . . . On the other hand, it modified the "freeze" on softwood construction lumber so that it now affects only about 55 percent of production . . . ODT has started a survey of inter-city bus and rail travel out of 100 cities as a step toward travel rationing and has placed bus service between Washington and New York on a war footing.

Auction sales bound by ceilings

OPA decrees that the 1942 fall lines of women's, girls' and children's outer clothing shall be priced at the same level as in 1941 . . . and that goods sold at auction shall not go above the price ceiling . . . The price ceiling over ice has been lifted a trifle to permit dealers to sell ice in the summer months at the same prices they got in the summer of 1941 instead of at the March 1942 levels . . . WPB has liberalized the rules under which distributors may sell molasses to farmers for use in preparations to kill insects . . .

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt reports that 2,500 of the 3,070 counties in the country have organized nutrition committees in the past year . . . The number of new passenger automobiles to be rationed in June throughout the country has been set at 40,000, not including reserves, or the same as in the past 3 months.

MATERIALS . . .

540-million-gallon alcohol production to be attained in 1943 by conversion of whiskey plants; 200 million for rubber

A report on the alcohol-making facilities of the United States and the outlook for this year and next was made May 25 by A. I. Henderson, Director of Materials.

Military and essential civilian demand for 1943 is now estimated at 476 million gallons, including 200 million for butadiene, an ingredient of synthetic rubber. Production capacity is estimated at 540 million gallons, to which will be added a stock pile of 50 million gallons plus surplus from 1942.

This production capacity will be achieved by conversion of the whiskey distilling industry to industrial alcohol and full-time operation of all industrial alcohol plants in the country.

This is the way the total will be reached:

	Gallons
Synthetic (from ethylene gas).....	65,000,000
Whiskey plants now making 190 proof.....	120,000,000
Whiskey plants to be converted.....	120,000,000
New Orleans industrial alcohol plants.....	65,000,000
Seaboard industrial alcohol plants.....	160,000,000
Cuba and Mexico.....	10,000,000
	540,000,000
Surplus from 1942.....	50,000,000

Practically all this production will be made from grain. Beverage alcohol plants use grain exclusively, of course, and grain-handling equipment now is being installed in all eastern seaboard plants so they can use either grain or blackstrap molasses, if the latter is available. Because sufficient blackstrap, residue from sugar production, is available at New Orleans from domestic sources, plants in that area will continue to use it. Blackstrap from seaboard plants came, in the past, from Cuba and other sugar-producing islands off the East Coast.

The beverage alcohol industry falls into two distinct classifications; those with facilities to make 190 proof alcohol and those with facilities to make only 120-140 proof. The first class already is engaged full time in the production of alcohol for war uses. Many of the second type now are shipping their low proof alcohol to industrial plants for rectifying into 190 proof. This will con-

tinue on a rising scale throughout the year.

Negligible amounts of critical materials

For complete conversion of the latter type, 20 rectifying stills from Pacific Coast plants and six from idle distilleries in other parts of the country will be installed in whiskey distilleries, chiefly in Kentucky, center of the straight run whiskey industry. These stills will make it possible to produce 190 proof from straight run plants.

Object of this conversion program is production of the necessary amounts of alcohol without using critical materials to build new equipment. Necessity for this is demonstrated by the fact that 550 tons of steel plates, 790 tons of structural steel, 70 tons of copper and four tons of bronze as well as other materials are necessary for the construction of a plant that will turn out 2,500,000 gallons of alcohol a year.

Almost a hundred plants this size would be necessary to equal the output of the beverage alcohol industry. Under the program adopted, necessary amounts of alcohol can be produced with the use of a negligible amount of new equipment.

To use 136 million bushels

The 1943 program will consume approximately 136 million bushels of grain. Corn, rye and wheat now are being used, in approximately that order, but a large increase in the use of wheat for alcohol production is being arranged. The larger part of the new installations will be for wheat as the source material.

Because existing plants are located in regard to markets, no alcohol shipping problems of importance will be encountered. This is best shown by the production and consumption records of the various sections of the United States.

These are:

	Production	Consumption
	Percent	Percent
North Atlantic States.....	57.45	57.75
Southern and Gulf States.....	20.05	19.42
North Central States.....	15.53	17.32
Midwest and Southwest.....	4.87	3.06
Pacific Coast States.....	2.17	2.42

Three new aluminum plants producing, four more to begin by August 1

Three new Government-owned aluminum plants have started operations so far this month, a fourth is expected to begin production early in June, and the entire first expansion program of seven plants will be in production by August 1, A. H. Bunker, chief, aluminum and magnesium branch, announced May 30.

All ahead of schedule

All seven plants will be completed ahead of schedule, he said. The first two were finished in 6 months, as compared to a normal building time of 11 months. The plants will get into full production from 60 to 120 days after completion, depending upon size.

The completed plants are located in Oregon, Washington, and New York. The Alabama plant will be completed next, followed by ones in Arkansas, California, and a second plant in Washington, in that order. All were built for the Government by the Aluminum Co. of America, which also will operate the plants.

Plants in the second expansion program, also of 640 million pounds annual capacity, will start coming in about December of this year. The flow of aluminum metal is expected to increase every month from now on until the early part of 1943, when the entire aluminum capacity as planned by WPB will be operating at its peak.

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Iron, steel scrap users urged to stock up; limit removed

WPB on May 23 called upon consumers of iron and steel scrap to build up inventories to the largest extent possible during the summer.

To make this possible, the Director of Industry Operations issued an amendment to Order M-24 removing inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 on iron and steel scrap.

C. E. Adams, chief, iron and steel branch, voiced the warning to steel producers that only by building up inventory will it be possible to continue extensive steel operations next winter.

Nelson lauds ship workers for giving up part of raise to achieve stabilization

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, commended the Nation's shipyard workers May 24 "for their splendid action in sacrificing some of their rightful claims to pay increases in order to achieve a new wage stabilization agreement in the crucial shipbuilding industry."

The WPB Chairman released a report made to him and to Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division, by Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, who conducted the shipbuilding wage stabilization conference at Chicago.

Supporting President's program

Representatives of the shipbuilding unions "have demonstrated their willingness to support President Roosevelt's seven-point program against inflation, by not seeking the full percentage of pay raise provided for in their contracts," Mr. Nelson said.

According to Mr. Porter's report:

The conference agreement also extends to the entire shipbuilding industry the abolition of Saturdays and Sundays as premium days per se.

The agreed-upon wage adjustment provides for an increase of eight cents an hour for all workers in shipyards covered by the stabilization program, with two exceptions:

(1) In order to abolish a wage differential of five cents per hour less for standard skilled mechanics in the Gulf Zone, an increase of 13 cents an hour was agreed upon for this classification of workers. Workers in other classifications in the Gulf Zone will, under the terms of the agreement, receive increases ranging from 9 to 12 cents an hour.

(2) In the Pacific Northwest, approximately 6,000 standard skilled mechanics who have been receiving three cents an hour over the established scale of \$1.12 will receive an increase of only five cents per hour.

Agreement called for more

The scheduled increases, including the elimination of both the Gulf and Northwest differentials, will result in a national uniform wage rate of \$1.20 per hour for standard skilled mechanics.

Under the terms of the zone agreements entered into while we were still a Nation at peace, the shipyard workers on the West Coast were entitled to a wage increase of approximately 14½ cents an hour for first-class mechanics in accord with cost of living adjustments in their contracts. These contracts expired on April 1 of this year but wage adjustments were held in abeyance pending the outcome of the conference. Shipyard workers in the Gulf Zone, by the terms of their agreement, would probably have been entitled to an increase of 18 cents an hour on August 1. On the East Coast, as in the Great Lakes region, the workers have likewise yielded their contractual rights to wage increases under cost of living schedules.

MANPOWER . . .

McNutt considers making U. S. sole hiring agency for critical skills in some areas

After receiving reports from various sections of the country on the practice that has developed of "pirating" from essential war activities workers possessing critical skills, the War Manpower Commission at its session May 27 announced that it would issue a policy statement designed to remedy this condition. WMC Chairman McNutt stated that it was probable that the policy would apply initially only to a few critical occupations in a small number of war production areas where the situation has become particularly serious.

Mr. McNutt stated that consideration was being given to requiring that all hiring in the specified areas for jobs requiring these critical skills should be carried on only through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with methods approved by the United States Employment Service. He stated that utilization of the United States Employment Service as the sole hiring agency has been operating successfully on a voluntary basis for the southern California airplane plants for some time.

Policy might be restricted to workers already in war plants

Mr. McNutt further stated that at the outset it might very well be that the use or approval of the United States Employment Service would be required only when an employer desired to hire a worker already employed in an essential war industry, no restrictions being placed upon the hiring of workers not employed in an essential war industry.

Under any of the plans now contemplated the restrictions will apply only to employers. There will be no restrictions placed upon the freedom of a worker to work where he chooses except that he will be expected to secure any new job requiring a critical skill through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with methods approved by the United States Employment Service. However, every effort would be made to induce workers possessing critical skills to accept employment in war industries in accordance with the relative urgency of need for the product of these industries.

In the event that an employer engaged in methods of recruitment contrary to

the policy promulgated and failed to correct such method upon due notice from the United States Employment Service, the United States Employment Service would be required to make a report to the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the War and Navy Departments, and other authoritative agencies so that appropriate action could be taken. If a worker refused to accept suitable employment in a war industry without reasonable cause, it would be the duty of the United States Employment Service to report the circumstances to the Selective Service System for consideration in connection with any request for deferment on occupational grounds.

Some job shifts justified

Mr. McNutt pointed out that in each area that might be designated as a critical area a local committee of labor and management representatives would be established to advise, hear, and make recommendations on appeals by either workers or employers in order that the interests of individual worker and employer might be fully considered and protected.

Mr. McNutt also pointed out that there would always be some cases where a worker was justified in changing his job and an employer was justified in hiring him, even though he was already working in a war industry but that he believed that workers and employers of this country were fully prepared to sacrifice private convenience to public necessity and would cooperate fully with the Government in any reasonable policy promulgated.

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8 war industries ordered to stop discrimination

Orders to "cease and desist" from discriminating against workers because of their race and religion were directed May 26 to eight war industries in New York and New Jersey by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The committee's action was based on the record of its public hearings held in New York City in February.

Pay stabilized for 1,600 brass workers; Sunday premium eliminated for Mack Co.

Acting in accordance with President Roosevelt's seven-point program to freeze the cost of living, the National War Labor Board last week issued an order stabilizing wages in the Cleveland plant of the Chase Brass & Copper Co.

Other Board decisions issued during the week included one putting an end to premium pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays as such in the Mack Manufacturing Corporation plant at New Brunswick, N. J.; an order providing for preferential hiring procedure for licensed deck officers employed by the United States Lines Co., New York; and an order disposing of the 10 issues in the dispute between the Scott Lumber Co., Inc., Burney, Calif., and the International Woodworkers of America, Local 6-269, C. I. O.

The Board also referred two jurisdictional disputes involving A. F. L. and C. I. O. unions to labor members of the Board for settlement.

Chase Brass wage decision

The Board by a vote of 8 to 4 with labor members dissenting ordered an upward adjustment of 4 cents an hour in the Cleveland mill of the Chase Brass & Copper Co.

At the same time, the Board directed the company to begin negotiations with the International Association of Machinists, Local 54, A. F. L. union involved in the dispute, to iron out inequalities in rates paid occupational groups within the plant to an extent that will result in an average total increase of not less than 2 cents an hour or more than 3 cents an hour for the entire pay roll.

The wage adjustments ordered were designed to stabilize rates within the plant, between the plant and other plants in the Cleveland area and between the plant and other brass industry plants. All adjustments were made retroactive to January 1, 1942, in accordance with a unanimous interim order of the Board issued April 8. The increases will provide the workers 20 percent more pay than the Board ordered because of the bonus system now in effect at the plant. A total of 1,600 workers are employed at the plant.

The majority opinion was written by Dr. George W. Taylor, Board vice chairman, and concurred in by William H. Davis, Board chairman, Frank P. Graham and Wayne L. Morse, representing the public, and George H. Mead, Cyrus Ching, H. L. Derby and E. J. McMillan, representing employers. Matthew Woll, R. J. Thomas, Robert Watt, and Emil Rieve, representing labor, dissented.

Part of the upward wage adjustments should be made in the form of allowing reclassifications within occupational groups, Dr. Taylor stated.

The majority opinion said:

The inequalities in the wage scales and the rectification of resulting inequalities at the Cleveland mill are to receive immediate attention as an important part of the wage stabilization program, particularly since it was the judgment of the majority of the panel that further delay in the accomplishment of such standardization will foster unrest and dissatisfaction within the plant and will thereby interfere with the attainment of maximum production.

In line with program

The War Labor Board has the definite responsibility for settling wage cases which come before it in line with the wage stabilization program as outlined by the President when he wrote that wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales. Such stabilization is to be carried out, of course, with due regard to adjustments necessary to eliminate inequalities and substandard conditions. The adjustment which is made in this case recognizes existing scales and adjusts the Chase rates to them with the objective of attaining the contemplated stabilization.

All of the facts available in this case indicate that a greater increase than that provided by the Board order would not only fail to carry out the objective of the National Wage Stabilization Program but would actually create instability by increasing the wages of the Cleveland plant of the Chase Brass Co. somewhat above other comparable plants in Cleveland and substantially above other plants in the brass industry.

It has been suggested by the minority of the Board in this case that a greater increase, even to the extent of 10 cents per hour in the base rates, should be granted for various reasons, but particularly in view of the Company's admitted ability to pay.

It is evident that, if the wage stabilization program is to have any meaning, wage instability should not be created solely because individual concerns may at a certain time be able to pay an increase above prevailing wage standards. The stabilization of wages is a part of a seven-point program. The effectuation of that program requires certain steps along seven lines of which wage stabilization is one. Nor is the wage stabilization phase of that program to be nullified merely because some employers have at the moment ability to pay an unstabilizing wage. If it should be the fact that the employers' returns would be excessive under resulting costs and prices, that matter must be considered by those agencies whose activities are affected by other phases of the seven-point program.

Premium pay eliminated

An overtime pay formula which puts an end to premium pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays as such was made the unanimous directive order of the National War Labor Board in settling the dispute between the Mack Manufacturing Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., and the International Union of United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Local 824, C. I. O.

The new overtime formula follows the principle originally laid down by the

A. F. L. and C. I. O. in an agreement with the President. It was incorporated by the Board in the International Harvester case and is virtually the same formula as the one agreed to by the same union and the General Motors Corporation on May 23.

The formula provides:

(A) There shall be no overtime pay for Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, as such.

(B) Time and one-half shall be paid to employees for any sixth consecutive day of work.

(C) Work shifts shall be so arranged that every worker will have at least one day's rest in seven, except in cases of emergency. If an employee is required to work a seventh consecutive day, he shall be paid for that day at the penalty rate of double time.

Commenting on Clause 6, the Board order stated:

It is our view that maximum productive efficiency can best be achieved under a work schedule whereby the workers have some time off for rest and relaxation. The company may proceed, however, to set up swing shift operations so that the full productive capacity of the plant can best be utilized and at the same time provide that employees will have one day of rest in seven. Now that the union has agreed to the elimination of overtime payments for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays as such, there has been removed what may well have been a financial deterrent to the institution of swing shifts.

Preferential plan ordered

The National War Labor Board last week settled the dispute between the United States Lines Co., New York City, and the Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 88, A. F. L., by spelling out a union security clause which gives the company two choices of preferential plans for hiring licensed deck officers.

The case was certified to the Board on March 19, 1942, after the United States Maritime Commission and the United States Conciliation Service were unable to secure an agreement on union security. Hearings were held before the Board panel on April 7 and 8, after which the panel prepared a unanimous decision which was made the directive order of the Board by a unanimous vote.

The union security issue revolved about the nature of a preferential hiring clause for licensed deck officers. The panel prepared its own draft of this clause after both the company and the union submitted proposed clauses. The Board, in its directive order, pointed out that the company has two choices of hiring procedures under the union security clause finally approved, as follows:

(a) The company may make its own selection of men to fill vacancies for licensed deck officers, even though those selected are not union members, as long as they become members of the Union upon their employment. This particular procedure may apply either as respects the hiring of deck officers "from the outside" or as respects the promotion of seamen in the employ of the company.

(b) The company may employ licensed deck officers under the preference requirements of the clause. This requires the giving of preference to qualified union members. If such qualified officers cannot be provided by the Union from its members, however, the company may then employ deck officers who are not members of the Union and who are not obligated to become members of the Union.

Scott lumber case

The National War Labor Board by a unanimous vote issued a directive order disposing of the ten issues in the dispute between the Scott Lumber Co., Inc., Burney, Calif., and the International Woodworkers of America, C.I.O., Local 6-269.

In issuing the directive order the Board adopted as its own with one amendment the unanimous recommendations of a three-man panel of the Board which tried to mediate the dispute. Mediation was unsuccessful because of the failure of the company to send to the hearings representatives with authority to make final decisions.

At the first hearing before the panel—on May 8—the company was represented by Isreal Greene, a Newark, N. J., attorney who was only authorized to move for a postponement. In reply to a request from the Board that the company be represented at a hearing on May 13 by persons "whose approval is necessary for final decisions," the company designated Raymond H. Berry, a member of the company's Board of Directors, to be present.

At the May 13 hearing, Mr. Berry told the panel that the company did not consider it proper to submit the issues to the Board because the company had placed the matter before the Superior Court of California in a suit for an injunction against the union. Judge Walter P. Stacy of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, chairman of the panel, asked Mr. Berry whether he was authorized to represent the company in any regard. Mr. Berry replied, "No. I am sort of a glorified messenger boy to present the determination of the company and have presented it." In further discussion, Mr. Berry stated that he could not and would not mediate, arbitrate, or discuss.

After the panel devoted the entire day to an effort to find some procedure to settle the issues amicably, Mr. Berry announced that he would not return on the following day, May 14, at which time the union submitted its case. The panel then drew up its own recommendations on the basis of the material before it.

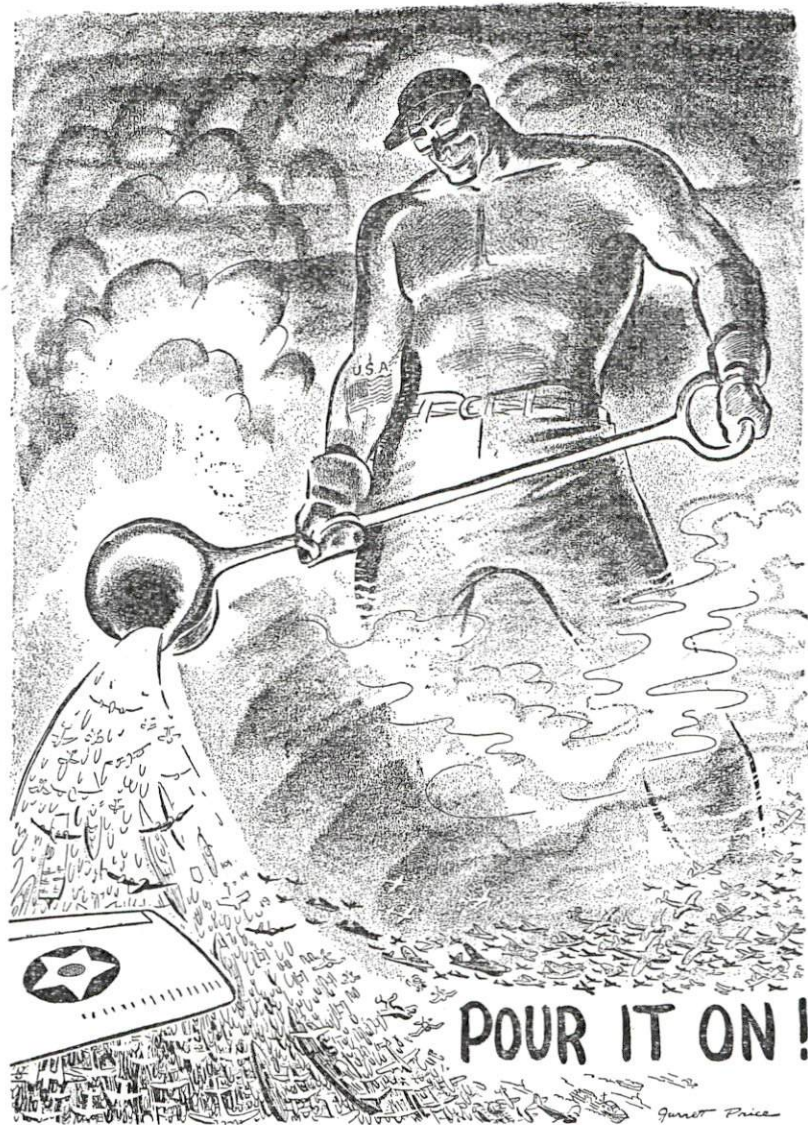
Two disputes to labor members

Two jurisdictional disputes between the A. F. L. and C. I. O. unions have been referred to labor members of the National War Labor Board for settlement in accordance with the procedure agreed to by William Green and Philip Murray, the presidents of the A. F. L. and the C. I. O.

One of the disputes—at the General Motors Corporation Frigidaire Division in Dayton, Ohio—is between the A. F. L. Building and Construction Trades of Dayton and Local 801 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, C. I. O., over which union should do a painting job. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America has a collective bargaining agreement with the company covering the plant, but the A. F. L. Building Trades group contends that the painting is more properly a job to be done by its members.

The other dispute is in the Kingston Products Corporation plant at Kokomo, Ind., and involves the United Steelworkers of America, C. I. O., and the A. F. L. Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Helpers International Union. At issue is which union 12 metal polishers should belong to. Both unions have collective bargaining agreements covering parts of the plant.

Both disputes were certified to the Board by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on the recommendation of the United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor.



PRODUCTION DRIVE drawing, made by Garrett Price to symbolize the might of the American worker, will be made into a poster. Posters will not be available until further notice, but 2- and 3-column mats for publication may be had on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C. Refer to Mat V-14.

605,200 jobs filled by U. S. Employment Service in April

More than half a million jobs in factories, shipyards, and offices, and 50,600 jobs on farms were filled by the United States Employment Service during April, it was announced May 27 by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Both agricultural and nonagricultural placements by United States employment offices rose sharply in response to rapidly expanding war and food production efforts, Mr. McNutt said. In all, 605,200

placements were made—19 percent more than in March. Farm placements were 42 percent greater than in March.

With the increase in placements, there has been a continuing decrease in the number of individuals available for jobs. By the end of April, the number of job seekers registered in the active files of United States employment offices had dropped to 4.4 million—4 percent below the previous month, and 14 percent below the number in April 1940.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Movement of goods to ports conditioned on prior arrangements for ship space

The Office of Defense Transportation on May 23 issued instructions to carriers designed to prohibit the shipment of export goods into United States ports until shipping space is available. The new system went into effect June 1 and will involve shipments originating in both Canada and the United States.

The new plan is designed to prevent congestion and delays which handicapped overseas shipping in the first World War.

Government and commercial shipments under control

After the new regulations go into effect, no export shipments by any governmental agency will be permitted to move into a port area until block permits authorizing such movement have been issued by the Chief of Transportation in the War Department.

Working along the same lines as presently in effect through the Board of Economic Warfare, unit permits will be required before any overseas shipment of commercial goods may be moved into a port area. In order to obtain a unit permit, the shipper must first obtain a license and priority number from the Office of Export Control, Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C. Present holders of licenses from the Board of Economic Warfare do not require new licenses. For the present, at least, materials moving under so-called "general licenses by BEW designation," may continue to move without application to the Board of Economic Warfare.

Must book ship space

The shipper then must obtain a definite space booking from the ocean carrier, and this booking must be approved by the War Shipping Administration and, if the shipment is to be handled by a British or British-controlled ship, by the British Ministry of War Transport.

Commercial shipments originating in Canada will be handled by ODT block permits the same as shipments involving governmental agencies.

Applicants for block permits will submit their applications through the procuring agencies with which their governmental contracts were negotiated, while all Canadian requests will be forwarded directly to the Office of Defense Transportation.

Unit permits for shipment by rail will be issued by G. C. Randall, Manager of Port Traffic, Association of American Railroads, 30 Vesey Street, New York City, and by his field officers.

Special rules for l. c. l.

Unit permits for shipment by truck will be issued by the field offices of the Division of Motor Transport of the ODT, and unit permits for barge line shipments will be issued by the ODT's Division of Inland Waterways, Washington, D. C.

Separate regulations have been established for shipment of less-than-carload, bargeload or truckload lots. There are no restrictions on such shipments by or for Government agencies, and shipment of other goods for Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto

Rico may move without restriction through Tampa, Fla. All other such shipments must bear the Board of Economic Warfare License and the number of the steamship contract.

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Great Lakes coal movements curbed to augment iron ore shipping facilities

In a further move to assure maximum capacity for the transportation of iron ore, the ODT has issued an order prohibiting certain Great Lakes coal movements, it was announced May 25.

ODT in another order, recently banned, with few exceptions, all Great Lakes grain shipping to bring more than 300 vessels into the ore traffic.

The coal order (General Order No. 9), which became effective June 1, forbids Lake carriers, unless authorized by special or general permits, to move coal from any Lake Erie port to: (a) Any port on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers south of and including Port Huron; (b) The Chicago area; (c) Any port on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and connecting or tributary waters.

Simultaneously, ODT Director Eastman issued a general permit, worked out in cooperation with the Office of Solid Fuels Coordination, to allow vessels of the self-unloading type to move coal to: (1) Any Canadian port on Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, or on the Welland Canal; (2) Any port on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers; (3) Any port in the Chicago area. These self-unloaders, of which there are 37 under United States registry, are equipped with a belt-conveyor device for unloading, and are not considered suited to ore transportation.

General Order No. 9 and its accompanying general permit, will make available Great Lakes shipping facilities for an additional 2,000,000 tons of iron ore.

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Great Lakes dock operators given relief on train fuel

Dock operators on the upper Great Lakes are permitted to add specific handling and storage charges to mine prices plus transportation charges in determining maximum prices for the sale of railroad fuel, as the result of Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (Solid Fuels Delivered from Facilities Other Than Producing Facilities—Dealers), Price Administrator Henderson announced May 22.

ODT moves to acquire millions of square feet of storage space in unused business buildings

Acquisition of millions of additional square feet of storage space, when and where required by any Government agency, without the erection of new buildings, is embraced in the Office of Defense Transportation's group warehousing plan for 40 of the Nation's largest cities.

The expanded scope of the program, under which idle buildings of small manufacturers and other business enterprises will be utilized for storage purposes, was revealed May 23 by ODT Director Eastman, in announcing the signing of ODT's first group warehousing contract with the Federal Emergency Warehouse Association, of Philadelphia.

This association, Mr. Eastman said, was recently formed by Philadelphia merchandise warehouse operators who, under the terms of their contract with the Government, have pooled their facilities to make available 400,000 square feet of storage space.

Col. Leo M. Nicolson, director of ODT's division of storage, who is in direct charge of the group warehousing program, emphasized the benefits that will accrue to the small business man whose production has been curtailed or whose plant has been closed down through inability to get raw materials for production of non-essential items.

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One line allowed to substitute electric buses for street cars

The Office of Defense Transportation has authorized the Des Moines Railway Company, Des Moines, Iowa, to substitute electric buses for street cars on its Ingersoll-West, Des Moines line, it was announced May 23.

ODT explained that overhead wires had been installed on the Des Moines line, that the company already had received delivery of 17 trolley coaches ordered for the purpose a year ago, that the street car line was in a dilapidated condition and would require costly repairs and replacements, and that the 10 street cars to be released by the substitution are needed on other lines.

Transportation committee named to study needs, recommend preferential movements

Formation of a transportation committee to obtain information from the various divisions of the WPB as to anticipated transportation requirements and to make recommendations with respect to preferential movement of traffic, within the United States was announced May 26, by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

Chairman of the committee is Edgar B. Stern, of New Orleans, La., who since last October has been OPM and WPB representative to the Board of Economic Warfare. Mr. Stern will devote full time to the committee. Other members represent interested divisions and branches of WPB.

Committee members

They are:

Dr. Reavis Cox, Division of Civilian Supply; H. W. Dodge, Materials Division; Dr. William Y. Elliott, Stockpile and Shipping Branch; and John J. Fennelly, Division of Industry Operations.

Additional members may be appointed from time to time.

To determine order of preference

Recommendations of the committee will be submitted to the Director of Industry Operations, who may transmit them in the form of certifications, instructions and directives concerning preferential movement of materials to the Office of Defense Transportation.

When transportation facilities are inadequate to move all freight ready to be shipped between certain points within a definite period of time, the transportation committee will determine on the basis of information obtained from various divisions of WPB which types of freight should be given preference, and will so inform the Director of Industry Operations. The Director will then transmit the recommendations to the Office of Defense Transportation for appropriate action.

Drive to conserve farm trucks by pooling, economical use, launched by ODT, Agriculture

The Office of Defense Transportation and the United States Department of Agriculture on May 28 asked farmers throughout the country to cooperate in a comprehensive program for conservation and more efficient use of farm trucks and automobiles.

Because of the rubber shortage, the limited supply of new vehicles and the increasing scarcity of repair parts, farmers are urged to use their trucks and cars as little as possible and to take better care of such equipment.

Farm truck pools planned

The two Government agencies recommended that farmers not only eliminate unnecessary driving but also form transportation pools both for hauling their produce to market and for transporting needed supplies to the farms.

The program has the double aim of conserving vital equipment and assuring a continuous flow of farm commodities to market. It will be carried out by State and County War Boards already functioning under the Department of Agriculture.

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NEW APPOINTMENTS

Three appointments to the staff of the Office of Defense Transportation were announced May 26 by Director Eastman.

C. M. Sears, Jr., of Providence, R. I., former president of the Short Line, Inc., interstate bus system, has been named associate director of the division of transport conservation.

Charles F. Kellers, of New York City, former president of the New Haven Towing Co., has assumed duties as associate director of the division of coastwise and intercoastal transport.

F. L. Thompson, of Chicago, until recently vice president in charge of engineering on the Illinois Central Railroad, was named consultant on rail maintenance in the division of railway transport.

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Bayliss appointed in ODT

ODT Director Eastman announced May 23 the appointment of Arthur E. Bayliss, of New York City, to be executive assistant to Henry F. McCarthy, director of ODT's division of traffic movement.



MAKE WAY! . . . This OEM poster was distributed by the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel. Persons wishing to reproduce the poster should write to Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, Box 483, Washington, D. C. Two-column mats for publication are available on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C.; refer to V-16.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

OPA takes over rent control in 20 areas as 60-day test period expires

Price Administrator Henderson May 27 ordered housing rents reduced in twenty of the Nation's most important war production and military training areas. The orders restore rents to levels prevailing as far back as January, April and July of 1941.

Federal control for first time

With this action, Federal control of rents for every type of housing accommodation in the 20 areas—houses, apartments, hotels, rooming houses, trailers—became effective with rents payable for June.

The twenty areas, located in 13 States, embrace a population of 9 million persons, and with the opening of area offices, Federal control of residential rent begins for the first time in this country's history. The areas were originally designated on March 2.

Since the areas have not met Mr. Henderson's recommendations in the 60 days provided by statute the Price Administrator was required to make Federal control effective.

19 directors named

At the same time Mr. Henderson released the maximum rent regulations for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses for the control of rents in these areas, and announced the appointment of 19 area rent directors who will administer the regulations. Regulations for hotels, rooming and boarding houses were to be issued before June 1, on which date both sets of regulations became effective.

The maximum rent regulations place a ceiling on rents as of a specified date, varying as to locality, and call for the registration by landlords of all rental dwelling units whether occupied at present or not. This registration is to start some time during June.

While immediately affecting only 20 areas, regulations similar except for the maximum rent date will be applied to other of the 342 defense-rental areas so far designated when any such areas are brought under Federal control.

Also issued was a procedural regulation which sets up machinery for protest and amendment of the maximum rent regulations and for adjustments under them.

The reduction of rents to these levels will be automatic. Beginning June 1, as a general principle with a few exceptions, tenants are to cut their rents back to what was being charged on the maximum rent date set for their respective areas.

Exceptions to this principle are made in the maximum rent regulations for housing accommodations, other than hotels and rooming houses, in which provision is made for adjustment in the maximum rent as set by date in special cases.

Provision is also made to care for rents affected by seasonal demand.

20 areas listed

The twenty areas and the maximum rent date beyond which rents cannot go save in certain special cases are:

Bridgeport, Conn., Hartford-New Britain, Conn., Waterbury, Conn., Schenectady, N. Y., Birmingham, Ala., Mobile, Ala., (all April 1, 1941).

Columbus, Ga., Jan. 1, 1941; Wilmington, N. C., Hampton Roads, Va., area, Detroit, Mich., Akron, Ohio, Canton, Ohio (all April 1, 1941).

Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1941; Ravenna, Ohio, April 1, 1941; Youngstown-Warren, Ohio, April 1, 1941; South Bend, Ind., Jan. 1, 1941;

Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1941; Wichita, Kans., July 1, 1941; San Diego, Calif., Jan. 1, 1941; and Puget Sound, Wash., area, April 1, 1941.

Directors and location of office

Area rent directors appointed by Mr. Henderson, and the location of the rent offices are:

CONNECTICUT: *Bridgeport*, Walter Stapleton, 27 Harrison Street; *Hartford-New Britain*, G. Ray Smith, 110 Ann Street; *Waterbury*, George J. McDuff, Buckingham Building.

NEW YORK: *Schenectady*, Robert W. Christie, New York Central Arcade.

OHIO: *Akron*, Halley T. Waller, 5th Floor, First Central Tower; *Canton*, John A. Pearl, Commercial Bldg., 205 S. Market Street; *Cleveland*, Alfred A. Benesch, Room 855, Union Commerce Bldg.; *Ravenna*, Francis E. Richardson, 257 W. Main Street; *Youngstown-Warren*, Judge George J. Carew, 9th Floor Union National Bank Bldg.

MICHIGAN: *Detroit*, Patrick V. McNamara, 7th Floor, Penobscot Bldg.

INDIANA: *South Bend*, Carl L. Hibberd, 106-108 West Monroe Street.

ALABAMA: *Birmingham*, John G. Million, Phoenix Bldg., 17th Street and 2d Avenue, N.; *Mobile*, Henry J. Kittrell (no office selected).

GEORGIA: *Columbus*, Shelby Compton (no office selected).

VIRGINIA: *Hampton Roads*, (director to be announced shortly; no office selected).

NORTH CAROLINA: *Wilmington*, George W. Jeffery, 120 Princess Street.

KANSAS: *Wichita*, Mrs. Margie Charles, 5th Floor, Yorkrite Bldg.

IOWA: *Burlington*, Oscar Brandt (no office selected).

CALIFORNIA: *San Diego*, John A. Arvin, Room 682, Spreckels Bldg.

WASHINGTON: *Seattle*, Alfred Harsch, Room 1106 White-Henry-Stuart Bldg.

19 more war production, training areas told to reduce rents in 60 days

Nineteen more communities from Georgia to Alaska were named "defense-rental" areas May 26 by Price Administrator Henderson as OPA continued its move against inflated rents in the Nation's war production and military training areas.

Mr. Henderson recommended that rents in these areas be reduced to the levels prevailing on March 1 of this year, and gave them the customary 60 days as prescribed by the Emergency Price Control Act to meet the recommendations.

The May 26 designations extend the number of "defense-rental" areas from 323 to 342, and add one million persons to the 86 million living in areas already named by the Price Administrator.

Defense-rental areas named May 26 (identified by principal center of population) are listed below:

Hot Springs-Malvern, Ark.—Garland,

Hot Springs and Clark Counties; Modesto, Calif.—Stanislaus County; *Ventura, Calif.*—Ventura County; *Bainbridge-Cairo, Ga.*—Decatur and Grady Counties; *Brunswick, Ga.*—Glynn, Brantley, Camden, McIntosh and Wayne Counties; *Decatur, Ind.*—Adams County; *Wabash, Ind.*—Wabash, Huntington and Miami Counties; *Ludington, Mich.*—Manistee, Mason and Oceana Counties; *Sault St. Marie, Mich.*—Chippewa County; *Anaconda, Mont.*—Deer Lodge County; *Monroe, N. C.*—Union County; *Chillicothe, Ohio.*—Ross County; *Sidney, Ohio.*—Shelby County; *Borger, Tex.*—Hutchinson, Carson and Gray Counties; *Dumas-Sunray, Tex.*—Dallam, Hansford, Hartley, Moore and Sherman Counties; *Yakima, Wash.*—Yakima County; *Brigham, Utah*—Box Elder and Cache Counties; *Casper, Wyo.*—Natrona County; *Alaska*—Territory of Alaska.

Entire 1942 pack of salmon, 3 other fishes, set aside; some for civilians possible

The WPB May 26 ordered canners to set aside for the Government their entire 1942 pack of salmon, sardines, Atlantic herring, and mackerel.

The order, M-86-b, is a companion to the previously issued M-86 and M-86-a which required canners to set aside for the Government certain percentages of their 1942 pack of fruits and vegetables.

Lawrence Hopkinson, in charge of fishery products for the WPB, said that the May 26 order does not mean that none of the 1942 pack of fish covered by the order will be available for civilians.

"Because of uncertainty as to the supply and the demand it was thought best to require that the entire pack of these fish be set aside, then if the full supply is not needed for military and Lend-Lease requirements it can be released for civilian purposes," Mr. Hopkinson said.

Six "defense-rental" areas enlarged

Expanding war production activities and construction of additional Army camps has prompted Price Administrator Henderson to increase the size of six "defense-rental" areas, effective May 22.

In an amendment to the designation on March 2, 1942, of the Hampton Roads, Va., defense-rental area, the Price Administrator extended the area to include the Independent City of Suffolk, the previously undesignated portions of Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, and all of Nansemond County.

An amendment was also issued to extend five of the areas designated April 28, 1942, for which the recommended maximum rent date was March 1, 1942. These areas are:

Ind., Columbus, originally designated as Bartholomew and Brown Counties, extended to include Johnson, Morgan and Shelby Counties;

Kans., Baxter Springs, originally designated as Cherokee County in Kansas and Ottawa County in Oklahoma, extended to include Crawford County, Kans.;

Northeastern New Jersey, originally designated as Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Union, extended to include Sussex County;

Tenn., Clarksville, originally designated as Montgomery County, extended to include Steward County in Tennessee and Christian, Todd and Trigg Counties in Kentucky;

Tex., Amarillo, originally designated as Potter County, extended to include Randall County.

Major canned vegetables under formula for pricing outside general regulation

Because the Nation's canned vegetable processors did not have sufficient stocks on hand in March 1942 to enable them to make sufficient sales to permit a ready determination of price ceilings, Price Administrator Henderson has issued Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 to supplant the general maximum price regulation insofar as it affects hermetically sealed, canned or glass-packed vegetables at the canner level only.

Sales of hermetically sealed, canned or glass-packed vegetables at wholesale and retail will continue to be governed by provisions of the general maximum price regulation, so that prices may not exceed the highest charged during March 1942. Preliminary studies indicate that the formula used in arriving at canner ceiling prices will generally ease the burden on wholesalers and retailers. Should it become necessary in order to prevent undue pressure on the retail price structure, wholesalers' maximum prices will be established for a base period earlier than March 1942.

Support program arranged

To avoid any substantial dislocation of distributor channels, the Department of Agriculture, after consultation with OPA, has announced that if necessary it will purchase the most important canned vegetables at prices equal to 92 percent of the canner's ceiling prices established by the new regulation.

The new maximum prices for canned vegetables are individual ones for each canner. They are arrived at by use of a formula, previously outlined to the industry by OPA after a series of conferences in which the Department of Agriculture participated and announced a price-support program based on 92 percent of the OPA ceiling prices.

Pricing formula outlined

The new OPA pricing formula on canned vegetables arrives at the canner's maximum price per dozen f. o. b. factory for each kind, grade and container size of canned vegetables packed after the 1941 pack by taking:

(1) The weighted average price per dozen charged by the canner f. o. b. factory for such kind, grade and container size during the first 60 days after beginning of the 1941 pack; plus

(2) Eight percent of the weighted average price per dozen f. o. b. factory, plus

(3) The actual increase per dozen cans in the cost of the raw agricultural commodity as of May 4, 1942, over cost of the 1941 pack.

The Department of Agriculture's price-support program applies to ten of the canned vegetables covered by the new OPA regulation. The ten commodities covered by both price-support and specific price ceilings under the new regulation are asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, carrots, peas, spinach, tomatoes, and tomato juice.

The OPA's price ceilings in the new regulation also apply to 25 other canned vegetables and products. These include artichokes, baby foods (chopped vegetables and vegetable purees), bamboo sprouts, bean sprouts, carrots and peas, celery, chili sauce, hominy, okra, okra with tomatoes, onions, parsnips, peppers, pickles, rhubarb, succotash, tomato catsup, tomato paste, tomato puree, tomato sauce, turnips, vegetable greens, vegetables (mixed), vegetable juice (except sauerkraut juice), and vegetable juice (mixed).

The Department of Agriculture's price-support program also covers two canned vegetables—pumpkin and squash—that are not included in the specific list of commodities upon which price ceilings are set by OPA in the new regulation.

Others still under GMPR

On these two canned vegetables—and all others which are not specifically covered by the regulation—the Administrator explained that the canner's maximum selling prices remain the highest March 1942 prices, as provided by the general maximum price regulation.

The new regulation was effective as of May 25.

Follow grade preference before size, canners told

WPB on May 25 amended Canned Foods Supplementary Order M-86-a, to make it clear that the grade preference of fruits or vegetables packed in 1942 for military and Lend-Lease consumption takes precedence over the can-size preference. (The grade preference varies among commodities, but in most cases fancy, choice, or extra standard grades are first preference.)

For example, if a packer is able to furnish choice grade (first grade preference) apricots in a No. 2½ can (second can-size preference) or top standard apricots (second grade preference) in a No. 10 can (first can-size preference), but is unable to pack choice grade in a No. 10 can, he is required to pack choice grade in a No. 2½ can.

Only 3 types of packing boxes

The WPB containers branch emphasized May 23 that types of boxes other than those specified by Amendment No. 1 to Order M-86-a will not be allowed for this year's pack of canned fruits and vegetables.

The order specifies that either wire-bound, nailed wooden, or weatherproof solid fiber boxes, made in accordance with the terms of the order, must be used for the packing of such canned fruits and vegetables.

Mechanical rubber goods under ceilings; formula provided for "tailor-made" items

OPA has established ceilings on manufacturers' prices for standard mechanical rubber goods items and has outlined a formula for computing maximum prices on specially designed items, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 23.

The ceilings and the formula are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 149, which went into effect May 27, 1942, except that effective dates applicable to purchases by governmental agencies are postponed to conform to Supplementary Regulation No. 2 of the general maximum price regulation.

One purpose of the order is to establish the maximum prices of most standard mechanical rubber goods, which are used largely in connection with machinery, at a level of prices paralleling that previously set by OPA for other machine parts not made of rubber. These standard items, which are included in Appendix A of Maximum Price Regulation No. 149, may not be sold at a price higher than the manufacturer's list price, less all discounts, as of October 1, 1941.

Belting, hose and tubing, jar rings and container sealing compounds, lined tanks, pipes

and fittings, packing, plumbers' supplies and specialties, tape and thread, made in whole or in part of rubber. These items constitute the bulk of mechanical rubber goods sold on a list price basis.

"Tailor-made" goods—items which ordinarily are sold on a bid basis—are not to be sold at prices in excess of those computed by application of the pricing formula that is set forth in the regulation. To determine the maximum price that may be charged a "bid price" purchaser under this formula, the manufacturer takes the sum of the direct labor and direct materials costs as of a "base date," and to that total adds the gross margin, expressed in dollars and cents, which he would have added to the total direct costs in arriving at his selling price to a purchaser of the same class as of the base date.

The base date to be used in computing the maximum price of most such items is January 5, 1942. However, if an article included in Appendix A had no list price on October 1, 1941, the same formula must be used, except that the base date is October 1, 1941.

Two "listed cities" added for iron, steel products

Two more cities—Tacoma, Wash., and Sioux Falls, S. D.—have been added to "listed cities" recognized by OPA as distribution centers for iron and steel products sold from warehouses.

A listed city is defined as one recognized to have a seller or sellers stocked with a full and representative line of iron and steel products whose price lists may serve as basing lists for the city.

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Longer lengths of iron, steel scrap included in No. 2

Pieces of iron and steel scrap 15 inches wide and as much as 5 feet long, with some exceptions, may be sold in the future as No. 2 heavy melting steel, Price Administrator Henderson has announced.

Previously the maximum lengths and widths permitted in the No. 2 heavy melting category under Revised Price Schedule No. 4 on iron and steel scrap were pieces 3 feet long and 15 inches wide, excepting car sides.

Ceiling adjustment granted firm producing iron ore

Moore and Crago, of Duluth, Minn., a partnership firm engaged in the production of iron ore, May 23 was granted relief by the OPA from its ceiling prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 113, covering iron ore.

Price Administrator Henderson said that from a study of the concern's books for 1939, 1940, and 1941, it appears impossible for it to operate at 1941 selling prices, which are the ceiling prices.

The requested relief was granted in Order No. 1 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 113. The order became effective May 23.

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Coal firm granted price relief

The Parker Seam Coal Corporation of Cumberland, Md., is permitted to charge \$3.90 per net ton f. o. b. the mine for mine run coal shipped by truck or wagon, by Order No. 5 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 (Bituminous Coal Delivered From Mine or Preparation Plant).

Producers of gray iron castings given formula for determining ceilings on many products

Producers of gray iron castings were given a formula by the OPA May 23 for determining the maximum price for any gray iron casting produced for which the maximum price cannot be determined under Section 1499.2 of the general maximum price regulation.

Products not uniform

Price Administrator Henderson pointed out that there are more than 3,000 producers of gray iron castings, and that their products are not at all uniform. Castings, for the most part, are custom made to fit particular designs and specifications.

In Order No. 1 under Section 1499.3 (b) of the GMPPR—made public May 23 and effective May 25—the Price Administrator gave this formula for pricing gray iron castings whose prices cannot be determined under Section 1499.2:

The producer's maximum price for each such casting shall be a net price (after adjustment for all applicable customary extra charges, discounts or other allowances) not in excess of that at which he would have sold such a casting during March 1942 under the pricing formula or method of calculating price used by him in March 1942, employing the same cost factors (wage rates, prices of materials, and overhead) and profit margins which were in effect for him in March 1942 even though his costs or profit margins may have increased since that date.

The Price Administrator added that on or before the last day of each month, beginning with June 30, 1942, a seller must report the prices of all gray iron castings priced under Section 1499.3 (b) during the preceding month to OPA in Washington on forms which are to be supplied. Each price so reported shall be subject to adjustment at any time by the OPA.

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Longer base period optional in computing dealers' inventories

The method of computing inventories permissible under Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63 has been altered to allow dealers affected by the order to base their calculations on their sales during the preceding quarter, rather than on the second preceding month.

Amendment No. 3 to the suppliers' order, announced May 25 by the Director of Industry Operations, effects this change, which is optional.

Bed-linen pricing provisions adjusted

Under Amendment No. 6 to Revised Price Schedule No. 89 (Bed Linens), effective May 28, 1942, the following changes were made:

1. Sales of "domestic-type grey wide sheetings" become subject to the schedule and are removed from the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products).
2. Specific maximum prices are established for "domestic-type grey wide sheeting" at a level $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per yard less than 97 percent of the ceiling for brown sheeting of the same type and dimensions.
3. Trade discounts on sales of "domestic-type grey sheetings" are fixed at net 10 days to conform to established trade practice in this class of sales.
4. Specific maximum prices are determined for substandard back-filled type grey sheetings at 49.5¢ per pound net of such sheeting.
5. Sales of bed linens to a manufacturer, converter, or finisher become subject to the schedule.
6. Sales of brown sheeting are made subject to the schedule no matter to whom sold.
7. Specific maximum prices for bleached pillow tubing are established, for various types and dimensions at 1¢ per yard below current levels.

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Wholesale, retail ceilings on single-weight crepe paper

Maximum prices for the wholesale and retail sale of single-weight, unprinted crepe paper in folds of 9 feet by 20 inches are the same under the general maximum price regulation as the wholesale and retail prices for it in folds of 10 feet by 20 inches during March 1942, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 25.

The maximum price determination applies to the above single-weight crepe paper in 9 foot by 20 inch folds having ratios of $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and 2 to 1.

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Some contracts for Army field jackets exempt from GMPR

The OPA May 28 excluded from the scope of the general maximum price regulation certain specified contracts for the manufacture of field jackets (wind breakers) for the United States Army.

This action, taken under Supplementary Regulation No. 7, is for military expediency in order to facilitate the procurement of such jackets by the Army. The exception applies only to the Army request for informal bids No. 669-42-NEG 320 for the fabrication of field jackets to meet Quartermaster Corps Tentative Specification PQD No. 20 (b) March 17, 1942.

RUG DISTRIBUTORS WARNED

Distributors of wool floor coverings were warned May 27 by Price Administrator Henderson that the practice of refusing to accept orders for 9' x 12' rugs and offering instead a slightly different size is an evasion of Maximum Price Regulation No. 65 (Resale of Floor Coverings).

Some distributors, OPA has been informed, have refused orders for the 9' x 12' size and offer their customers a slightly different size such as 9' x 12'1" in order to obtain the cut order price which is approximately 17 percent higher.

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Fall prices of women's, girls', children's outerwear garments must not exceed last season's

All 1942 fall styles of women's, girls' and children's cloth outerwear garments—coats, suits, dresses, and many other items—cannot be sold for prices above those charged last season under a new regulation issued May 26 by Price Administrator Henderson. Retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of such garments are required to establish their price lines for the 1942 fall season at no higher than their 1941 fall season price lines.

Yardage savings taken into account

The regulation—No. 153, Women's, Girls' and Children's Outerwear Garments—the first applying solely to finished wearing apparel, sets as the maximum price for each seller the highest price charged by him for a garment of substantially equal workmanship and quality during a base period of July 1 through September 30, 1941. It became effective May 29.

While specifying that prices for the types of apparel covered by the new regulation shall be no higher than those charged during last year's selling season, Mr. Henderson pointed out that the order takes into account simplification of styles and reductions in the yard goods going into a garment, as provided by War Production Board orders.

As used in the regulation, the term "women's, girls' and children's outerwear garments" includes garments of the following types: coats, suits, separate jackets, separate skirts, dresses, blouses, snowsuits, legging sets, and separate leggings.

All bag osnaburg, sheeting needed for war, agriculture

The entire production of bag osnaburg and bag sheeting provided for in the recent WPB textile conversion order (L-99) will be needed to meet minimum military and agricultural demands, T. M. Bancroft, chief of the carded cotton fabrics unit of the WPB, said May 25.

Mr. Bancroft made his statement because of recent reports in some quarters that an overproduction of osnaburg would result from the conversion order.

Mr. Bancroft said that some months ago the Defense Supplies Corporation was authorized to purchase large yardages of bag osnaburg and bag sheetings for stock pile, but because of the great need of bags for agricultural products and the limited supply, only a very small yardage was purchased.

The situation has not changed. The Defense Supplies Corporation still stands ready to make such purchases, but no offers have been received.

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Ceilings lowered on wide osnaburgs

Ceiling prices for wide osnaburgs, a type of cotton cloth used chiefly for bagging, were lowered by Price Administrator Henderson May 25 by placing them under the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 35 (Carded Grey and Colored Yarn Goods) and removing them from Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products).

The effect of the May 25 Amendment No. 4 to Price Schedule No. 35 is to bring osnaburgs in widths of 42 inches and over into line with maximum prices for osnaburg less than 42 inches wide. A differential of 10 percent over the narrow goods, which represents the customary trade practice, is established by the change. The amendment became effective May 30, 1942.

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Ceilings on cotton, burlap bags

Ceilings for all types of new bags made from cotton and burlap fabrics were established May 25 by the OPA in order that containers may be available for the packaging of the Nation's grain harvest.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 151 (New Bags) will affect chiefly sales and deliveries by manufacturers to consumers.

Coal price relief granted in 5 special situations

Special situations—including one where an explosive plant must be assured fuel to operate on Government orders—are provided for in two amendments to and three orders under Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 (Bituminous Coal Delivered From Mines or Preparation Plants).

Amendment No. 2, effective May 25, 1942, establishes a maximum price of \$2.20 per net ton for 1¼" by 0 coal resulting from the crushing of run-of-mine coal produced at a Southwestern mine of the Leavell Coal Company, when sold for use at an ordnance works.

Because of the relatively small production of coal in the area, it has become necessary to develop new mining properties to provide a dependable source of supply for the power plant.

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 also effective May 25, establishes a special maximum price for smelting coal produced at the Salem No. 1 Mine of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company in Production District No. 2 (Western Pennsylvania) of \$4 per ton.

Order No. 2 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 grants some relief asked in a petition of Durham Coals, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Order No. 3 grants some exceptions to the Elmira Coal Company, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Order No. 4 grants relief to certain coal producers in Production District No. 10 (Illinois) who made representations to justify exceptions from established maximum prices on the ground that the maximums were below the going prices prevailing in October 1941.

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Coal mine granted exception

Price Administrator Henderson announced May 23 that an exception, effective immediately, to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 (Bituminous Coal Delivered From Mine or Preparation Plant) has been granted, permitting the sale of certain sizes of high quality coal produced from the Glen Rogers Mine (Mine Index No. 73), at Glen Rogers, Wyoming County, W. Va., District No. 7, at prices above the maximum.

In its review of the case, OPA found that the mine would be burdened with genuine hardship unless an adjustment of prices was made.

ICE CEILINGS ADJUSTED FOR HEAVY SUMMER SEASON

Because in certain sections of the United States the ice industry's established practice has been to have higher seasonal prices during the heavier consuming summer season, Price Administrator Henderson May 25 ruled that the "winter period" prices of March 1942—set as peaks under the general maximum price regulation—would cause unnecessary hardship to sellers during the summer months.

Therefore, the Administrator May 25 issued Maximum Price Regulation No. 154, which under certain terms and conditions, permits such ice merchandisers during April to October inclusive only to sell at the same prices charged by them in the corresponding month of 1941. During the winter period, the ceiling shall be the March 1942 peaks. The new regulation on ice became effective May 25.

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Relief given coal distributor; procedure set up for others

Less than three days after a petition to Price Administrator Leon Henderson indicated that a coal distributor—bound by long-term contractual obligations—faced unjustified hardship in complying with a price regulation, an amendment to the regulation, issued May 26, granted relief. The amendment, however, permits no increase in the retail levels.

This action by the Administrator, which also sets up a special procedure under which other similarly situated persons may apply for relief, came in Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (for solid fuel dealers, other than producers) and Order No. 1 under the same regulations. (Both are effective as of May 25, 1942.)

The petition was filed May 25, 1942, by George B. Newton Coal Co., Philadelphia.

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Houston's crude oil price

A maximum price of \$1.30 per barrel for East Texas crude petroleum sold by the Houston Oil Company of Texas at its Tank No. 11, Peterson Tank Farm, Isaac Ruddle Survey, Rusk County, Texas, was permitted by OPA in an amendment May 26 to its petroleum and petroleum products price schedule. All of this product is bought under contract by Shell Oil Company, Inc.

Pricing change aids States, cities in storing solid fuel

In a move to encourage storing of solid fuels by States, cities and other political subdivisions to meet any unexpected contingencies, Price Administrator Henderson on May 26 issued Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (Solid fuel dealers other than producers). The amendment was effective as of May 25, 1942.

In a new section added to Appendix A of the price regulation, the amendment declares that in sales of solid fuels by a person subject to the price regulation to a State or other political subdivision, contracts may be entered into at prices not exceeding applicable maximum prices which are in effect at the time of delivery; and, in addition, for special services rendered by the seller, at specified charges, in connection with storage, maintenance or delivery of solid fuels.

These special charges, however, are permitted only for novel services not provided for in the original regulation.

Requirements for imposition of these special charges include the stipulation that any such contract shall state the charges for special services separately from the price paid for the fuel as a commodity; that such contracts shall be awarded by open bids, and that two copies of any such contract shall be filed with OPA.

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Petroleum sellers required to maintain discounts

Sellers of petroleum or petroleum products must maintain discounts which they allowed buyers on comparative sales during the October 1-15, 1941, period, Price Administrator Leon Henderson ruled May 27 in issuing Amendment No. 17 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88 (Petroleum and Petroleum Products). The amendment was effective as of May 27, 1942.

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Soft coal producers shipping to own docks given aid

Bituminous coal producers who ship fuel to their own dock facilities in the Northeast and distribute it from those points are given the same benefits accorded other distributors under Compensatory Adjustment Regulation No. 1 by an amendment to the regulation effective May 23, 1942, and issued by Price Administrator Henderson.

The compensatory regulation provided for compensation of dealers and distributors who incur increased transportation costs in keeping New York and New England supplied with coal in the face of dislocated normal tidewater transportation from Hampton Roads, Va

Rules governing auctions prevent sales above ceiling

Rules governing auction sales, which will prevent goods being sold at auction at prices above legal maximums, were announced May 27 by the OPA.

The maximum price for each item, under the general maximum price regulation in general is the maximum price for which that item was sold by each seller, in March 1942.

An important exception to the rules controlling maximum prices at auctions is a bona fide auction of used household or personal effects. Such a sale is not covered by the price regulations at all.

At many auctions, the goods sold will be partly those covered by the price regulation, partly those not covered.

Sales in bulk will be permitted at public auction sales, provided:

(a) Items not under price control are not included in the same bulk with controlled items.

(b) The maximum price for each separate item in the "controlled" bulk has been itemized.

(c) The price for the sale of the "controlled" bulk does not exceed the aggregate of the maximum prices.

In case of a "tie"

Foreseeing a situation in which two or more persons might all bid the maximum allowed or ceiling price, leading to a "tie," OPA stated that "The determination of which bid is to be accepted is not OPA's concern. However, a practical solution is drawing lots."

Items may be included in the "controlled" bulk, even though they are uncontrolled in sales to certain classes of purchasers, or have different controlled prices depending upon the class of purchasers. The itemization of the maximum prices should include a separate itemization of the maximum price for each level, and should state a reasonable price on the uncontrolled level. The maximum price for the bulk will, in such cases, vary with the successful bidder.

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Ceilings adjusted on unrepaid used tires, tubes

Used tires or tubes that are not serviceable without repairs, may not be sold at the ceiling price which would apply to them if they were undamaged or already repaired, Price Administrator Henderson stated May 25.

To clear up any misunderstanding that may have existed on this score, the Administrator has issued Amendment No. 2, effective May 26, to Maximum Price Regulation No. 107.

The amendment provides that the maximum price for any unrepaid used passenger car or truck tire or tube is the level established in Regulation No. 107, less an amount equal to the charges prevailing in the locality of the seller on March 7, 1942, for the repairs necessary.

FUNERAL SERVICES UNDER RETAIL PRICE RULE

Charges for funeral services must conform to ceilings established by the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson stated May 27.

"The funeral service industry in all its operations is subject to the requirements laid down in the General Maximum Price Regulation," Mr. Henderson said.

"It does not matter whether a funeral director bills a lump sum for all his various professional and personal services, facilities and merchandise, or sends an itemized bill. In any event, the charges must conform to the price ceilings and none can exceed the highest charges in effect last March."

The OPA interpretation holds that since the services of a funeral director and his staff are performed in connection with the sale of a commodity—the casket—the general maximum price regulation applies. Hence funeral directors must determine their maximum prices in the same way as others selling at retail.

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Sales by War, Navy Department stores exempt till July 1

Sales by commissaries, ships' stores ashore and other sales stores of the War and Navy Departments will be exempt from price ceilings until July 1, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 27.

The postponement, contained in Amendment 3 to Supplementary Regulation No. 2 of the general maximum price regulation, was made effective as of May 18, the date retail sales came under the regulation.

OPA previously exempted from the General Maximum Price Regulation sales to the War and Navy Departments until July 1. The May 27 action removes the two departments from the possibility of having to buy goods at higher than March prices up to July 1, and yet having to sell the goods at the March prices.

The amendment does not, however, apply to sales, deliveries, or contracts with stores operated as army canteens or post exchanges or as ships' service activities. Sales or deliveries to these stores became subject to the general maximum price regulation May 11 and sales by these stores became subject to that regulation on May 18.

Some processed grain products excepted from universal ceiling

Some processed grain products—which are prepared mainly for food—have been excepted from the March ceiling provisions of the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 25. However, the exception does not prevail when these products are sold in packages of 3 pounds or less.

Commodities excepted

These new exceptions to the universal ceiling are listed in Amendment No. 2 of Supplementary Regulation No. 1, which became effective May 26.

The commodities upon which GMPR shall not apply to sales or deliveries, except when packaged in containers holding 3 pounds or less, include the following:

1. Such specified wheat products as farina, semolina, ground wheat, and malted wheat.
2. Such specified corn products as malted corn and such dry corn milled products as meal, hominy, and grits. (Dry corn milled products such as bran, hominy feed, oil cake and meal, germ cake and meal and oil are not excepted.)
3. Such specified barley products as pearled barley, ground pearled barley, hulled barley, malted barley, barley needles, and ground barley.
4. Such specified oat products as groats, hulled oats, ground groats, rolled hulled oats (table or feeding), cereal oats, and ground oats.
5. Such specified rye products as malted rye and ground rye.
6. Ground soy beans.
7. Ground buckwheat.

Some of these commodities excepted consist of whole grains after processing. OPA quarters explained that they are priced by adding to the price of the grain a constant moderate milling charge. Others are principal products after the byproducts have been removed. They are priced by crediting the value of the byproducts to the cost of the grain and adding a constant moderate milling charge.

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Pottery sales on U. S. contracts

Simplification of the procedure for pottery manufacturers who enter bids for Government contracts and an alternative method of determining maximum prices for semivitreous ware customarily priced on a pound sterling basis are effected in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 116 issued May 22 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Prices of Appalachian hardwood lumber shipped from mills cut 7 to 8 percent

Prices of Appalachian hardwood lumber shipped from mills were cut about 7 to 8 percent from present levels as Price Administrator Henderson established a list of separate price ceilings for this type of lumber through the issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 146—Appalachian Hardwood Lumber.

Prices "rolled back"

The regulation bases maximum prices approximately on quotations prevailing during the October 1 to 15, 1941 period and, in effect, "rolls back" these lumber prices from the highest levels of March 1942. All sales of Appalachian hardwood lumber had been excluded from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation up to the time this special regulation was issued. Although Regulation No. 146 became effective June 1, 1942, it immediately excluded from the application of the general regulation sales which fall within the scope of the Appalachian regulation. All sales of Appalachian lumber which will not be controlled by Regulation No. 146 are immediately subject to the general regulation.

Hardwood lumber produced from the Appalachian area has long enjoyed a favorable price differential over lumber produced in the Southern hardwoods area which since February 20 has been controlled by Revised Schedule No. 97. The May 22 order restores the normal competitive relationship between Appalachian and Southern hardwood lumber.

Area designated

The Administrator has designated the Appalachian hardwood area to include all of West Virginia, the eastern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, the northeastern part of Georgia, the western parts of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and the northwestern part of South Carolina. The species of lumber included are yellow poplar, tough white ash, beech, soft maple, ash (other than tough white ash), butternut, chestnut, hard maple, red oak and white oak, hickory, basswood, birch, buckeye and cherry.

The regulation covers all sales and deliveries of Appalachian hardwood lumber where the shipment originates at the mill rather than at a distribution yard.

The Appalachian regulation by express terms does not apply to direct mill shipments which are retail sales. However,

such retail sales are covered by the general maximum price regulation.

The May 22 order provides a fixed scale of dollars and cents prices for Appalachian hardwood lumber sold in standard or near standard grades, and also establishes maximum prices for special grades and items.

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Advertising allowance to seller not covered by price rule

Advertising allowances granted by a manufacturer for promotional services to a distributor or a retail outlet are not covered by the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson said May 28.

In an interpretation of the regulation, the Office of Price Administration stated:

Advertising allowances granted by a seller for promotional services rendered by a buyer are not "frozen" by the general maximum price regulation and are not to be considered as an element in the price at which goods were delivered during March [the base period under the universal price ceiling].

The seller is, therefore, not required to continue to grant the advertising allowances customarily granted by him to different purchasers or classes of purchasers.

If, however, allowances, even though designated as "advertising allowances," actually constituted a reduction in the price of merchandise and were granted by the seller without regard to promotional services to be rendered by the buyer (the distributor or retail outlet), the seller is required to treat such allowances in the same way as his customary allowances, discounts and price differentials prevailing in March.

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Ceilings set on most feed items

Ceiling prices are established under the general maximum price regulation on the majority of feed items, the OPA indicated May 23 in an interpretation.

The following feed items are included under the general maximum price regulation, OPA stated:

Wheat bran, wheat standard middlings, malt sprouts, wheat flour middlings, wheat red dog, wheat mixed feed, brown, gray and white wheat shorts, alfalfa meals, dried beet pulp, oat mill feed, distillers' dried grains, cottonseed meal, citrus pulp, corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, soybean oil meal, coconut meal, brewers' dried grains, molasses, and all other commodities used for feeding purposes except hay, whole grains and seeds, or grains and seeds processed expressly for use as feeds.

Citric acid ceilings revised to check evasions

A revision of the maximum price schedule for citric acid, striking at evasive practices which have grown up since the schedule became effective in February, was announced May 25 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Wholesalers classed as "resellers"

Citric acid is widely used in pharmaceutical manufacture and for flavoring soft drinks, confectioneries, and foods. The changes are set forth in the new citric acid schedule entitled, "Revised Price Schedule No. 101, as amended," which became effective May 26.

One of the important provisions makes it clear that wholesalers are classified as "resellers" and hence are subject to the maximum prices established for resellers.

Another provision specifies that persons selling at maximum prices must continue the practices on cash discounts prevailing at the time the original schedule took effect.

One of the principal changes reduces the amount that may be charged for sales of large quantities of citric acid when delivered in small-sized containers. In an attempt to obtain higher prices, some sellers have been repackaging large quantities of citric acid in small packages in order to obtain the differential that had been allowed for five-pound packages without regard to the quantity sold.

One important effect will be to prevent the wasting of scarce container materials.

Export provisions deleted

Because of the recent issuance of the Maximum Export Price Regulation, which superseded the export provisions of the original citric acid schedule, the amendment deletes the provisions on exports and provides that they shall be governed by the over-all export regulation.

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Flour, cake mixes, other terms clarified by OPA

In order to clarify certain ambiguities regarding some terms used in the general maximum price regulation, the OPA has issued specific definitions of "flour," "cake mixes," and "flour mixes," and made clear what the term "packaged" means, Administrator Henderson announced May 28.

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Fuel briquette terms changed

A paragraph defining "miscellaneous solid fuels" in Maximum Price Regulation No. 121 (Miscellaneous Solid Fuels Delivered From Producing Facilities) is revised to substitute the words "briquettes made from coal or coke" for "briquettes made from coal and coke," by Amendment No. 1, effective immediately, OPA announced May 28.

New industry advisory committees

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

HAND SHOVEL INDUSTRY

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

Members:

W. W. Rector, American Fork & Hoe Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. P. Finley, Union Fork & Hoe Co., Columbus, Ohio; Richard Harte, Ames Baldwin Wyoming Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; Edwin T. Nipher, The Wood Shovel & Tool Co., Piqua, Ohio; Arvid P. Zetterberg, Ingersoll Steel & Disc Division, Borg Warner Corporation, New Castle, Ind.; James W. Leis, Magor Car Corporation, Clifton, N. J.; John Pfeifer, John Pfeifer Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Hamlin, The Hamlin Metal Products Co., Akron, Ohio.

HARDWOOD LUMBER MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Arthur Upson, chief, lumber and lumber products branch.

Members:

A. O. Anderson, Michigamme, Mich.; J. W. Damron, president, W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio; Owen Johnson, president, Johnson Lumber Co., Manchester, N. H.; Walter W. Kellogg, president, Kellogg Lumber Co., Monroe, La.; Campbell Pancake, president, Pancake Lumber Co., Inc., Staunton, Va.; C. W. Parham, president, C. W. Parham Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lee Robinson, president, Mobile River Sawmill Co., Mount Vernon, Ala.; O. T. Swan, secretary-manager, Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Assn., Oshkosh, Wis.; E. M. Vestal, vice president, Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Carl L. White, president, Breece White Mfg. Co., Eudora, Ark.

HOUSE TRAILER INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Francis Palms, chief, house trailer section of the lumber and lumber products branch.

Members:

D. D. Arehart, president, Palace Travel Coach Corporation, Hemphill Road, Flint, Mich.; Wilbur J. Schult, president, Schult Trailers, 1708-1900 South Main Street, Elkhart, Ind.; E. H. Becker, president, Glider Trailer Co., 1824 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.; George F. Miles, vice president, Vagabond Coach Mfg. Co., Brighton, Mich.; H. L. Bartholomew, president, Indian Trailer Corporation, 122 East 63d Street, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Raymond, president, Raymond Products Co., 411 Rust Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.; W. E. Case, president, Main Line Trailer Co., 8825 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.; H. D. Platt, president, Platt Trailer Co., Inc., 530 McDonald Street, Elkhart, Ind.; Charles R. Smith, president, Travelodge Corporation, 65 North Madison Street, Tulsa, Okla.; R. J. Miller, president, Miller Auto Cruiser Co., 812 12th Street, Bradenton, Fla.

MEN'S PAJAMA INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—H. Stanley Marcus, chief of the clothing section.

Members:

Leon L. Chock, Reliance Mfg. Co., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Sylvan Geis-

mar, Manhattan Shirt Co., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Felix Gundersheimer, Stadium Mfg. Co., 1501 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Harry S. Jacobson, F. Jacobson & Sons, 1115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Peter K. Karberg, H. B. Glover Co., Fifth and Iowa Streets, Dubuque, Iowa; Andrew Krein, Krestle Mfg. Co., 208 South Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Md.; Louis Lubin, Lubin Weeker Co., 1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Harold W. Mittelstadt, Wilson Brothers, Box 772, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Richtmyer, Knothe Brothers, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.; Harold A. Steiner, Harold Steiner, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY

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

Members:

M. M. Alexander, Missouri Portland Cement Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Garner A. Beckett, Riverside Cement Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; L. N. Bryant, Green Bag Cement Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. W. Crum, Highway Research Board, Washington, D. C.; A. E. Douglass, Allentown Portland Cement Co., Catsasauqua, Pa.; Edwin P. Lucas, Superior Portland Cement Inc., Seattle, Wash.; L. Morris Mitchell, Merritt, Chapman & Scott, New York City, N. Y.; John F. Neylan, Lone Star Cement Co., New York City, N. Y.; W. C. Russell, Peerless Cement Co., Detroit, Mich.; Blaine S. Smith, Universal Atlas Cement Co., New York City, N. Y.; S. W. Storey, Trinity Portland Cement Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Wecker, Marquette Cement Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Joseph S. Young, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.; Herbert A. Snow, Portland Cement Co. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY TRANSPORTATION

Government presiding officer—F. E. Hufford, transportation consultant.

Members:

W. J. Bailey, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; J. E. Bryan, Wisconsin Paper & Pulp, Mfrs. Traffic Assn., Chicago, Ill.; G. L. Fenstemaker, Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; James P. Friel, Central Fibre Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. J. Henderson, Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Hugo Ignatius, International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; Frederick F. Kator, The Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio; J. D. Patterson, Union Bag and Paper Corporation, New York, N. Y.; J. A. Quinlan, St. Regis Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; A. A. Raphael, New England Pulp & Paper Traffic Assn., Boston, Mass.; H. T. Ratliff, The Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Hamilton, Ohio; J. J. Seid, Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.

SOFTWOOD LOGGERS AND LUMBER MFRS. INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Arthur Upson, chief, lumber and lumber products branch.

Members:

Carl W. Bahr, California Redwood Distributors, Ltd., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Brown, president, Long Lake Lumber Co., Spokane, Wash.; M. L. Fleishel, president, Putnam Lumber Co., Shamrock, Fla.; Kenneth Hancock, M. S. Hancock & Son, Casco, Maine; C. R. McPherson, president, Wilson Cypress Co., Palatka, Fla.; Orville R. Miller, vice president, Mt. Jefferson Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg.; F. C. Mills, Mills Lumber Co., Acworth,

Ga.; L. K. Pomeroy, president, Ozark-Badger Lumber Co., Wilmar, Ark.; Forest H. Himes, F. H. Himes Lumber Co., Crandon, Wis.; Lacy H. Hunt, Tilford Hunt Co., Nacogdoches, Tex.; W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager, West Coast Lumbermen's Assn., Seattle, Wash.; Dana E. McDuffee, Blagen Lumber Co., Stockton, Calif.; W. G. Savage, president, Lake Washington Mill Co., Renton, Wash.; C. C. Sheppard, president, Louisiana Central Lumber Co., Clarks, La.; Charles Snellstrom, manager, Snellstrom Bros., Inc., Eugene, Oreg.; F. K. Weyerhaeuser, president, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul, Minn.

TOILETRIES AND COSMETICS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—C. A. Willard, acting chief, toiletries and cosmetics branch.

Members:

Joseph A. Danilek, comptroller, Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation, New York, N. Y.; R. L. Evans, Ralph L. Evans Associates, Hoboken, N. J.; Davis Factor, general manager, Max Factor Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Manning O'Connor, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Jersey City, N. J.; John W. Smith, president, Aladdin Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn.; Paul H. Douglas, vice president, Bourjois, Inc., New York, N. Y.; E. W. Golden, Jr., general manager, Keystone Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; Jule Gordon, sales representative, F. W. Fitch Co., New York, N. Y.; Joseph D. Nelson, vice president, Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; John H. Wallace, Jr., president, Wallace Laboratories, New Brunswick, N. J.; Northam Warren, president, Northam Warren Corporation, New York, N. Y.; J. E. Wiedkopf, general manager, Parfums Ciro, New York, N. Y.

UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC TOOL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—E. P. Waller, chief, industrial specialties group.

Members:

E. E. Morrison, Albertson & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; L. J. Walker, Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., 6 East 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.; R. L. Hamilton, Dunmore Co., Racine, Wis.; A. W. Mall, Mall Tool Co., 7740 South Chicago Street, Chicago, Ill.; D. J. Ridings, Porter-Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. F. Tideman, Signal Electric Mfg. Co., 600 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Knouse, Stanley Electric Tool Division, Division Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.; C. E. Hahn, Cincinnati Electrical Tool Co., Madison & Edwards Road, Cincinnati, Ohio; Phillip Rogers, Millers Falls Co., 57 Wells Street, Greenfield, Mass.; S. D. Black, Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Md.; E. W. Ristau, Skilsaw, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Steven Scace, Speedway Mfg. Co., 1834 South 52d Avenue, Cicero, Ill.; D. G. Black, Syntron Co., Homer City, Pa.; George E. Smith, U. S. Electrical Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Kennedy H. Clark, James Clark Jr. Electric Co., 600 East Bergman Street, Louisville, Ky.; O. P. Wodack, Wodack Electric Tool Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Nell C. Hurley, Jr., Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., 600 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Willey, Louisville Electric Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky.; John E. Penniman, Power King Tool Corporation, 1941 Heinz Street, Warsaw, Ind.; Andrew Wyzenbeek, Wyzenbeek & Staff, Inc., 838 West Hubbard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Decker, Jr., Van Dorn Electric Tool Co., 600 East Pennsylvania Avenue, Towson, Md.

Two members have been added to the refrigeration condensing unit industry advisory committee:

Clyde Ploger, Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; Forest Jernberg, Mills Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill.

CONSERVATION . . .

Cans will be collected in 36 cities to salvage tin, steel, copper for war

A tin-can salvage program to reclaim large quantities of tin, steel scrap, and copper urgently needed for war materials will be sponsored and directed by the WBP Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Plans for tin can collection in 36 metropolitan areas, advantageously located for rail shipping to detinning and copper precipitation plants now in operation, were announced June 1 by the Bureau.

Collections will be restricted to these areas at present because authorities estimate it will take only 250,000 tons of tin cans a year to keep existing detinning facilities running at maximum capacity.

In 32 areas, householders will be asked to prepare the cans by cleaning, removing the label and both ends, and compressing slightly for shipment to detinning plants.

In four designated centers, Los Angeles, Dallas, Houston, and Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo., unprepared

cans will be collected for shredding and delivery to copper mines where they are used in the process of reclaiming copper through precipitation.

The metropolitan centers selected to collect tin cans for detinning plants and to be asked to inaugurate collection programs are:

Boston, Mass.; Hartford-New Britain, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.; Lowell-Lawrence, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; northern New Jersey, Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Scranton-Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Youngstown, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.

Increased use of casein to release vital materials

The dairy cows of America may be called on to play an unusual part in helping the United Nations to victory, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation pointed out May 31.

Cow's milk, in the form of skimmed milk not otherwise used, is the source of casein, a basic chemical product. Substitution of casein products for more essential chemicals will release quantities of vital materials for essential war production, the conservation and substitution branch of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation says.

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation's chemical experts have at their fingertips formulas for the use of casein in numerous industrial processes.

Among the industrial concerns which can be served by the Bureau with the latest technical advice on casein substitution are the makers of paint, adhesives, plastics, furniture, plywood, insecticides, polishes and metal cleansers, and all manufacturers who employ solvents that might be replaced with casein emulsions.

Nation's housewives called upon to ease load on junkman

The WPB June 1 called on the Nation's housewives to cooperate in easing the load on junkmen caused by success of Salvage for Victory campaigns.

The junkmen, with decrepit wagon or battered pickup truck, is a front-line fighter in the battle of waste, a key man in the Salvage for Victory campaign.

To help the junkman, WPB makes the following suggestions:

Long before the junkman arrives on the scene there are many ways you can make his task lighter. As you drag the scrap from attic, basement, and backyard, sort the various metals—steel, copper, aluminum, zinc, tin—into separate piles and try to strip them of any worthless encumbrances.

If you come across any old tires, hot water bottles, shower curtains or galoshes place them in a separate pile marked "rubber." Sort out your old rags according to their type of material and separate oily ones from clean ones. Flatten out your cartons, boxes and paper bags. Stack your newspapers in a pile until they reach a height of 5 feet and tie them up securely. Put as much of your junk as possible in boxes and bags.

If you're not interested in selling your scrap, call your favorite charity to dispose of it. Or phone your local Salvage for Victory committee.

Production committee praised for saving 100 tons of iron, much scarce metal

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, May 25, congratulated the War Production Drive Committee of the Grasselli, N. J., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., on its report of an outstanding salvage campaign.

Copper sent back to war

The labor-management committee reported that the salvage campaign in one month netted the following materials: 100.5 tons of scrap iron, 9.5 tons of hard lead, 5.25 tons of copper, 3 tons of brass, 1.75 tons of aluminum, 1.75 tons of stainless steel, 0.25 ton of monel.

In addition, receptacles for rubber placed throughout the plant gathered 1,073 pounds of scrap rubber.

How they do it

Details of the report follow:

The company formerly burned off the rubber insulation from copper wires and cables so as to salvage the copper. It now salvages the rubber by squeezing the wire or cable through a set of rollers, thus permitting the rubber to be easily removed from the wire.

All the short stubs of welding rods are saved for return to the welding supplier for credit.

All worn-out or broken steel punches, dies, drills and high-speed tools are salvaged.

On its lead-burning operations, it is supplying the lead burners with wooden buckets so that the lead scrapings can be salvaged.

All burned-out electrical fuse cases are collected and returned to the manufacturer for refilling.

Dry cell batteries of all types, including flashlights, are collected when worn out for the zinc salvage.

All waste burlap is being collected.

Wiping rags are being collected when dirty and are being washed for reuse.

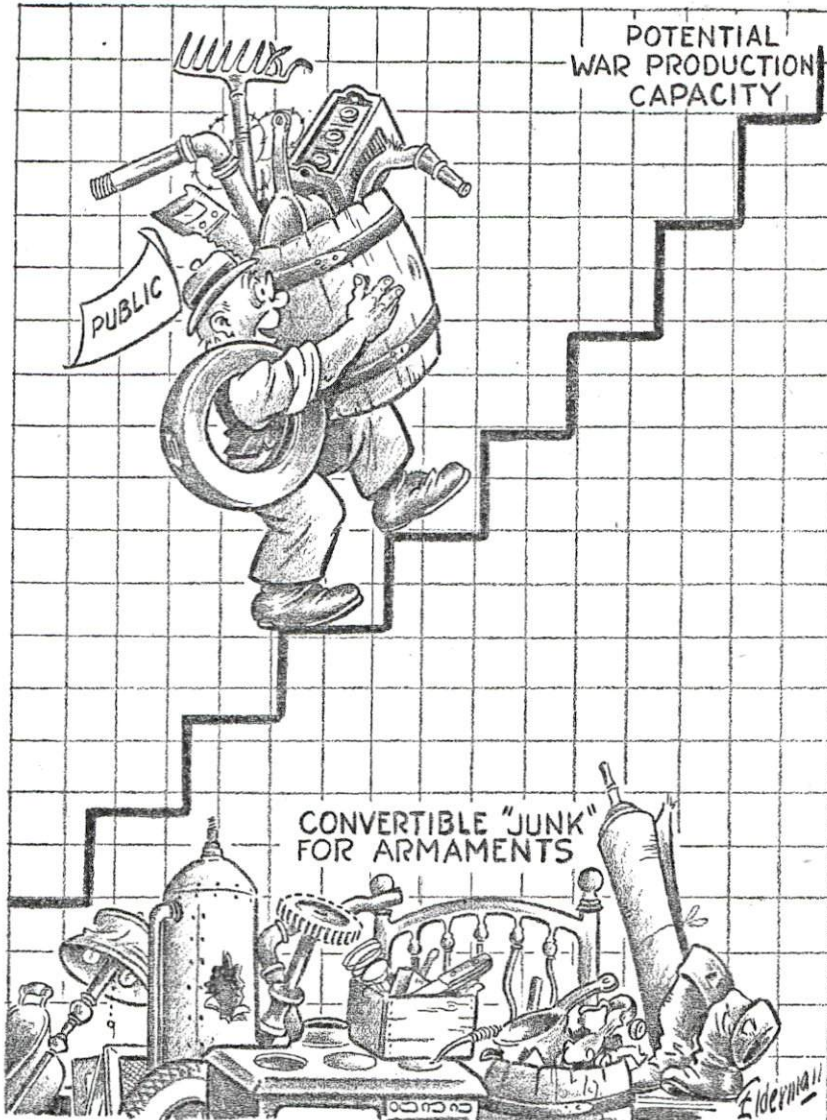
Metal motor covers, coupling guards, machine guards and brackets are being standardized to conserve steel.

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Data on national emergency steels available to industry

Technical information on the national emergency steels is accumulating and is available to industry, it was announced May 27 by the metallurgical section, iron and steel branch, and the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, who are cooperating on the proposed new specifications. The Iron and Steel Institute has collected all existing data and published it in loose-leaf form.

HELPING TO BRING IT UP.



Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Publishers may obtain mats of these cartoons 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, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-15.

350,000 tons of metal collected from old autos in April

Evidence that automobile graveyards are aiding substantially in relieving the Nation's scrap metal shortage was offered May 28 by the WPB Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

According to reports made public by the automobile graveyard section of the Bureau, the yards have yielded approximately 350,000 tons of scrap metal from more than 400,000 junked cars during April. This is about 200,000 tons more than the monthly average of scrap metal recovered from them during 1941. The figure includes about 6,000 tons of copper urgently needed for war material.

Officials of the Bureau are confident that the Government's campaign begun last March to induce auto graveyard owners to turn over the contents of their yards on a 60-day schedule will help considerably in meeting the Nation's 1942 scrap shortage. They point to reports from a number of mills recording a pick-up in scrap inventory concurrent with the development of the auto graveyard campaign.

Tire shortage expected to help

Merrill Stubbs, chief of the automobile graveyard section, said:

Reports from the field indicate that the months following April should show an even greater increase in the amount of scrap metal recovered from automobile graveyards. There are at present in this country 6,837,781 cars more than 10 years old. Limitations on tires and gasoline, and the difficulty of securing replacement parts, is convincing owners of these old cars that their continued existence represents a loss to them as well as to their country's war economy. We are making a special appeal to the owners of cars no longer economically usable or repairable to haul them to the nearest graveyard. Only those cars offering safe, practical transportation should be withheld.

Chemical cotton pulp under full allocation

Chemical cotton pulp is placed under full allocation control by Conservation Order M-157, issued May 28 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Effective July 1, 1942, no producer may deliver, and no buyer may accept, any chemical cotton pulp except as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations. Exceptions to this are deliveries to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Maritime Commission; and small orders of 500 pounds or less to any one consumer per month, provided that the total of such small deliveries is less than 2,000 pounds a month by any one producer. June deliveries are not affected. The filing of inventory and purchase intention forms is required.

Machine regulation put off

Effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 on machines and parts has been advanced to July 1, 1942, from June 1, 1942, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 30. "An extensively and extremely important amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 is in process," he said.

San Francisco regional director

Harry H. Fair, of San Francisco, has been named San Francisco regional director of WPB, it was announced May 30. The San Francisco region includes California, Arizona, and Nevada. All WPB field offices in these three States will be directly responsible to the San Francisco regional office.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

WPB releases some lumber suitable for war housing and farm purposes

The War Production Board on May 28 amended the Construction Lumber Order (L-121) to release from the restrictions several grades and items no longer being bought by Federal agencies, which are usable for war housing and farm purposes.

Among types of construction lumber released from the freeze provisions are 2-inch dimension shorter than ten feet; scant size 1-inch boards and 2-inch dimension; No. 1 heart common in three species not usually used for construction purposes; all No. 3 common dimension; all No. 2, 3, and 4 common boards in some species, No. 3 and No. 4 in other species, and No. 4 in still others; one grade of drop siding and flooring; and railway ties.

War housing to be reexamined

No specific exemption has been provided for the sale to war housing contractors of construction lumber of types still covered by the order.

Representatives of the WPB, the National Housing Authority, the Federal Housing Agency, and other housing officials have agreed that all war housing projects must be reexamined so as to reduce the requirements of construction lumber to the minimum essentials.

It was pointed out by Arthur T. Upson chief of the WPB lumber and lumber products branch, that "the majority of construction lumber now being produced is required by the armed services and other Government agencies directly prosecuting the war, so that for the next several months, construction lumber will not be generally available for many civilian purposes."

In addition, the amendment (No. 1) to the order includes the following within the permitted classes of purchasers: Panama Canal, Defense Plant Corporation, Lend-Lease governments, shipbuilding plants, and operators of mining enterprises qualified under Preference Rating Orders P-56, P-58, and P-73.

Local distributing yards not covered

The amendment also permits sales to any person for use in construction or repair of buildings for storage of agricultural products, for packing and boxing

of agricultural products, and also for manufactured articles for the Army, Navy, or other governmental agencies.

In addition to reducing the proportion of soft-wood construction lumber frozen by the order from about 70 percent to 55 percent of production, the amendment makes it clear that local retail yards, whose principal operation involves the local distribution of lumber, are not covered by the order.

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Some guns released for sale to public

Small-gage shotguns, odd-caliber and certain .22-caliber rifles, and other types of firearms not needed by the armed forces or for other essential purposes were released by WPB May 26 for general sale to the public.

Several types reserved

An amendment to the limitation order on new firearms (L-60) unfreezes such guns, which dealers and wholesalers have been forbidden to sell since February 27, except for the following types:

Pistols.—Any .22-caliber Harrington and Richardson "Sportsman" Model Target revolver, or any manufactured by Colt's, Smith and Wesson, or the High Standard Manufacturing Company.

Rifles.—Any rifle chambered for Government 30/06-caliber cartridge or any of the following rifles of .22-caliber: Mossberg Model 42-B and Repeating Model 42 MB; Remington Models 513 Target and 511; Winchester Models 75 Target and G-6941-R; Stevens Model 416-2; Savage Model 33, and Ranger Sears-Roebuck Target.

Shotguns.—Any 12-gage; any 16-gage automatic; and any 16-gage pump action repeater.

The above types of firearms may be sold by jobbers, dealers, and wholesalers:

1. On a specific order of the Director of Industry Operations,
2. For Federal, State, or local government use,
3. For Lend-Lease purposes,
4. On an order on hand as of May 26, to which a preference rating of A-1-j or higher has been applied, or
5. To the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Sales of "war use" mahogany restricted to military purposes

The WPB May 26 imposed drastic restrictions on the delivery and use of the kinds of mahogany and Philippine mahogany which are suitable for combat watercraft, in aircraft, and for other military purposes.

Conservation of supplies is necessitated by a shortage of shipping space for the transportation of mahogany from its foreign source to the United States.

Of existing stocks in this country, it is estimated that about 25 percent is of a quality usable in combat ships and aircraft. It is planned to restrict future imports from Central America to those grades of mahogany which are suitable for military and naval use.

Can fill certain orders only

The restrictions, embodied in Conservation Order M-122, prohibit the sale or delivery of "war-use" mahogany or "war-use" Philippine mahogany except for the following categories of orders:

1. United States Government or Lend-Lease.
2. For use in plywood and parts, for aircraft, boats and ships to the extent that it is permitted by controlling specifications.
3. For use in patterns and models used in the manufacture of products bearing a preference rating of A-10 or higher.
4. Orders specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.

The restrictions on sale and delivery do not apply to those persons who have an inventory of 100 board feet or less on the date of issuance of the order.

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American mahogany freed from shipping certification

Mahogany logs imported from Mexico and Central America no longer require shipping space certificates for shipment to this country, it was announced May 29 by Dr. W. Y. Elliott, chief of the stock pile and shipping branch. Mahogany logs from Africa, however, remain on the "Emergency Shipping Priority List" still subject to certificate.

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Curb on grain bin production doesn't apply to wooden ones

Manufacturers of farm equipment were advised by the WPB May 23 that they may produce an unlimited quantity of grain bins which are made of wood and contain no metal except for nails, strap-pings, and small hardware.

Use of metal barred in plumbing fixtures after June 20 except reinforcing, coating

Use of metals other than joining hardware, coating, or reinforcing mesh will be prohibited after June 20 in a list of plumbing fixtures common in the home and commercial establishments.

This action, effected by Schedule 12 to Limitation Order L-42, is expected to save 46,000 tons of iron and 7,200 tons of steel annually.

The schedule bars the use of metal (except for the hardware, etc.), in the manufacture of plumbing fixtures, but permits iron and steel to be used in the following specified cases: In shower receptors, 15 pounds; in shower stall and receptor combinations, 25 pounds; in plaster interceptors, 5 pounds; in grease interceptors, 5 pounds; and in septic tanks, the minimum required for reinforcement and connections.

Restriction of the use of iron and steel to the above items in effect halts the production after June 20 of the following plumbing fixtures:

Sinks (except scullery), sink and laundry tray combinations, foot baths, drinking fountains, wash fountains, water closet bowls, frost closets or hoppers, and tanks for water closets or urinals (other than pressure tanks for frost proof closets).

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A-3 on materials for buses, trucks extended to June 30

The A-3 preference rating made available under Preference Rating Order P-54 for deliveries of materials going into the manufacture of buses and truck trailers, and bodies and cabs for medium and heavy trucks has been extended until June 30, the WPB announced May 26.

Under Amendment No. 4 and Extension No. 6 to the order, however, no deliveries of materials can be made on the A-3 rating after June 30 unless producers have filed, prior to June 1, an application for assistance under the Production Requirements Plan.

The A-3 rating, under the terms of the amendment, may be used only for delivery of material to be physically incorporated into passenger carriers, truck trailers, and bodies and cabs for medium and heavy trucks, provided existing limitation orders or other directions by WPB permit such production. The rating cannot be used to obtain material going into the manufacture of medium and heavy trucks, but merely for bodies and cabs for these types of vehicles.

CHLORINE ORDER ADJUSTED

Users of chlorine are permitted to accept delivery in the smallest practical delivery unit, and the date for filing of orders for chlorine with producers is advanced to the tenth of the preceding month in which delivery is sought by an amendment to General Preference Order M-19, released May 22 by the Director of Industry Operations.

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14 types of industrial machines directed into war channels

The WPB assumed control May 26 over the distribution of many types of general industrial equipment so that they will be directed into war channels.

Deliveries on A-9 or higher

The order, L-123, affects such machinery as passenger and freight elevators, electric motors of more than one horsepower, industrial fans, industrial compressors and pumps, and a number of other classes of machinery used generally in various industrial operations. Some types of machinery within these classes are covered by other WPB orders and are therefore not restricted under L-123.

The order provides that no one may accept any order for or deliver any equipment listed in the 14 classes set forth except upon a preference rating of A-9 or higher or upon specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

A list of the machinery covered is contained in List A attached to the order.

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BUTYL ALCOHOL UNDER COMPLETE ALLOCATION

All grades of butyl alcohol were placed under complete allocation May 28 by the Director of Industry Operations through issuance of General Preference No. M-159. Allocation will start on July 1.

Purchasers will apply for allocations on Form PD-505 and producers and distributors will report on Form PD-506. Deliveries to persons using less than 54 gallons a month may be made without allocation, providing the total of these deliveries does not exceed 2 percent of a producer's monthly output.

Producers also are required to use grain to the fullest possible extent in making butyl alcohol and may not use molasses unless their grain facilities are in use to the utmost.

Technical instruments controlled by WPB to conserve metals

In a move to conserve nickel, chromium and their alloys, the WPB has assumed control over the production and distribution of many types of instruments, regulators, and control valves used in general industrial processing and in the manufacture of war material.

With the assistance of technical personnel of all interested Government agencies, and of the industry, WPB's general industrial equipment branch has drafted specifications for the production of various types of instruments and restrictions on their use, which are incorporated in Conservation Order L-134.

The order covers 28 specific items forming component parts of industrial processing instruments and valves and regulators.

Under the general restrictions, manufacturers are prohibited from processing any chromium, nickel or alloys of these metals in producing any instrument parts except for use under the operating conditions specified. Thirty days after the date of order's issuance (May 26), manufacturers may not deliver any parts except for the specified uses. Effective immediately, they cannot deliver these instrument parts, no matter what the intended use is, except upon a preference rating of A-10 or higher.

Manufacturing specifications set forth in the order take effect 60 days after the date of issuance. Deliveries intended for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission will not be affected by the restrictions until 90 days after the issuance date.

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Fence wire, posts, roofing released for unrated sales

Amendments to Orders M-21 and M-21-b to permit the sale on unrated orders of fence wire, barbed wire, poultry netting, fence posts, gates, staples and corrugated roofing and siding have been issued by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

The action was taken because these items are constantly used by farmers and householders for maintenance and repair.

An optional change in the quota basis for wire and wire products delivered to warehouses also is contained in the amendment to M-21-b.

WPB permits zipper stocks to be used for many items; "reconditioning" provided

The slide fastener (zipper) order was amended May 28 to permit the use of slide fasteners fabricated prior to April 1, 1942, in a long list of garments and articles.

The original order (L-68) prohibited the use of slide fasteners in garments and articles listed in an appendix to the order after June 1, 1942.

The WPB clothing section said that the amendment will result in a conservation of materials, since the materials for some garments and articles have been cut out for zipper closures and would be useless without such closures. The section also pointed out that the amendment will not result in the use of additional quantities of copper or copper base alloy, inasmuch as the processing of such metals in the manufacture of slide fasteners has already been stopped.

As a result of the amendment, several thousand manufacturers may continue to use their stocks of slide fasteners in

the production of a wide variety of articles including bags, bathrobes, billfolds, cases, coats, corsets, cosmetic sets, coveralls, covers, footwear, gloves, hoods, kits, knit goods, linings, luggage, muffs, negligees, and lingerie, notebooks, overalls, pads, pouches, purses, raincoats, robes, shirts, slips and petticoats, sporting goods, sport jackets, sweaters, swim suits, toys, and upholstery.

The amendment also permits the reconditioning and sale of used slide fasteners. Only existing parts of slide fasteners may be used in the reconditioning process.

The amendment also provides for the use of snap fasteners for men's wear on the same basis as that provided in the original order for work clothing and women's and children's wear.

The clothing section pointed out that there is nothing in the order to prohibit the manufacture and use of slide fasteners from sterling silver or plastics, except the restrictions as to length.

Ban lifted on plumbing, heating equipment for civilian needs

The WPB May 23 moved to relax the restrictions which were imposed upon the sale of plumbing and heating equipment in Limitation Order L-79 by removing the ban on equipment necessary for civilian needs.

Aids conversion to coal use

One important effect of the order as amended is to release the sale to householders of cooking and heating stoves and water heaters where no other equipment for these purposes is available.

At the same time, the amended order facilitates the conversion of oil and gas burning equipment to the use of coal by permitting the sale and delivery of any equipment—as for instance, grates—needed to convert such burners to the use of coal.

The revised order permits the shipment until June 30 of equipment for bona fide contractual orders which had been received no later than April 16, the date of issuance of the original L-79 regulations.

Another exemption from the previous provisions permits delivery of plumbing and heating equipment until July 31, 1942, for completion of projects started after July 31, 1941, and through April 9, 1942, if the purchaser certifies the necessity of such equipment. (April 9 was the date of issuance of L-41, the Construction Limitation Order.)

Hot water heaters, radiators, and other types of equipment which use electricity are excluded from the terms of the amended order. Thus, the ban contained in the original order on sale of many types of equipment connected to both water and electric systems is removed.

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Order distinguishes between large and small machinery

WPB on May 29 clarified General Limitation Order L-83, as amended, so that certain types of machinery covered by the order will not be confused with small household types regulated by other WPB orders. Amendment No. 1 to the order stipulates that coffee grinding machinery and food slicing and grinding machinery, the production and sale of which have been restricted, means machinery of one horsepower or over.

"Strategic mica" for Army, Navy items under WPB control

Use of "strategic mica" in products for the Army and Navy is made subject to complete control of WPB by an amendment of Conservation Order M-101, issued May 23 by the Director of Industry Operations.

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Cellar drainers simplified to save vital copper

Simplification of electric cellar drainers (sump pumps) in order to save considerable amounts of copper and copper base alloy has been ordered by the War Production Board, effective on June 16.

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Clothes pressing machinery sales, deliveries curtailed

Pressing machinery used by custom tailors or by pressing establishments has been made subject to General Limitation Order L-91, as amended, imposing drastic restrictions on the production and sale of commercial laundry and dry cleaning equipment.

WPB corrects information on steel product reporting

Producers of iron and steel products on Schedule B of Order M-21-b must file Form PD-83-f quarterly with WPB, and warehouses must report to the Bureau of Census on Form PD-83 before the fifteenth of each month, with respect to products on Schedule A.

WPB press release T-269, issued May 4, stated the requirements of Amendment No. 4 to the order incorrectly.

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Percentage of fine cotton yarns reserved for military use

WPB acted May 28 to make available sufficient quantities of fine cotton yarns to meet requirements of the armed forces for fabrics made from such yarns.

Order M-155, issued May 28, requires combed yarn mills to earmark at least 40 percent of their production of medium combed yarns and not less than 65 percent of their coarse combed yarn for the armed services. They must begin this earmarking as soon as necessary to fill orders made mandatory by the WPB order, but not later than the week beginning June 29.

New method set up for handling rated orders for cotton duck

The WPB May 28 amended the cotton duck order (M-91) to provide a new procedure for handling preference-rated orders for cotton duck.

Up to the present such orders have been served on cotton mills or cotton mill agents regardless of their effect on orders previously placed with the mills by the armed services. At times this has resulted in the displacement of a previous order even though the old order was just as important for the armed services as the new one.

Under Amendment No. 2, issued May 28, a mill is required to refer to procurement officials of the Army, Navy, and the Marines any preference-rated orders received by such mill whenever such orders, if filled, would result in the deferment of previously placed preferential orders rated better than A-2. These officials will then determine whether the orders referred to them duplicate other purchasing arrangements made directly by the Army or the Navy for cotton duck.

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Use of rubber thread curbed in some health products

The WPB May 26 prohibited the use of bare rubber thread, and of covered rubber thread of size 60 and coarser, in the manufacture of a list of health and medical products.

Covered rubber thread, size 61 and finer, however, may continue to be used in such products.

The May 26 action was taken in Amendment 3 to Order M-124.

Products affected by the May 26 amendment are:

Edging, industrial shoes, belting and flexible metallic hose, repair cords and webs, sanitary belts, surgical elastic bandage, surgical stockings, trusses, webbing for respirators, hose masks, gas masks and inhalators, and surgical supports for abdomen, back, and breast.

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Shoe makers allowed to use brass findings in stock

Shoe manufacturers are permitted to use findings containing copper if such findings were in stock on March 31, 1942, and if no steel or other nonmetallic findings are available, according to an amendment to Supplementary Conservation Order M-9-c-1, released May 23 by the Director of Industry Operations.

CHEMICAL COTTON PULP UNDER ALLOCATION

Chemical cotton pulp was placed under full allocation control by Conservation Order M-157, issued May 28 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Effective July 1, 1942, no producer may deliver, and no buyer may accept, any chemical cotton pulp except as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations. Exceptions to this are deliveries to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Maritime Commission; and small orders of 500 pounds or less to any one consumer per month, provided that the total of such small deliveries is less than 2,000 pounds a month by any one producer. June deliveries are not affected.

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Styles in women's, children's robes, other garments restricted to save cloth

A cloth-conserving order covering women's and children's robes, housecoats, negligees, beachcoats and lounging pajamas was issued May 25 by the WPB.

Wool banned

The order places the following restrictions on the manufacture of these garments, beginning May 27:

1. They may not be made of cloth containing any wool, except from cloth owned by a manufacturer on the effective date of the order (May 27).
2. None of the garments may be sold at a unit price with a sleeping pajama, nightgown, slip, or any kind of accessory.
3. They may not be made (a) French facings, (b) balloon, kimona, dolman, or leg-of-mutton sleeves, (c) shirring, tucking, or pleating, except on skirts which do not exceed the sweep restrictions before the shirring, tucking or pleating operation, (d) with more than one pocket, (e) with more than ½ inch hem at the bottom, (f) with a hood, (g) with a belt longer than 50 inches for women's ranges and 40 inches for children's ranges.

Exceptions

In addition, the order provides maximum measurements for all of the garments covered by the order. Long robes and housecoats are not eliminated, but they may not be as full and sweeping as formerly.

Unrestricted by the order are garments for infants and toddlers (sizes 1-3), historical costumes for theatrical production, and lounging wear for women of unusual height or abnormal size.

A similar order, governing men's and boys' robes, is expected soon.

Mills must earmark enough cotton yarn for armed services

The WPB acted May 28 to make available sufficient quantities of fine cotton yarns to meet requirements of the armed forces for fabrics made from such yarns.

Order M-155, issued May 28, requires combed yarn mills to earmark at least 40 percent of their production of medium combed yarns and not less than 65 percent of their coarse combed yarn for the armed services. They must begin this earmarking as soon as necessary to fill orders made mandatory by the order, but not later than the week beginning June 29, 1942.

The yarns so earmarked are to be used, sold or delivered only upon orders for physical incorporation into materials or equipment for the Army, Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission, and other war agencies, Lend-Lease, United Nations, Defense Supplies Corporation, manufacturers of officers' uniforms, manufacturers of tracing cloth, typewriter ribbons, and electrical insulation material, and manufacturers specifically authorized by WPB to purchase reserved combed yarns.

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Horsehide fronts to be set aside for military use

The WPB May 25 took control of horsehide fronts which can be made into leather suitable for gloves, leather jackets, windbreakers, and other military garments.

The order (M-141) directs that any raw or in-process horsehide which in the judgment of a tanner's most qualified expert can be made into leather meeting military specifications must be set aside for such purposes. Military specifications include all Federal and United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps specifications.

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Conversion of goose, duck feathers sped for war use

The WPB acted May 27 to speed up the conversion of goose and duck feathers covered by Order M-102 into grades of down and feather mixtures suitable for military sleeping bags, pillows, and other military articles.

The May 27 action was taken in Amendment 1 to Order M-102, under which the sale, delivery, and use of goose and duck feathers was restricted to orders having a preference rating of A-1-j or higher.

All stocks of safety razors in hands of manufacturers, jobbers frozen for Military

The WPB May 23 froze the sale and delivery of all safety razors in the hands of manufacturers and jobbers except safety razors in transit and safety razors for the Army and the Navy. Retailers' stocks are not affected.

The order (L-72-a) was effective May 23, at 2:01 a. m., Eastern War Time.

Pending production of substitute

The purpose of the order was to make present stocks of safety razors available for the armed forces.

A previous order, L-72, restricted the use of copper in the manufacture of safety razors for 60 days and prohibited its use thereafter except for plating.

Pending the production of a substitute type safety razors, the army will require 700,000 razors a month during the next 2 months.

The only way to meet the demand is to make all present stocks in the hands of manufacturers and jobbers available to the Army and Navy, which is achieved through the freeze order.

Exceptions to the freeze order are:

1. Safety razors in transit at the time the order takes effect may be delivered to their immediate destination. Thus, safety razors in transit from a jobber to a retailer may be delivered to the dealer and sold without restriction, since the retailer is not affected by the order. On the other hand, safety razors in transit from a manufacturer to a jobber may be delivered to the jobber and then frozen.

2. Safety razors may be sold and delivered to the Army and the Navy for free distribution to men in the Services. They may not be sold or delivered to the Army and Navy for resale, whether at post exchanges or other retail outlets.

3. Jobbers may sell or deliver safety razors to other jobbers or to manufacturers. This is to permit a jobber to dispose of his stock if he wishes to. Safety razors thus transferred are, of course, frozen at the point of transfer.

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Brass used in one razor would make 3 .30 caliber cartridges

The WPB order freezing sale of safety razors by manufacturers and jobbers, except to the armed forces, makes interesting these facts about safety razors.

The safety razor industry turned out about 10,000,000 units last year, using 1,662,000 pounds of brass in the process. That's enough to make 31,578,000 .30 caliber cartridges or 3,947,000 cartridge clips for the Garand rifle. The brass used in one razor, one-sixth of a pound, would produce three .30 caliber cartridges.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From May 21

*Through May 27

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Arsenic: a. Regulates sales, deliveries of arsenic. Persons requiring arsenic for any use must submit form to producer on or before 5th day of last month of the preceding quarter. Records must be kept by producers for inspection by WPB officials; and must notify customers of order.	M-152.....	PD-490; 491; PD-492.	5-22-42		
Construction: a. All construction costing \$5,000, or more which is primarily for the amusement of the public to be stopped before June 6.	L-41-a.....		5-23-42		
Copper: a. Shoe manufacturers permitted to use findings containing copper if such findings were in stock on March 31, 1942.	M-9-c-1.....		5-23-42		
Chemical: a. Production of chemical maintenance, repair, and operating supplies: 1. Chemical war industries granted further priority assistance by amendment to P-89.	P-89, amended (Amend. No. 1.)		5-22-42	6-30-42	A-1-c; A-3.
Dyestuffs: a. Conservation order M-103 amended to increase the quantity of dyes available for civilian uses.	M-103 (as amend.)		5-26-42		
Electric lamps and shades: a. Portable: 1. Redefines "portable lamps" under Order L-33, and adds to the list of essential parts in which iron and steel may be used in the manufacture of lamps.	L-33 (Amend. No. 2)		5-25-42		
Equipment: a. Plumbing and heating: 1. Permits use of new plumbing and heating equipment as collateral in security transactions with no physical movements of equipment other than for storage or warehousing.	Int. No. 1 L-79.....	PD-423.....	5-22-42		
b. Laundry equipment, dry cleaning equipment and tailor's pressing machinery: 1. Places control over selling, manufacturing, and use of new equipment. Nonapplicability to repair or maintenance of existing equipment. Manufacturing of equipment prohibited after May 15, 1942 unless granted Preference Rating by WPB.	L-91 (as amend.)	PD-418; 419; PD-25a; 25x.	5-22-42	Until re- voked.	P-90.
c. Metal plumbing and heating equipment: 1. Removes ban on equipment necessary for civilian needs. Sale and delivery of any equipment on an A-10, or better, preference rating is permitted.	L-79 (as amend. 5-23-42).	PD-423.....	5-23-42		A-10.
d. Heavy power and steam equipment: 1. Only heavy power and steam equipment designed for other than marine use is subject to Order L-117.	L-117 (Amend. No. 1)		5-25-42		
e. General industrial equipment: 1. Restrictions on acceptance of orders for, and production and distribution of general industrial equipment.	L-123.....		5-26-42		
Feminine apparel: a. For outer wear and certain other garments: 1. Amends limitation order L-85 in regard to clothing.	L-85 (Amend. No. 2)		5-19-42		
b. Feminine lounging wear and certain other garments: 1. Places control over cloth used in women's and children's robes, house-coats, negligees, beach-coats and lounging pajamas.	L-118.....		5-25-42		
Fire protective equipment: a. Permits manufacturing of carbon dioxide extinguishers according to U. S. Army or Navy or U. S. Maritime Commission specifications, provided they are used to fill orders with preference rating of A-1-j or higher.	L-30 (Amend. No. 3)		5-21-42		A-1-j or higher.

Aromatic petroleum solvents diverted to aviation gasoline, nitration toluol

With the objective of increasing the production of aviation gasoline and nitration-grade toluol, the WPB has issued an order limiting the delivery of aromatic petroleum solvents, normally used in paint and other protective coatings, to orders bearing high preference ratings.

The order (M-150, effective May 25) is designed to divert more than half of the two principal aromatic constituents of petroleum solvents—toluol and xylols—from use in the protective coating field to the more important production of aviation gasoline and nitration toluol.

Principal provisions

The principal provisions of the order follow:

1. Deliveries may be made only to fill orders to which certain preference ratings have been assigned. During the period June 4 to June 14, the required rating is A-10; beginning June 15, the required rating is A-2. A person purchasing solvents for resale without physical or chemical change is not required to show a rated use.

2. A purchaser, other than a person buying for resale, is required to attach to the order a certification showing the purposes for which the solvents are to be used.

3. Each producer of solvents must accumulate before July 1, or as soon thereafter as possible, a minimum inventory amounting to not less than 25 percent of his average monthly production of each solvent produced during the first four months of 1942. This reserve stock will be held for distribution by the Director of Industry Operations in emergency situations.

To the extent that withdrawals from the pool are ordered by the WPB, a producer must replenish the reserve at a rate of not more than 5 percent of average daily production.

4. After making deliveries on rated orders and setting aside the inventory stock, each producer must divert his remaining supply of solvents, whether in the form of finished product, intermediate fraction, or crude petroleum, to the production of nitration toluol or aviation gasoline as ordered by the Director of Industry Operations. The aviation gasoline so produced must be delivered solely in fulfillment of contracts or subcontracts of the Army or Navy.

5. No person is to use the solvents for any purpose if suitable substitutes are available.

6. Solvents may not be received by any producer or distributor if the delivery would result in a supply in excess of 30 days' needs.

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Dallas regional director

Appointment of Ross Eugene Risser as regional director of the WPB for the Dallas region was announced May 27. The region includes the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Foods, canned: a. States that the grade preference of fruits and vegetables packed in 1942 for military and Lend-Lease consumption takes precedence over the can-size preference.	M-86-a (as amended—5-25-42).	PD-342	5-25-42		
b. Canned foods: 1. Supplementary order. WPB orders canners to set aside for the Government their entire 1942 pack of salmon, sardines, Atlantic herring, and mackerel.	M-86-b		5-26-42		
Glass container and closure simplifications: a. Malt beverages: 1. Prohibits manufacturing of glass containers which can not be returned to brewery for refilling, beginning July 1, 1942.	L-103 (Amend. No. 1 of Sch. B).		5-21-42		
Goose and duck feathers: a. Places allocation on sales, deliveries, and use of goose and duck feathers.	M-102 (Amend. No. 1).		5-26-42		
Horsehide: a. Places complete control over horsehide fronts which can be made into leather suitable for gloves, jackets, windbreakers and other military garments.	M-141	PD-475	5-25-42		
Imports: a. Strategic materials: 1. Addition of commodities to list A in General Limitation Order M-63. Places all oil imports under control.	M-63 (Amend. No. 6)		5-22-42		
Instruments: a. Valves and regulators used in industrial processes: 1. Restrictions placed on mfr., sales, and deliveries of instrument end or instrument connection, control valve, regulator, or safety valve except on rating of A-10 or better, to conserve nickel, chromium and their alloys.	L-134		5-26-42		A-10.
Leather, sole: a. Places restriction on sole cutters, in regard to sales, deliveries, and use of reserved cut leather stock. Those affected by order must file reports with WPB.	M-80 (as amended 5-22-42).		5-22-42		
Lawn mowers: a. Use of iron and steel: 1. Permits mfr. to use iron or steel which had been fabricated or processed prior to March 31, 1942 which cannot be used for any other purpose than production of lawn mowers.	L-67 (Amend. No. 1)		5-22-42		
Mahogany: a. Drastic restrictions placed on delivery and use of the kinds of mahogany and Philippine mahogany which are suitable for combat watercraft, in aircraft, and for other military purposes.	M-122		5-26-42		A-10.
Material: a. Material entering into the construction of defense projects: 1. Only material which will be incorporated into defense construction projects may be delivered under preference ratings assigned by Preference Rating Order P-19-a.	P-19-a (Amend. No. 1).		5-23-42		
Mica: a. Use of "strategic mica" in products for Army and Navy: 1. No such mica may be used in any product for Army and Navy which is not an implement of war, after June 1, 1942, and none may be used in any product whatever after July 1, 1942, except by authorization by WPB.	M-101 (as amended—5-23-42).	PD-480; 325	5-23-42	Until revo- ked.	
Molasses: a. For insecticides purposes: 1. Farmers given permission to acquire molasses equal to their purchases in corresponding quarter for year ending June 30, 1941.	M-54 (As amended—3-27-42) (Amend. No. 2).		5-25-42		
Motor trucks, truck trailers, and passenger carriers: a. Amended and extended. Assignment of preference rating.	P-54 (Amend. No. 4; Ext. No. 6).	PD-25a	5-25-42		A-3.
Passenger carriers: a. Places restriction on delivery of passenger carriers. Production and delivery of passenger carriers maintained by WPB.	L-101		5-21-42	Until revo- ked.	

(Continued on page 26)

Questions and Answers on Priorities

- Q. When will people begin to feel the shortage of consumers' durable goods?
- A. By the middle of the summer stocks in retail stores will begin to disappear due to sweeping curtailment in the production of durable household goods.
- Q. What protection does an industry have against unreasonably deferred deliveries?
- A. A complaint setting forth the circumstances can be sent to the Director of Industry Operations in Washington, who will take appropriate action.
- Q. How are preference ratings for military items assigned?
- A. The contracting officer will give you a PD-3A certificate when he places the order. Like PD-1A's, these forms can also be extended to suppliers and subsuppliers.
- Q. What is a defense order?
- A. Any order bearing an A-10 or higher rating is a defense order, and any order placed by the Army, Navy, or specified divisions of the Government, certain foreign countries or any Lend-Lease contract is a defense order, whether it bears a rating or not. In addition to this any subcontract of a defense order is in itself a defense order if the material will be a physical part of the basic order.
- Q. Must all defense orders be accepted?
- A. All defense orders whether they have an A or B rating must be accepted unless: (1) your entire production is devoted to orders bearing higher or equal ratings which would make delivery on schedule impossible, (2) the material is not the kind usually produced or able to be produced by you, (3) the order doesn't meet established prices and terms, (4) the order specifies delivery within 15 days and meeting it would hold up completion of previously accepted orders, even though they bear lower ratings. Adjustments must be made on your delivery schedule, however, if it is an AA-rated order or a specific direction of the Director of Priorities.
- Q. Is it necessary to accept a B-rated order if your schedule is filled with orders bearing higher ratings?
- A. No, if meeting the delivery date of the B-rated order would hold up delivery on your previously accepted orders.

PRIORITY ACTIONS *From May 21 *Through May 27

(Continued from page 25)

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Petroleum, aromatic solvents:					
a. Restrictions placed on deliveries. Placing of orders, and restrictions on use of aromatic solvents petroleum.	M-150.....		5-25-42		
b. Material for oil industry:					
1. Provided for deliveries of material between persons in U. S. and Possessions and Dominion of Canada, but not elsewhere.	M-68 (Amend. No. 4).....		5-21-42		
c. Conservation of material for oil industry:					
1. Supersedes Int. No. 1 of Order issued Feb. 7, 1942 and provided for deliveries of material between persons in U. S., its territories and possessions, or Dominion of Canada, but not elsewhere.	M-68-C (As amended 3-23-42).....		5-21-42		
Pistols, rifles, and shotguns:					
a. WPB releases certain types of firearms not needed by the armed forces or for other essential purposes, for general sale to the public. Pistols, rifles, and shotguns still under control.	L-60, (Amend. No. 1).....		5-26-42		
Refrigerators, domestic mechanical:					
a. Establishes rules for disposition of domestic mechanical refrigerators now frozen in the hands of distributors and manufacturers:	L-5-d.....	PD-428; 427; 430; 431; 432.	5-26-42		
1. Procedure for distribution of refrigerators under L-5-d.		PD-429.....			
2. Supplementary Directive 1-I, amendment of delegation with respect to rationing of refrigerators.					
Rhodium order interpreted:					
a. Term "Jewelry" as used in Conservation Order M-95 includes silver deposit glassware.	M-95 (Int. No. 1 as amend. 4-17-42).....		5-21-42		
Rubber yarn and elastic thread:					
a. Prohibits use of bare rubber thread and of covered rubber thread of size 60 and coarser, in manufacture of a list of health and medical products.	M-124 (Amend. No. 4).....		5-26-42		
Safety razors:					
a. Freezes sale and delivery of all safety razors in hands of manufacturers and jobbers except those in transit and those for the Army and Navy.	L-72-a.....		5-22-42		
Sextants:					
a. Int. No. 1 to limitation order L-58 defines sextants in regard to mariner's, and as used in order L-58.	L-58 (Int. No. 1).....		5-22-42		
Steel:					
a. Iron and steel:					
1. Places restriction on iron and steel products after May 15, 1942, except on preference rating of A-10 or better.	M-21 (Amend. No. 5).....		5-25-42		A-10.
b. Supplementary order, iron and steel, warehouses and dealers:					
1. Quota restrictions on iron and steel products for dealers.	M-21-b (Amend. No. 5).....		5-25-42		
c. Iron and steel scrap:					
1. Consumers of scrap are authorized to accept deliveries of scrap without regard to restrictions set forth in Priorities Reg. No. 1, as amended, until further notice.	M-24 (Amend. No. 1).....		5-23-42		Until revoked.
d. Shot and bullet core steel:					
1. Steel for 90 mm. armor-piercing and semi-armor-piercing shot is placed under complete allocation by WPB.	M-21-f (Amend. No. 1).....		5-26-42		
e. Iron and steel conservation:					
1. Interpretation of iron and steel conservation order M-126, as it affects beds and bed springs, and general limitation order L-49, relating to springs and mattresses.	M-126 (Int. No. 1).....		5-23-42		
f. Steel, sheet:					
1. Reserve allotments of steel sheets expanded to include both hot and cold rolled sheets, to relieve shortage of steel drums.	M-45 (Amend. No. 2).....		5-25-42		
Suppliers:					
a. Inventory order amended:					
1. Allows dealers to base their calculations on their sales during the preceding quarter rather than on the second preceding month.	L-63 (Amend. No. 3).....		5-23-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Tantalum: a. Places restriction over sales and deliveries of tantalum. Order M-63 (applicable to tantalum) is unaffected by this order. Entire output of tantalum placed under complete allocation by WPB.	M-156.....	PD-488; 487; PD-489.	5-22-42	-----	
Toluene (toluol): a. Places strict control over material containing toluene, to provide manufacturers with ample supply. Excludes oils derived from petroleum.	M-84 (Amend. No. 2).	-----	5-22-42	-----	

SUSPENSION ORDERS, MAY 7 THROUGH 20

Company	No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expiration date
Susquehanna Woolen Co., New Cumberland, Pa.	S-39..	Amendment No. 1 to S-39.....	Permitted to use reprocessed or reclaimed wool for period of 30 days to complete non-military orders on books at time of Suspension Od. S-39.	4-23-42	8-24-42
Twin City Brass & Aluminum Foundry Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	S-43..	Charged with illegal acceptance and delivery of aluminum and aluminum scrap between September 1941 and February 1942.	Prohibited from accepting or delivering any form of aluminum for 3 months; 10 days after order, must cease all processing of the metal.	5-14-42	8-17-42
Everett Sales & Equipment Corporation, New York, N. Y.	S-44..	Charged with manufacturing cellophane packages for textile products; a use prohibited by limitation order CL-20.	For period of 1 month is prohibited from accepting or delivering any cellophane or similar material; after 10 days grace, company will also be enjoined from processing any cellophane.	4-28-42	5-31-42
Bel-Air Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	S-45..	Used scarce material to drill oil well which did not conform to the uniform well-spacing pattern, required by Order M-68.	Enjoined from production of any oil from well in question for next 3 months.	5-7-42	8-11-42
Ruby Dental Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.	S-50..	Charged with extending Preference Rating P-29, which it had been issued, to receive larger quantities of material than specified.	For period of 2 months no deliveries of material shall be made to company and no priority over deliveries shall be given to the company.	5-18-42	7-13-42
Superior Metal Co., Chicago, Ill., and Bethlehem, Pa.	S-52..	Company certified that it needed 150 nickel anodes to complete certain contracts which was later learned that this quantity of material was not needed for completion of listed contracts.	For period of 2 months is prohibited from accepting deliveries, processing or dealing in any manner with nickel products.	5-8-42	7-8-42
Paine Heating & Tile Co., Jackson, Miss.	S-54..	Charged with misrepresentation to WPB under Preference Rating P-100 to obtain material with rating of A-10.	For period of 1 month deliveries of material shall not be accorded priority and no restricted material will be allocated to it.	5-15-42	6-15-42
O. D. Jennings & Co., Chicago, Ill.	S-55..	Charged with purchasing aluminum scrap for castings into parts for gaming machines, with knowledge that it was prohibited by Sup. Order M-1-c.	For period of 2 months deliveries of material or equipment shall not be accorded priority, and no allocation to materials shall be made.	5-12-42	7-14-42
Columbia Metal Co., Chicago, Ill.	S-56..	Charged with selling aluminum scrap in violation of Sup. Order M-1-c.	For period of 3 months is prohibited from purchasing or selling any aluminum. No preference rating to be given company.	5-12-42	8-14-42
Ewing Foundry Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	S-57..	Charged with making deliveries of aluminum scrap with knowledge that it was in violation of M-1-c.	No restricted material shall be allocated to it, and all priority assistance withdrawn for period of 2 months.	5-12-42	7-14-42

Steel for 90 mm. armor-piercing shot placed under allocation

Steel for 90 mm. armor-piercing and semi-armor-piercing shot was placed under complete allocation May 26 by the Director of Industry Operations.

This size was added to others under allocation in Order M-21-f, which was issued February 17.

Exchange of rail parts freed from M-21 restriction

WPB ruled May 28 that equipment used in the construction or repair of railroad cars may be sold between producers or suppliers of materials regardless of the restrictions on deliveries of iron and steel products contained in General Preference Rating Order M-21.

Heavy power, steam equipment solely for marine use not subject to L-117

The WPB acted May 25 to clarify Limitation Order L-117, which restricts the manufacture, delivery, and sale of heavy power and steam equipment.

The original order did not specify that equipment of this type manufactured solely for marine use was not intended to be covered by the restrictions. In Amendment No. 1 to the order, the definition of heavy power and steam equipment is amended so that only equipment designed for other than marine use is subject to the restrictions.

The order, in its amended form, limits the manufacture, delivery and sale of new heavy power and steam equipment to orders for war agencies, United Nations, Lend-Lease, and orders other than repair and maintenance rated A-9 or higher.

Fluorescent lighting fixtures, parts to be inventoried

In order to determine the extent of existing stocks of fluorescent lighting fixtures and parts which might be used directly in the war effort, the WPB has requested all producers and distributors to provide complete information on their inventories as of June 2, on form PD-499.

Industrial, other lamps excluded from "portable lamps" order

The WPB May 25 redefined "portable lamps" under Order L-33, and added to the list of essential parts in which iron and steel and any other metal may be used in the manufacture of lamps.

The May 25 changes were made in Amendment 2 to the Portable Electric Lamp and Shade Order, L-33, which applies to portable lamps illuminated either by incandescent or by fluorescent bulbs or tubes. These include such lamps as floor lamps, desk lamps, table lamps, and bed lamps.

The amendment clarifies the definition of "portable lamps" by stating that the following lamps are excluded from the order: Industrial lamps, which are used in conjunction with industrial machines, tools, assembly benches, and similar factory equipment; and any overhead suspended fixtures, either portable or nonportable.

RATIONING . . .

600,000 "frozen" refrigerators to be released under rules for essential uses

The WPB May 26 established rules for the disposition of the approximately 600,000 domestic mechanical refrigerators now frozen in the hands of distributors and manufacturers.

Must meet needs for duration

Production of refrigerators was discontinued on April 30, 1942, and the supplies now on hand must meet essential needs for the duration of the war.

The order issued May 26, L-5-d, becomes effective June 15, 1942. It supersedes the original freeze order, L-5-b, which was issued on February 14, 1942. The new order sets up what is expected to be a permanent arrangement for the withdrawal from frozen stocks of refrigerators required for military and essential civilian needs.

The order does not affect the right of retailers to sell all of the electric refrigerators they had in stock at the time of the issuance of the freeze order, including refrigerators which they had ordered and paid for prior to the issuance of the original order but which were not in their possession at the time the order was issued. However, only those gas or kerosene refrigerators which were fully paid for by an ultimate consumer and were in the hands of the seller at the time of the original freeze order may be delivered after the effective date of the new order. Restrictions on gas and kerosene refrigerators in the hands of dealers are more severe than on electric refrigerators because the available supply is considerably less.

Under the May 26 order, new domestic mechanical refrigerators may be sold, shipped, or delivered, beginning June 15, 1942, only as follows:

1. To fill contracts or purchase orders for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or the Panama Canal.
2. Upon a Certificate of Transfer issued by the Director of Industry Operations of the WPB. Such certificates are expected to be issued only on approval of the National Housing Agency (for war housing), the United States Public Health Service, the Board of Economic Warfare (for export to Latin-American countries), Lend-Lease, and the Procurement Division of the Treasury.

In addition, manufacturers may sell refrigerators to the Defense Supplies Corporation or to any other RFC agency.

The order permits repossession of new refrigerators for default in payments,

but refrigerators so obtained may not be resold except upon a certificate from the WPB or to fill an Army or Navy order.

Refrigerators whose sale and delivery was permitted under the original freeze order as amended and which were in transit prior to the effective date of this order, June 15, may be delivered.

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NO DECISION ON LIMITING WHOLESALE, RETAIL STOCKS

James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, May 23 made the following announcement in connection with published reports about considerations which are now being given by the WPB to possible ways and means of limiting wholesale and retail inventories to practicable working minimums:

1. Considerable confusion has been caused in business circles by speculations about the announcement that the WPB is considering action to require stores to reduce their stocks to "practicable working minimums."
2. This problem is being considered by the War Production Board, as reported, but no definite decisions have been made. Further deliberations are necessary, because of the many practical problems involved, and a final decision will probably not be made for some time.
3. It appears that preliminary drafts of such an order have been circulated, and it should be understood that these are ideas and suggestions only and do not in any sense represent a decision on the part of the War Production Board.

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Gasoline card rationing called off in Washington, Oregon

Plans for card rationing of gasoline in the States of Washington and Oregon beginning June 1 were cancelled May 25 by the OPA, which has been authorized by the WPB to ration gasoline in those areas.

Cancellation was announced by OPA Administrator Henderson, following a conference with Harold L. Ickes, Coordinator of Petroleum. They will recommend to the WPB that the curtailment of gasoline deliveries to dealers in those States be continued at 33 1/3 percent.

40,000 new passenger cars available for rationing in June, plus unused May quota

The number of new passenger automobiles made available for rationing in June will be the same as was allocated monthly in March, April, and May—40,000—plus any unused quota carried over at the end of May, the OPA announced May 28.

In making allotments of quotas to the various States in June, the OPA has taken into consideration the increased industrial activity in some areas, new construction work on war production plants and military establishments in others, and similar factors that might swell the need for new passenger automobiles.

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Dyes order amended to increase quantity for civilian use

The dyestuffs conservation order (M-103) was amended May 26 to increase the quantity of dyes available for civilian uses.

The original order, issued March 28, 1942, prohibited the sale and use of ten dyes for civilian purposes and restricted the civilian use of all other anthraquinone vat dyes for the second quarter of 1942 to 12 1/2 percent of the quantity of these dyes used during 1941.

The May 26 amendment removes one of the dyes—Golden Orange G—from the prohibited list of military dyes and changes the quota basis from a percentage of only the civilian vat dyes used in 1941 to a percentage of all the vat dyes used in 1941.

Other changes

Other changes effected are:

1. One producer may sell or deliver dyestuffs to another producer without having the amount charged against his quota.
2. A person may obtain up to 25 pounds of each color for experimental purpose without having it charged against his quota.
3. Canada is exempted from the export restrictions.
4. Dye consumers are permitted to purchase military dyes from the Defense Supplies Corporation in excess of minimum working inventories.
5. A mixture does not become a military dye until it has more than 10 percent of a military color in it. In the original order not more than 2 percent of a military color was permitted in a mixture for civilian use.

Military on special duty at war plants can get new autos, or tires for own cars

Army and Navy personnel assigned to special duty at industrial establishments, on construction jobs or in similar activities may establish eligibility as war workers to buy new automobiles, or tires for use on their own cars, by meeting requirements announced May 25 by the OPA.

Commanding officer must certify need

After conferences with the OPA, the War and Navy departments have agreed that applications by Army and Navy personnel under the pertinent sections of the automobile or tire rationing regulations must be reviewed by the senior commanding officer at the post or in the area in which the duties of the applicant are performed. When the application is presented to the local rationing board, it should be accompanied by a letter from the commanding officer certifying that:

1. The automobile or the tires are to be used for necessary travel in the performance of the duty assigned.
2. No quarters can be provided the applicant at his post of duty.
3. There is no other means of transportation available.
4. Every effort has been made to arrange for "doubling up," so that the personally owned cars of the men involved are used to the maximum.
5. The applicant has agreed to use his car only for the purposes for which the application is made, except for minimum incidental use for other than pleasure driving.

Even after these requirements are complied with, military personnel, in going before a local board, still must make the same showing of need for the tires or car that is required of civilians.

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3,032 commercial vehicles released week ended May 23

The WPB May 25 announced that during the week ended May 23 it released 3,032 commercial vehicles under the rationing program that went into effect March 9.

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Anderson joins machines staff

Ivan Anderson, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., has been appointed assistant chief of the special industrial machinery branch, Lewis S. Greenleaf, Jr., branch chief, announced May 27.

Additional tea and coffee granted to over 60 areas of war activity

WPB on May 28 granted additional coffee and tea quotas to more than 60 areas of war activity in 32 States whose population has increased by 10 percent or more during the past year.

Douglas C. Townson, chief of the WPB food branch, announced that coffee roasters and tea packers may deliver a "relief quota" of coffee and tea to receivers in specified areas, in addition to the regular quota already assigned under Supplementary Order M-135-a (Coffee) and Supplementary Order M-111-b (Tea).

The additional coffee or tea obtained on this basis must be sold for consumption within the specified defense area.

Mr. Townson said that action has been taken to relieve the most critical areas first. Results of further studies are being awaited before extending such relief to other areas which may be entitled to it.

The areas involved in the May 28 action, and the increase expressed in percentage of original quota, are as follows:

Alabama: Calhoun County, 15; Decatur, 20; Florence (restricted to a 15-mile radius), 35; Huntsville (restricted to 5-mile radius), 35; Mobile Metropolitan District,¹ 15; Talladega County (and territory within a 25-mile radius of Childersburg), 20.

Arkansas: Fort Smith, 10; Hope, 20; Pine Bluff, 22.

Arizona: Phoenix Metropolitan District,¹ 12.

California: Los Angeles Metropolitan District,¹ 10; Oakland Area (Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, and Napa Counties), 10; Sacramento Metropolitan District,¹ 10; San Diego Metropolitan District,¹ 35; Santa Barbara County 15.

Colorado: Colorado Springs 15.

Connecticut: Bridgeport Metropolitan District,¹ 15.

District of Columbia: Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District,¹ 15.

Georgia: Augusta Area, 22.

Illinois: Marion, 12.

Iowa: Burlington, 27.

Kansas: Parsons Area, 45; Wichita Metropolitan District,¹ 25.

Kentucky: Elizabethtown, Hardin County, 20; Louisville Defense Area (Jefferson County, Ky., and Clark and Floyd Counties, Ind.), 10.

Louisiana: Alexandria, Rapides Parish, 30.

Maine: Bath-Brunswick, 12; Portland, South Portland Metropolitan District,¹ 11.

Maryland: Baltimore Metropolitan District,¹ 10.

Michigan: Detroit Metropolitan District,¹ 15.

Missouri: Joplin, 12.

Nevada: Las Vegas, 100.

New Jersey: Middlesex County,² 10.

New Mexico: Roswell, 10.

New York: Elmira Area (and those cities and towns within a 20 mile radius of Elmira and Elmira Heights, Horseheads, Corning, Painted Post, and Montour Falls), 11; Massena, 20.

North Carolina: Elizabeth City Area, 12; Fayetteville, 80; Jacksonville, Morehead City, Kinston, 40; Wilmington, 50.

Oklahoma: Choteau-Pryor Area (includes

Choteau, Pryor, Claremore, Wagoner, Vinita), 80; Lawton, 20.

Oregon: Pendleton Area (includes Hermiston), 10; Portland Metropolitan District,¹ 15.

Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Metropolitan District,¹ 10.

South Carolina: Columbia, 20.

Tennessee: Murfreesboro Area, 20.

Texas: Abilene, 22; Austin Metropolitan District,¹ 10; Beaumont, Port Arthur, Orange (Jefferson and Orange Counties), 25; Corpus Christi Metropolitan District,¹ 22; Dallas County, 10; Tarrant County, 10; Galveston Metropolitan District,¹ 10; San Antonio Metropolitan District,¹ 15; Texarkana, 20; Wichita Falls Area, 18.

Utah: Salt Lake City Area (comprises all territory with rectangle bounded by Santaquin on south, Grantsville on west, Logan on north, and Heber on east, and also includes cities of Wendover, Dugway, Delta, Halper, Price, Maryville, Crescent Junction, Moab, Cedar City, and Monticello), 15.

Virginia: Blackstone (towns and localities within 15 mile radius, 100; Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus, South Norfolk, 35; Petersburg, 15.

Washington: Seattle Metropolitan District,¹ 20; Takoma Metropolitan District,¹ 15.

West Virginia: Charleston Metropolitan District,¹ 10.

¹ Represents metropolitan area as defined by the Bureau of the Census in the 1940 Census.

² May only.

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Some war agencies can get trucks without special permit

WPB on May 28 modified its new commercial motor vehicle rationing program so that the Army and Navy and certain other war agencies can obtain trucks without applying for special permits, when trucks are built to order for such agencies.

The agencies are:

The Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The government of any of the following countries: Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Free France, Greece, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Turkey, United Kingdom including its Dominions, Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and Yugoslavia.

Any agency of the United States Government, for delivery to, or for the account of, the government of any country listed above, or any other country, including those in the Western Hemisphere, pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States." (Lend-Lease Act)

Under Amendment No. 1 to Order M-100, WPB provides that these agencies need not go through the procedure of obtaining an exemption permit in any case where commercial vehicles are produced for them under contract and title is transferred at the time of delivery.

Over 9 million volunteers enrolled for civilian defense, Daniels reports

More than 9,000,000 volunteers are now enrolled for civilian defense work, Jonathan Daniels, assistant director of OCD in charge of civilian mobilization, reported May 29. This includes both the protective services and community activities. Mr. Daniels had just concluded the first conference since the organization of the Citizens' Service Corps with assistant regional directors in charge of this program.

3 million gain since March 1

This represents a gain of approximately 3,000,000 in volunteer enrollment since March 1, when 6,066,748 were on OCD rosters, Mr. Daniels said. The civilian Mobilization reorganization, begun when Mr. Daniels took charge of this program in February, is now virtually

complete, he added, and each of the units is functioning effectively.

Approximately 9,500 local defense councils are now organized, including a number of county councils representing several community organizations. This represents an increase of more than 500 since March 1. The number of volunteer offices, some of which serve as many as four or five local defense councils, has risen during the same period from 1,950 to 2,403.

Mr. Daniels declared:

Reports from all sections of the country may be summed up in a few words. America is awake. We no longer need to say "this is war." People know it, and they know the urgency of mustering all our forces for a maximum civilian effort in war. They are asking, "How can I help?" and we are doing our best to provide the answer.

Nutrition groups in 5/6 of counties reported on anniversary of conference

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, reported May 26 on the anniversary of the National Nutrition Conference that gratifying progress has been made within the past year in carrying out the objectives of the National Nutrition Program to promote health through proper food habits. The National Nutrition Conference, called by President Roosevelt, was held on May 26, 27, and 28 of last year.

6 million children get lunches

"More than 2,500 of the 3,070 counties in the country have organized nutrition committees within the last year," he said. "These committees, and the State and city committees, have enlisted to help coordinate and carry out the objectives of the national nutrition program, which includes the activities of twenty Federal Government Agencies. In addition to spreading needed information on how to eat for better health, they are cooperating in projects designed to get more healthful food to those who need it most and often can least afford it.

"Among these plans are penny-milk and free school-lunch programs. By March of this year more than 6,000,000 children in 93,000 schools were receiving

free lunches made possible by the distribution of surplus commodities. This meant an increase of 1,300,000 children in 26,200 schools within a year. Another activity of the nutrition committees is the organization of classes and discussion groups in which guidance is given in selecting low-cost foods high in nutritive value.

"One direct contribution to the war effort resulting from the national nutrition program has been the interest aroused among employers in the food eaten by their employees. Many employers are conducting education programs among their employees stressing that their health and strength are greatly dependent on the food they eat. In some industrial plants, meals are served at less than cost in the cafeterias as one way to help employees maintain their health and efficiency under the added strain of the war effort."

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Eight new housing critical areas

WPB has added eight new areas to the Defense Housing Critical Area List. They are Bagdad, Ariz.; Blythe, Calif.; Seneca, Ill.; Rising Sun, Ind.; Greenville, Tex.; Bellingham, Wash.; Hanna, Wyo., and Reliance-Superior, Wyo.

TOP CARTOONISTS' WORK IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL

VICTORY PRESENTS, on facing page, a third group of 4 drawings by well-known American artists who have volunteered their talents to help emphasize, in their own medium, matters vital to winning the war. 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, Washington, D. C.

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Eastman gives more time on truck conservation, but says goals must be reached

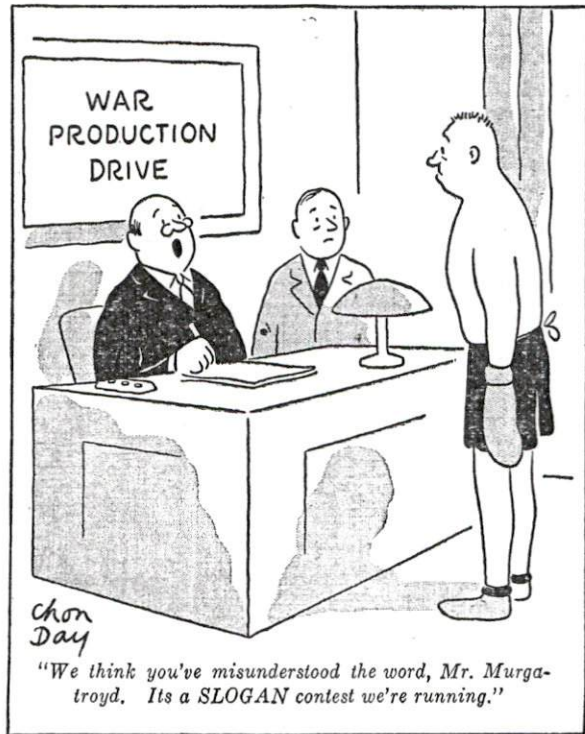
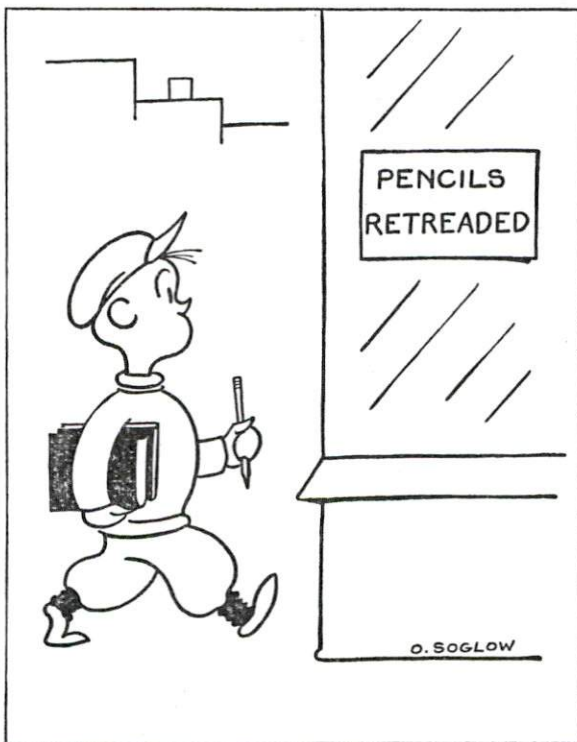
Several changes in the four general orders for conservation of trucks and tires were announced May 29 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Such changes as were made, Director Eastman said, have been approved only to give industries affected additional time to work out their own plans for attaining the objectives of the orders. It is imperative, he declared, that such programs for the conservation and more efficient use of motor transport be instituted immediately for the successful prosecution of the war.

Major changes outlined

In the major changes announced May 29, the ODT:

1. Postponed from June 1 to July 1 the effective date of a provision of Orders 3, 4, and 5 prohibiting the operation of trucks in over-the-road deliveries unless loaded to 75 percent of capacity on the return trip.
2. Relaxed a provision of Order No. 6 with respect to newspapers and set up two alternate plans for conservation of trucks engaged in newspaper delivery services.
3. Extended jurisdiction of the local delivery order to 25 miles beyond the corporate limits of the municipalities.
4. Exempted trucks engaged exclusively in the pick-up or delivery of telegraphic, radio and cable communications and the U. S. mails from the provisions of Order No. 6.
5. Relaxed Order No. 6 with respect to coal trucks and set July 1 as the effective date of the mileage reduction program for such vehicles.
6. Extended to July 1 the effective date of Order No. 6 with respect to trucks primarily equipped for the transportation of bulk liquids.



Lend-lease aid to U. S. by other nations important and growing, Stettinius reports

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, on May 31 made the following statement:

More and more supplies are being furnished to American troops abroad through lend-lease in reverse without money payment by us. As the number of American troops abroad increases, these reciprocal lend-lease benefits to the United States are growing in importance.

From the time American troops first arrived in Northern Ireland the British government has provided them with food, other essential supplies and labor to help in the construction of facilities, without dollar payment on our part. The goods and services received are offset against the materials which the United States has supplied to the British under the lend-lease program. The Australian government is performing similar services for the United States forces in Australia.

This is one phase of a larger program of reciprocal aid which is expanding rapidly and has been a major development of the last three months on both the supply fronts and the fighting fronts. Through lend-lease, the United States is providing the British Commonwealth of Nations, Russia, China and others of the United

Nations with supplies to help them help us beat the Nazis and Japan. Through lend-lease in reverse they are now doing the same for us. Measured in dollars, the value of this reciprocal aid is not yet large. Measured in terms of need at the place where the aid is furnished, it is already significant.

Under the joint control of combined boards sitting in Washington and London, the resources of the United Nations are now in effect in one big pool. Each nation contributes to the pool to the extent permitted by its economic resources and its military position.

The United States has received from Britain many types of military equipment, including a complete gun factory. We have received equipment for experimental purposes and invaluable information on new improvements in various weapons of war, all without dollar payment. On the same basis Russia has supplied us with vital information on tank construction and has sent us technical experts to assist us in manufacturing explosives.

American ships in British ports are repaired and refitted on the lend-lease account. United States air forces and the United States air ferry services, operating to the far corners of the earth, are supplied by local British and Australian authorities without expense.

WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER

National labor force, April.....	53,400,000
Unemployed, April.....	3,000,000
Nonagricultural workers, April....	40,773,000
Percent increase since June, 1940..	**14
Farm employment, May 1, 1942....	10,796,000
Percent increase since June 1940..	**1

FINANCE

	(In millions of dollars)
Authorized program June 1940-May 15, 1942.....	\$166,435
Airplanes.....	36,223
Ordnance.....	35,403
Miscellaneous munitions.....	21,330
Naval ships.....	16,445
Industrial facilities.....	16,338
Posts, depots, etc.....	14,037
Merchant ships.....	7,465
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	6,155
Stockpile, food exports.....	4,851
Housing.....	1,392
Miscellaneous.....	6,796

Total expenditures, June 1940-May 15, 1942.....	*28,740
June 1940-April 1942	
Authorized program.....	166,435
Contracts and other commitments.....	108,176
Expenditures.....	26,762

PLANT EXPANSION:

	(In millions of dollars)
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,644 projects, April 30....	12,131
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 7,836 projects, April 30....	2,574

EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

	Percent increase from June 1939
Manufacturing industries—	
March:	
Average weekly earnings.....	\$36.15 40.2
Average hours worked per week.....	42.5 13.3
Average hourly earnings.....	80.9¢ 20.4
Cost of living, April (1935-89=100).....	115.1 14.5

*Prelim. Includes revisions in several months.

†Preliminary.

**Adjusted for seasonal variations.

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WAYNE COY, *Liaison Officer*

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

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD: Wm. H. Davis, *Chairman*.

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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 MacLesh, *Director*.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION: E. R. Stettinius, Jr., *Administrator*.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, *Administrator*.

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

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Frank W. Knox
Jesse H. Jones
William S. Knudsen.
Sidney Hillman.
Leon Henderson.
Henry A. Wallace.
Harry L. Hopkins.

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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'Brian, *General Counsel*.