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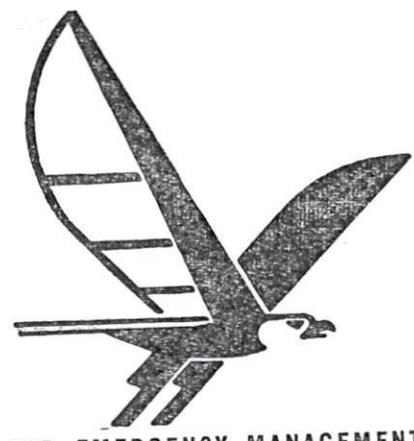
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VICTORY



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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 9, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 23

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Lack of material may halt some production in future, says Batt; we must resort to new specifications, scheduling, scrap

War production demands have created a shortage of materials in the United States that will grow more serious as the war progresses, William L. Batt, chairman of the Requirements Committee, WPB, and A. I. Henderson, newly appointed Director of Materials, warned both industry and civilian consumers June 3.

Mr. Batt said he could not overemphasize the difficulties of the job he has turned over to Mr. Henderson as his successor as Director of Materials.

"As the vast production machine which has been created over the last 2 years swings into action, the difficulty of providing materials to feed it will become more and more apparent," Mr. Batt said.

"This comes as no surprise to us who have been living with the problem. I can see times ahead when a shipway may stand idle for lack of steel and an ammunition line may slow down for lack of copper and brass.

"Our civilian economy is fast going on a minimum subsistence standard. Vital materials no longer can be used except for war and for the maintenance of those things necessary to carry on the war.

"The past months have been relatively easy. The military has taken from the civilian to meet its needs. This pool is nearly dry. From here on out it will be a continuous problem to provide materials to meet the needs of our fighting

forces. Industry must get ready to 'patch and pray' to keep existing equipment at work."

These steps will be necessary, the officials said, to keep the military machine running full blast and to produce enough goods for essential civilian requirements:

1. Long-range planning of requirements for materials and careful scheduling to meet them.
2. Revision of specifications to reduce the amounts of scarce materials used.
3. Widespread use of substitutes.
4. A vast increase in civilian cooperation with the national salvage program to speed up the flow of scrap, particularly metals and rubber.
5. Careful handling of scrap and secondary metal by industry to get the greatest possible use from it.

They pointed out that the War Production Board now is engaged in stimulating production in every possible way: By building new plants, exploiting low-grade ores, paying premium prices for copper, lead and zinc, and recommending Federal financing for new projects in materials production.

Some revision of the war plant expansion program has been made necessary because of the shortage of materials, particularly metals, although in most instances this is caused by a lack of fabricating facilities as much as by a shortage of the materials themselves.

Civilian Defense VOLUNTEERS

Nov. 24 1941

Mar. 1 1942

May 29 1942

Each man equals 1 million persons enrolled!

Review of the Week

With war production going into the mass stage, Requirements Committee Chairman Batt warned last week that: "I can see times ahead when a shipway may stand idle for lack of steel and an ammunition line may slow down for lack of copper and brass."

The pool of civilian demands from which the military program has taken its needs is nearly dry, Mr. Batt said, and we shall now have to resort to careful scheduling, revision of specifications, widespread substitutions and a vast increase in the reclaiming of scrap materials if we are to keep our armed forces supplied.

Total mobilization of food

One basic material of war was given recognition last week when a nine-agency committee was established to control production and allocation of all civilian and military food supplies. The Foods Requirements Committee, under the chairmanship of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, will assemble complete information on needs and will decide, on the basis of equipment necessary to produce and transport them, how foods shall be grown and distributed.

This action implied attention to the best use of outgoing shipping. Incoming shipping, too, will be subject to further supervision; the War Production Board last week added civilian items to the list of commodities under import control.

Moving toward allocation

Allocation of materials for manufacture on the basis of our total needs took another step forward when the Division of Industry Operations announced that all but a few types of large metal-using companies would be placed under the production requirements plan for the third quarter of 1942. This system involves application for preference ratings on calculated quantities of materials in advance, and enables WPB to divide up available supply in a way that was impossible under blanket priorities.

Meanwhile, limitations and allocations

were broadened. Manufacture of musical instruments and of tableware and cutlery was sharply restricted. Drastic curbs were placed on the use of copper in farm tractors and engine power units. Office machinery makers, undergoing conversion to war work, were given new limits and their products were subjected to distribution control. Meanwhile, WPB established a policy for all appeals to manufacture beyond deadlines or in excess of quotas.

Placed under allocation control were 3 chemical sources of nitrogen, important in making fertilizer and explosives; chlorate chemicals, also important to explosives; beryllium, a vital hardening element for copper; and styrene, a basic ingredient of synthetic rubber. Scrap metals and alloys of various types were put under import control. The privilege of importing reclaimed rubber was reserved for the military forces and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

WPB Chairman Nelson appointed a committee to investigate all possibilities of cargo planes, and Junkers airplane patents were among 600 newly seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

Employing and housing manpower

The War Manpower Commission issued a booklet telling employers and workers specific steps they can take to see that our human resources are mobilized for our urgent needs. WMC revealed that a growing army of "physically handicapped" persons is being used for war production tasks it can perform.

The Office of Price Administration ordered rents cut back in 24 more areas of war activity. The Division of Industry Operations moved to speed new accommodations by giving more than 100,000 housing units relief from lumber restrictions.

OPA also announced a new gasoline rationing system for the East Coast which will eliminate "X" or unrestricted cards.

Price work included a ceiling on bicycles, and action on a wide variety of items, including lumber, textiles, foods, and fuels.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY EAST COAST PETROLEUM

Appointment of a special committee to consider the status of petroleum supplies in the East Coast region was announced June 4 by WPB Chairman Nelson.

Wayne Johnson, special adviser to Mr. Nelson on petroleum matters, is chairman of the new committee, which has been instructed to report its findings to the WPB as soon as possible.

The committee will also consult with the Maritime Commission and with the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator in regard to recent pipe-line recommendations made by the Petroleum Coordinator's office.

Members of the committee are Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator; Gen. W. B. Pyron, representing the Secretary of War; Commander W. M. Callaghan, representing the Secretary of the Navy; Isidor Lubin, representing Harry L. Hopkins; Charles Rayner, representing Vice President Henry A. Wallace; A. R. Glancey, representing Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, and Glennon Gilbey, representing Price Administrator Henderson.

MACHINE TOOL DELIVERIES CONTINUE TO RISE

The value of new machine tools, presses, and other metal working machinery shipped during April was \$114,100,000, it was announced May 30 by Production Director Harrison.

Shipments of machine tools alone amounted to 25,415 units, with a total value of \$103,364,496. During March, 24,300 units, valued at \$98,358,299 were shipped.

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

Total war involves creation of a tremendous human pyramid. At the apex stands the soldier with gun in hand, facing the enemy. Below him are skilled workmen turning out tools of war, and farmers producing the staff of life, and transportation workers and the workers in mines and forests who produce the raw materials. At the bottom are millions of civilians doing a hundred-and-one everyday tasks that keep the home fires burning. It's just like a circus act, too—if one performer falls out of place the whole pyramid is in danger of collapse.

The right person in every job

That's why the War Manpower Commission is going so carefully about the task of mobilizing all our brawn and brains for the crucial struggle with the Axis. They must see that the pyramid is staffed from apex to base with exactly the right man—and the right woman—in the right job. The soldier must be the finest physical specimen available, the workman must possess the most precise skills, the farmer must be a master craftsman of the soil, all the rest of us must be doing the jobs for which we are best fitted.

In the final analysis there is scarcely anyone who doesn't have a part to play in this gigantic effort—whatever his age, sex, race, color, birthplace or physical condition. This was reemphasized last week when Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the WMC gave out some figures from the United States Employment Service showing that "a steadily growing army" of physically handicapped men and women is going on the production line. More than 7,500 such workers—many with a missing limb, poor eyesight or other disability—were placed in jobs in April.

Keep fit for victory

Those of us who are blessed with normal faculties owe it to ourselves and our country to keep fit and healthy in the long, grueling days ahead. This applies especially to men and women directly engaged in war work. Six high officials charged with boosting production called this to the attention of the War Production Drive Committees in more than 800 plants last week. They pointed out that sick and injured war workers lose 6,000,000 work-days every month and emphasized that "only healthy workers

can put into the drive what it takes—vigor, staying power and the will to win." Posted on plant bulletins and published in plant papers was the slogan: "Save a day for Victory."

Any idea that the gasoline shortage in the Eastern States was a temporary one or that the rationing system would be

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short lived has been dispelled by the Office of Price Administration. Administrator Leon Henderson last week disclosed the outlines of a permanent rationing plan which will give motorists a basic quota of fuel for household driving and limited extra allotments for carrying on their business—if they can prove their need.

You can fight shortages

Because we are pouring everything we have into the war effort we are faced with shortages in vital materials, shortages which, according to WPB's Division of Materials, will grow more serious as the war progresses. This has meant and will continue to mean less and less for the civilian, widespread substitution, and an increasing necessity for getting scrap metals and other materials back to the processing plants.

That last necessity, more than ever before, indicates a spare-time job for each of us. WPB stresses the urgent need for civilian collection of scrap, especially metals and old rubber. Only by scraping the bottom of the barrel shall we have enough for victory. This was true some months ago, today it is a matter of pressing, immediate, continual need. Unless we get in the scrap, furnaces will grow cold and cold furnaces can lose wars.

The U. S. A. is going to have less melody so that our aviators may sing a song of destruction over Germany and Japan. A recent WPB order stops manufacture of almost all musical instruments in order that more guns may

be fired, more bombs dropped. The 15,000 tons of war materials which went into pianos, saxophones and other musical instruments in 1940 would have supplied the iron for 11,500 6-ton army trucks, steel for 83 medium tanks, brass for 49,000,000 rounds of .30 calibre ammunition, copper for 500 155-mm. field pieces, aluminum for 40,000 aircraft flares.

We're going to get along without any new carving sets, pen and pocket knives, and manicuring scissors. WPB decided they weren't necessary in wartime.

Here's what the saving means in terms of metals and materials badly needed in the fight for freedom: 6,000 tons of iron and steel, 2,000 tons of stainless steel, 600 tons of copper alloy, and smaller amounts of nickel, chrome, rubber, and plastics.

Another record falls

With more than 800 plants now operating under the War Production Drive program, one of them, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, of Pueblo, reports that it broke previous ingot production records in May by 8,000 tons. . . . All typewriter production will end early next autumn when enough typewriters will have been made to take care of Army and Navy needs for two full years. . . . OPA has designated 24 more communities as defense rental areas and ordered the rents rolled back to earlier levels, making 366 such areas in all. . . . WPB has exempted more than 100,000 war housing units from the restrictions on lumber deliveries.

Nearly 10,000 bicycles have been released to war production plants for transportation of workers and for messenger service. . . . OPA reminds you that if you're still looking for a war ration book or a sugar purchase certificate the place to apply for it is at your local War Price and Rationing Board—not the schoolhouse where the original registration took place. . . . OPA once more advises home owners on the Atlantic Seaboard and in the Pacific Northwest whose furnaces burn oil to convert to coal, if they can. . . . WPB has ruled you can't get new telephone service unless you're in war or essential civilian work and can prove that without the telephone installation you can't do your job properly. . . . Rubber is in the news again in these ways: Styrene, one of the chemical compounds used in artificial rubber, has been brought under rigid WPB control; a plastic substitute for rubber hose has been developed for use with air raid stirrup pumps; sale of rubber lifesaving suits has been restricted to cargo ships and tankers.

9-agency Foods Requirements Committee in WPB to control production, allocation

A Foods Requirements Committee with control over production and allocation of all civilian and military food supplies was established within the War Production Board June 5 under chairmanship of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The new committee, named by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of WPB, will determine civilian, military, and foreign food requirements and has authority to step up or limit the domestic production of foods as well as the importation of foods and agricultural materials from which foods are derived.

Administration of rationing remains in OPA

Administration of food rationing remains in the hands of the Office of Price Administration.

In addition to Secretary Wickard, the committee will consist of representatives of the State, War, and Navy Departments, Office of Lend-Lease Administration, Board of Economic Warfare, and the WPB Divisions of Industry Operations, Materials and Civilian Supply.

Decisions of the Foods Requirements Committee will be final, subject to the over-all direction and approval of WPB.

The order creating the committee served to clarify and define the respective functions of the Department of Agriculture, State Department, Office of Lend-Lease Administration, OPA, Board of Economic Warfare, and WPB as far as they relate to the total wartime picture of food production, supply, allocation, rationing, and importing.

Powers delegated to agencies

Although the order retains final authority in the hands of the chairman of the WPB, the top agency concerned with the Nation's vast problems of production and supply, the Foods Requirements Committee has received broad powers in the food field. Those powers and functions, in turn, are given to the Department of Agriculture and other agencies, many of them already familiar with the job.

In charting its far-reaching decisions affecting the eating habits of every man and woman in the country, the Foods Requirements Committee will receive estimates and programs from agencies representing users of food, such as the Army and Navy and the Division of Civilian Supply of the WPB. The Committee will

then balance this information against data supplied by agencies representing food producers, such as the Department of Agriculture.

Definite information channels

When all of the facts, programs, and estimates have been assembled and studied, the Foods Requirements Committee will, broadly speaking, make a final decision on how all foods shall be produced and allocated in the light of their availability and of the material and equipment necessary to produce, process, transport, and store them.

To guide the Committee in reaching its decisions, each Government agency concerned with the production or use of food will act as a channel of information. The Department of Agriculture will report regularly on the progress of domestic food production and, after consulting with the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare, on programs formulated for the importation of foods and agricultural materials from which foods are derived. The War and Navy Departments will report on their special wartime requirements for food. The Division of Civilian Supply of the WPB will draw up lists of food supplies considered essential for home civilian consumption. The Division of Industry Operations of WPB will report on available stocks of nonfood materials, such as cotton and rubber, which are processed from agricultural materials. And the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, together with the State Department, will estimate the food requirements of our allies.

To carry out the final decisions of the Foods Requirements Committee, the order assigns definite functions to various agencies concerned with the food problem.

Agriculture Department's functions

The Department of Agriculture will be responsible for:

1. Increasing or limiting domestic agricultural production in accordance with decisions of the Committee.
2. The earlier stages of food production in general.
3. The importation of foods and agricultural materials from which foods are derived. These powers have been delegated to the Com-

modity Credit Corporation within the Department of Agriculture by the Board of Economic Warfare.

4. The formulation of programs for conservation of critical foods or agricultural materials from which foods are derived.

The Division of Industry Operations of the WPB will be responsible for the later stages of food production in general, such as baking and the manufacture of candy and soft drinks.

The Materials Division of the WPB will be responsible in general for the processing of nonfoods derived from agricultural materials which are a source of food. Soap would be an example of this.

Members of the Foods Requirements Committee and the agencies they represent are as follows: Chairman, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; L. S. Stinebower, State Department; Brig. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg, War Department; Rear Adm. W. B. Young, Navy Department; W. B. Parker, Board of Economic Warfare; Dr. John Orchard, Office of Lend-Lease Administration; Roland S. Vaile, Division of Civilian Supply of the WPB; Douglas C. Townson, Division of Industry Operations of the WPB; and T. L. Daniels, WPB Materials Division.

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3d Lend-Lease forwarding contract is signed

Continuing its efforts to carry out the directives of the Bland freight forwarding bill, the War Shipping Administration announced May 30 that it had executed a contract with the West Gulf Forwarders Incorporated for the handling of all Lend-Lease cargo at Houston and Galveston, Texas, on and after June 1st.

The War Shipping Administration previously had signed contracts with forwarding groups at the ports of Boston and New Orleans.

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Petroleum shipment aid includes war risk insurance

The Government-aid plan announced jointly on May 19 by the War Shipping Administration and Price Administrator Henderson, for maintenance of January 20, 1942, levels of charter rates on vessel movements of petroleum and petroleum products, was interpreted June 4 to include war risk insurance on petroleum cargoes.

RATIONING . . .

"X" cards for gasoline to be dropped under new plan effective in July; coupons to provide only for proven need

"X" cards, providing for unrestricted purchases of gasoline, are eliminated in the new coupon plan for rationing gasoline which the Office of Price Administration will put into effect in the East Coast area next month, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 4. This plan will supplant the emergency plan now in operation. No motorist under the new plan will receive gasoline in excess of what he needs to carry on his work, except that all motorists will have a basic ration to provide for household and other necessary family driving.

Slips to be torn out and returned

Coupon books will take the place of the "meal ticket" type cards, Mr. Henderson said. In fact, the new plan will require coupons for all gasoline purchases. Coupons, issued to car owners in several types of books, will be torn out by the dealer when gasoline purchases are made. The dealer in turn must turn in these coupons when getting new stocks from his supplier. This "flow back" of coupons, it was explained, will provide an audit control of every gallon of gasoline distributed under rationing.

Under the new plan there will be 6 types of books for highway uses. The A book, containing 48 coupons, will provide the basic ration to which every passenger car owner is entitled. These 48 coupons will be good for 1 year. B and C books will provide supplementary rations for passenger cars for vocational, governmental, and war purposes in addition to that provided by the A book.

The D book will provide a basic ration for motorcycles, and "S-1" and "S-2" books will be issued to trucks, buses, and similar vehicles.

Extra forms for extra gas

OPA announced that only A and D books will be issued at the time of registration. The dates and places for registration will be announced later. Upon filling out a simple form and presenting his registration card, any automobile owner may receive the basic ration book.

To obtain additional rations, through either a B or a C book, the car owner

must fill out a much more detailed application and present it to a local rationing board for action. The application forms for these higher rating books will be available at the registration place.

In order to satisfy a local board that he should have a supplementary book of coupons, a car owner will have to prove that an A book will not provide him with enough gasoline to carry on his occupation or other work. On his application he will have to prove (1) that he has formed a club of four members who plan to "double up" or rotate use of their cars, or (2) that alternative means of transportation are inadequate. He will also have to establish the minimum amount of driving that he must do.

Books to be "tailored" to need

All B books will contain 16 coupons, which must last persons to whom they are issued a minimum of 3 months, according to the mileage need he has proved. If the B book will meet the needs of the user for a period longer than 3 months, the board will "tailor" the book by fixing an expiration date which will allow the exact mileage required. The expiration date will be determined by the local board, and the date will be stamped on the book cover at time it is issued. It will be impossible, save in exceptional cases, for the holder to receive another B card before that expiration date.

C books, containing a maximum of 96 coupons, will be issued to drivers who prove that neither an A book, nor an A book plus a B book, will supply them with sufficient gasoline to carry on work related to the war effort or to the maintenance of essential public or civilian services. Such drivers will receive gasoline only for driving in connection with specified work or services of this type. Among the services for which such rations will be issued are medical care, maintenance of public utilities, carrying farm labor, giving religious comfort or assistance, and making official trips on Government business.

Only journeys authorized by any Federal, State, local, or foreign government

for their employees or officials will be considered official trips.

Each C book, it was explained, will be tailored to fit the needs of the person receiving it. While all C books will contain 96 coupons, coupons will be removed to provide the exact mileage required.

S books will be issued for trucks, buses, and taxis, and will provide sufficient gasoline for the needs of such vehicles for a 4-month period.

OPA emphasized that while all applicants for rations for trucks, buses and similar vehicles must show how much gasoline they will need, there is no intention at the present time to curtail the operations of such vehicles except as the Office of Defense Transportation may provide in its rules and regulations.

In addition to the various coupon books for highway users, there will be E and R books for nonhighway users, including boats.

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Local boards authorized to examine card holders

Specific authority for local rationing boards to call in holders of gasoline ration cards for personal questioning to determine whether the card was obtained by mistake or fraud is provided in a new amendment to the gasoline rationing regulations, the OPA announced June 4. This authority applies to the emergency plan now in operation throughout the Atlantic Seaboard area.

The board may also require "X" card holders to be examined as to whether they are using their cards for the purpose for which the cards were issued. If the examination convinces the board that the card was wrongfully obtained or that an "X" card is being used illegally, it may order that the card be surrendered.

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Betten associate chief

Appointment of Robert S. Betten as associate chief of OPA's tire rationing branch was announced June 2 by Administrator Henderson.

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MORE RATIONING NEWS

appears on pages 22 and 23.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

WPB adds civilian items to import control to insure best use of shipping space

The War Production Board will take control of imports of commodities for civilian use as well as strategic war materials beginning July 2, under a revision of General Imports Order M-63 issued June 2 by Industry Operations Director Knowlson.

Purpose of the order is to take advantage of available shipping space by requiring that commodities be imported in the order of their importance. This is accomplished by attaching to the order lists I, II, and III and setting up rules for the importation of the commodities on each list.

List I restrictions

List I.—No person, except Government agencies, may import, purchase for import or contract for importation of any material on this list except by special authorization of the Director of Industry Operations. Applications for this permission must be made on Form PD-222-C. Imports may continue to be made under existing contracts, but all such contracts must be reported immediately to the War Production Board.

After commodities on this list are imported the owner cannot sell, process, or move them beyond the place of initial storage. He can sell them to Government agencies, or apply for authorization to process or move them on Form PD-222-A.

Reports of imports must be made on Form PD-222-B by all persons, including Government agencies, to collectors of customs before the materials are entered for consumption, for warehouse, or withdrawn from warehouse. With the exception of this provision regarding Government agencies, this method of handling imports is substantially the same as that now in force.

List II restrictions

List II.—Commodities on list II are subject to the same import regulations as those on list I. Permission to import must be sought on Form PD-222-C, existing contracts must be reported, and reports on PD-222-B must be made to the collector of customs.

After legal importation has been made, however, commodities on list II may be sold, processed, or consumed without re-

striction, insofar as M-63 is concerned. These commodities either are covered by other orders which provide sufficient control over their use, or no control is deemed necessary.

List III restrictions

List III.—Existing contracts for importation of commodities on list III will not be allowed to stand, as are those on the other two lists. Specific authorization for import must be obtained on Form PD-222-C, regardless of existing contracts.

After materials on this list are imported they may be disposed of without restriction, insofar as this order is concerned, except that reports must be made to the collector of customs.

It was emphasized that the granting by the Director of Industry Operations of authorization to import is not a guarantee of shipping space. This must be obtained in the usual way at the point of origin of the shipment.

Issued simultaneously with M-63 is Supplementary Order M-62-a, which releases from the provisions of M-63 commodities imported overland or by air from Canada and Mexico.

LIST I

The numbers listed after the following materials are commodity numbers taken from Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports of the Department of Commerce (issue of January 1, 1941, as supplemented January 1, 1942). Materials are included in the List to the extent that they are covered by the commodity numbers listed below.

Beef and mutton tallow—includes oleo stock—0036.6; beef and mutton tallow (inedible)—includes oleo stock—0815.6; berl ore and beryllium ore—6270.0; metallic beryllium—838.870; *beryllium oxide, carbonate and other beryllium salts; castor beans—2231.0; castor oil—226.02; cattle, ox, and calf tail hair—3696.1; cinchona bark or other bark from which quinine may be extracted—2201.0; cod-liver oil—0805.0; cod oil—0804.0; columbite—6270.3; corn or maize oil (edible)—1422.0; corundum and emery in grains, or ground, pulverized, or refined—547.01; corundum ore—5460.0; cottonseed oil—226.22; cottonseed oil—crude—1423.1; cottonseed oil—refined—1423.2.

Flax—3261.0, 3262.5, 3262.6, 3262.7, 3262.8, 3262.9; flaxseed (linseed)—2233.0; glycerine—crude—8290.0; glycerine—refined—8291.1; goat and kidskins, including cabrettas—0241.0; goose down—0922.3, 0929.0; graphite or plumbago—amorphous, natural (except of Mexican origin)—5730.1, crystalline, flake—5730.5, crystalline, lump, chip, or dust—5730.6; hempseed—2238.0; horse mane and tail hair—3694.0, 3694.1.

Lead—6505.0, 6506.1, 6506.5, 6507.0, 6509.0; linseed oil, and combinations and mixtures,

in chief value of such oil—2254.0; muru muru nuts—2239.63; muru muru kernels—2239.64; neatsfoot oil—0808.95; oiticia oil—2255.6; ouricury (uricury) kernels—2239.62; *ouricury (uricury) oil; ouricury (uricury) nuts—2239.61.

Peanut (ground nut) oil—1427.0; quebracho extract—2344.0; quicksilver or mercury—6662.0; rotenone bearing roots—221.28, 222.36, 221.30, 222.37; rubber seed—2239.5; *rubber seed oil; rutile—6270.2.

Sesame seed—2234.0; shark oil and shark-liver oil—0808.7; sperm oil—crude—0803.0; sperm oil—refined—0803.1; sunflower seed—2240.0; sunflower oil (edible)—1421.0; sunflower oil (denatured)—2247.0; tantalite or tantalum ore—6270.4; tucum nuts—2239.65; tucum kernels—2239.66; Whale oil—0803.5.

Wool (apparel, finer than 44's)—3520.0, 3521.0, 3521.1, 3521.2, 3521.3, 3522.0, 3523.0, 3523.1, 3523.2, 3523.3, 3526.0, 3527.0, 3527.1, 3527.2, 3527.3, 3528.0, 3529.0, 3529.1, 3529.2, 3529.3; wool grease—including degreas or brown wool grease, containing of free fatty acids more than 2 percent—0813.2; wool grease, including degreas or brown wool grease, containing of free fatty acids 2 percent or less and not suitable for medicinal use—0813.3; wool grease—including degreas or brown wool grease suitable for medicinal use, including adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous—0813.5; zirconium ore—6270.5.

LIST II

The numbers listed after the following materials are commodity numbers taken from Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports of the Department of Commerce (issue of January 1, 1941, as supplemented January 1, 1942). Materials are included in the List to the extent that they are covered by the commodity numbers listed below.

Aluminum scrap—6302.3; antimony—6650.0, 6651.0, 6651.1, 838.180, 838.210; babassu nuts—2239.13; babassu kernels—2239.15; babassu nut oil—2257.1; cashew nuts and cashew nut kernels—1377.0; cashew nut oil and cashew nut shell oil—2257.2; chromium—6213.0; coconut oil—2242.5; *cohune nuts and kernels.

Copper—6400.8, 6417.1, 643.00; copper scraps—6400.9, 6418.3, 6453.0, 674.19, 676.02; copra—2232.0; cotton linters, munitions, or chemical grades only (Grades 3-6 according to Department of Agriculture Classification)—3005.0; ferrous scrap—6004.0, 6004.1.

Hides and skins—0201.0, 0202.0, 0203.0, 0203.1, 0205.0, 0206.0, 0207.0, 0208.0; istle or tampico fiber—3405.0.

Asbestos (originating in Rhodesia or Union of South Africa)—5500.0, 5500.1, 5501.0, 5501.1, 5501.9, 5502.1; kapok—3403.0; kyanite and sillimanite—593.95; lead—6504.0; lead scraps—6505.1, 6506.5, 6506.9.

Mica—5560.7, 5560.8, 5560.9, 5561.0, 5561.8, 5561.9, 5564.0, 5564.2; *mercury-bearing ores and concentrates; palm kernels—2236.5; palm kernel oil—2248.0; palm oil—2243.0; pig and hog bristles—0917.0, 0979.1.

Rapeseed oil—2253.0, 2246.0; rapeseed—2237.0; seed lac—2105.5; *shearings, sheepskin; shellac—2107.2, 2108.0; tin scraps—6651.0; tung oil—2241.0; tungsten—6232.0; vanadium ore—6260.0.

LIST III

The numbers listed after the following materials are commodity numbers taken from Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports of the Department of Commerce (issue of January 1, 1941 as supplemented January 1, 1942). Materials are included in the List to the extent that they are covered by the commodity numbers listed below.

Animal and vegetable fats, oils, and greases; bols de rose or lignaloe oil—228.27; cacao butter—1420.0; oleo stearin—0036.3; tallow,

vegetable—2250.0; *animal products, edible*: beef and veal, pickled or cured—0029.0; canned beef, including corned beef—0028.0; meat extracts, including fluid—0096.0; sausage casings, sheep and lamb only—0034.0; sausage casings—0035.5; offal, edible—0023.6; *animal products, inedible*: blood, dried—8505.0; bone black, bone char, and blood char—099.0; bones, crude—0911.2; bones, ground, ash, dust, meal, and flour—0911.3; tankage—0975.0.

Argols—8329.0, 8330.0, 837.11; asphalt—5394.0, 5078.1, 5079.1; balsams, crude, not containing alcohol—2141.0, 2141.3, 2141.4, 2141.5, 2141.9; baskets, wood and straw—4221.0—4221.9, incl., 676.03, 838.981; boxwood (logs)—4033.0.

Bromine compounds—838.223, 838.224; casein or lactarine—0943.0; charcoal—5011.0; chiclé—2131.0, 2189.3; cocoa or cacao beans—1501.3.

Coffee—1511.0, 1511.1; cotton lintens, Grades 1 and 2 (other than munitions and chemical grades)—3005.0; cotton, raw—3001.0, 3003.6, 3003.7, 3003.8; cotton waste—3006.1, 3006.2, 3006.31, 3006.33, 3006.35, 3006.6, 323.33, 323.39, 985.902, 985.903, 985.905; *dairy products*: butter—0044.0; cheese—0045.1—0046.99 incl.; eggs, chicken—0088.1; milk, condensed and evaporated—0040.0, 0040.1, 0040.7.

Dog food—1190.7, 1190.8; *drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.*: caffeine—811.10, 811.11, 811.12; coca leaves—222.03; fish livers—221.97; kola nuts—221.49; soap bark seed or quillaya—221.82. Fabrics, woven of vegetable fiber other than cotton and jute—3287.3; fabric footwear—0369.1—0369.9, incl.; *fibers*: carao fiber (included in "Paper Base Stock"); **Hibiscus ferrox*; *piassava fiber.

Fluorspar—5301.0, 5301.1; fish and shell fish and their products—0047.0—0087.9, incl.; fish scrap and fish meal—0976.0, 8509.7.

Fruits: Bananas—1301.0, 133.17; grapes—1318.3, 1318.5, 1319.1, 1319.2, 1319.5; melons—133.42, 133.43; peaches—133.61, 133.62, 133.65; pears—133.66, 133.67, 133.69.

Furs, undressed—0700.0—0729.5 incl.; glass—5204.0—5298.5, incl.; glue and glue stock (animal and vegetable)—0940.5, 0934.0, 0940.1, 0940.3, 0930.8, 0930.9, 2946.0, 2946.1.

Grain and Grain preparations: Barley malt—1080.0; bran shorts—1181.0, 1182.0; cracked corn—109.18; corn—1031.0; corn meal, flour, grits, and similar products—109.19; rice meal, flour, polish, and bran—1059.1; broken rice—1059.2; red clover seed—2402.0, 2404.0; rye—1044.0; tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava—1228.0.

Guano—8504.0; gums and resins natural—2161.0—2171.9, incl.; hair—goat and kid hair except Angora (mohair) and cashmere—8696.2.

Hides and Skins: Coney, rabbit fur and hare skins (included in "Furs, undressed"); deer and elk—0293.1, 0293.2; horse, colt, and ass—0211.1, 0211.3, 0212.1, 0212.2, 0212.3, 0212.5; reptile—0295.0; sharkskins—0298.3; sheep and lamb (no wool)—0232.0, 0234.0, 0234.1, 0234.2.

Ilmenite and ilmenite sand—6270.1; iodine—8300.0, 838.630; leather—0300.1—0345.9, incl.; leather purses—6092.6—6092.9, incl.; *leche caspi; mahogany logs—4031.0; monasite sand and other thorium ore—593.30; nitrates, sodium and potassium—8506.0, 8527.5, 8527.9.

* *Note*: Commodity numbers for these materials have not been assigned by the Department of Commerce, Statistical Classification of Imports.

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JUNE LEAD POOL

The lead pool for June was set at 15 percent of April production June 1 by the Director of Industry Operations. The amount is unchanged from recent months.

All but a few types of large industries to file under requirements plan by July 1 as WPB fits demand to available supply

Another step toward strict allocation of scarce materials and improved control of inventories was taken May 30 in an announcement by Industry Operations Director Knowlson that all but a few classes of companies requiring more than five thousand dollars' worth of metal for the third calendar quarter of 1942 must apply for priority assistance under the production requirements plan before July 1.

Over 10,000 companies covered

More than 10,000 companies, including most of those handling large war contracts, will be required to operate under production requirements plan by the terms of a revision of Priorities Regulation No. 3 which was to be issued within a few days. About 7,000 companies are now using the plan.

Preference ratings are assigned under the production requirements plan only for specified quantities of materials to be obtained during a calendar quarter. Major metal using plants affected by the revised regulation will not be permitted to use any preference rating except ratings assigned to them by production requirements plan during the third quarter of 1942. During that quarter they will not be allowed to accept delivery of any scarce metal in excess of a quota established for them under the plan.

It is anticipated that only the following classes of companies which will use more than five thousand dollars' worth of metal in the third quarter will continue under existing procedures instead of under the production requirements plan: Producers engaged in primary production of basic metals; distributors; wholesalers; builders; companies engaged in transportation; utilities, including light, heat, water, and gas companies; mining companies and petroleum enterprises; communications, including telephone and telegraph; companies engaged in sewage and drainage operations.

System reveals total needs

All large metal users have recently been required to report their use of metal to WPB on Form PD-275. Those affected by the revision of Priorities Regulation No. 3 may use exactly the same information in filling out production requirements plan application Form

PD-25A, adding the other information called for.

As a result of this step, the WPB will be able to determine in advance of each quarter the total quantities of material required by industry. It will also obtain information as to available inventories in the hands of each manufacturer. With this information at hand, demand can be brought into approximate equality with supply, and the available supply will then be distributed in accordance with the established quotas.

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Production of office machines curtailed to speed conversion; distribution control provided

In a move to hasten conversion of the industry to 100 percent war work, the WPB has sharply curtailed the manufacture of various types of office machinery and set up a system of distribution control so that only essential users may obtain the machines produced.

Previous orders revoked

Such items as adding machines, dictating machines, accounting and book-keeping machines, addressing machines, time recording machines and other types of office equipment are covered by the order, L-54-c. Previous orders, L-54-b and amendments thereto, had governed the distribution of office machinery but placed no restriction on production. These orders are now revoked.

Production of many types of familiar office equipment, including cash registers, change making, coin handling, check handling and envelope handling machinery and autographic registers, was halted under the terms of the steel conservation order, M-126.

To build up stock pile

Order L-54-c is designed to regulate production until the end of the year so that a sufficient stock pile of essential types of machinery will be built up to take care of all requirements until June 30, 1944. Production quotas fixed for various types of machinery are based on a survey of estimated minimum requirements of Government and essential civilian users.

Nelson sets up committee on cargo planes to study use, production, and materials

WPB Chairman Nelson announced June 2 the creation of a special committee on cargo planes.

Purpose of the committee is to obtain all the available facts relating to cargo planes, including the past use of airplanes for carrying cargoes and the future possibilities of such transportation techniques as they relate to production problems arising from the war effort.

For all kinds of cargo

Considerable interest has been shown recently in the possibilities of increasing the use of large-size, long-range airplanes capable of carrying substantial cargoes of all kinds.

Mr. Nelson has charged his new committee with the job of making an objective study of the situation to see what the facts are as they relate to production problems, including the problem of raw materials for possible cargo plane construction.

Membership of the Committee is as follows:

Harold E. Talbott, deputy director of the WPB Production Division; T. P. Wright, assistant chief, aircraft branch, WPB Production Division; William Barclay Harding, vice president of the Defense Supplies Corporation (American Republic Division) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Lewis Douglas, deputy to Admiral Land in the War Shipping Administration.

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Robert Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in charge of aviation; Col. Royal B. Lord, assistant director, Board of Economic Warfare.

Grover Loening, one of the country's pioneer aeronautical designers and manufacturers, is the technical consultant to the committee. Gerard B. Lambert, member of the executive staff of WPB and chief of liaison for WPB, will be executive secretary to the committee.

Junkers plane patents among 600 newly seized by Alien Property Custodian

Six hundred patents, most of recent date and many of immediate importance to the American war effort, were taken over June 3 from their German and Italian owners by the Alien Property Custodian. Processes and equipment covered by the patents will be made available to American industry.

Instruments also included

Covering recent developments in their respective fields, the patents include many owned heretofore by Junkers and Arado, two of the large German manufacturers of airplanes.

Patents owned by Robert Bosch and covering electrical equipment, particularly in the ignition field, were seized, as were many patents in the fields of radio, television, and aircraft instruments.

Several of the seized patents related to the electron microscope, currently of great importance in scientific fields.

Several thousand seized

Several thousand patents have been seized thus far by the Alien Property Custodian in accordance with the April 21 directive of the President to "seize all patents controlled by enemy aliens, either directly or indirectly."

Surveys currently in progress at the Patent Office will disclose all patents and pending patent applications held in the name of foreign nationals and will permit the Custodian to complete his vesting of the holdings of enemy aliens.

Chlorate chemicals under allocation

Chlorate chemicals were put under complete allocation control by General Preference Order M-171, issued June 1 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The chlorate chemicals are used normally for making matches, fireworks and explosives, for killing weeds, oxidizing, and preventing rust, and in chemical processes. The equipment on which one chlorate is made is usually suitable for making other chlorates, so that, the supply situation of all chlorates may be considered as a unit. The WPB may specify which chlorates a producer may manufacture.

WPB to allocate principal chemicals for industrial and agricultural nitrogen

Six chemicals were placed under complete allocation control May 30 by the Director of Industry Operations. The order numbers, chemicals, and date allocation is effective follow:

General Preference Order M-163, byproduct ammonia and sulphate of ammonia, June 1; General Preference Order M-164, synthetic ammonia, June 1; General Preference Order M-165, cyanamid, June 1; General Preference Order M-167, capryl alcohol, July 1; General Preference Order M-168, Isopropyl alcohol, July 1; and General Preference Order M-169, methyl ethyl ketone, July 1.

Orders M-163, M-164, and M-165 cover chemicals representing the principal sources of industrial and agricultural nitrogen, and are likewise needed in large volume for manufacture of explosives. To insure adequate supplies for war purposes, and to distribute as equitably as possible all amounts available for agricultural purposes, the WPB now prohibits delivery of these chemicals by a producer or seller except by specific authorization by the Director of Industry Operations. Manufacturers and retailers of fertilizer and their agents are *not* included in this restriction.

Producers and distributors of these chemicals are required to file Form PD-

237 prior to the tenth day of each month, beginning with June. In addition, fertilizer manufacturers must file Form PD-503 prior to July 1, and consumers of synthetic ammonia must file, when requested by WPB, reports on Form PD-504.

Orders M-167, M-168, and M-169 provide that no producer may use and no producer or distributor may deliver the chemicals covered, except by express permission of the Director of Industry Operations. Certain forms are provided which must be filed with the WPB, where they will be the basis for allocation. Under M-167, Forms PD-525 and PD-526 must be used; under M-168, PD-521 and PD-522, and under M-169, PD-523 and PD-524.

Under the latter three orders, quantities of 54 gallons or less (ten gallons in the case of capryl alcohol) are exempt from the restrictions, provided that the purchaser certifies that he is complying with the order, and provided that the amount so delivered by any producer is less than 2 percent of his production for that month.

Copper use cut sharply for farm tractors, engine power units

Drastic limitations on the use of copper in the manufacture of farm tractors and engine power units are imposed by an order issued June 3 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Beginning June 15, producers are prohibited from manufacturing for sale or receiving from suppliers for resale any copper products or copper base alloy products for tractors or engine power units except for certain specified uses.

Substitutes being developed

The order, Supplementary Limitation Order L-26-c, will reduce the amount of copper used in radiators by 40 or 50 percent, and, at the current production rate for tractors, will reduce copper requirements by approximately 60 tons a month.

No provision is made for the use of copper in starting motors, generators or electrical lighting equipment for farm tractors. The farm equipment industry has had its engineers working for several months to develop substitutes for copper, and considerable progress in this direction has been reported.

The order specifies that no copper products or copper base alloy products may be used, even from inventory, in the production of farm tractors, or engine power units, other than for the following:

Radiators (only for water courses and tanks of copper alloy containing not more than 71 percent copper); cooling control devices, such as thermostats and radiator sealing caps of pressure type only; electrical equipment, confined to magnetos, switches, and wiring; bearings, bushings, thrust washers and similar parts; carburetor parts; plating for functional parts in connection with carburizing where substituted for solid copper or copper base alloy; gaskets.

In addition, copper products may be used as minor alloying elements for functional parts where substitutes are prohibitive from a standpoint of tool cost, or as brazing material for jointing functional parts. Powdered copper may be used for certain operations.

Restrictions contained in the order are in addition to those provided in the General Copper Conservation Order, M-9-c.

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San Francisco deputy

Harry H. Fair, newly appointed San Francisco regional director of WPB, announced June 1 the selection of Henry S. Wright as Deputy Director in charge of operations.

WPB controls platinum sales to keep supplies from Germany, believed in need

The War Production Board on June 2 took steps to prevent Germany's getting any of the platinum she needs so badly for her munitions production.

All traffic in platinum except that conducted through normal, approved trade channels was halted by General Conservation Order M-162, announced June 2 by the Director of Industry Operations. Where transfer of platinum is permitted, the transaction, as well as inventories, must be filed with WPB on forms designated by WPB.

A strategic war material

Platinum is a strategic material of war. That this country has adequate supplies is suggested by the 100 percent operation of the platinum jewelry industry, and the even course of platinum prices. The Axis powers are not so fortunate. It is believed by United States authorities that Germany lacks this vital metal, so important to the production of nitric acid for explosives, for alloys, instruments, fire-control apparatus, fuses, chemical processes and other war products. Germany imported most of its platinum before the war, and it is now known that these sources are cut off, strengthening the belief that the German shortage is critical.

To prevent any American platinum being smuggled out of the country, or otherwise finding its way into the hands of our enemies, the present order forbids anyone to buy, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any platinum (by which is meant any compound or alloy containing one percent or more of platinum) except to a person known to the seller to be a dealer, distributor, processor, or consumer of platinum.

Inventory reports required

It is made a particular responsibility of every person selling, delivering, or disposing of platinum to assure himself that the purchaser is entitled to receive it under this order.

Every person who has 1 troy ounce or more of platinum in his possession on the last day of the month must file, beginning May 31, 1942, Form PD-512 with WPB describing the circumstances under which he holds such platinum. A list of fabricated products containing platinum (Schedule A attached to the order) are exempted from this reporting provision.

Every person who sells, transfers, or

otherwise disposes of platinum (except items on schedule A) during any calendar month must file Form PD-513 with WPB before the 15th of the following month describing the persons and circumstances involved in the disposal.

Illicit traffic known to exist

Purchasers of platinum must also file pertinent information on Form PD-514 by the 15th of the following month, relative to their purchases during the preceding calendar month.

Compliance with the provisions of this order by American citizens is expected to stop the illicit international traffic in platinum which is known to exist, and without which Germany cannot hope to get the metal it needs.

Violators of this order are subject to severe fine and imprisonment under the Second War Powers Act.

Items on Schedule A are:

Dental alloys and appliances, including, but not limited to, castings, pins and foil; electrical equipment and parts; fuse wire for use in detonators or in temperature limiting fuses; glass furnace parts; industrial equipment and parts; jewelry, except scrap or uncompleted forms thereof; laboratory equipment; platinum metal catalysts; rayon spinnerets; thermocouples or resistance thermometers.

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Scrap metals, alloys placed under import control

Scrap metals and alloys of various types were placed under import control June 1 by the Director of Industry Operations with the addition of these items to Order M-63.

The new list includes iron and steel, aluminum, copper, lead, tin and magnesium in various categories of scrap and alloys.

The June 1 amendment became effective immediately.

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Camouflage paint may be made through June

Infra-red reflecting camouflage paint may be manufactured by any company, on a strictly competitive basis, it was announced June 2 by the protective coatings section, chemicals branch, WPB, in an attempt to correct a general misunderstanding.

Manufacture of most musical instruments to cease; stocks frozen for armed forces

The manufacture of practically all musical instruments will be stopped soon as a result of an order announced May 31 by the WPB.

Using over 10 percent critical items

One provision of the order freezes present stocks of 27 different kinds of band instruments in the hands of manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers. These frozen stocks will be made available to the armed forces for use by Army, Navy, and Marine bands.

The stop provision applies to instruments containing more than 10 percent, by weight, of critical materials. Critical materials include not only metals but also cork, plastics, and rubber. The order therefore affects almost all musical instruments except violins, cellos, and some guitars.

The order is an amendment to General Limitation Order L-37, issued February 17, 1942, which curtailed the use of critical materials in musical instruments.

Under this amendment (Supplementary Limitation Order L-37-a), instruments containing more than 10 percent, by weight, of critical materials are treated as follows:

1. Beginning Monday, June 1, 1942, no critical materials may be processed for the manufacture of such instruments.
2. For a period of one month all of the affected instruments except pianos and organs may be assembled, on a restricted basis, from fabricated and semifabricated parts in the hands of manufacturers prior to May 29. Manufacturers may use such fabricated materials at the same rate as was permitted during the preceding 3 months under L-37.
3. After June 30, no more of these instruments may be completed. Production must stop entirely.
4. For a period of 2 months beginning June 1, pianos and organs may be completed or assembled out of fabricated or semifabricated materials. Such fabricated and semifabricated materials may be used at the same rate as was permitted during the preceding three months under order L-37.
5. After July 31, no more pianos or organs may be completed or assembled. Production must stop.

Piano and organ manufacturers are given a month longer for the assembly of such instruments than the manufacturers of other musical instruments because the production cycle of pianos and organs is longer and because their plants will not be able to start production of war materials until September.

Instruments containing not more than 10 percent, by weight, of critical materials may be manufactured at a rate

of 75 percent of the use of critical materials in those instruments in 1940.

Replacement parts for all types of instruments may be produced at a rate of 75 percent of their production in 1940.

Being converted to war

Essential accessories containing not more than 10 percent of critical materials may be produced at a rate of 35 percent of 1940 production.

Critical materials are listed in the order as follows: iron, steel, lead, zinc, magnesium, aluminum, rubber, copper and copper base alloy, tin, phenol formaldehyde plastics, methyl methacrylate plastics, neoprene, cork, nickel, and chromium.

The musical instrument industry is being converted to the manufacture of direct war equipment. Piano manufacturers will manufacture gliders. Organ manufacturers will produce blowers for link trainers, used in ground training of pilots. Manufacturers of other instruments, such as brasses, will manufacture precision instruments, mostly for airplanes.

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Some wood cabinets exempt from metal furniture ban

Wood filing cabinets containing not more than 2 pounds of essential steel hardware for each drawer have been removed from the limitations of the Metal Furniture Order, L-13-a.

This change is made by Amendment No. 2 to the order, effective June 1. The wooden cabinets are expected to be widely substituted for metal ones.

Order L-13-a required that production of most types of metal office equipment and furniture cease on May 31.

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Fishing tackle can be made through June

Fishing tackle manufacturers may continue to produce their wares until the end of June 1942 under an amendment to Limitation Order L-92 issued June 1 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The June 1 amendment permits another month of production provided the critical materials needed for such articles were in the manufacturer's possession in fabricated form on or before April 23.

Cutlery manufacture sharply restricted; pocket knives limited to gold or silver

The manufacture of tableware, pocket knives, scissors and other cutlery is sharply restricted in General Limitation Order L-140, announced June 1 by WPB.

The order divides these articles into four classes. It permits limited production of three classes and prohibits production of the fourth, the latter representing a long list of everyday articles that are regarded as unnecessary.

The use of alloy iron or alloy steel in any of the articles covered by the order is prohibited. The only metals that may be used are unalloyed iron or steel, gold, and silver.

The restrictions do not apply to sterling silver flatware, which is not covered by the order.

Restrictions by classes effective June 1, 1942, are as follows:

Class I.—This class consists of industrial food processing machinery—that is, knives, forks, spoons, saws, cleavers, and other hand-operated cutlery used in packing, canning, dehydrating, and other food plants. In the manufacture of these items as much iron and steel may be used quarterly, beginning June 1, 1942, as the aggregate weight of metals used quarterly during the year ending June 20, 1941, in the manufacture of these same articles.

Class II.—This class includes cutlery used in homes, butcher shops, hotels, and other commercial establishments in the preparation of foods. It also includes commercial pocket knives, trimmers, and shears. The quarterly use of iron and steel in the manufacture of articles in class II must not exceed 60 percent of the weight of metals used quarterly in the manufacture of these same items during the year ending June 30, 1941.

Class III.—This class includes cutlery used in serving and eating food, and ordinary cutting scissors. Carving sets are not included in this group. The quarterly use of iron and steel in the manufacture of articles in class III is restricted to 35 percent of the weight of metals used quarterly in the production of these same articles during the year ending June 30, 1941.

Class IV.—This is the class of unessential cutlery. It includes domestic carving sets, pen knives, boys' pocket knives, and manicure implements. These articles may be produced through June 30, 1942, at the same rate of production as during the year ending June 30, 1941. After June 30, 1942, no metal other than gold or silver may be used in these articles.

It is estimated that the order will save annually on cutlery items about 6,000 tons of iron and steel, including 2,000 tons of stainless steel; 600 tons of copper alloy and small amounts of nickel, chrome, aluminum, antimonial lead, rubber, and plastics.

The cutlery and silver-plated flatware industries affected by this order consist of approximately 80 companies, which normally have an annual business of about \$60,000,000.

Assembly of small stokers allowed, to speed conversion

The WPB, June 4, acted to speed the conversion of oil-burning equipment to coal by permitting the assembly of small stokers from materials which were in manufacturers' hands on May 31.

Norris to head operations section

At the same time, W. W. Timmis, chief of the plumbing and heating branch, announced the creation of an operations section which will continue an over-all study, under way in the branch for some time, of the various problems involved in the conversion of oil burners to use of other fuels.

Permission to assemble small coal stokers is contained in Amendment 1 to Limitation Order L-75. The original terms of the order ended the production of such stokers on May 31. The amendment, which was approved by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator and the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator, permits the assembly until September 30 of small stokers composed wholly of fabricated parts in a manufacturer's physical possession on the former cut-off date.

The new operations section will be headed by Henry S. Norris, of Adamstown, Md., and will have the major responsibility of handling the demand for stokers, grates, and other equipment needed for conversion to coal.

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Coatings for steel drums restricted after June 20

Coatings containing certain organic binders or pigments may not be used for coating steel containers of 2 gallons or greater capacity after June 20, by the terms of General Conservation Order M-158, announced June 1 by the Director of Industry Operations.

This order is expected to save nearly a million pounds a year of critical oils and resins, which are needed for military purposes. Normally, about 1,600,000 pounds each of critical oils and resins are used for drum coating each year.

The order divides coatings into two classes: "Class A," and others. Class A coatings, containing tung, oiticica, perilla or dehydrated castor oils; alkyd, phenolic, vinyl, urea or melamine resin; or cellulose esters or ethers, may not be used for drum coating after June 20 except for export (the export exception does not apply to Class A coatings containing tung or oiticica), or orders for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Maritime Commission.

WPB establishes policy on appeals to produce over quotas after deadlines

A uniform policy to be followed in the consideration of all appeals for permission to continue production which has been halted by WPB conservation and limitation orders was announced June 2 by the War Production Board.

The policy adopted by WPB will govern decisions on appeals to assemble processed or semiprocessed inventories beyond cut-off dates or in excess of limitation quotas. In general, such appeals will not be granted except when the materials involved have already been fabricated to such an extent that their use as scrap would be grossly wasteful.

WPB has issued more than two hundred conservation and limitation orders restricting or stopping production of hundreds of different articles.

Other relief considered first

The granting of appeals will be considered only after it has been determined that no other adequate relief is available to the applicant. Relief available in many cases without granting an appeal from the terms of a WPB order includes:

1. Assistance in disposing of frozen inventory materials to other companies permitted to use them, or to Government agencies.
2. Resale to the source of supply.
3. Assistance in securing war orders or in conversion of facilities to direct war production.
4. Advice on obtaining financial assistance from the Bureau of Finance in the Division of Industry Operations.
5. Assistance in the disposal of idle production equipment.

Before filing an appeal under an order, any company which considers itself subjected to undue hardship should consult with the nearest WPB field office to find out whether any of the forms of assistance outlined above will solve its difficulties.

Conditions for approval

When an appeal is filed in proper form for permission to assemble processed inventories in excess of limitation or conservation orders, no such appeal will be granted unless:

- (a) The amount of unprocessed critical material is exceptionally small.
- (b) The following tests are met:
 1. The processed inventory must be

without salvage or reclaim value to war production, and, if not assembled, must have small scrap value, compared to the worth of the completed item.

2. The appellant must not be in violation of existing conservation, limitation, or priority orders.

3. The appellant must not have purposely processed a large inventory with the view of requesting preferential treatment or have otherwise violated the spirit of the order from whose terms he is appealing.

4. The labor to be employed for the assembling of the inventory will thus be trained for war work, or if this is not the case, the labor so used for assembly should not be required immediately for war production.

5. Consideration will be given if granting the appeal will help finance conversion to war work, or if this is not the case, will relieve the appellant's financial stress, and in no way interfere with the war effort.

6. Granting the appeal must not give the appellant any substantial advantage over competitors in a like situation.

7. No permission will be granted to use or procure materials which are very scarce, such as nickel and tungsten, except when the amount is extraordinarily small and the article manufactured will have an unusually large value to the national economy.

Primarily, appeals will be granted only if the successful prosecution of the war is furthered thereby. However, there may be certain appeals for relief where to deny the appeal would injure civilian economy without corresponding benefit to the war effort. In those instances the tests above will be treated as the basic points to be taken into consideration in determining whether or not to grant the appeal.

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BENZENE UNDER ALLOCATION

Benzene was placed under complete allocation control by the issuance June 1 of an amendment of General Conservation Order M-137 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Because of the rapidly growing demand for benzene in making aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, phenol for plastics, and aniline for the high explosive tetryl, it is deemed necessary to prohibit delivery or acceptance of any benzene after July 1, 1942, except by specific authority of the Director of Industry Operations. Quantities of 50 gallons or less to one person in one month are excepted.

Further provisions of the order prohibit the use of benzene as a motor fuel, either pure or in mixture, or its sale when the seller has reason to suspect that it may be so used.

More than 100,000 war housing units picked for relief from lumber curb

More than 100,000 of the most essential war housing units now under construction have been given relief from the restrictions on lumber deliveries contained in Limitation Order L-121, it was announced by the WPB June 3.

Both publicly and privately financed

After thorough investigation by the National Housing Administration and the WPB lumber and lumber products branch, these war housing projects were selected as the ones whose completion were most urgently needed in the war effort.

John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, reported that construction activity on these projects would have ceased almost immediately unless relief had been granted.

The 100,000 war housing units involved are divided almost equally between those publicly financed and privately financed. In the former category are 76 projects in 25 States, covering 54,039 units. The privately financed projects include 51,350 units in 32 localities in 20 States.

"Specific authorization" clause invoked

All of these projects are being constructed to house war workers and employees of war production plants and military and naval establishments. Local retail lumber stocks in the affected areas are not sufficient to permit the completion of the projects.

The method adopted for administering relief for these emergency demands was use of the "specific authorization" clause of Order No. L-121 which J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, announced on May 22 would be invoked to take care of the needs of essential housing projects already under construction.

The authorization covering the publicly financed housing permits the purchase and delivery of construction lumber needed for the completion of a list of specified projects. The Federal Public Housing Authority superintendent for each project must certify the necessity for the lumber being bought under this authorization.

Demand far exceeds supply

The authorization covering the privately financed housing is similar. However, since the individual projects could not conveniently be specified, both the contractor and an authorized agent of

the FHA are required to certify the necessity for the lumber being bought under this authorization.

WPB officials emphasized that present demand for lumber of certain kinds greatly exceeds the supply, and that housing contractors who receive authorization to purchase lumber in accordance with the present plan cannot expect prompt deliveries in every case.

Limitation Order L-121, which was issued on May 13, prohibited sales of construction lumber by large producers for a period of 60 days with the exception of sales and deliveries to the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

The lists of the public and private war housing projects covered and the number of dwelling units involved follow:

PUBLIC PROJECTS

ALABAMA—Mobile, 1,060.
ARIZONA—Higley, 110.
CALIFORNIA—Long Beach (Compton), 500; Pittsburg-Antioch, 86; San Francisco, 40; and Vallejo, 2,700.
CONNECTICUT—Bristol, 200; Hartford, 146; (West Hartford), 345; (Manchester), 300; (Glastonbury), 200; (Weathersfield), 200, 130, 100; (East Hartford), 150; and New London, 1,600.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington, 278, 1,150 dorm, 720, 750, 350 dorm, 3,000, 3,550.
FLORIDA—Banana River (Cocoa), 80, (Eau Gallie), 80, Key West, 210, Sebring, 118.
ILLINOIS—Crab Orchard (Herrin), 200; (Marion), 200; Granite City, 264, 143; Joliet, 500, and Rockford, 150, 200.
INDIANA—Charlestown, 750, and La Porte, 3,150.
IOWA—Burlington, 400.
KANSAS—Parsons, 400, and Wichita, 2,300.
MARYLAND—Elkton, 350.
MASSACHUSETTS—Holyoke, 220, and North Weymouth, 142.
MICHIGAN—Detroit, 210.
NEW YORK—Niagara Falls, 450.
NORTH CAROLINA—New Bern-Moorehead City, 270.
OHIO—Dayton, 750, and Sandusky, 200.
OKLAHOMA—Pryor, 250, 100, 150.
OREGON—Portland, 400.
PENNSYLVANIA—Beaver County, 104, 50, 50; Chester, 350, and Erie, 224.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston, 2,000.
TEXAS—Brownwood, 84 and Texarkana, 400.
UTAH—Ogden, 200.
VIRGINIA—Newport News, 5,200, 350; Norfolk-Portsmouth, 750, 900, 3,300; and Quantico, 250.
WASHINGTON—Bremerton, 1,750, 1,000; Keyport, 300; Seattle, 900, 350, 500, (Kirkland), 100; and Vancouver, 4,000.
WISCONSIN—Sturgeon Bay, 100.
Total, 54,039.

PRIVATE PROJECTS

ALABAMA—Huntsville, 675; Mobile, 450.
ARIZONA—Litchfield Park-Phoenix-Salt River Valley, 200.
CALIFORNIA—Oakland-Alameda, 2,000; Richmond, 1,500; San Diego, 550; and Vallejo, 500.

¹ Exception made for this number out of total of 193 units.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington, 11,000.
KANSAS—Parsons, 125, and Wichita, 2,000.
LOUISIANA—New Orleans, 550.
MAINE—Portland, 250.
MARYLAND—Baltimore, 1,500.
MICHIGAN—Detroit, 11,000.
NEVADA—Las Vegas-Boulder City, 450.
NEW JERSEY—Paterson, 1,500.
NEW YORK—Buffalo, 1,500, and Utica-Rome-Ilion, 200.
OHIO—Akron, 400, and Dayton, 750.
OREGON—Portland, 900.
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, 5,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston, 600.
TEXAS—Fort Worth, 400, and Orange-Beaumont-Port Arthur, 300.
UTAH—Ogden, 500, and Salt Lake City, 1,000.
VIRGINIA—Newport News, 500, and Norfolk-Portsmouth, 3,000.
WASHINGTON—Seattle, 1,500, Tacoma, 300, and Vancouver, 250.
Total, 51,350.

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Phone companies given time to balance stocks

In order to permit telephone companies to balance inventories, swollen as a result of increasing demands by war agencies for service, WPB on June 3 postponed until September 1 the inventory restrictions contained in orders assigning preference ratings for materials necessary to the operation of the companies.

Averts indiscriminate junking

The telephone industry has been placed in the position of having inventories long on some items and short on others. Amendment gives telephone companies an opportunity to balance inventories without indiscriminate junking of excess stocks.

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PLUMBING, HEATING REPAIRS ARE MADE EASIER

Installation of equipment calling for more material than that being replaced is permissible under the plumbing and heating repair and maintenance order (P-84), if the substitution is one of less critical material.

This is made clear by Interpretation No. 1, issued June 1, which also declares that the prohibition against a substitution "more extensive than that which is necessary to replace" worn-out or damaged parts does not mean that the identical part or parts must be replaced.

Furthermore, installations calling for a different kind of equipment are not necessarily more extensive within the terms of the order, if the new parts do not contain a greater weight of metal.

Scrap, reclaimed rubber impost confined to Military, RFC

WPB, on the recommendation of the Board of Economic Warfare, prohibited June 6 the importation of rubber and rubber products, including Balata, except by the military forces or by subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Rubber Reserve Company of the RFC which has heretofore been the sole importer of crude rubber and latex, will now also undertake the purchasing of reclaimed and scrap rubber in any form, as well as finished rubber products.

This action was effected by Amendment No. 10 to Supplementary Order M-15-b. "Imports" as used in the amendment cover a release from the bonded custody of the United States Bureau of Customs, as well as any shipment from a foreign country or from any territory or possession of the United States into continental United States.

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Grade crossing, highway signals exempt from metal sign curb

The WPB June 2 exempted all mechanical and electrical railroad, grade crossing, and highway signals from the restrictions of Limitation Order L-29. In the original order, traffic lights alone were exempt.

In addition, the amendment restates the lamp or bulb exemptions for electrical signs to make it clear that not only incandescent and fluorescent lamps and tubes, but also neon and all other kinds of tubing used as a source of light, are exempt. Previously, the order exempted only lamps or bulbs.

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Plant efficiency booklet released

A booklet on plant efficiency has been published by the Division of Information, WPB, and is now available for distribution, on request.

The booklet is called "Plant Efficiency—Ideas and Suggestions on Increasing Efficiency in Smaller Plants."

Copies may be obtained from regional and local offices of the War Production Board, located in 120 cities; from local offices of the Division of Information, OEM; or by writing to the Division of Information, OEM, in Washington.

Bureau of Construction opens headquarters in New York City; five branches move

The Bureau of Construction, recently established to coordinate all construction functions of the WPB, has moved to New York and opened headquarters in the Empire State Building.

Liaison staff to remain

Except for a small office staff which will remain in Washington for liaison work, the entire organization under William V. Kahler, chief of the Bureau, is affected by the change. Thomas L. Peyton, assistant to the chief, will be in charge of the Washington office.

Five operating branches

The Bureau is divided into five operating branches: Project analysis branch, materials control branch, project service branch, housing branch, and consultation branch.

The Project Analysis Branch handles all applications for private construction and recommends priority ratings for them. It administers limitation and conservation orders covering construction. Various agencies interested in construction have designated representatives to be stationed in New York to work with the Bureau in determining the essentiality and urgency of projects.

These include the Materials Division, Bureau of Industry Branches, Bureau of Priorities, Bureau of Governmental Requirements, the Army-Navy Munitions Board, the Plant Site Board, the Federal Works Administration, the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The Materials Control Branch reviews the use of materials in projects which have been designated as essential by the project analysis branch. The former branch is guided by criteria established in the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, WPB, and applies these principles to insure a minimum use of critical materials.

The Project Service Branch works closely with industry and with the Army, Navy, Defense Plant Corporation, and other Government agencies, rendering whatever service is needed to eliminate construction delays so that scheduled completion dates are met. It advises and assists these groups on design and construction matters including the procurement and expediting of needed materials.

The Housing Branch recommends priority ratings for publicly and privately financed war housing. It works closely with other housing and related agencies in the Government, reviewing with them such matters as the type of housing as it relates to the use of materials, availability of utilities, services, etc.

The Consultation Branch acts as liaison between the public and the Bureau. It interprets the needs and problems of the construction industry and recommends procedures consistent with the over-all war program. Through its knowledge of trends and the requirements for essential military construction, the branch recommends the issuance of limitation and conservation orders and amendments, as may from time to time become necessary.

Direction and decisions of the Bureau will be handled in the New York Office.

All contacts with Federal, State, and local government agencies in regard to applications concerning their construction projects are the function of the bureau of governmental requirements, under the direction of Maury Maverick. This branch, part of the Division of Industry Operations, will remain in Washington.

The facilities of several other agencies of the Government have been made available to the War Production Board for receiving and processing applications for authorization to begin construction.

Applications for farm building, either agricultural or residential, should be filed with the local county and State War Boards of the United States Department of Agriculture which recommends essential building to the Bureau of Construction for approval.

Applications for residential building, other than on farms, should be filed at local office of the FHA. Publicity and privately financed defense housing programs also are processed by the FHA. Recommendations are made by FHA to WPB, but in each instance final approval for a project must be given by the Bureau of Construction which then assigns it a priority rating.

Applications for commercial and other construction should be filed directly with the Bureau of Construction. Each project of this type is reviewed by an end-product branch in the WPB which makes recommendations as to essentiality and urgency to the Bureau.

Correspondence concerning projects handled by the Bureau of Construction should be addressed to: War Production Board, Bureau of Construction, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

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Switching temporary phones to permanent permitted

Restrictions on telephone installations have been modified so that temporary equipment may be replaced by permanent equipment and other special operations may be carried out without undue hardship to subscribers.

In Amendment No. 1 to General Conservation Order L-50, as amended, WPB makes it possible for a subscriber to substitute less telephone facilities in cases where his existing facilities exceed his requirements.

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Status of preferred applicants

Preferred applicants for new telephone service must demonstrate that the service is necessary to discharge the war or essential public activity in which they are engaged, the WPB ruled June 2 in Interpretation No. 1 of General Conservation Order L-50.

Questions and Answers on Priorities

- Q. Once you have obtained a preference rating for materials, how do you go about getting your requested supplies?
- A. By endorsing a purchase order for these supplies, and stating on the face of it a prescribed certification of the preference rating that entitles you to them. You extend this purchase order to your suppliers, who, in turn, can extend it to sub-suppliers.
- Q. In applying for priority assistance is it necessary to specify a definite delivery date on the application form?
- A. Priorities Regulation No. 1 as amended requires every applicant for priority assistance to specify in his application the latest date on which such items requested can be delivered to him to meet his contract obligations or production schedules. All applications specifying "immediately" or "at once" will be returned to the applicant. Place and exact delivery date must be filled in.
- Q. Does the fact that WPB is going into an allocation system mean that there will be no more priority ratings?
- A. Priority ratings will remain to supplement and implement the allocation system.
- Q. What is a blanket rating?
- A. A limited blanket rating or "P" order covers certain vital industries important to defense, assigning a rating or ratings for all the materials required to produce a specified product, within the limits of the order.
- Q. What are project ratings?
- A. They're preference ratings for material going into essential construction; plant expansion to fill war orders, for example, or defense housing for war workers. No building project will qualify for this, however, unless it is important to the war effort or vital to the public health and safety.

Juke and slot-machine parts brought under limitation order

General Limitation Order L-21-a was amended June 4 to bring manufacturers of parts for automatic phonographs and weighing, amusement and gaming machines under the terms of the order. By an oversight, they were omitted in the original order.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From May 28
*Through June 3

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agave fiber: a. Further restrictions placed on production of agave wrapping twine.	M-84 (Amend No. 6)		6-1-42		
Alcohol: a. Butyl alcohol: 1. Effective July 1 all grades of butyl alcohol placed under complete allocation by WPB. Persons using less than 64 gallons a month not subject to allocation, provided deliveries do not exceed 2 percent of a producer's monthly output.	M-159	PD-505; 506	5-28-42		
Benzene: a. Prohibits delivery or acceptance of benzene after July 1, 1942.	M-137	PD-223-A; PD-224-A	6-1-42		
Beryllium: a. To conserve supply and direct distribution. Complete allocation placed by WPB.	M-160	PD-496; 497	6-1-42		
Calcium-silicon: a. Order M-20-a extended indefinitely.	M-20-a (Amend. No. 1)		5-30-42		
Chemical: a. Chemical cotton pulp: 1. Effective July 1, chemical cotton pulp placed under full allocation.	M-157	PD-507; 508; 509	5-28-42		
b. Byproduct ammonia and sulfate of ammonia placed under allocation.	M-163	PD-237; 503	5-30-42		
c. Synthetic ammonia placed under allocation.	M-164	PD-237; 503; 504	5-30-42		
d. Cyanamid placed under allocation.	M-165	PD-237; 503	5-30-42		
e. Capryl alcohol placed under allocation.	M-167	PD-525; 526	5-30-42		
f. Isopropyl alcohol placed under allocation.	M-168	PD-521; 522	5-30-42		
g. Methyl ethyl ketone placed under allocation.	M-169	PD-523; 524	5-30-42		
Closures and associated items: a. Slide fasteners: 1. Order amended to permit use of slide fasteners fabricated prior to Apr. 1, in a list of garments and articles.	L-68 (Amend. No. 1)		5-28-42		
Chlorate chemicals: a. Chlorate chemicals placed under complete allocation.	M-171	PD-515; 516	6-1-42		
Closures for glass containers: a. Limits supply of tonnages of blackplate to be used for nonalcoholic beverages' bottle caps. Prohibits use of blackplate after Aug. 1, and of tin, in the manufacture of closures for wine and distilled spirits.	M-104	PD-519	5-30-42		
Coal stokers: a. Permits assembly of small stokers from materials in manufacturer's hands on May 31.	L-75 (Amend. No. 1)		6-4-42		
Communications: a. Applicants for telephone service must show need for such.	L-50 (As Amend. 4-23-42) (Int. No. 1)		6-2-42		
b. Maintenance, repair, and operating supplies: 1. Postpones effective date of 27½ percent restriction to Sept. 1.	P-129 (Amend. No. 1)		6-3-42		
2. Postpones effective date of 27½ percent restriction to Sept. 1.	P-130 (Amend. No. 1)		6-3-42		
Copper: a. Permits use of bronze powder in manufacture of paste, ink, leaf, and paint until Dec. 15, 1942. Prohibits all use of products made with bronze powder for these purposes after Dec. 31, 1942.	M-9-c-3 (As Amend. 5-30-42)		5-30-42		
Cotton duck: a. Provides new procedure for handling preference-rated orders for cotton duck.	M-91 (Amend. No. 2)	PDL-1	5-28-42		A-2
b. Allocation placed on use, sales, and deliveries of combed cotton yarn.	M-155		5-28-42		
Cutlery: a. Manufacture of tableware, pocket knives, scissors, and other cutlery restricted by WPB.	L-140		5-30-42		
Drum exterior coating: a. Restrictions placed on coatings containing certain organic binders or pigments after June 20.	M-158		5-30-42		
Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor: a. Restrictions placed on use of copper in manufacture of farm tractors and engine power units, effective June 15.	L-26-c		6-3-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Furniture (metal office and equipment): a. Restrictions on amount of steel for use in wood filing cabinets listed.	L-13-a (Amend. No. 2).	-----	6-1-42	-----	
Fishing tackle: a. Fishing tackle manufacturers permitted to continue to produce their wares until June.	L-92 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-1-42	-----	
General inventory order: a. Inventory restriction exceptions on manufacturing of refractory brick, including 16 materials.	M-161	-----	6-1-42	-----	
Goatskins, kidskins, and cabrettas: a. Sets quota for processors and tanners for months of June and July to 140 percent of monthly average of skins put into process during 1941.	M-114 (Amend. No. 2)	-----	5-30-42	-----	
Goose and duck feathers: a. Feathers less than 4 inches in length to be reserved for military orders.	M-102 (Amend. No. 2)	-----	6-1-42	-----	
Imports of strategic materials: a. Scrap metals and alloys placed under import control.	M-63 (Amend. No. 7)	-----	6-1-42	-----	
b. WPB places control over imports of commodities imported for civilian use, beginning July 2.	M-63 (As Amend. 6-2-42).	PD-222-C; PD-222-B.	6-2-42	-----	
c. Releases from the provisions of M-63 commodities imported overland or by air from Canada and Mexico. Order effective 30th day after date of issuance.	M-63-a	-----	6-2-42	-----	
Kapok: a. Extends order to June 30, 1942.	M-85 (Amend. No. 3)	-----	6-1-42	-----	
Laundry equipment, dry-cleaning equipment, and tailors' pressing machinery: a. Adjusted to conform to customary manufacturing practices of the industry.	L-91 (Amend. No. 1)	PD-418	6-3-42	-----	
Lead: a. Lead pool for June set at 15 percent of April production.	M-38-1	-----	6-1-42	-----	
Lumber, construction: a. Releases restrictions on several grades and items of lumber no longer being bought by Federal Agencies, which are usable for War Housing and farm purposes.	L-121 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	5-28-42	-----	
Machinery (Industrial): a. Food slicing and grinding machinery as restricted in L-83, defined as machinery of one horsepower or over.	L-83 (Amended) (Amend. No. 1).	-----	5-29-42	-----	
Metal signs: a. Mechanical and electrical railroad, grade-crossing, and highway signals exempted from Lim. Od. L-29.	L-29 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-2-42	-----	
Motor fuel: a. 50 percent cut in gas deliveries in Oregon and Washington rescinded by WPB.	L-70 (Amend. No. 3)	-----	6-1-42	-----	
Musical instruments: a. Certain musical instruments placed under allocation by WPB.	L-37-a	PD-498	5-20-42	-----	A-1-k.
Naphthenic acid and naphthenates: a. Specifics products excepted by an Amend. to Gen. Preference Od. M-142.	M-142 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-1-42	-----	
Office machinery: a. Regulates production and sets up distribution control for office machinery.	L-54-c	-----	6-1-42	-----	
b. Revocation of Order L-54-b.	L-54-b (Revoked)	-----	6-1-42	-----	
c. Manufacturer authorized to maintain present rate of production of typewriters, etc., during June and July.	L-54-a (Amend. No. 2)	-----	5-30-42	-----	
d. Supplementary order.	L-54-a-1	-----	5-30-42	-----	
Pencils, wood cases: a. Lifts restrictions of order L-113 to allow manufacturer to use stock on hand, and prohibits manufacturer from acquiring any pigments to be used in production of pencils, other than specified colors.	L-113 (Amend. No. 2)	-----	5-30-42	-----	
Platinum: a. Restrictions placed on sale, purchase, and delivery of platinum. To conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-162	PD-512; 513; 514	5-30-42	-----	
Plumbing and heating simplification: a. Prohibits use of metals other than joining hardware, coating, or reinforcing mesh, after June 20, in plumbing fixtures.	L-42	-----	5-28-42	-----	
Plumbing and heating equipment (new): a. Interpretation of P-84 in regard to installation of equipment.	P-84 (Int. No. 1)	-----	6-1-42	-----	

(Continued on page 18)

Bureau helps 429 war firms obtain \$54,476,358 in May

The Bureau of Finance of the WPB reported June 5 that during May it assisted manufacturers engaged in war production to obtain \$54,476,358 of financing from local banks, Federal Reserve banks, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other public and private agencies.

This compared with \$55,109,966 in the preceding month. This financing was utilized by 429 companies throughout the country, compared with 289 companies in April.

The Bureau has representatives in 35 WPB field offices who give advice and assistance to firms engaged in war production or seeking war orders. It makes no loans itself but directs qualified firms to public and private agencies that do.

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Flashlight makers allowed to use up plated iron, steel stocks

General Limitation Order L-71 was amended June 5 to permit flashlight manufacturers to use up inventories of plated iron and steel at a rate not exceeding their 1940 production.

The original order, issued March 27, prohibited the use of aluminum, crude rubber, chromium, nickel, tin, brass, or copper in flashlights after March 31, 1942.

The June 5 amendment permits use of these materials if they were plated on steel prior to March 31, 1942, and provided such plated steel was in the possession of the manufacturer or his supplier prior to March 31.

The original order also prohibited the use of iron and steel in flashlights and batteries after May 31, 1942, except in reflectors, contact fittings, battery top seals, battery under jackets, eyelets, rivets, and caps and end ferrules.

The June 5 amendment permits the use in flashlight cases and batteries of iron and steel which was in fabricated form and in the possession of manufacturers or their suppliers prior to April 1, 1942. Such use may not exceed the rate of production in 1940.

Relaxations permitted in the amendment are subject to previously issued metal conservation orders. Under General Conservation Order M-126 no iron or steel may be used in flashlight tubes after August 3, 1942.

Survey of war production committees reveals quick results in majority of cases

Coincident with the announcement that the number of plants with labor-management committees for war production drives had risen to 800, WPB made public June 1 the results of an unsolicited, voluntary survey of a cross-section of plants in the drive.

Results of this analysis were submitted to WPB Chairman Nelson by the editors of "Mill & Factory," a trade magazine published by the Conover-Nast Corporation of New York City.

Private advantage not sought

Summarizing their survey, the examiners said that it indicated conclusively that the labor-management plan "has not, up to this point, been used by labor for its own benefit, as many spokesmen prophesied. On the other side of the question, it is equally apparent that management has not attempted to use the new committees to its own advantage at the expense of labor."

The surveyors picked 88 plants with labor-management committees, reporting "they were chosen at random and represent a cross-section of industry, being large, medium, and small plants manufacturing many different products." To insure frankness, the names of the plants were kept confidential.

A sincere effort to increase production

The questions asked, the replies, and some of the investigators' comments follow:

HAS ANY ATTEMPT BEEN MADE BY LABOR TO USE THE COMMITTEE AS A MEANS OF ENCROACHING ON MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS?

	Percent
Yes.....	8
No.....	87
Don't know yet.....	5

HAS THERE BEEN ANY ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE FUNCTION OF THE COMMITTEE FROM ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE INTO A BARGAINING UNIT?

	Percent
Yes.....	4
No.....	95
Don't know yet.....	1

HAS LABOR TO DATE USED THESE MEETINGS IN A SINCERE EFFORT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION?

	Percent
Yes.....	74
No.....	21
Too early to tell.....	5

HAS IT INCREASED THE NUMBER OF WORTHWHILE SUGGESTIONS BY EMPLOYEES AND THUS BENEFITED PRODUCTION?

	Percent
Yes.....	51
No.....	31
Don't know yet.....	18

"Among those reporting no increase, four have long had well-run suggestion systems and can see no particular increase in the number or quality of the material received. Four companies have not as yet put their systems into operation."

HAS ANY ATTEMPT BEEN MADE BY LABOR TO SUGGEST TO EMPLOYEES THAT THIS PLAN IS ACTUALLY AN ADAPTATION OF THE MURRAY MANAGEMENT-LABOR PLAN?

	Percent
Yes.....	6
No.....	89
Don't know yet.....	5

DOES THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PLAN TO DATE LEAD YOU TO BELIEVE THAT IT IS OF GREAT ENOUGH BENEFIT TO THE WAR PRODUCTION PROGRAM IN YOUR PLANT TO JUSTIFY THE TIME IT CONSUMES?

	Percent
Yes.....	54
No.....	27
Don't know yet.....	19

HAS THE PLAN RESULTED IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF YOUR LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS?

	Percent
Yes.....	47
No.....	47
Don't know yet.....	6

"The answers to this question may be misinterpreted until it is pointed out that all but fourteen companies replying in the negative stated specifically that their labor-management relations were already very good before establishing the Committee."

IS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE A MEMBER OF THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT GROUP?

	Percent
Management group.....	72
Labor group.....	14
Co-chairman or alternate chairmen for each meeting.....	14

The analysis concluded:

"Although the plan is still largely in the process of being set up, it is significant that 73 percent of those answering the queries report a sincere effort on the part of labor to help increase production."

United States officials appeal to production drive committees to keep workers fit and on job

Six high officials charged with increasing American war production June 4 appealed to War Production Drive committees to keep the American workman healthy to save man-hours for victory.

Need vigor, staying power

The appeal was signed by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War; James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy; E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, and E. S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Their joint statement was sent to each labor-management committee in the more than 800 plants which are participating in the War Production Drive. The text follows:

Sick and injured war production workers lose 6,000,000 workdays every month.

We must save as many of those lost days as we possibly can for the Production Drive.

Only healthy workers can put into the drive what it takes—vigor, staying power, and the will to win.

It is your job to fight sickness and accidents. See to it that every medical and engineering means of prevention is provided in your plant. Make it a healthful working place.

Help the men and women in your plant to keep themselves healthy and on the job. You can do this by training them in health conservation and safety as carefully as you train them in efficiency.

Use your influence to see that your community has an active public health department; enough doctors, nurses, and hospital beds to care for your workers and their families. Your Federal and State governments are doing their part. Make sure your community does its part.

If your plant is not already conducting a sound industrial hygiene program, write to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., for advice. Do it today. You can boost production, save time and lives if you start now. Save a day for Victory.

The committees were urged to post the text, in large letters, on bulletin boards and to reprint it in plant newspapers.

Production Drive extended into mines to speed metals "more precious than gold"

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced June 5 extension of the War Production Drive into the nonferrous metal mining industry in an all-out effort to step up production of the basic war metals which have become more precious than gold to the Nation's armed forces.

Mr. Nelson announced that the Drive will be launched at a joint labor-management rally June 13 (Miners Day) at Butte, Mont., an important copper and zinc producing center. Mr. Nelson will speak to the rally in Butte by long-distance phone.

Materials Director A. I. Henderson announced the establishment of a non-ferrous metals committee to integrate the work of the copper, lead, and zinc branches of WPB in connection with the War Production Drive in nonferrous metal mines.

This committee will work jointly with the Labor Production Division in the establishment of local labor-management committees throughout the mining areas involved.

Personnel of 2 committees named

In commending the management of the Anaconda Copper Company for its cooperative spirit and its leadership in establishing joint labor-management committees at its Butte properties, Mr. Henderson stated: "With this good start, we expect that 'Victory Committees' will soon be functioning in all the nonferrous metal mining areas."

Members of the new committee in the Materials Division will be: H. O. King, chief of the copper branch; George Heikes, chief of the zinc branch; and Erwin Vogelsang, chief of the lead branch. Mr. King will head the committee.

Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division, announced the formation of a special section in his Division to work with the Materials Division in promoting the campaign.

The new section will be headed by Dr. Allen Buchanan, formerly of the United States Tariff Commission and at present labor consultant to the copper and zinc branches of the Materials Division. Bela Low, E. M., principal consultant in metal mining to the Labor Production Division, will be assigned to the new unit.

ANOTHER WAR PRODUCTION RECORD IS SMASHED

Smashing of one more war production record was reported June 4 by the labor-management committee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, Pueblo, Colo.

Robert Leech, secretary of the War Production Drive Committee, telegraphed War Production Board headquarters:

"Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation employees smashed all previous ingot production records during May with total of 106,000 tons. Best previous record 98,000 tons. Also set more than 20 major production marks in other departments."

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, telegraphed congratulations.

Multiple plant corporations active in production drive

Corporations with multiple plants have been especially enthusiastic about labor-management production committees, it was pointed out June 4, at War Production Drive headquarters.

War Production Drives to bring the output of war material up to the victory level are now under way in more than 3 plants each of 16 companies.

A list of the companies and the number of plants in which labor-management committees are functioning follows:

DU PONT GROUP	
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	51
General Motors Corporation	9
Remington Arms Co.	6
U. S. STEEL GROUP	
American Steel & Wire Co.	18
Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation	18
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Corporation	10
Columbia Steel Co.	4
ANACONDA COPPER GROUP	
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.	7
American Brass Co.	4
OTHER CORPORATIONS	
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	25
Johns-Manville Products Corporation	10
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	8
Borg-Warner Corporation	6
Curtiss Wright Corporation	6
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.	6
R. C. A. Manufacturing Co.	4

War plants click to rhythm of slogans; half a million take part in contests

Wheels in the war plants of America are clicking to the rhythm of slogans. More than half a million men and women on the war production line have participated in slogan contests in 300 plants, a recapitulation at War Production Drive Headquarters shows. Contests are under way or are being planned in most of the remainder of the 855 plants in which voluntary labor-management committees have been organized for War Production Drives.

Slogan contests have been one of the most successful features of War Production Drives, labor-management committees report. They dramatize the part a plant and each man in it plays in the war; they provide a means for wide participation in the Production Drive and in the war itself, and they provide an ever-present stimulant to increased production. Also, men and women like to write them.

War Bonds frequently given

Under the plan of the War Production Drive, a committee within the plant conducts the slogan contest, making its own rules and providing its own prizes. More often than not, prizes are War Bonds contributed for the most part by the management or persons associated with the management. Some committees have had weekly or monthly contests.

Some typical slogans and the plants in which they originated follow:

T. N. T.—TODAY NOT TOMORROW, Western Electric & Manufacturing Co., Canton, Ohio.

SPEED THE WHEELS TO BEAT THE HEELS, American Steel and Wire Co., Waukegan, Ill.

SPEED 'EM FOR FREEDOM, Curtiss Wright Corporation, Beaver, Pa.

FIGHT 'EM IN THE FACTORY, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

IF IT'S NIP AND TUCK, MAKE IT THE NIP THAT GETS TUCK, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Joliet, Ill.

PRODUCTION QUOTAS MUST BE BEAT TO KNOCK THE AXIS OFF ITS FEET, Globe-Union, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

HYPRODUCTION MEANS AXIS DESTRUCTION, Cincinnati (Ohio) Planer CO.

JAPPY, WE'LL KNOCK YOU SLAP HAPPY, Boye and Emmes Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NAZIS CHEER EACH IDLE GEAR, American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester, Mass.

Questions and answers on price regulation

(The following are selected from a list of questions and answers released by OPA June 6.)

- Q. A retail store sold coffee during March at 2 pounds for 64 cents, 1 pound for 34 cents. It now continues its 34-cent price for 1 pound, and will permit customers to buy 2 pounds at the same time for double the price of 1. Does this violate the general maximum price regulation?
- A. Yes. If 2 pounds are sold to a customer at one time, the March highest price for that quantity must not be exceeded.
- Q. A store has made a practice of giving customers cash checks constituting a 3¼-percent discount with purchases. Can the store discontinue giving these cash checks?
- A. No; unless an equivalent reduction in price is made.
- Q. Is taxi service subject to the general maximum price regulation, or any other OPA control?
- A. No.
- Q. Are embroidered textile products, produced in commercial quantities, included within the scope of the term "objects of art," which are specifically exempt from the general maximum price regulation?
- A. No. The term "objects of art" refers to items which are unique, and in no case to items produced in commercial quantities.
- Q. Where a seller, in March, had the practice of giving free repair service and replacement of defective parts for a certain period after the sale, may the length of the period for free service or free replacements or both, be reduced without diminishing the prices?
- A. The period for either the free service, or the free replacements, or both, may not be reduced without proportionately reducing the price.

Price formula is provided for malleable iron castings

Producers of malleable iron castings and high alloy steel castings were given price formulas June 2 by the OPA for establishing maximum prices for such castings as cannot be priced under Section 1499.2 of the general maximum price regulation.

KAPOK ORDER EXTENDED

Amendment No. 2 to the kapok order, M-85, extending from May 31, to June 30, 1942, the time in which dealers may sell, transfer title to, or deliver kapok to manufacturers within the restrictions of the order was issued June 1 by the Director of Industry Operations.

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 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 1942.....	*30,615
Sales of War Bonds—	
Cumulative May 1941-May 1942....	6,023
May 1942.....	634
May quota exceeded.....	5.7%

PLANT EXPANSION

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

Manufacturing industries—		Percent increase from June 1940
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—	Index 39=100	14.5
1942.....	115.1	
*Prelim. Includes revisions in several months.		
†Preliminary.		
**Adjusted for seasonal variations.		

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, *Liaison Officer*

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas Dort, *Director*.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD: James Lawrence Fly, *Chairman*.

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

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

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Dr. Vannevar Bush, *Director*.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: James M. Landis, *Director*.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS: Nelson Rockefeller, *Coordinator*.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES: Paul V. McNutt, *Director*.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION: Joseph B. Eastman, *Director*.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald MacLeish, *Director*.

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

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

CONSUMER DIVISION: Dexter M. Keezer, *Assistant Administrator*, in charge. Dan A. West, *Director*.

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

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

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY: Milton Eisenhower, *Director*.

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

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

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DIVISIONS:

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