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VICTORY



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

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 16, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 24

IN THIS ISSUE

Review of the Week.....	2
On the Home Front.....	3
Scrap rubber in the war effort.....	4
RATIONING	
Texas-Illinois pipe line approved...	5
Gasoline card system extended...	5
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS	
Over-all control of materials.....	6
Priority Actions.....	10
CIVILIAN SUPPLY	
Far-reaching changes in civilian life.....	16
TRANSPORTATION	
Intercity buses under wartime control.....	18
PRODUCTION DRIVE	
Awards for individual workers....	20
MANPOWER	
Recruiting of physicians lagging...	22
PRICE ADMINISTRATION	
Fall clothes put on cost-plus plan...	25

Nation-wide collection of scrap rubber under way at President's direction to determine extent of United States supply

Detailed plans for the all-out, Nation-wide scrap rubber collection campaign to be conducted in accordance with the President's direction were announced June 14 by Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the WPB Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

To reach every home and plant

The campaign is designed to reach into every home and industrial plant, to stimulate the flow of as much scrap as possible into the Nation's war supply. Main points of the plan are as follows:

1. The campaign began at 12:01 a. m. June 15, and will end at midnight June 30.
2. The Bureau of Industrial Conservation will supervise the campaign, working in close cooperation with the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and the Petroleum Industry War Council.
3. Local salvage committees set up by the BIC in every State—there are now over 12,000 such committees—will play a major role in the effort locally and will work with regional and local representatives of the petroleum industry.

To be turned in at filling stations

4. All scrap rubber coming from citizens during the campaign will be turned in by them at filling stations.
5. Filling stations will pay for reclaimable rubber at the uniform rate of a penny a pound.
6. Oil companies which serve the filling

stations will collect the rubber and take it to central concentration points.

Companies will not profit

7. The oil companies, taking title to the rubber, will sell mixed scrap to the Rubber Reserve Company (RFC) at the rate of \$25 per short ton (2,000 pounds) in carload lots.

8. The excess resulting from the difference between \$20 a short ton, paid to the citizen, and the price paid by the Government to oil companies will be turned over to designated charities.

9. The Government will store the scrap rubber in warehouses and it will then be allocated to reclaimers' plants at the direction of the War Production Board.

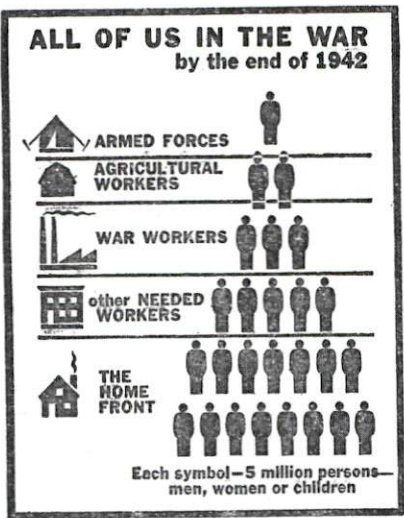
10. Industrial scrap, as differentiated from scrap uncovered by private citizens may either be sold to oil companies at bulk distributing stations or sold through the usual channels of trade.

Check to be kept on amounts

11. The oil companies, playing a major role in the effort, will, in addition to making filling stations available as collection points, use much of their personnel to stimulate the flow.

13. A report on the total amount of rubber collected at filling stations in this special campaign will be made available to the Government within a short time after the close of the effort.

Instructions to executive secretaries
(Continued on page 4)



Review of the Week

The whole Nation prepared last week for a campaign to find out how much we have of one of the scarcest and most strategic materials—rubber, which comes from areas 90 percent controlled by the Axis. The scrap collection drive, requested by President Roosevelt and carried out by the War Production Board's Bureau of Industrial Conservation with the help of gasoline filling stations, was to begin on June 15 and end on June 30.

Joint board to weld war production of two nations

Distribution of scarce materials will be one of the prime purposes of the Combined Production and Resources Board, set up by the United States and Great Britain with Donald Nelson as American representative. In its larger aspect the joint board will weld the war production of the two nations into one gigantic program, centrally planned for speed and volume and economy of transportation.

Keyed to the mutual production program will be the WPB's new system for allocation of materials here in America. As forecast a week previously, the production requirements plan will be used to determine over-all needs of the large industries and spread the supply where it will do the most good. In announcing the order which applies this principle, Requirements Chairman Batt and Industry Operations Director Knowlson revealed the plan's place in a system of control extending all the way from the general staffs of the United Nations to the individual factory.

Far-reaching changes in civilian life

Looking at the whole picture from the civilian point of view, Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director of the WPB Division of Civilian Supply, predicted far-reaching changes in the life and habits of everyone within the next few months as a result of necessary restrictions on food, clothing, transportation, and housing.

With respect to several of these matters the hand was writing on the wall last week. The Office of Defense Transportation placed intercity bus operations under wartime regulation throughout the country, ordering discontinuance of

some services and pooling of others. The United States and Britain announced simultaneously with the Combined Production and Resources Board, a Combined Food Board which is to regard the entire food resources of Great Britain and the United States as "in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged." The WPB Division of Industry Operations continued restrictions on wool, and gave high priorities to materials which will go into uniforms.

United States output for war exceeds expectations

As compensation for all these deprivations, present and to come, Donald Nelson last week told us their direct result: American war production is proving greater than the leaders of the effort ever thought it could be.

Materials alone do not operate the mass production factories that are rolling out the undreamed-of quantities of planes and tanks and guns and ships. As a guide in the problem of supplying all-important skilled labor, the War Manpower Commission last week named a management-labor policy committee composed of seven leaders from each of the two fields. The Labor Production Division of WPB also set up a policy committee, composed of labor men. And war production drive headquarters announced awards to be given individual working men for ideas that will speed and improve production of weapons.

The Office of Price Administration postponed the new "tailor-made" system of gasoline rationing for the East Coast until July 15, to give time for training registrars and ration boards.

Clothing and textiles continued to occupy a great deal of OPA's attention. Pricing of fall and winter garments for women and children was changed to a present-cost-plus-normal-profit basis. Eleven additional groups of cotton fabrics were brought under ceilings stated in dollars and cents. OPA also set maximum prices for the sale and rental of used typewriters, the only kind now generally available to the public.

Nelson sees 60,000 planes in 1942; total war production greater than expected

We shall make 60,000 planes this year, WPB Chairman Nelson assured the graduating class of his alma mater, the University of Missouri, in a speech June 9. Our total production of war goods has proved greater than we had any reason to suppose from the blueprints it could be, he revealed. Excerpts:

As you of course know, a very large number of new factories for the manufacture of arms and munitions were built in this country during the past year. During the past winter, a great many of these began to swing into production; and since then we have been discovering a rather unexpected thing—that in many, many instances the rate of output of a new factory has proved to be a great deal higher than the output which was anticipated when the factory was designed and built. In other words, we have found that our total production of war goods is higher than we had any reason to suppose it could be when we looked at the blueprints.

Natural result of mass technique

Why is that happening? In part, of course, I think it is due to the fact that the men who are making the goods—the managers, the engineers, the foremen and the workers alike—are working as they never worked before to make the things we need so desperately on the battle line. But beyond that, I think that what we are seeing is the natural result of the application to munitions production of the best mass production techniques.

A new aircraft factory was put into production some time ago. It had been designed to produce fifty airplanes a month, working at full capacity. Now we have discovered that its real capacity is much closer to one hundred and fifty planes a month. And I would like to remind you that it is just two years since the President announced that we ought to try to reach a point at which we could make fifty thousand airplanes a year. Well, this year we shall make sixty thousand airplanes, and by the end of the year we shall still be picking up speed for an even vaster production in 1943.

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On the Home Front

The soldiers on the production front are gaining ground every day. We are producing tanks and guns and ships and planes on a constantly increasing scale, but these soldiers now have sent back a hurry call for support. They have sent this call to the home front and it is a call as urgent as that call for artillery or aviation which sometimes comes from hard-pressed ground forces caught in some desperate sector of a fierce action.

Call has new ring of urgency

But as of this moment the call has a new ring of urgency. The need for raw materials in certain war operations is so great that it is almost a case of "now or never." Shortage of metals threatens to close down some of the blast furnaces which work for war, and every blast furnace closed down means fewer steel plates for cargo vessels, fewer tanks for the front, fewer weapons for our fighting men.

"Patch and pray" not enough

The War Production Board has warned war industry that it must prepare to meet these shortages as best it can and that it must be prepared, in the words of William L. Batt, chairman of the WPB Requirements Committee, to "patch and pray" in an effort to keep its equipment busy.

Industry, however, can only do a certain amount of praying and patching just as the military commander awaiting needed aerial or artillery support can hang on just so long without that support. By this time there must be a few indeed on the home front who fail to realize that part of the answer to the shortage of metals and the shortage of rubber and the shortage of all types of materials is scrap—and that scrap is everywhere.

Must match industry's efforts

The one great remaining source of scrap is in the homes and on the farmsteads of America. In the next few weeks we must make a supreme effort to do our part as families and as individuals as efficiently as industry has been doing its part. Ours has been the leak, ours the unforgivable waste. If you doubt the importance of scrap rubber to our military effort consider that the rubber reclaimed from a thousand pairs of rubber galoshes from a thousand closets will provide all the rubber needed in a single medium bomber; that the rubber left in

that old casing at the back of the garage would make 18 pairs of rubber boots for paratroopers; that the rubber in one old bicycle tire and tube provide all the rubber needed in building six military field radio sets or a gas mask.

The next few weeks and the months that follow until victory must see a continuing effort to gather from city apartment, suburban home and country farm

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every possible piece of scrap iron and steel, copper and brass, of zinc, of lead, of aluminum.

"Blackplate" for tin plate

If anything is needed to underline the importance of tin in the war effort, an importance which led to recently announced plans for tin can collections in 36 major United States cities and to a further 10 percent cut in use of tin for unnecessary civilian purposes effective July 1, it is present in the proposal discussed at a recent meeting of WPB's fruit, fish, and vegetable canning industry advisory committee. At this meeting it was proposed that chemically treated steel—"blackplate" to the trade—should be substituted for tin plate in making ends of cans for packing some commodities and that another process be substituted for the present method of making the ends of cans used to pack another group of commodities, principally vegetables. If this were done, proponents of the change insist, about 6,000 tons of tin a year might be saved.

The achievements of the War Production Drive are something to dismay the dictators quite as much as the fierce and dedicated resistance of the Russians. Last week produced two typical examples of what American workers can do of their own free will. Officials of the War Production Drive and the War Production Board journeyed to Rochester, N. Y., for a

ceremony resembling that which accompanies an award of decorations on the fighting front. They went to the war plant of the Symington-Gould Corporation which had increased its war production 14 percent in a single month. And in Hamilton, Ohio, men of the American Rolling Mill Co. fulfilled a pledge to WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson by breaking production records for the third successive month. Every such achievement lessens the distance between the United Nations and triumph.

Awards of merit to the production line

That WPB is well aware of this is shown by its announcement of a plan of individual awards to workmen who devise ways of increasing or improving the output of their factories. "The Army and Navy," said Mr. Nelson, "have systems of commending merit of high order in the line of duty. There is also merit of a high order on the production line in this war. I propose that the production soldier shall also be recognized for production in this war."

Bound by a tighter tether

As a Nation we send our soldiers and our warships out toward flaming horizons thousands of miles away; as individuals, millions of us will be tied to our home by a tighter tether in the months to come because we must have transportation for the men and the materials and the weapons needed for war. Passenger trains will be fewer and slower and crowded to the point of discomfort. And so with buses. As for the automobile, anyone who grinds rubber from the tires of his car in unnecessary driving these days wilfully is aiding our enemies. There are still those who do not realize this or do not care and they are the people who in the Eastern States, where gasoline is rationed, have been getting extra gasoline from bootleg gasoline stations in order that they might pursue their empty "pleasure as usual" existence in the face of national danger. But these people, measured against the rest of us, are few enough and they will profit little. After July 15 the new gasoline rationing system will make it difficult to bootleg gasoline without going to jail.

We're quite likely to find ourselves living in a darker world and that not because of military black-outs against enemy anti-aircraft but because we must save electric power to keep our war industries running. . . . Fewer houses for war workers will be built because war industry needs the steel which would have gone into them.

WE NEED THIS MUCH RUBBER TO FIGHT THE WAR THIS YEAR

RECLAIMED

SYNTHETIC

CRUDE



UNCLE SAM IS COUNTING ON YOU FOR THIS

WE MUST USE THIS AMOUNT OF CRUDE RUBBER OR DO WITHOUT

655,000 TONS

National scrap rubber collection begins

(Continued from page 1)

and State chairmen of all State salvage committees from Herbert L. Gutterson, chief of general salvage, Bureau of Industrial Conservation, included the following:

The oil industry will turn over to the national headquarters of USO, Army Relief, Navy Relief, and the American Red Cross, on an equal basis, any receipts in excess of purchase price. There will be no profit to the oil industry.

Reclaimable rubber which is acceptable will include all kinds of rubber except used battery boxes, and parts thereof and tire beads. Metal, wood and leather should be removed from such articles as leather shoes, baby buggy tires, etc.

Aside from the obvious purpose of bringing in vitally needed scrap rubber, one of the important purposes of this drive is to provide immediate factual data on the amount of reclaimable rubber in the country. For this reason the following important policies have been set down:

1. Accurate and complete reports will be requested of every unit in the oil industry of the amount of

scrap rubber collected, immediately after the end of the drive.

2. All scrap rubber salvaged by the public should flow through the oil industry's filling stations and bulk plants. In addition, large quantities of scrap rubber such as may be in the hands of industrial plants, auto graveyards, etc., may be sold directly to the nearest oil company bulk station.

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Buses carrying children to summer camps get tires

A vehicle used to transport children under 18, and their attendants, to and from a summer camp will be eligible for tires and tubes, provided requirements announced June 7 by the OPA are met.

The OPA announced that under certain conditions a bus may be used to carry Army selectees to and from examination or induction centers.

Amendment No. 12 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations, which became effective June 8, sets forth the requirements to be met in both instances.

SCRAP RUBBER'S IMPORTANCE

THE CHART on this page reveals in graphic fashion the large place occupied by scrap in our 1942 rubber program. The proportion shown represents the amount WPB believes factories can reclaim if it is collected, and Uncle Sam is counting on us to bring it in.

(Two- and three-column mats of this chart will be available within a week for publication. Address requests to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C.; refer to Mat V-23 and specify size.)

More reclaimed, less crude rubber allowed industrial tires

Almost 300 tons of crude rubber will be conserved for war production by an amendment to the rubber specifications order, M-15-b-1, effective June 12.

The Amendment (No. 6) requires the use of more reclaimed rubber and less crude in the manufacture of industrial pneumatic and solid tires. This is expected to save from 75 to 100 tons of crude rubber each year without materially diminishing quality.

The tires affected are used on industrial trucks and similar equipment generally found in factories and shipyards.

Present emergency plan for gasoline rationing in East extended to July 15

Extension of the present emergency plan for gasoline rationing on the East Coast to July 15 was announced June 12 by the OPA. This change was made to permit training of registrars and ration boards on the new coupon system to go into effect on that date. Originally, the emergency plan was to end June 30.

Unit value of cards raised

At the same time OPA raised the unit value of the "A" and "B" cards now in use from 3 gallons to 6 gallons, effective at 12:01 A. M. June 15. The purpose of doubling the unit value was to provide card holders with enough gasoline to tide them over the 2-week extension period.

Card holders who have exhausted all units on their cards by June 15 may apply to a local rationing board for an extra ration. OPA pointed out, however, that such a ration should be for gasoline needed between July 1 and July 15 only, since the rations allowed by the present cards were expected to cover all driving needs through June 30. Applicants for additional supplies of gasoline in all cases will be required to pass the usual tests for supplemental rations.

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Service station operators warned not to play favorites

Any service station operator who engages in "black market" activities or favors his best customers with extra gasoline will force himself out of business and make himself liable to criminal prosecution under the permanent gasoline rationing program scheduled to take effect next month.

Subject to strict audit

The OPA June 8 warned station operators that they will be subject to strict audit control and will be required to turn over to suppliers the exact number of stamps for the amount of gasoline delivered to their stations on essentially the same basis his customers must turn coupons over to him.

If a station operator persists in selling gasoline in amounts greater than the total number of coupons his customers turn in, he will not have sufficient coupons himself to turn over to his supplier and will eventually find himself with no gasoline in his storage tanks and no means of obtaining any.

WPB approves pipe line from Texas to Illinois to supply crude oil to East

The War Production Board June 11 approved immediate construction of a 24-inch pipe line from Longview, Tex., to the Salem, Ill., area. It took this action after considering the changed situation with respect to oil tankers and military requirements, and after receiving assurances that prompt construction of the line will not interfere with delivery of steel or motor equipment orders for the War and Navy Departments or for the Maritime Commission's ship-building program.

The 550-mile pipe line, which will carry crude oil to relieve shortages in the East Coast area, will require 125,000 tons

of finished steel. Consumption of critical materials, however, will be minimized by the substitution of cast iron for steel in some places, and by the use of seamless steel tubing in place of valuable steel plate. The line is expected to be completed by December 1, 1942.

The WPB's approving action was taken after Wayne Johnson, chairman of a special committee investigating the pipe line proposal, reported to WPB Chairman Nelson that the line could be built with a minimum of disturbance to the war production program and would provide an increased supply of oil to the East Coast area within 6 months.

OPA tells how gasoline books will be "tailored" to needs

Further details of tailoring of supplemental rations to fit the needs of individual car owners under the new coupon rationing plan that will go into effect in the East Coast area next month, were announced June 11 by OPA.

Supplementary "B" or "C" books will be issued to car owners who can prove that the "A" book, to which every registered car owner is entitled, will not provide enough gasoline to meet their needs.

Methods differ between "B" and "C"

"B" coupon books will have a variable expiration date, while "C" books will have coupons torn out, if necessary, so that the applicant will receive no more coupons than he has established a need for.

This is how the tailoring will be done:

A car owner who drives to work, or who needs his car in his work, may find that an "A" book, which he obtains when he registers for rationing, does not meet his requirements.

He may ask the registrar for an application form for a supplemental ration. This he will present to a local rationing board after he has filled it out.

The Board will determine if the applicant is entitled to any supplemental ration, and if so, whether it should be in the form of a "B" or a "C" book. No applicant may receive both.

The "B" book, to be issued for necessary vocational use, will contain 16 coupons. This is a fixed number, and will not be varied by tearing out any of the coupons. These 16 coupons will have to last the applicant for at least 8 months. If he does not need 16 coupons' worth of gasoline to meet his requirements during the next three months, the rationing board will extend the period so that the 16 coupons will last him a longer time.

A "C" coupon book can be issued only for

vehicles proving occupational needs greater than can be met by the maximum "B" allowance, in addition to the "A" ration. Also, the applicant must belong to a certain category of essential drivers in order to be eligible for "C" books. 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.

Motorcycles will be issued "D" books as a basic ration, and one, or more, "D" books as a supplemental ration. Each book will be good for one year, and coupons will be torn out to tailor any supplemental ration to the applicant's need. Each "D" coupon will be worth 40 percent of the gallonage value of the "A" coupon.

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First copies of "A" gasoline coupon book reach OPA

First copies of the new "A" gasoline coupon book, which motorists in the East Coast rationed area will need to obtain their basic rations of gasoline when the coupon plan goes into effect in July, were delivered June 10 to the Office of Price Administration.

The book contains six sheets of eight coupons each, representing a year's supply of gasoline for the holder.

Each sheet of coupons will be good for a 2-month period. Unused coupons are void after the period for which they were issued is over.

On the outside of the front cover, the book will carry a description of the car for which the book is issued, as well as the name and address of the owner.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

Over-all control of scarce materials established under requirements plan; priorities inadequate, WPB chiefs explain

A pattern for flow of materials to the Nation's wartime industry was announced June 10 in a joint statement by William L. Batt, chairman of WPB's Requirements Committee, and J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations.

It is the first over-all effort to coordinate control of the distribution and use of scarce materials, and is embodied in a new Priorities Regulation No. 11.

Batt and Knowlson explain system

The regulation provides for establishing definite quantitative limits to the acquisition of metals and other scarce materials by any person or company using more than \$5,000 worth of metal in a calendar quarter. Government arsenals, shipyards, etc., are subject to the requirements, as well as manufacturers of munitions, ships, airplanes, and all other large users of metal.

The joint statement by Mr. Batt and Mr. Knowlson follows in part:

The huge materials requirements of the growing war production program make it necessary to institute much stricter controls over the use of metals and other scarce materials. The priorities system as it was developed last year as a means of giving preference to defense orders no longer provides adequate control.

General staffs to advise joint board

Creation by the President [June 9] of a Combined Production and Resources Board to coordinate the distribution of materials and the production programs of the United States and its Allies gives the War Production Board increased responsibility for directing every available pound of material into the war program and absolutely essential civilian uses.

The general staffs of the United Nations will advise the Combined Production and Resources Board as to strategic requirements of weapons and ships. In the same way, the Armed Services of the United States and the Maritime Commission will inform the War Production Board of the types of materials and equipment most vitally needed, and their order of urgency.

The Requirements Committee of WPB, on the basis of these statements of di-

rect war requirements, and other information on essential civilian needs, will establish broad policies for the distribution of scarce materials. The policy decisions of the Requirements Committee, on which the Army and Navy are represented, will determine the part of the total available supplies of basic materials which can be made available in each calendar quarter to war industries and other consuming groups.

Within these broad policy limits established by the Requirements Committee, the Bureau of Priorities will determine the maximum quantities of scarce materials which may be acquired by each individual company required to qualify under the plan in each three-month period beginning July 1. In making these determinations, the Bureau of Priorities will be guided by the recommendations of the Armed Services, and of the other divisions of the War Production Board.

The basic instrument which will be used in this quarterly apportionment of materials to individual companies is the production requirements plan. It should be emphasized, however, that the produc-

Details of Priorities Regulation No. 11

Priorities Regulation No. 11, issued June 10, affects any company, business, person, plant or division of a company maintaining a separate inventory whose past or anticipated quarterly receipt or withdrawals from inventory of metals in the forms covered by an accompanying Metals List aggregate \$5,000 or more, with the following exceptions:

United States or other Government agencies (not including those engaged in manufacture, such as shipyards, arsenals, prison factories, etc., which are subject to the requirements); companies or persons engaged in: transportation; furnishing heat, light, power, electricity, gas or water; mining or quarrying; production, refining, transportation, distribution or marketing of petroleum or associated hydrocarbons; communications; sewerage or drainage; wholesaling, retailing, warehousing, or other similar operations which do not involve the manufacture or processing of materials; extracting, smelting, refining, alloying, or processing metal ores or scrap into raw metal; construction.

Must file by June 30

With these exceptions, all companies using over \$5,000 worth of metal quarterly are defined as Class I Producers, and are required to file a PRP application not later than June 30, 1942.

An interim procedure is provided, allowing companies which have properly filed an application but have not yet received a rating certificate under PRP to continue applying preference ratings under any appropriate "P" order (even

if the "P" order was scheduled to expire on June 30) or individual preference rating certificate, or to extend preference ratings on orders which the company is engaged in filling. However, the company may not use any such preference rating or ratings to obtain more than 40 percent of the amount of any given material which has been indicated in its PRP application as the estimated requirement for the quarter, and any material so obtained must be deducted from the amount authorized on the PRP certificate when it is received. No Class I Producer who fails to file a PRP application by June 30 may use any preference rating after that date except ratings specifically assigned for construction or capital equipment.

Other ratings mostly forbidden

No company which has received a PRP certificate may apply or extend any other preference rating except for capital equipment or construction, and no such company may accept delivery of materials listed in Materials List No. 1 of the PRP application form, PD-25A, or other materials for which he has sought priority assistance, in greater quantities than those authorized on the certificate, even if the materials can be obtained without use of a preference rating. Companies operating under PRP which need capital equipment or priority assistance for construction or expansion may apply in the usual way on PD-1A or PD-200 and PD-200A application forms.

tion requirements plan under this program will no longer be primarily a mechanism for the assignment of preference ratings to each applicant on the basis of the rated orders the applicant has on his books. PRP now becomes the chief means by which the War Production Board will execute general policies. The emphasis from now on will be on the end use of materials rather than on preference ratings. A classification system, already announced, will be used to obtain information on end use to assist in controlling the distribution of metals during the fourth quarter.

Can relate rated quantities to supply

For the first time, by this means, the War Production Board will have centralized control of the distribution of materials, and will be able to relate the total quantities of materials for which preference ratings are assigned to the available supply.

This ambitious program cannot be put into full operation in one step. For the third quarter of this year, therefore, the primary emphasis will be on the distribution and use of metals. Only companies which use more than \$5,000 worth of basic metal in a calendar quarter will be required to apply under the production requirements plan for the quarter beginning July 1. A few special classes of companies, such as those engaged in transportation, construction, mining, and public utility services, will be controlled by existing procedures for the present. The branches of the War Production Board which handle allocations and assignment of priority ratings will be guided by the broad policy determinations made by the Requirements Committee for each group of metals users.

WPB to govern monthly shipments

Every large user of metal will be required to obtain a quarterly authorization for all his scarce material requirements under the production requirements plan. It should be understood, however, that a rating under PRP does not constitute a guarantee of delivery of materials covered by the rating. Actual shipments of critical materials now under allocation control will be governed by month-to-month directions from the War Production Board, as heretofore, on the basis of the appropriate forms required for each material.

For the benefit of companies which use less than \$5,000 worth of basic metal in a quarter, and are therefore not now required to apply under the production requirements plan, a percentage of the total supply materials will be set aside, and

Simple standard certification set up for applying and extending all ratings; requirement for copy of order abolished

The use of preference ratings will be simplified and standardized by the terms of an amendment to Priorities Regulation No. 3, announced June 12 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Effective July 1, any preference rating, no matter how it has been assigned, may be applied or extended by a single form of certification, which states merely that the purchaser certified to the seller and to the War Production Board that he is entitled to use the preference ratings indicated on his purchase order, in accordance with the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 3.

Needn't furnish copies of orders

Provisions of existing orders which require a purchaser to furnish his supplier with copies of preference rating orders or other special certifications are all rescinded, except for the special provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 9 with respect to the application of preference ratings for certain types of exports. This change does not, however, affect any provision of existing preference rating orders which limits the kinds of material which may be obtained by use of the assigned rating, or which requires specific information on purchase orders.

In addition to the standard certification, orders on which a preference rating is applied or extended after July 1 must also include the identification symbols required by Priorities Regulation No. 10, which established the Allocation Classification system.

Extension is restricted

The amended Regulation No. 3 restricts extension of preference ratings, in most cases, to material which will be delivered to, or physically incorporated in a product delivered to the person to whom the rating was originally assigned, or which will be used to replace in inventory materials so delivered, subject to definite limitations. A rating may not be extended to replace materials in inventory except to the extent necessary to restore the inventory to a practicable

working minimum. No rating higher than A-1-b may be assigned to orders for replacement of materials in inventory, even though the order for which the materials were used may have carried a higher rating.

A "basketing" provision permits the simultaneous extension of ratings which have been assigned by different preference rating certificates or orders on a single purchase order. When ratings are basketed in this way, the lowest rating may be extended for the whole order, or the various items in connection with which the ratings are extended may be listed separately, with the corresponding rating applied to each.

Provisions for small manufacturers

Special provision is made for small manufacturers not operating under the production requirements plan. Such producers may extend ratings to deliveries of operating supplies including lubricants, small perishable tools, etc., which are required and will be consumed in filling the rated order which they are extending, but the cost of such operating supplies must not exceed 10 percent of the cost of the materials to which the rating is extended and which such supplies are used to process. Not more than 25 percent of the operating supplies obtained in this way during any month may be metals in the forms described in the metals list of Priorities Regulation No. 11.

Class I producers as defined in Priorities Regulation No. 11—large users of metals required to apply under the production requirements plan—are prohibited from extending ratings for any purpose after July 1. They must file PD-25A applications to obtain their materials requirements, and they may apply only ratings assigned on their PRP certificates or ratings specifically assigned to them for construction or acquisition of capital items. Ratings assigned on PRP certificates, like all other ratings, will be applied by the standard form of certification prescribed by the amended Regulation No. 3.

they may obtain their minimum requirements from this reserve by use of the regular priorities procedures which have been in effect up to now.

This is the metal control program for the third quarter of 1942. It will require the wholehearted cooperation of everyone concerned.

U. S. and Britain pool production, food programs through new joint boards

The President announced June 9, on behalf of himself and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the creation of a Combined Production and Resources Board and a Combined Food Board.

The general purpose of the two boards was announced with release of memorandum addressed by the President to WPB Chairman Donald Nelson, who will act as the American representative on the Combined Production and Resources Board and to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, who will act as the American representative on the Combined Food Board.

PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BOARD

The text of the memorandum to Mr. Nelson follows:

In order to complete the organization needed for the most effective use of the combined resources of the United States and the United Kingdom for the prosecution of the war, there is hereby established a Combined Production and Resources Board.

1. The Board shall consist of the Chairman of the War Production Board, representing the United States, and the Minister of Production, representing the United Kingdom.

2. The Board shall:

(a) Combine the production programs of the United States and the United Kingdom into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, as indicated to the Board by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and to all relevant production factors. In this connection, the Board shall take account of the need for maximum utilization of the productive resources available to the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations, the need to reduce demands on shipping to a minimum, and the essential needs of the civilian populations.

To adjust plans to military position

(b) In close collaboration with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, assure the continuous adjustment of the combined production program to meet changing military requirements.

3. To this end, the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board shall keep the Combined Production and Resources Board currently informed concerning military re-

quirements, and the Combined Production and Resources Board shall keep the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board currently informed concerning the facts and possibilities of production.

4. To facilitate continuous operation, the members of the board shall each appoint a deputy; and the board shall form a combined staff. The board shall arrange for such conferences among United States and United Kingdom personnel as it may from time to time deem necessary or appropriate to study particular production needs; and utilize the Joint War Production Staff in London, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Joint Aircraft Committee, and other existing combined or national agencies for war production in such manner and to such extent as it shall deem necessary.

FOOD BOARD

The text of the memorandum to Secretary Wickard is as follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and as President of the United States, and acting jointly and in full accord with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, I hereby authorize, on the part of the Government of the United States, the creation of a joint Great Britain-United States board to be known as the Combined Food Board.

In order to coordinate further the prosecution of the war effort by obtaining a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations, there is hereby established a Combined Food Board.

The board will be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the Head of the British Food Mission who will represent and act under the instruction of the Minister of Food.

The duties of the Board shall be:

To consider, investigate, enquire into, and formulate plans with regard to any question in respect of which the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom have, or may have, a common concern, relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distribution, in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and nonfood materials ancillary to the production of such foods and agricultural materials, and to make recommendations to the

Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom in respect of any such question.

"A common pool"

To work in collaboration with others of the United Nations toward the best utilization of their food resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, to formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their food resources.

The board shall be entitled to receive from any Agency of the Government of the United States and any Department of the Government of the United Kingdom, any information available to such Agency or Department relating to any matter with regard to which the Board is competent to make recommendations to those Governments, and in principle, the entire food resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged.

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LEND-LEASE FARM PRODUCTS NEAR 5 BILLION POUNDS

Approximately 5 billion pounds of farm products had been delivered to representatives of the United Nations for lend-lease shipment up to May 1, the United States Department of Agriculture has reported. Total cost of the 4,977,475,000 pounds bought by the Agricultural Marketing Administration and delivered at shipping points since the program began in April 1941, was \$651,529,000.

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Improved food dehydration detailed in new plans

Detailed plans and specifications for improved driers used in dehydrating vegetables have now been made available to the food industry and processors by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Information sheets on commercial dehydration and blueprints of equipment have been prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, for beets, cabbage, carrots, several kinds of greens, onions, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and rutabagas. Other vegetables and foods are to be covered later.

\$30,615,000,000 spent for war; May figure over 3.8 billion

A total of \$30,615,000,000 has been laid on the line by the Federal Government for the prosecution of the war since intensive military effort began in the middle of 1940, WPB announced June 10.

This sum was paid out by the Treasury and Reconstruction Finance Corporation over a 23-month period beginning in July 1940 and ended May 31, 1942.

Expenditures in May came to \$3,853,000,000—2½ times the figure for November, the month before Pearl Harbor, and more than 4 times expenditures in May 1941. A 10 percent gain over the \$3,505,000,000 expended in April was recorded.

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Steel stamps for marking metal available to war plants

Steel stamps used for marking metal were excepted from the restrictions of General Conservation Order M-126, covering iron and steel, by an amendment issued June 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Stamps for marking metal are extensively used in many war plants, though such stamps are rarely bought by the armed forces themselves. To permit plants to buy needed stamps, "Stamps and tablets" is deleted from List A of M-126 by Amendment No. 1, and "Stamps (except for marking metal)" and "tablets" are added.

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Further tin curb for containers discussed by committee

A proposed amendment to Conservation Order M-81 to curtail further the use of tin in the manufacture of containers for vegetables and certain other specified products was discussed at a recent meeting of the fruit, fish, and vegetable canning industry advisory committee.

Under the proposed order, chemically treated blackplate would be substituted for tinfoil and terneplate in the making of the ends of cans for the packing of specified commodities. Experiments have proven that blackplate can be used for such purposes.

In addition, it is proposed to substitute electrolytic tinfoil for hot dipped tinfoil in making the ends of cans for the packing of another group of specified commodities, principally vegetables.

Tin for noncritical products to be cut further to meet war, civilian food needs

To provide additional tin for the urgent needs of military operations and civilian food supply, tin used in noncritical products will be cut another 10 percent, effective July 1, 1942, the Director of Industry Operations announced June 6. This reduction, plus certain others are contained in an amended version of Tin Conservation Order M-43-a. While the June 6 order was issued as an amendment, it is actually a rewriting and consolidation of the several previous amendments, and supersedes the previous restrictions.

Banned for 28 types of products

Use of tin in some 28 types of products (those on List A) is forbidden, as in the original order. All other products, except those covered by other specific WPB orders, may, after July 1, 1942, use only 30 percent of the amount of tin used in the corresponding quarter of 1940. Until June 30, 1942, 40 percent of the 1940 amount may be used. This will effect a 10 percent reduction of tin consumption in all products not specifically excepted to the order.

Exceptions

Restriction to the 40-percent and 30-percent use does not apply (where substitutes are impracticable) to manufacture of products carrying a preference rating of A-1-k or higher, to bearing metals produced with the rating of A-3 or higher, to the manufacture of terneplate and tin plate under the terms of Order M-21-e, or to certain kinds of solder for cans and containers under Orders M-81 and M-86.

The order as amended prohibits the manufacture and use of tin oxide except on orders carrying a rating of A-1-k or higher, restricts the amount of tin that may be used in solder, and in printing plates.

Other changes

Certain imperative military and civilian operations were being jeopardized by restrictions in the original order.

To avert an unnecessary hardship the order is changed to permit tinning of dairy implements (as defined in the order), to permit tin to be used in (1) blasting caps for mineral extraction, (2) babbitt for repair of certain diesel engines, and (3) repair and maintenance of ships for which a preference rating has been assigned by the Maritime Commission under PD-300.

No restrictions in the order apply to the use of tin for implements of war

(combat weapons and field service equipment) for the armed services, where such use of tin is required by service specifications.

All tin under allocation

Parts of the original order which are not changed continue to permit tin to be used, under certain circumstances, in:

(1) packaging food for human use, (2) health supplies, under Order P-29, (3) collapsible tubes under Order M-115, (4) certain amounts of secondary tin in type metal and printing plates, (5) scientific control instruments, and (6) bearing metals.

M-43 places all tin under allocation. In addition to this order, the country's total tin supply is controlled by these other orders: M-81, M-86, M-86-a, cover cans; M-21-e, M-104 deal with tin and terne plate; M-72 controls disposition of scrap; and M-115 limits collapsible tubes.

Texas smelter expanded

The amended order is issued concurrently with the announcement that the new tin smelter being erected in Texas has been expanded from an original capacity of 18,000 tons to 52,000 tons per year capacity. An A-1-a priority rating has been assigned to this smelter, built primarily to refine Bolivian ore, so that production may be increased at the earliest possible date.

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Cobalt-nickel oxide may be used in ground coat frit

Cobalt-nickel oxide may be used in the manufacture of ground coat frit by the terms of Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-39-b, issued June 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Consumption of cobalt in the manufacture of ground coat frit, an important ingredient in the enamelling of steel, was limited, in any one quarter, to 35 percent of the amount of cobalt used in the first 6 months of 1941. The amendment permits use of cobalt-nickel oxide which cannot be practicably separated into cobalt and nickel, and at the same time prohibits use of cobalt or compounds which can be so separated.

The amendment also provides that no restriction is placed on sale or use of ground coat frit containing cobalt in commercially nonrecoverable form.

WPB takes over car rationing for 11 Government agencies including Army, Navy, Marines

WPB set up machinery June 8 for rationing passenger cars to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and Government agencies engaged directly in the prosecution of the war.

A Government Exemption Permit, issued on Form PD-501 by the Director of Industry Operations, will be necessary in order for specified Government agencies to obtain new passenger cars after June 12.

Agencies operating under the plan are Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Civil Aeronautics Administration, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

In addition a Government Exemption Permit must be obtained from WPB by persons desiring to export passenger cars under an export license issued by the Board of Economic Warfare.

Manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or sales agencies must honor a Government Exemption Permit regardless of the terms of any contract or any other commitment entered into with any other person, provided, of course, they have the specified type of passenger car in stock.

Transfers may not be made of "pool" cars—cars which were frozen under OPA regulations for rationing in 1943—except by special authority, which must be stated on the face of the Government Exemption Permit.

New passenger cars have been distributed to the Army and Navy and other Government agencies under OPA regulations. The new WPB order, M-130, places the distribution of cars to these agencies in the hands of WPB. OPA still controls rationing to private individuals and to Government agencies not included in the Government Exemption Permit plan.

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Delivery restrictions on industrial equipment explained

An interpretation of General Limitation Order L-123, restricting deliveries of many types of general industrial equipment on and after May 26, was issued by the Director of Industry Operations June 13 stating that equipment covered by the order is considered to have been delivered prior to May 26 if it had been placed in the hands of a common or contract carrier for shipment to the purchaser before that time.

The interpretation, No. 1, makes it clear that equipment in transit at the time the order became effective is not subject to the restrictions.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From June 4
*Through June 10

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Aircraft control and pulley bearings: a. Concentration of production of certain sizes of antifriction aircraft control and pulley bearings ordered by WPB.	L-145		6-6-42		
Amusement and gaming machines: a. Automatic phonographs and weighing machines: 1. Order amended to include manufacturers of parts for machines.	L-21-a (Amend. No. 2).		6-4-42		
Cellophane and similar transparent material derived from cellulose: a. Further restrictions placed on use of cellophane.	L-20 (As Amend. 6-8-42).		6-8-42	Until revoked.	A-10.
Cobalt: a. Permits use of cobalt-nickel in manufacture of ground coat frit.	M-89-b (Amend. No. 1).		6-6-42		
Cocoa: a. To prevent excessive quota-exempt processings of cocoa beans.	M-145 (Int. No. 1)		6-9-42		
Communications: a. To permit temporary equipment to be replaced by permanent equipment on telephones installations. b. Restrictions on inventories in the radio and wire communications industries modified. c. Restrictions modified.	L-50 (As Amend. 4-23-42) (Amend. No. 1). P-130 (Int. No. 1) P-129 (Int. No. 1)		6-4-42 6-5-42 6-5-42		A-8. A-8.
Construction: a. Series of interpretations of Conservation Order L-41, placing all construction under rigid control.	L-41 (Int. No. 1)		6-6-42		
Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor: a. Further restrictions on sale of above equipment. b. Permits deliveries of iron and steel to producers after June 30.	L-26-d P-95 (Amend. No. 3)		6-8-42 6-8-42	6-30-42	A-9.
Flashlight cases and flashlight batteries: a. Permits flashlight manufacturer to use up inventories of plated iron and steel at rate not exceeding 1940 production.	L-71 (Amend. No. 1)		6-5-42		
Foundry equipment and repair parts: a. Material for production: 1. Suppliers and Subsuppliers permitted to use Preference Rating assigned under P-81 to complete deliveries after expiration date of original order, which expired May 30.	P-81-a		6-5-42		
Golf clubs: a. Manufacturers given extension to June 30, in which to manufacture golf clubs.	L-93 (Amend. No. 8)		6-4-42		
Imports of strategic materials: a. Balsa wood placed under import control.	M-63 (Amend. No. 8)		6-10-42		
Incandescent and fluorescent lamps: a. Use of critical materials in manufacturing of light bulbs to be curtailed without curtailing the production of light bulbs themselves. Effective July 1.	L-28 (Amend. No. 1)	PD-532; 423; 417	6-8-42		A-9.
Istle and istle products: a. Tightens restrictions on istle waste and waste istle.	M-188 (Amend. No. 1)		6-8-42		
Jute and jute products: a. Restrictions on acceptance of delivery and use of imported jute and jute products.	M-70 (Amend. No. 4)		6-8-42		
Material entering into the production of officers uniforms: a. Grants high priority rating for cloth and other materials needed for manufacturing of uniforms, for armed forces.	P-131	PD-25A	6-8-42		A-1-1.
Natural resins: a. Restrictions removed on use of natural resins in manufacture of playing cards, pencils, house paint, label varnishes, toys and farm equipment finishes.	M-56 (As Amend. 6-5-42)	PD-339	6-5-42		
Osnaburg (bag and bag sheetings): a. Permits mills to sell or deliver without restrictions, seconds or cuts under 40 yards in length up to 6 percent of mill's production of bag osnaburg and bag sheetings.	L-99 (Amend. No. 1)		6-6-42		
Oil burners: a. "Class A" burners, may be produced to fill orders bearing A-10 preference rating.	L-74 (Amend. No. 1)		6-4-42		
Passenger automobiles: a. Sets up machinery for rationing passenger cars to Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Government agencies engaged in prosecution of war.	M-180	PD-501; 502	6-8-42 (Effective 6-12-42)		

PRIORITY ACTIONS

*From June 4
*Through June 10

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expira- tion date	Rating
Pigs' and hogs' bristles: a. Permits users to buy and accept delivery of bristles to replace their inventory of finished products shipped on war orders.	M-51 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-6-42	-----	
Power (electric): a. Heavy power and steam equipment, order amended to permit production, sale, and delivery of heavy equipment not provided for in original order.	L-117 (Amend. No. 2)	-----	6-8-42	-----	
Protective helmets: a. Permission given to assemble and sell protective helmets parts which were in process on April 29, and to sell those which have already been manufactured.	L-105 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-5-42	-----	
Rotenone: a. Permits use of rotenone as an insecticide in treatment of cattle for grubs, but restricts use as a germicide for citrus fruits.	M-133 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-6-42	-----	
Rubber: a. Rubber and products and materials of which rubber is a component: 1. Prohibits importation of rubber and rubber products, except by military forces or subsidiaries of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	M-15-b (Amend. No. 10)	-----	6-6-42	-----	
Safety equipment: a. Change of required rating for sale of equipment using already fabricated materials.	L-114 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-4-42	-----	
Springs and mattresses (beds): a. Restrictions placed on use of wire in springs and mattresses. Production of mattresses containing iron and steel prohibited after Sept. 1.	L-49 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-8-42	-----	A-3.
Steel and iron (conservation): a. Steel stamps used for marking metal are exempt from original order.	M-126 (Amend. No. 1)	-----	6-9-42	-----	
Tin: a. Effective July 1, tin used in non-critical products to be cut another 10 percent.	M-43-a (As Amend. 6-5-42)	PD-229	6-5-42	-----	
Welding rods and electrodes: a. To conserve supply and direct distribution. Allocation control placed by WPB. Order effective seven days after date of issuance.	L-146	PD-528	6-6-42	-----	A-9; A-1-J.

PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

No.	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. No. 11	Provides for establishing definite quantitative limits to the acquisition of metals and other materials by any person or company using more than \$5,000 worth of metal a year. Government arsenals; shipyards, etc., are subject to requirements as well as manufacturers of munitions, ships, airplanes, and all other large users of metal.	6-10-42

Welding rods, electrodes placed under strict control

Distribution of welding rods and electrodes has been placed under strict control by an order announced June 9 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Welding rods and electrodes, under the terms of Limitation Order L-146, may be delivered without restrictions only to the Army and Navy, specified Government agencies, governments of the United Nations, for operations under the Lend-Lease program, and to accredited schools which are training welding operators under a course conforming to the American Welding Society's code for minimum instruction requirements, or schools established within industrial plants which meet certain instruction qualifications. Other deliveries of ordinary rods and elec-

trodes are confined to orders bearing a preference rating of A-9 or higher. In the case of alloy electrodes or rods, which mean ferrous-base electrodes or rods whose core wire contains more than 2 percent by weight of materials other than iron or carbon, deliveries may not be made except on orders of A-1-J or higher.

The order also provides for the setting aside each month, for repair and maintenance purposes only, 6 percent of each type of rod or electrode delivered by a manufacturer during that month.

No one is permitted to acquire rods or electrodes if the result will be to increase his inventory beyond a 60-day supply. Manufacturers must file a record of all shipments with WPB on Form PD-528 on or before the 18th day of each month. The order became effective June 13.

Production of specific sizes of aircraft control bearings concentrated among companies

Concentration of production of certain sizes of antifriction aircraft control and pulley bearings among the various companies making them was ordered June 6 by the WPB.

Limitation Order L-145, issued June 6, provides that after June 9 a producer of bearings may not accept any purchase order for any of the sizes specified on an exhibit attached to the order, unless he is designated as an "authorized producer" of the size sought to be purchased.

It is suggested by WPB that customers requesting a producer to furnish a size of bearing formerly made by him, but which is not now permitted under the order, should be referred to another company designated as an "authorized producer" of such a size.

Other provisions

In case a producer has completed parts or completed bearings on hand, however, he may deliver these to purchasers. The order does not restrict producers from filling purchase orders received prior to June 10.

Another section of L-145 prohibits a company which manufactured a size of bearing for which it is not now designated as an "authorized producer" from disposing of the tools and equipment used by it in making such bearings. A company must keep these tools and equipment and preserve them in such condition that it can recommence production on one month's notice.

WPB prohibits diversion of farm equipment from farms

To assure delivery of essential equipment to the American farmer, WPB has ordered that products manufactured under its farm machinery and equipment program must actually reach the farm, and must not be diverted to industrial or other nonagricultural uses.

In Supplementary Limitation Order L-26-d, WPB makes it plain that its program is designed solely for production of essential machinery and equipment for farms, including such items as domestic water systems and garden tractors, which have been found to have been diverted in many instances to nonagricultural activities.

Critical materials cut for light bulbs; substitutes permit increase in output

The use of critical materials in the manufacture of electric light bulbs will be curtailed without curtailing the production of the light bulbs themselves, by an amendment to Limitation Order L-28 issued June 8.

To use substitutes

This will be made possible through the use of substitutes that will not affect the efficiency of the light bulbs.

The base, formerly made of solid brass, will be made of steel, plated with brass. Lamp leads, formerly made of a 50-50 combination of nickel and copper, will be made of iron wire plated with nickel and copper. Filament supports, formerly made of nickel and molybdenum, will be made of iron wire plated with nickel. The filament itself will continue to be made of tungsten, since no satisfactory substitute has been found. The plating process will require only about a tenth as much of the critical metals as was used before.

The substitution provisions of the order will go into effect July 1, 1942.

Not only will there not be a curtailment in the production of lamp bulbs, but the amendment permits greater production than in 1940. During the 3-month period beginning July 1, 1942, and for each 3-month period thereafter, a manufacturer is permitted to produce bases for incandescent and fluorescent lamps at a rate of 125 percent of his production in 1940. In addition, he may exceed even that rate of production in one 3-month period if he will reduce his production during the succeeding 3 months accordingly.

Decorative lights banned

Between now and July 1 brass may be used in the manufacture of bases but it is restricted to 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the amount of brass used for such purposes in 1940. This amounts to a rate of 80 percent of 1940 usage.

The amendment also prohibits the manufacture of Christmas tree, advertising and decorative or display lights. The original order reduced such production by 50 percent. The amendment eliminates such production entirely, effective June 1, 1942.

On and after June 15, no black-out lamps may be produced except to fill orders rated higher than A-2.

The substitute provisions will not apply until September 6, 1942, to orders placed by or for the Army, Navy, or United States Maritime Commission.

To clear the deck for the use of the substitute material, no manufacturer is

permitted to accept delivery of or produce lamp parts after June 15, 1942, that do not comply with the substitute provisions if such delivery or production will leave any of the presubstitute parts in his inventory after July 1.

Communications inventories

Restrictions on inventories in the radio and wire communications industries have been modified so that material for specific Army, Navy and other war projects may be stocked without interference with normal operating inventories, the Division of Industry Operations announced June 10.

This action was taken in interpretations of Preference Rating Orders P-129 and P-130.

Cosmetics makers urged to find substitutes

The toiletries and cosmetics branch urged manufacturers June 11 to seek substitutes for mannitol, sorbitol, and their derivatives, which are available only for orders bearing high priority ratings. In addition, it was emphasized that a tight supply situation also exists for wetting agents and emulsifiers, such as sulphonated coconut oil or lauryl alcohol.

Balsa under import control

Balsa wood was placed under import control June 10 by an Amendment to General Imports Order M-63, issued by the Director of Industry Operations. Effective immediately, no balsa wood may be imported except by certain governmental agencies, or with the express permission of WPB.

General Imports Order M-63 controls the import of a list of strategic materials. The June 10 amendment adds balsa wood to this list.

On July 2, 1942, the import control will be broadened to include import of materials for civilian use as well as strategic materials. The amendment will be superseded by the amended order, which was issued on June 2, and takes effect July 2, 1942.

Cellophane use cut still further in rewritten order

Use of cellophane was further restricted June 8 by an amendment to Limitation Order L-20, issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

The order as amended covers cellophane or other transparent cellulose sheets of 0.003 inch or less. The original order covered sheets of 0.005 inch or less. A new plastics conservation order is being drawn which will cover use of sheets over 0.003 inch in thickness. Further restrictions imposed by this amendment prohibit use of cellophane in window cartons, for carton overwraps, for packaging animal food, rubber nipples, and candy.

New restrictions added

The amendment rewrites the entire order, consolidates previous amendments, clarifies certain ambiguous provisions of the original order, and adds new restrictions to the use of cellophane.

While this amendment does rewrite the entire order, the following points are new:

1. Products covered by the order are those of 0.003 thickness or less;
2. "Cellulose caps or bands of any gage" are added to the definition of products covered by the order;
3. The prohibition against using cellophane is changed to read "no person shall use cellophane . . . for the packaging, sealing, or manufacture of the materials included in the following categories . . ." The word "sealing" is added to the previous wording;
4. Rubber nipples may not be packaged in cellophane;
5. Added to the list of prohibitions is "Candy products and chewing gum, except where used as a protection for the product itself";
6. Added to the list of prohibitions is "All animal foods . . ."; "All window cartons and overwraps where used as a protection for the carton rather than the product itself."

Also added in the amended order is provision for reporting by middlemen to producers, by the tenth of each month, the amount of cellophane sold by them to various industries during the preceding month. Also to be reported are Government orders, and those bearing a rating of A-10 or better, by industries.

Fluorescent lighting inventory

Manufacturers, assemblers, wholesalers, distributors, and retailers of fluorescent lighting fixtures have been notified that the date for filing their inventories with WPB has been advanced from June 5 to June 15. The action was made necessary by delays in the distribution of the report form, PD-499.

Uniforms sped by high rating on fabrics and other materials needed in manufacture

In order to make certain that officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other War agencies will be able to obtain uniforms when they need them, the Director of Industry Operations has issued an order (P-131) granting a high priority rating for cloth and other materials needed for the manufacture of such garments.

Buttons and thread covered

The rating—A-1-i—is assigned to materials, such as cloth, buttons and thread to be used by a manufacturer in the production of uniforms, including shirts, overcoats, caps, ties, etc. The rating may be extended to the cloth manufacturer or other supplier to cover the materials furnished by a supplier to the manufacturer of officers' uniforms. The supplier, in turn, may extend the rating on all materials except metals.

Covers all types of fabrics used

The order applies to all types of fabrics used in the official uniforms of all the agencies covered by the order. Uniforms included are for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, United States Military and Naval Academy and Training School students, Maritime Commission, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and any similar Navy organization, and the Army Specialist Corps.

On and after July 1, 1942, suppliers of buttons, zippers, grippers, fasteners, closures or findings made of metal may not apply the A-1-i rating provided under the order to obtain material used in the manufacture of metal closures and finders. Instead, they may apply for priority assistance to obtain such material on form PD-25A under the Production Requirements Plan.

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JUTE ORDER AMENDED

General Conservation Order M-70 has been amended to exempt processors of jute covering, twine, and rope from the provisions in the original order requiring certification of bales on deliveries of such products. It was explained that the amendment corrects an error in the original order.

PROTECTIVE HELMETS

Permission to assemble and sell protective helmet parts which were in process on April 29, and to sell those helmets which have already been manufactured, has been granted by the Director of Industry Operations in an amendment to Limitation Order L-105.

The amendment (No. 1, effective June 5) will make available a substantial number of helmets which are either completed or semifabricated. Officials of the safety and technical equipment branch said that the sale of these helmets will help meet the demand which is not supplied by the OCD.

The finished helmets and parts already semifabricated cannot be readily used for purposes other than those for which they were designed.

The original order prohibited the production and sale of protective helmets, except on order by an Agency of the United States or by one of the other United Nations. Production from parts not fabricated at the time the order was originally issued remains subject to this restriction.

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Willard named chief of toiletries, cosmetics branch

C. A. Willard, who has been acting chief of the toiletries and cosmetics branch for the past several weeks, has been named chief of the branch by Philip D. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches.

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Bristle order amended

Circumstances under which users of pigs' and hogs' bristles may buy and accept delivery of bristles to replace their inventory of finished products shipped on war orders are clarified in an amendment, No. 2, to General Preference Order M-51. The amendment was issued June 6 by the Director of Industry Operations.

This action is taken in response to requests from the industry for clarification of the regulations covering purchase of bristles. The amendment does not change the effect of the order, nor does it change the course of action required of bristle users.

Production of mattresses, pads containing iron or steel banned after September 1

The production of mattresses or pads containing iron or steel is prohibited after September 1 in Amendment 1 to Limitation Order L-49, issued June 8 by the Director of Industry Operations.

During July and August, a manufacturer of innerspring mattresses or pads may produce twice his average monthly production of such products in the 12 months ended June 30, 1941.

The order does not affect the manufacture of mattresses or pads filled with cotton, felt, or hair.

Other provisions

Effective June 8, no manufacturer of innerspring units for innerspring mattresses or pads may acquire any wire for the production of such products, except from the inventories of other manufacturers of innerspring units.

In addition, a manufacturer may not sell or deliver any of his inventory of iron or steel, except as follows:

For use by other manufacturers of bed-springs and mattresses; for use to fill orders bearing a preference rating of A-3 or higher; or for sale to the Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, or any other Government purchasing agency. No restrictions are placed on the sale or delivery of any finished products a manufacturer has on hand or is permitted to manufacture under L-49.

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ISTLE CURB TIGHTENED

Conservation Order M-138 has been amended to tighten restrictions on istle, a fiber grown in Mexico which is coming into increasing demand as a substitute for such fibers as jute and other cordage fibers formerly imported from the Far East.

Amendment No. 1 controls both istle waste and waste istle. The distinction is this: Waste istle results from preparing the fiber for use in istle products; istle waste results from the processing of the prepared fiber.

The amendment redefines "istle product" to include any product made from istle, alone or in combination with other materials.

The inventory provision has been modified to include a person who processes istle products, to give him the benefit of a 2 months' supply instead of the 1 month's supply allowed him under the original order.

Scientific laboratories not engaged in war work can obtain equipment for vital uses only

Because of the critical shortage of scientific equipment, university and other private laboratories engaged in research work unrelated to the production of materials, or in other research not directly connected with the war effort, will be unable to secure new laboratory equipment unless the particular use is approved by the Director of Industry Operations.

To save critical materials

This is the result of Limitation Order L-144, issued June 12. The order prohibits the sale and delivery of laboratory equipment except for certified essential uses in order to save highly critical materials and to make certain that such equipment will be available for vital war purposes.

Manufacturers will obtain the necessary amounts of critical materials for purposes permitted by the order by filing PD-25A applications under the Production Requirements Plan. Distributors, wholesalers, and jobbers needing priority assistance should file PD-IX forms with the Distributors Branch of the War Production Board.

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U. S. may buy burlap stocks

Conservation Order M-47 (burlap) was amended June 12 to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase frozen stocks of burlap and make them available to growers to relieve a shortage of crop-covering material on the West coast.

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Telephone equipment committee

Government presiding officer—Bruce H. McCurdy, chief, telephone section, communications branch.

Members:

Fred Clarke, merchandise manager, Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; R. A. Gantt, vice president, International Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.; F. R. McBerty, president, North Electric Co., Gallon, Ohio; M. K. McGrath, president, Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., 6650 Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Runzel, president, Runzel Cord & Wire Co., 4727 Montrose Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Gibson, assistant treasurer, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., 100 Carlson Road, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Hasselhorn, president, Cook Electric Co., 2700 Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Shipman, vice president, Automatic Electric Co., 1033 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Slemund, vice president, Leich Electric Co., 427 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

CONSTRUCTION CLARIFIED

WPB on June 6 announced a series of interpretations of Conservation Order L-41, which was issued April 9 to place all construction under rigid control.

The order (WPB-831) made it necessary for builders to obtain authorization from WPB to begin residential construction costing \$500 or more; agricultural construction costing \$1,000 or more; or commercial and other construction costing \$5,000 or more during any continuous 12-month period.

Authorized building outside quota

It was ruled that construction authorized by WPB does not have to be included in the cost quota allowed in the order. For instance, an owner specifically authorized by WPB to remodel an industrial plant, may still spend, in addition, up to \$5,000—the limit allowed without authorization—during any 12-month period.

It also was ruled that where a building is used for two or more purposes, as defined in the order, it should be classified according to its predominant use.

Another interpretation provides that the estimated cost need not include the cost of used material, including equipment, which has been taken from a building and is to be used in other construction work, provided there is no change of ownership. It is not necessary, likewise, to include in the total cost estimate the cost of labor in incorporating such used material.

Cost of certain equipment included

The estimated cost of a project, under the interpretation, shall include the cost of certain equipment. These include articles, chattels or fixtures physically incorporated in the building and used as a part of the building. Also included are items that cannot be detached without materially injuring them or the construction.

The term "without change of design," as it applies to repair work permitted by the order, is interpreted to allow change in material or type of equipment if the architectural or structural plan is not substantially altered in effecting the change.

It was ruled that movement of earth—ditch digging, grading, etc.—where no material except earth or other unprocessed material is involved should not be included in the cost of the project.

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Wood casket committee

Government presiding officer—Anthony F. Bisgood, section chief, consumers' durable goods branch.

Members:

L. S. Ashley, Northwestern Casket Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Everett Hallday, New Castle Casket Co., New Castle, Ind.; John A. Dolan, Wellsville Casket Co., Wellsville, N. Y.; E. H. McCowen, Hardwood Casket Co., Cleveland, Tenn.; E. Lawrence Mory, Boyertown Burial Casket Co., Boyertown, Pa.; George D. Richards, Chicago Casket Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Stein, National Casket Co., Boston, Mass.; J. T. Tidwell, Texas Coffin Co., Waco, Tex.; John Bertelsen, Hollywood Casket Co., Hollywood, Calif.

Deliveries of mine machines made from rated materials limited to rated orders

Mining machinery produced from materials obtained under a preference rating cannot be delivered except on rated orders, the Division of Industry Operations ruled June 12.

Amendment No. 3 to Preference Rating Order P-56-a provides that in the future mining machinery made from material obtained on a preference rating shall be delivered by the producer only to an operator as defined in Preference Rating Order P-56 or P-58, or to a producer as defined in Preference Rating Order P-68 or P-73 and only to fill an order bearing a preference rating assigned under these orders.

The division also announced that material necessary for repair and maintenance of houses owned by a mining operator and used for the housing of miners cannot receive as high a preference rating as material necessary for the actual operation of the mine.

Interpretation No. 1 to Preference Rating Order P-56, as amended, provides that an A-10 rating is available for such repair and maintenance material. Material necessary for operation has an A-8 rating.

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Restriction removed from metal used in wooden pails, tubs

Limitation Order L-30 was amended June 12 to encourage a return to the wooden pail and tub.

The original order required a 30 percent reduction in the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of pails and tubs. This restriction was aimed chiefly at metal pails and tubs but its effect was to cut total production by 30 percent.

Amendment No. 3, issued June 12, removes from the restrictions of the order any pail or tub which contains metal only in hoops, bails, ears, and handles, provided the total weight of this metal does not exceed 15 percent of the weight of the article.

Metal pails and tubs may be produced, under the limits of the original order, until the end of June. But the unrestricted production of wooden pails and tubs is expected to result in a return to the wooden article.

The June 12 amendment also affects carpet sweepers, curtain rods and fixtures, and drapery attachments.

Type of steel limited for use in hand service tools; orders restricted to A-10, higher

General Preference Order E-6, issued June 12, limits the type of steel which may be used in producing hand service tools and also limits the orders which producers of such tools may fill.

Included among the hand service tools covered by the order are chisels, hammers, snips, pliers, punches, screwdrivers, and wrenches. The order provides that such tools may not be manufactured out of any alloy steel except those series specifically designated in an exhibit attached to the order.

It was provided, however, that producers who, prior to June 12, had already received alloy steel of a series not listed are permitted to use it up.

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Quota-exempt processing of cocoa butter, powder clarified

Interpretation 1 to Conservation Order M-145 was issued June 9 by the Director of Industry Operations to prevent excessive quota-exempt processings of cocoa beans to fill Army, Navy, and other quota-exempt orders requiring cocoa butter and cocoa powder.

The June 9 interpretation makes it clear that when a processor produces cocoa butter, for example, to fill an order for the Army, Navy, or other quota-exempt persons or agencies, he must give considerations to the cocoa powder produced in the same processing operations.

While he may use that powder to fill any type of order, if subsequent quota-exempt orders requiring the same amount of powder, or less, are received, he may not again process quota-exempt beans to supply that powder.

The same is true in the reverse type of situation when a quota-exempt order requires cocoa powder.

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Deliveries of power and steam equipment broadened

Limitation Order L-117 has been amended to permit the production, sale, and delivery of heavy power and steam equipment not provided for in the original order. Amendment No. 2, just issued, permits deliveries on ratings of A-9 or higher assigned by PD-2, PD-4, PD-5, P5-B, and PD-25A certificates.

New industry advisory committees

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

ASPHALT ROOFING

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

Members:

C. O. Brown, Dixie Asphalt Products Corporation, Savannah, Ga.; Otto Cervenka, Globe Roofing Products Co., Whiting, Ind.; John J. Flood, American & Asphalt Roof Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; Lloyd A. Fry, Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. H. Kashuba, T. K. Roofing Manufacturer Co., Chester, W. Va.; W. H. Lowe, Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Benjamin H. Roberts, Bird & Son, Inc., E. Walpole, Mass.; P. C. Rowe, The Flintkote Co., New York, N. Y.; R. J. Tobin, Tilo Roofing Co., Inc., Stratford, Conn.; A. L. Wall, Weaver-Wall Co., Cleveland, Ohio.; D. D. Hamilton, Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. P. Moffit, The Ruberoid Co., New York, N. Y.

BISCUIT, CRACKER, AND PRETZEL SUB-COMMITTEE OF BAKING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John T. McCarthy, chief, bread and bakery products section, food branch.

Members:

George Burry, president, Burry Biscuit Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Stuart Johnston, vice president, Robert A. Johnston Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; K. F. MacLellan, president, United Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hanford Main, president, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; Victor F. Miller, president, Miller-Parrot Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Charles P. Montgomery, vice president, National Biscuit Co., New York, N. Y.; A. R. Petrie, vice president, H. W. Clark Biscuit Co., N. Adams, Mass.; H. G. Schneider, president, Laurel Biscuit Co., Dayton, Ohio.; Gross Williams, president, Consolidated Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill.

COPPER PRODUCERS

Presiding Officer—Harry O. King, chief of the copper branch.

Members:

K. C. Brownell, vice president, American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York City; A. E. Petermann, Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co., Calumet, Mich.; Robert E. Dwyer, vice president, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., 25 Broadway, New York City; J. F. McClelland, vice president, Phelps Dodge Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; A. J. McNab, vice president, Magma Copper Co., 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Carl T. Ulrich, vice president, Kennecott Copper Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City; B. N. Zimmer, vice president, American Metal Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—L. S. Greenleaf, Jr., chief of the special industrial machinery branch.

Members:

E. Roy Alling, Rice & Adams, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Colony, Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Everett, Mass.; E. C. Damrow, Damrow Brothers,

Fond du Lac, Wis.; John W. Ladd, Cherry-Burrell Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Harry L. Miller, Chester Dairy Supply Mfg. Co., Chester, Pa.; Timothy Mojonnier, Mojonnier Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Gilbert R. Olsen, General Dairy Equipment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; George W. Putnam, Creamery Package Co., Chicago, Ill.; Roland F. Smith, Waukesha Foundry, Waukesha, Wis.; H. J. Wall, Jr., Thomas D. McHale, Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

HAND SAWS

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

Members:

G. W. Dunnington, E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Horace Disston, Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. G. Acomb, Pennsylvania Saw Corporation, York, Pa.; E. A. Todd, Simonds Saw & Steel Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; H. J. Bradbury, Ohlen Bishop Mfr. Co., Columbus, Ohio.; Walter C. Hecker, Curtis Saw Division of Curtis Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; James J. Dougherty, Central Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

HIGH PRESSURE STEEL GAS CYLINDER MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Charles Dailey, chief, steel drums and tight cooperation section, containers branch.

Members:

Wilbert Wear, Harrisburg Steel Corporation, Harrisburg, Pa.; G. R. Hanks, Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., Easton, Pa.; H. E. Passmore, National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. O. Brumder, Pressed Steel Tank Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Walter H. Freygang, Walter Kidde & Co., New York, N. Y.; Edward E. O'Neill, American LaFrance-Foamite Corporation, Elmira, N. Y.

PORCELAIN ENAMELED UTENSILS

Government presiding officer—Anthony F. Bisgood, section chief, consumers' durable goods branch.

Members:

F. S. Earnshaw, U. S. Stamping Co.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Ralph M. Fawcett, Republic Stamping & Enameling Co., Canton, Ohio.; D. S. Hunter, Enamelled Utensil Mfrs. Council, Cleveland, Ohio.; Frank E. Jones, The Jones Metal Products Co., West Lafayette, Ohio.; W. F. Lewis, Lisk Manufacturing Co., Canandaigua, N. Y.; W. J. Vollrath, Polar Ware Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

TIGHT COOPERAGE

Government presiding officer—Charles Dailey, chief, steel drums and tight cooperation section, containers branch.

Committee members are:

Harold R. Clark, Allied Barrel Corporation, Oil City, Pa.; W. R. Foley, Chickasaw Wood Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Walter O. Johnson, T. Johnson Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Isadore Levine, H. Levine Cooperage Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Pat Lynn, Ozark Gateway Cooperage Co., Joplin, Mo.; A. L. Nelson, Jr., St. Louis Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Paul M. Ripley, Brooklyn Cooperage Co., New York, N. Y.; L. R. Steidel, J. H. Hamlen & Son, Little Rock, Ark.; William G. Tyler, The Kimball Tyler Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Edward Verdi, Verdi Brothers Cooperage Co., North Bergen, N. J.; W. I. Wymond, Chess & Wymond, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY . .

Changes to be felt soon in food, clothing, transportation and housing, Weiner warns

Far-reaching changes in the lives and habits of every citizen during the next few months were forecast June 8 by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director of the Division of Civilian Supply, in a statement describing how the war economy must reach into every home in the Nation.

Food, clothing, transportation, and housing are the four principal fields in which changes have developed and in which even greater changes may be expected, Mr. Weiner said.

Specialists in the division have been working for many months to determine the needs of the civilian population and to correlate these needs with the exigencies of a war economy. Mr. Weiner's statement, based on these studies, follows in part:

FOOD

It may be said categorically that there is no danger that this country will lack a sufficient supply of staples, or that the American diet will lack its vital elements.

But on the other hand, while we can be sure of a balanced, nourishing diet, it is also clear that some of our eating habits may have to be revised.

For example, sugar is being rationed. That cuts down our supply of sweets. Coffee and tea are not as freely available as they used to be, because of the shipping situation. The same problem comes up in the case of bananas. Other things which must be imported may be lacking from our customary menus.

Some of our fishing areas are being closed by the war, or are concentrating on Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease requirements, and this may at times affect the supply of fish. And naturally the job of sending our allies food, such as pork, imposes an increased demand on the supply, although, as is generally known, efforts are being made to increase essential crops and farm products.

Americans can help greatly in this situation in a number of ways.

First, don't hoard. Don't overbuy. This is what the enemy wants people to do.

Second, don't waste food.

Third, eat fresh fruits and vegetables as much as possible, so as to diminish the tin requirements for tin cans.

Fourth, try to get locally grown vegetables, so as to diminish the requirements for food transportation.

Fifth, eat substitutes for fish and pork. There are plenty available.

CLOTHING

It appears now that the rationing of clothing can be avoided this year.

But there are some other changes that can be expected.

It appears that the public will have to wear more cotton, because of the wool situation. It appears also that the military demand for wool will bring about additional minor style changes. Cloth manufacturers will have to blend wool with other materials in order to conserve, but we still can be sure that we will be well clothed.

The division is now making a survey of the wool, cotton, and rayon situations to see exactly what the situation is from the civilian point of view, and so that we will be able to anticipate any difficulties in good time.

Leather is another problem, for the demands of our armed forces for shoes increase rapidly. There are plenty of shoes in the stores, so there is nothing in the leather picture to get excited about now. But it is a problem, and future developments may very well affect our civilian supply.

TRANSPORTATION

Everyone is familiar with the gasoline shortage. Many people, however, do not recognize that there is also a shortage of fuel oil, largely caused by transportation difficulties. This shortage will be felt most keenly in Eastern States. We are facing a serious problem in our efforts to find means of making available fuel oil to keep our factories running and our houses warm next winter. We have just so much transportation equipment and no more. Everyone who can possibly do so ought to convert now from oil-burning heating apparatus to coal-burning appliances. Also we should lay in our supplies of coal now in order to take some of the strain off our transportation facilities this fall.

Transportation difficulties undoubtedly will have a broad effect upon our

daily lives. There will be less social life in the evening unless it is confined to the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. America will have to get acquainted with their neighbors, trade at their neighborhood stores, attend their neighborhood movies, accept a greatly curtailed variety of goods and dispense with the customary desire for a change of scenery.

The division has been authorized by the War Production Board to make a study of all the energy resources of the country—electric power, natural gas, manufactured gas, etc. It is becoming more necessary daily to divert our fuel and power from nonessential to essential uses. This may mean that we will have to live in a somewhat darker world. Main Street may lose its glow of electricity.

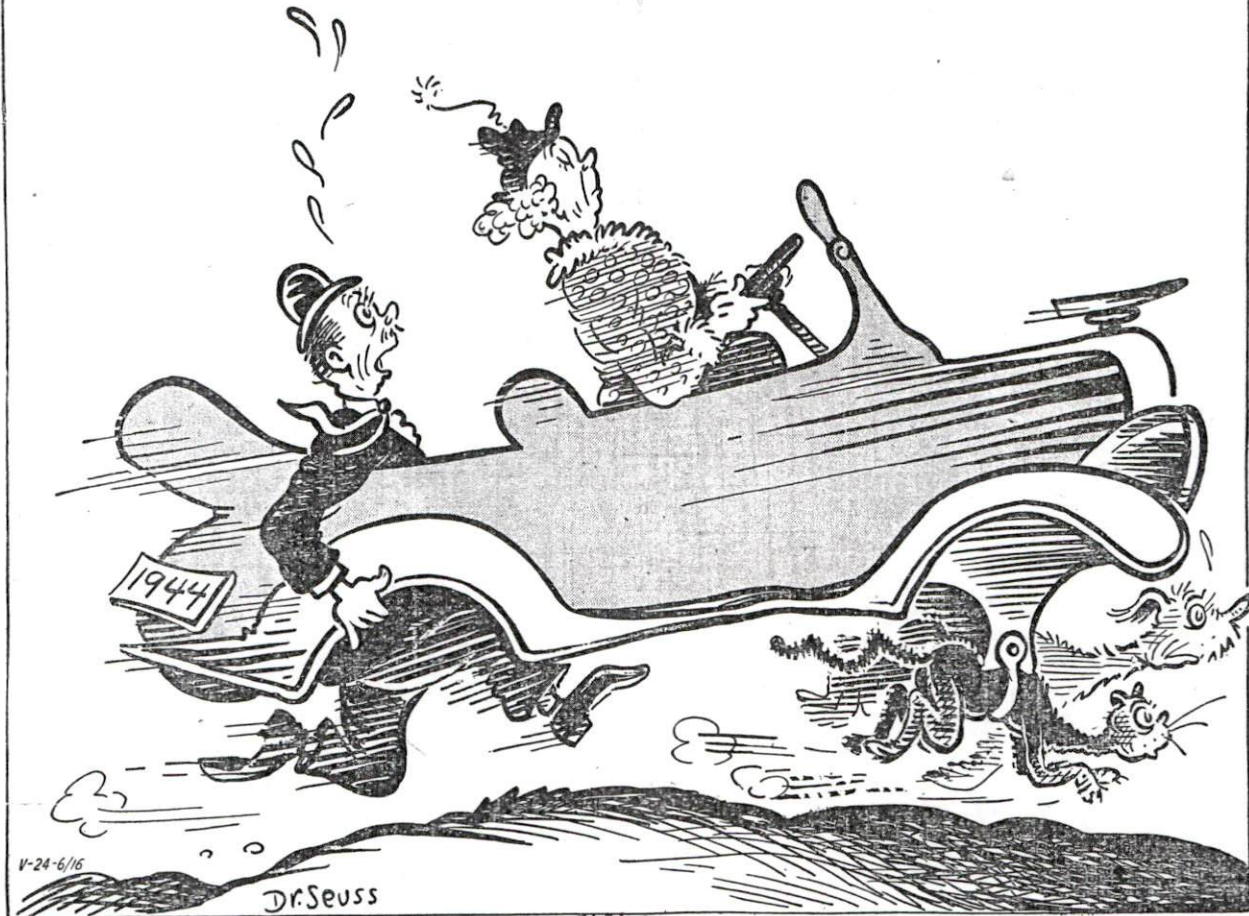
HOUSING

We will have to reexamine the housing situation in order to make certain that all available space in so-called critical defense areas is being utilized. The demands of the war program upon our output of steel are going to make it impossible for us to build homes in areas where adequate housing facilities already exist, but have not been put to work because of reluctance on someone's part to make them available. Compulsory billeting of war workers has been resorted to in England. In that country, unoccupied houses have been commandeered. These 2 methods furnish means of solving housing problems, but I hope they will not have to be adopted here.

Most war workers are not in a position to buy a home, either because their incomes are not sufficient or because they may have to be moved at any time. Therefore, I believe we should discourage privately financed home construction for sale, and concentrate our priority assistance on those projects that will be made available for rental to war workers.

This represents only a general picture of what the future holds in store for us. The Division of Civilian Supply is charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that materials left over after the demands of the war program have been met are allocated for various civilian operations in the order of their importance to our daily lives. The division will continue to act as the guardian of our civilian economy.

"YOU KNOW, DEAR....SOMETIMES I WISH WE'D GONE EASY ON OUR TIRES BACK IN 1942!"



Drawn for Division of Information, O. E. M.

Intercity bus curb not meant for Jones Beach vacationists

An order of the ODT calling for elimination of unnecessary intercity bus services has no direct application to transportation of recreation seekers to Jones Beach, near New York, ODT Director Eastman made plain June 11.

This policy was set forth in a telegram from Mr. Eastman to Robert Moses, president of the Long Island State Park Commission and the Jones Beach State Parkway Authority, who had asked for an interpretation of the intercity bus order, General Order ODT No. 11.

The order does not apply to service

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extending less than 15 air miles beyond the corporate limits of a city or on which the average fare is 35 cents or less. Jones Beach is less than 15 air miles from the outer boundaries of New York. The order is effective July 1.

ODT will take monthly sampling to forecast transport needs

As an aid to bringing about greater utilization of existing freight transportation facilities, the Office of Defense Transportation has initiated a plan designed to provide monthly an accurate forecast of the Nation's freight equipment requirements.

ODT Director Eastman has asked a large representative group of manufacturers, producers and distributors to submit, beginning June 15, an advance monthly estimate of traffic movement from their establishments. The information, to be provided on a special form, will include the commodity to be shipped.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Intercity bus lines throughout Nation made subject to pooling and limitations

A general order placing intercity bus operations under wartime regulations throughout the country was issued June 9 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The order becomes effective July 1.

Intercity service, as defined by the order, does not include bus runs within 15 miles of the limits of a city, nor schedules on which the average fare is 35 cents or less.

Five requirements

Operators of buses used in intercity service are required to:

1. Discontinue all limited or express service.
2. Discontinue schedules which do not come up to certain efficiency standards as determined by the average load.
3. Discontinue service to places of amusement.
4. Pool competitive services which cover the same or closely parallel routes.
5. Freeze present routes.

Round-trip schedules operated primarily for the purpose of transporting workers to and from their jobs are not subject to the regulations, and an exception also is made for buses serving military and naval establishments.

Less-used routes discontinued

The order (General Order ODT No. 11) prohibits the operation of more than one round-trip schedule a day over any route where experience shows that the average load in both directions will be less than 40 percent of the seating capacity in any month.

Operators are required to keep records of passenger-miles and seat-miles and report to the ODT any round-trip schedule which fails to meet these requirements.

Since local bus service involves constantly changing loads, the order requires that the average load for the entire journey be used as a basis for determining the degree of efficiency of the operation.

Service for amusements banned

A bus might start out fully loaded, the ODT explained, and still fail to meet

the 40-percent-average-load requirement when it had completed its round trip.

Intercity bus service, as defined by the order, may not be operated after July 1 "for the primary purpose of supplying transportation to or from a golf course, athletic field, race track, theater, dancing pavilion, or other place conducted primarily for the purpose of amusement or entertainment."

Express service was ordered discontinued, the ODT said, to release buses for needed local service.

Extensions must be approved

The order further provides that no bus route may be extended after July 1 without special permission of the ODT.

Operators of competing bus lines are required to make joint plans for maximum utilization of equipment through pooling of services, staggering of schedules, exchange of operating rights, or other methods. These plans, or statements giving the reasons why such plans have not been agreed upon, must be submitted to the ODT by July 30.

Other special orders coming

Two special orders based on operators' plans already have been issued by the ODT, affecting four bus lines operating between New York and Washington and two bus lines operating in the West.

Other special orders of this type are forthcoming.

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Paper work lightened in moving goods to ports

Revised instructions to shippers governing movement of goods into United States' ports for offshore shipment have been issued by the Office of Defense Transportation, it was announced June 9.

Shippers now are not required to apply directly to the War Shipping Administration or the British Ministry of War Transport for permission to move export goods through the ports.

No other major change has been made in the regulations, which became effective June 1.

Many miles' savings expected from 2-intercity bus orders

The ODT June 9 issued two more special orders in its Nation-wide program for more efficient operation of intercity bus lines.

Special Order ODT No. B-3 governs operations of the Pacific Greyhound Lines, the Santa Fe Trail Transportation Co., and the Santa Fe Transportation Co. between Los Angeles, Calif., and Albuquerque, N. Mex. This order becomes effective July 1.

Based on companies' plans

Special Order ODT No. B-4, effective June 16, governs operations of the Pacific Greyhound Lines and the Burlington Transportation Co. between San Francisco, Calif., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Both orders are based on plans submitted by the companies affected. It is expected that the orders will result in a total saving of 186,840 scheduled bus miles a month.

The companies are required to honor each other's tickets between all points where equal fares apply, eliminate duplicating departure times, and share depot and ticket agency facilities wherever practicable.

Each company, moreover, is required to eliminate one daily round-trip run on each route.

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Five motor transport field managers named

Appointment of five more field office managers in the division of motor transport, ODT, was announced June 8 by ODT Director Eastman.

The division will have a total of 51 field offices. Managers of 43 now have been appointed.

The five new managers and the cities where they will make their headquarters are:

Billings, Mont.—Emmett Fogarty, of Butte, former engineer for the Montana Railroad Commission.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Russell R. Lynch, of Milwaukee, formerly on the staff of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—William W. Warren, of Oklahoma City, former manager of the Warren Transportation & Storage Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Richard W. Candland, of Salt Lake City, former secretary and general manager of the Utah Motor Carriers Association.

Wichita, Kans.—W. R. Bartling, of Wichita, former traffic manager of the Universal Motor Oils & Fuels Co.

ODT acts to ease burden on workers in plans for truck, tire conservation

The Office of Defense Transportation on June 6 issued a five-point statement of policy to be used by industry and labor as a guide in developing programs for conservation of trucks and tires in accordance with ODT orders.

Text of the statement

Several disputes between employers and employees have arisen over methods for applying Office of Defense Transportation orders for conservation of trucks and tires. These disputes are hampering the prompt and effective application of these orders.

In view of this, the Office of Defense Transportation deems it necessary to emphasize that its regulations are intended solely to save vitally needed rubber and rolling stock.

In drawing up specific plans for compliance with ODT orders carriers are expected to cooperate with their employees where dislocation of employment is likely to be involved or where existing labor agreements are affected.

The Office of Defense Transportation is not endorsing any particular plan or plans. Its primary concern is that conservation goals are achieved and that legal requirements are not violated.

In order to hold labor controversies to a minimum, to insure fair treatment of employees and to achieve necessary conservation goals without delay, the ODT urges that in the event of labor controversies the following principles be applied in arriving at a settlement:

1. All conservation plans must comply fully with the terms of the applicable order.
2. As between feasible alternative plans, either of which will result in compliance, that plan should be adopted which will result in the least burden on employees.
3. Savings directly resulting from the application of an order should be used to afford employees reasonable protection against losses of earnings and jobs.
4. Savings remaining after such provision has been made for employees should be passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices.
5. Conservation plans instituted to comply with ODT orders should be limited to the duration of the emergency.

GASOLINE RATIONING FOR TRUCKS, BUSES

Regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation will control the amount of rations to be issued trucks, buses, and Government-operated cars under the new coupon plan for gasoline rationing which the OPA will put into effect on the East Coast next month.

The rationing plan, itself, will not restrict operations of these vehicles, OPA announced June 7. But they will not receive more gasoline than will be required for carrying out the operations permitted by ODT.

Trucks, buses, and certain passenger car types operated for commercial or governmental purposes, will apply for S coupon books. These applications will be filed with a local rationing board, or, if the vehicle is operated under an Interstate Commerce Commission license, at a local office of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Must report 3-month needs

The applications will require specific information on mileage requirements for a period of three months. All claims for mileage set out in this application must be strictly in accordance with the ODT regulations.

The S category, OPA explained, will include the following types of passenger cars: (1) taxis, jitneys, and cars for hire; (2) cars owned by Federal, State, local, or foreign governments; (3) cars held by dealers for resale.

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Vacation-at-home a patriotic gesture, says McCarthy

While no restrictions on individual railroad or bus travel now exist, the ODT feels that planning a vacation close to home this year will not only relieve public transportation facilities, but will be a patriotic gesture.

The possibilities of such a holiday are discussed in an article by Henry F. McCarthy, director of ODT's division of traffic movement, appearing in the current issue of *Public Safety* magazine.

The vacation-at-home idea is stressed by Mr. McCarthy who says: "Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, concurs with a number of high Government executives in the belief that a vacation planned at home this year is really a highly patriotic vacation. . . ."

Most milk trucks to be out of use in less than 2 years unless conserved, says ODT

Most of the country's milk trucks will be off the streets in less than 2 years as a result of the rubber shortage unless effective programs for conservation of equipment are instituted without delay, ODT asserted June 10.

Survey reveals need

That long-range conservation of tires and trucks in the milk distribution industry is needed, the ODT said, is indicated in a report prepared by the Milk Industry Foundation on the basis of data collected by the International Association of Milk Dealers.

The survey, requested by the ODT, covered 389 milk distributing industries in all parts of the country.

206 say 1 year at normal rate

Two hundred and six dealers and dairymen advised the association that they could continue to make retail deliveries for a year, at the most, if no conservation programs were put into effect.

Many of them said they could continue to operate no longer than 6 months without cutting down on the use of equipment.

Virtually every dealer questioned said his retail delivery service would have to end within 2 years if continued on the normal basis.

A majority of the dealers questioned either had instituted conservation programs or were drawing them up at the time the survey was made.

154 on every-other-day basis

One hundred and fifty-four of the 389 dairymen had put their deliveries on an every-other-day basis.

The plans in process of adoption when the survey was made also included elimination of Sunday deliveries, discontinuance of call-backs, making of collections in conjunction with deliveries, and conversion to horse-drawn vehicles.

A few dealers combined deliveries with other dealers, and a small percentage of them consolidated routes and put two men on the trucks.

The ODT emphasized, in disclosing results of the survey, that the situation confronting the milk distribution industry is symptomatic of the entire local delivery problem.

PRODUCTION DRIVE . . .

Individual awards established for workers devising ways to produce more and better

A plan of individual awards to workmen who devise means for more or better war production was announced June 15 at War Production Drive Headquarters.

Three awards are planned. They are restricted to plants with voluntary labor-management committees organized in accordance with the plan put forth by the WPB.

First award

The first award is the "Award of Individual Production Merit," which plant committees are authorized to grant.

This may be given to any workman after the plant committee decides that his suggestion improves quality or production or conserves a critical material or in other tangible ways increases the effectiveness of the war production of the plant.

The award will be attested in a document signed by labor and management chairmen of the War Production Drive committee within the plant. Should the same worker submit additional suggestions worthy of the same award, additional seals will be attached to the award.

For outstanding suggestions

The second award is the "Certificate of Individual Production Merit." This will be awarded by War Production Drive Headquarters and it will be granted to those making outstanding suggestions.

War Production Drive Headquarters will require that the suggestion first be adopted in the plant and that the labor-management committee submit a complete report of its adoption, including full facts bearing on the actual results coming from the suggestion. The suggestion will then be carefully studied and only if it is found to be outstanding will a certificate be awarded. The certificate will be signed by a representative of the War Production Board.

Third and highest award

The third and highest award will be the "Citation of Individual Production Merit," which will be awarded to the maker of a suggestion that will have an outstanding effect on the entire war effort.

The citation will be granted only after a suggestion has been found worthy of the distinction by a technical committee of the War Production Board. Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, will sign the citation. A distinctive emblem in addition to a certificate will go to the originator of the idea.

The awards were set up at the direction of Mr. Nelson, who wrote:

"Our Army and Navy have systems of commending merit of high order in the line of duty. There is also merit of a high order on the production line in this war. I propose that the Production Soldier shall also be recognized for meritorious service to his country. . . ."

Importance of men on production line

The awards constitute a recognition of the importance of suggestions from men on the production line. From the first, these have played a large part in the great increase in American war production. In announcing the award plan June 15, the War Production Drive Headquarters statement said:

Grand plans alone are not going to win this war for our side. It will require also the sum of millions of one-man assignments successfully carried out by the men and women at the bench, at the machine, and on the assembly lines—by individual Americans, each knowing the proper technique of his or her job. It is a trait of American character that, no matter what the job, the American war production worker is not merely putting in time in order to make a full pay week but also studying the job with an eye to turning out just a little better piece than the one before—and a little faster, too, if possible.

Suggestions plans differ

Suggestion plans differ from plant to plant. One of the most successful systems has included the distribution of suggestion forms which are numbered and which have a corresponding number on a stub. Men with suggestions are asked to submit them anonymously and to retain the stub.

How to handle bargaining issues

In other plants, committees have found that the psychological value of permitting a worker to sign his suggestion is more effective than the anonymity. War Production Drive Headquarters does not recommend one plan over the other but does recommend that all suggestions be promptly acknowledged by the local committees. It adds one other strong recommendation:

In such cases where the nature of the suggestion deals with matters which come within the jurisdiction of the collective bargaining machinery of the plant and of other agencies established by law, the plant labor-management War Production Drive committee, or its designated subcommittee, will refer such suggestions to the proper agency.

Ohio plant breaks production records three months running

Fulfilling a pledge to Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, men in the Hamilton, Ohio, plant of the American Rolling Mill Co. have broken production records for the third successive month.

C. R. Hook, president of the company, forwarded to Mr. Nelson a report from L. F. Reinartz, division manager, showing that a final compilation of production figures from the Hamilton plant disclosed an output of 41,099 tons for the month of May.

Beats all-time high first month

A labor-management committee was formed at Hamilton in March immediately after Mr. Nelson issued the first call for such a committee. The committee launched a campaign with such success that in the first month the plant broke the all-time American Rolling Mill record with a tonnage of 38,141. At the end of the month, Ora Clark, chairman of the labor-management committee, telegraphed Mr. Nelson that the committee was not satisfied with this record and would try to beat it in April.

In April the plant produced 38,785 tons.

Again the committee sent its promise of a new record.

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New York plant reports 14 percent jump in 1 month

War Production jumped 14 percent in 1 month under the stimulus of a War Production Drive, the labor-management committee of the Symington-Gould Corporation of Rochester, N. Y., reported to War Production Drive Headquarters.

Far from being satisfied with this achievement, the committee has launched a campaign to increase production 30 percent over the present output. A large production chart will be unveiled to start the campaign.

The unveiling of the production chart will be attended by considerable ceremony. A large number of officials and civic leaders have been invited to participate. A recorded speech by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, will be heard and Ray Millholland, representative of the WPB, will make an address.

Committee named to supervise war work in railroad shops

Formation of a committee composed of representatives of railroad employers, railroad employees, and the Government to supervise the performance of war production work in railroad shops was announced June 12 by ODT Director, Eastman.

Under railroad labor standards

The committee was named as the result of a recent agreement between railroad management and representatives of shop craft and clerical employees to produce war materials in railroad shops under the labor standards provided for in existing labor contracts.

To make it possible for the railroads to produce war work under railroad labor standards, exemption has been obtained for the railroad companies from the application of the Walsh-Healy Act and the hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT's division of transport personnel, heads the newly-formed committee. Other members are:

George A. Landry, chief of the staff service branch, Production Division, WPB; Andrew Stevenson, chief of the transportation branch, Division of Industry Operations, WPB; M. W. Clement, president, Pennsylvania Railroad; W. M. Jeffers, president, Union Pacific Railroad; Ernest E. Norris, president, Southern Railway; B. M. Jewell, president, Railway Employees' Department, AFL; F. H. Knight, general president, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; H. J. Carr, vice president, International Association of Machinists.

George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, will serve as an alternate for one or the other labor members when there is a matter up which affects his organization.

Mr. Beyer said that railroad officials are now working with representatives of the War Production Board, and with agencies engaged in contracting for war materials, on the types of war goods that railroad shops can produce.

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Defense housing critical areas

The WPB has added 10 new areas to the Defense Housing Critical Area list.

They are:

Rosiclare, Ill., Decatur, Ind., Richmond, Ind., Louisiana Ordnance Works, Doyline, La., Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich., Tonopah, Nev., New Castle, Pa., McGregor, Tex., Elkton, Va., and New Martinsville, W. Va.

FARM WOMEN PERFORM VITAL WAR SERVICE, SAYS WICKARD

"If we are going to meet our farm production goals, we will have to depend more and more on the women," Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared in a radio broadcast June 5 on the subject Farm Women Are War Workers.

"Already there are plans," he said, "for getting groups of city women and high-school boys and girls to help out on the farms. This is a fine thing. But for getting most of the steady, day-to-day work done, farm families will have to depend on themselves. That means more work than ever for farm women."

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Gavit named general counsel of War Manpower Commission

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced June 11 the appointment of Bernard Campbell Gavit, dean of the School of Law, Indiana University, as General Counsel of the War Manpower Commission.

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Railroad executives' committee to work with ODT on manpower

A committee of railroad executives has been named by the Association of American Railroads to work with the ODT division of transport personnel on railroad manpower problems, ODT Director Eastman said June 11.

The committee, headed by J. H. Parmalee, director of the A. A. R.'s Bureau of Railway Economics, was appointed following a series of conferences between ODT and the association.

The unused reserve of skilled railroad employees is now so small that railroads must look to new sources of manpower, Mr. Eastman said. Expansion of recruiting and training programs, and more effective utilization of the existing labor force is necessary in order to meet this situation.

Besides Mr. Parmalee the other members of the A. A. R. committee are:

H. A. Debutts, vice president (operating), Southern Railway; H. A. Enochs, chief of personnel, Pennsylvania Railroad; W. H. Flynn, general superintendent of motive power and rolling stock, New York Central; John P. Morris, general mechanical assistant, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; J. B. Parrish, assistant vice president, Chesapeake & Ohio; C. R. Young, personnel manager, Illinois Central System.

6-man group to pass on labor production problems

Appointment of a six-man policy committee made up of three high officials from each of the major labor organizations was announced June 9 by Wendell Lund, Director of the WPB's Labor Production Division.

To determine major policies

The Labor Production Division's policy committee, Lund said, will determine major questions of production policy with him. The committee will pass on questions of organization as well as policies and will have contact through its chairman, Mr. Lund, with Chairman Nelson and with the other branches of the War Production Board.

The policy committee held its organization meeting last week with Mr. Lund and will meet frequently to discuss current and future problems relating to labor's participation in the war effort. "No major policies will be made or changed by my division except with prior consultation and agreement of this committee," Lund said. "This is a representative group of the highest officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. President Green and President Murray have approved this plan and they also will be consulted by me and by the committee on major problems."

The members of the committee follow. Representing the American Federation of Labor:

Frank P. Fenton, director of organization, A. F. L., Washington, D. C.; John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, A. F. L., Washington, D. C.; and George Masterton, president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, A. F. L., Washington, D. C.

Representing Congress of Industrial Organizations:

Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president, United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O., Pittsburg, Pa.; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O., Camden, N. J.; and Walter P. Reuther, member of International Executive Board, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, C. I. O., Detroit, Mich.

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Coal prices for railroad

Permission to continue certain sales of bituminous coal to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at maximum prices established for commercial uses, when the fuel is used by the railroad for generating electricity, was granted by Price Administrator Henderson June 7.

MANPOWER . . .

Manpower policy committee appointed to guide commission in major issues

The management-labor policy committee of the War Manpower Commission, to be composed of seven national labor leaders and seven leaders of war production and transportation management was set up June 9 by Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

The manpower policy committee held its first meeting June 9, to discuss basic policies and immediate problems. Meetings are planned to be held weekly, on Tuesdays. The commission meets on Wednesdays.

Chairman McNutt announced that the policy committee, as well as the commission itself, would be consulted on all major questions.

The committee was created by Order No. 1 issued by Mr. McNutt as chairman of the commission.

To recommend and initiate policies

The order authorizes the committee "to consider and recommend to the chairman matters of major policy concerning the activities and responsibilities of the commission.

The order also directs the committee to make studies on its own motion, and to initiate the formulation of manpower policies, in addition to considering policies referred to it by the chairman.

One representative of railroad labor and one of railroad management, as well as three C. I. O. and three A. F. L. officials, plus six war production management executives, will make up the committee.

"The War Manpower Commission has been directed by the President to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower to fight this war," Mr. McNutt said.

"We are starting out by enlisting the leaders of labor and of business management. They will not only aid and assist us, they will also guide us.

"The manpower policy committee is charged with considering and recommending policies, and also to initiate policies. Its recommendations will have great weight in determining the fateful steps we shall take."

Those who thus far have accepted membership on the policy committee, and their organizations, are:

Representing Management:

R. Conrad Cooper, assistant vice president, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. A. Enochs, chief of personnel, The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. E. Gillmor, president, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. Randall Irwin, director, industrial relations, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; and C. J. Whipple, president, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Representing Labor:

Frank P. Fenton, director of organization, A. F. L., Washington, D. C.; John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, A. F. L., Washington, D. C.; George Masterton, president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, A. F. L., Washington, D. C.; Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president, United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O.; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O., Camden, N. J.; and Walter P. Reuther, member of international executive board, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, C. I. O., Detroit, Mich.

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Committee urges appropriations to find labor for farms

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt was requested June 9 in a resolution adopted by the Commission's labor-management policy committee to "impress upon the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress their responsibility to provide means for the harvesting of food and other agricultural production for our armed forces, our allies, and our civilian population."

The committee's resolution stated that if such appropriations are not promptly provided, President Roosevelt should be requested to allocate the necessary money out of his emergency funds.

The resolution was adopted at the first formal meeting of the committee.

The farm labor resolution asserted that "the inability of existing Government agencies to recruit and place agricultural labor in an orderly manner is resulting in the proposal of plans for the importation of alien labor by private contractors."

The two operating agencies functioning in recruitment and placement of agricultural workers are the United States Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration.

Voluntary medical recruiting must work fast or yield to new methods, says McNutt

Unless the voluntary plan promptly recruits enough physicians for our armed forces and war industry areas, "some other and more vigorous plan will have to be produced," Manpower Chairman McNutt told a meeting of the American Medical Association June 8. Although he praised the canvassing and classifying job done by the association, he said that "the careful safeguards that were set up by the Procurement and Assignment Service have apparently slowed down the rate of recruitment."

Excerpts from Mr. McNutt's speech:

We are not getting as many volunteers as the Procurement and Assignment Service expected we would have by this time. It is absolutely necessary that there be an immediate and significant increase in the number of volunteers, or else some other method of procurement will be required soon.

Slightly over 3,000 physicians, who were not obligated by reserve commissions, volunteered in the first 6 months of this war. By contrast, 12,000 volunteered in the first 6 months of the last war.

Forces need two-thirds of younger doctors

An army of 9 million will take 12 percent of our male population. Present Medical Corps ratios indicate the armed forces will require 33 percent of all our physicians, (including retired men)—two-thirds of all those under the age of 45.

For the military services younger men must go. They must realize their duty now. The armed forces need thousands of young doctors immediately—to be exact, 5,000 by July 1; 20,000 during the next 7 months.

The older men . . . must not only stay, but must extend the scope of their activities to meet the medical needs of the civilian communities.

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Electricity on essential list

Production, transmission, and distribution of electric power were listed, June 5, as essential to the war effort by National Headquarters, Selective Service System.

Detroit may need 746,000 employees at war peak

A careful and comprehensive check of Detroit's peak labor requirements conducted by the WPB in cooperation with the United States Employment Service reveals that 524,000 were employed in war manufacturing in May and that 660,000 would be employed by November. New estimates of employers indicate that when the war peak is reached, more than a year from now, 746,000 employees may be required.

Women, minority groups, included

A careful recheck of earlier employer forecasts has confirmed predictions that the Detroit area faces a labor-supply problem which will require complete use of all possible local labor resources, including especially the employment of women and all minority groups.

"By using these local resources effectively, intensifying training programs and planning the transfer of workers from nonmanufacturing pursuits and nonessential manufacturing occupations to war work, the labor needs of Detroit plants can be met during the next 6 months without large-scale migration of workers from other areas," said Ernest Kanzler, regional WPB director in Detroit.

Long range employment forecasts, based on present plans which may be subject to change, indicate that the manufacturing employment may reach a level of 728,000 in May 1943 and 746,000 at the war peak a few months later.

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Scrapping of oil well derricks suggested in search for scrap

Widespread scrapping of oil well derricks to secure needed iron and steel scrap, has been suggested to the Petroleum Industry War Council by M. R. Singleton, salvage director of the petroleum industry for the industrial salvage section of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Most of the oil wells in this country, according to Mr. Singleton, can dispense with fixed derricks by using itinerant truck-drawn hoisting equipment.

By scrapping useless oil derricks in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, and California, over 300,000 tons of steel could be directed into essential war production.



KID SALVAGE, a character drawn by Steig especially for OEM, will appear in **VICTORY** every week. Mats for publication are available in either 2- or 3-column size. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C. When ordering individual mats, refer to code number and specify size.

New recruitment organization set up to provide seamen

The War Shipping Administration June 6 announced establishment of a Recruitment and Manning Organization, designed to provide an uninterrupted flow of seamen for America's steadily increasing Merchant Marine, and to cooperate with representatives of the United Nations in securing personnel.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, named Marshall E. Dimock as director of the Recruitment and Manning Organization. Mr. Dimock was formerly Associate Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and Second Assistant Secretary of Labor. The new organization will operate under the general supervision of Captain Edward Macauley, assistant to the administrator and member of the United States Maritime Commission.

"The principal responsibility of the new organization is to see that seamen and officers are available for American and foreign ships when and where needed," Mr. Dimock said.

Japanese evacuees to cultivate 10,000 Arkansas acres

Ten thousand acres of raw but rich Mississippi Delta land in southeastern Arkansas will be cleared, drained, and put into cultivation by Japanese evacuees from Pacific Coast States, the War Relocation Authority announced June 8.

Under military protection

The area selected by the Army and War Relocation Authority as the seventh site for relocation of Japanese evacuees is in Desha County near Rohwer, about 15 miles north of Arkansas City. Approximately 10,000 evacuees will be moved in as soon as basic housing can be provided.

Announcement of the selection was made several days ago by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, which is moving all Japanese, both aliens and citizens, from restricted areas along the Pacific Coast. The relocation project will be administered by the War Relocation Authority and will be designated by the War Department as a military area under military protection.

First emphasis on own food

Emphasis will be primarily on production of foods for the evacuee population and secondarily on crops to meet national needs. The area is well adapted to produce long-staple cotton, alfalfa, soybeans, oats, corn, and truck crops.

Elementary schools and high schools will be maintained by the War Relocation Authority in cooperation with the Arkansas State Department of Education and the United States Office of Education. Doctors and nurses will be recruited insofar as possible from the evacuee population.

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Evacuees to produce food at eighth relocation center

Development of irrigation facilities and production of food crops will constitute the principal work program for Japanese-American evacuees in the recently announced relocation center near Granada, Colo., M. S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority, stated June 11.

The new relocation site, announced on June 3 by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, is the eighth to be selected.

Labor Board orders upward pay adjustment for 1,150 Long Island aircraft workers

The National War Labor Board last week issued a major wage decision, provided union security for two unions, and issued an ultimatum to striking textile workers in Fall River, Mass., to return to work or lose their jobs. The Board also referred a jurisdictional dispute to the National Labor Relations Board to avoid usurping "the function of another Government agency." The monthly report on strikes in war industries issued during the week showed time lost from war production due to strikes has been reduced to 6/100 of one percent during May.

Major wage order

To remove "glaring" inequalities between the wages paid to employees of the Ranger Aircraft Engines Division of the Fairchild Engines and Airplane Corporation at Farmingdale, Long Island, and the level of wages paid in comparable Long Island plants and by competing firms in the industry, the National War Labor Board unanimously ordered an upward adjustment of 10¢ an hour to the 1,150 men employed at the plant.

The Board also unanimously ordered the wage increase to be retroactive to April 10 and raised the hiring rate from 50¢ to 60¢ an hour. The hiring rate will then be increased to 65¢ an hour after 30 days from hiring, to 70¢ after 60 days, and to 75¢ after 90 days. The hiring rates ordered by the Board are in line with those in the industry and in the immediate area of the Ranger plant.

In this case the Board granted union security to the United Automobile Workers' CIO union, which has bargaining rights in the plant, by ordering the inclusion of a maintenance of membership clause in the contract between the company and union.

This clause will not go into effect for 15 days, after which time all members of the union in good standing and those who may later become members will be required to remain members for the duration of the agreement as a condition of employment. An arbitrator appointed by the Board will make final decisions on any disputed cases arising under this clause.

The Board's decision on the wage issue was made after a careful study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages in comparable plants in Long Island and in the aircraft industry. This study was brought up to date by the Bureau during the first week in June. A public hearing was held on the dispute May 27.

The opinion written by Wayne L. Morse and concurred in by the three other public members of the Board and the four labor members who participated in the decision, stated flatly that wage stabilization "cannot be accomplished by freezing existing wage rates."

The opinion states in part:

The War Labor Board has accepted as a solemn obligation, the President's instructions that it should stabilize wages. It ap-

preciates the fact that the obligation calls for the highest degree of judicial impartiality and fairness in reaching its wage determinations.

There is, moreover, not such a singular thing as an American wage level, but rather, there are many wage levels in this country and they are in constant flux. The interplay of economic forces which produce these varying wage levels cannot be changed from a dynamic to a static phenomenon. However, the coordinated program suggested by the President permits sufficient flexibility in adjusting certain wage rates with the facts and needs of a given situation. Such a program can succeed in stabilizing our war economy. Thus if all groups involved in the President's seven-point program meet the tests of their duties and obligations in the premises, our national economy will be saved from the ravages of inflation. . . .

It needs to be emphasized that there is no rule of thumb or static wage formula that can be applied mechanically in wage cases to the end of producing wage stabilization. Hence, it is not surprising that the President's message on wage stabilization permits of that degree of flexibility necessary to a fair and just balancing of the various interests which are involved in wage dispute cases. It gives to the War Labor Board that reasonable degree of discretion which is necessary if it is to decide individual cases on their merits and at the same time stabilize wages by checking unwarranted wage demands. Through a wise exercise of the discretionary power granted to it in the President's stabilization program, the Board can do much toward preventing the cost of living from spiraling upward.

In the instant case, the Board is confronted with an exceptional wage situation insofar as wage inequalities are concerned. The wage comparison data made available to the Board by the Bureau of Labor Statistics leads to the inescapable conclusion that there are glaring inequalities in the wage scales of the Ranger Company when compared with the wage rates paid for like work in other plants, both in the Long Island area and outside of that district. It simply would not be fair to the workers involved to deny them a wage increase in view of the unfavorable wage position in which they find themselves when compared with other workers who perform like work.

This is particularly true in view of the fact that the record makes clear that it has become the common practice for employers in the Long Island area to refrain from employing persons who seek to improve their economic position by moving from one war industry plant to another. It cannot be questioned that it is very desirable to eliminate to the maximum extent possible, the migration of workers from one plant to another. There certainly is a need for stabilization of manpower, as well as of wages. However, it is not fair or reasonable to require a worker, either by employer practice or by Government policy, to remain on his job for the duration of the war unless reasonable adjustments are made in his wages so that he is not discriminated against economically as a result of such a manpower stabilization program.

Thus, in this case, precisely because it is desirable to have the employees remain in steady employment at the Ranger plant for the duration of the war, they are entitled to have their wage inequalities ironed out by a reasonable wage adjustment. . . .

The decision was unanimous, except that two of the employer members, dissented on the union security issue.

Textile strikers rebuked

Asserting that the Nation-wide industry-labor no-strike agreement "cannot be flouted by a small group of selfish and willful workers," William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, called upon 125 fixers and changers employed by the Arkwright Corporation, Fall River, Mass., textile concern, to end an unauthorized week-long strike or lose their jobs.

A demand for an immediate wage increase precipitated the strike. The War Labor Board now has before it a request for a general wage increase from the CIO United Textile Workers of America, which, if granted, would be extended to the jobs held by the strikers. The strike has been repudiated both by the CIO union, which has bargaining rights for the plant, and by the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an independent union to which a majority of the strikers belong. The strikers are among the highest paid workers in the plant.

Garment workers made secure

By a vote of 8 to 1 the Board ordered the Ranger type of maintenance of membership clause included in the contract between the E-Z Mills, Bennington, Vermont, and International Ladies Garment Union, AFL.

Under the directive order of the Board, parties to the dispute are to conclude the contract in 15 days. This contract is to remain in full force and effect until August 31, 1943.

A total of 450 employees are involved.

NLRB functions protected

The Board adopted as its own the recommendations of a five-man mediation panel to refer a case to the National Labor Relations Board to avoid usurping "the function of another Government agency." The case involves a dispute over representation at the Holt, Ala., plant of the Central Foundry Co. Unions involved are the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America (AFL).

Under the Board order, all dues collected by the AFL union under a union shop contract from persons claiming membership in the CIO are to be "held in escrow" by the AFL while the National Labor Relations Board acts on a CIO petition to be recognized as exclusive bargaining agent for the plant's production and maintenance employees. If the NLRB should find the existing contract between the company and the AFL invalid, the dues held in escrow will be refunded. However, if the NLRB should find otherwise, the dues will be retained by the AFL. The plant employs about 1300 men. The case was certified to the WLB on June 3, while a strike which started on May 27 was in progress.

PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Women's and children's fall and winter garments put on cost-plus basis if price cannot be set under GMPR

Methods of pricing fall and winter outerwear garments for women, girls and children originally established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 153 were revised June 10 by Price Administrator Henderson, in order to make the regulation more workable.

Virtually every section of the regulation is changed and a different method of pricing is provided for the coats, suits, and dresses and many other items specified.

Based on cost plus last year's mark-up

Under the pricing method provided by the amended regulation, sellers are required, in general, to establish their ceiling prices in accordance with a formula based upon this season's cost to which is added the mark-up or margin they obtained on their sales during last selling season of garments of the same classification.

The original regulation established as the maximum price for each seller the highest price charged by him for a garment of "substantially equal workmanship and quality" during a base period of July 1 through September 30, 1941.

Types of garments covered

The amended regulation applies to cloth garments of the following types:

Coats, suits, separate jackets and separate skirts and dresses for feminine wear in sizes 3 and up; blouses in sizes 30 and up, snow-suits for children in sizes from 3 to 14 for two-piece suits and sizes from 1 to 6 for one-piece suits, legging sets and separate leggings for children in sizes from 1 to 10 years. Dresses in girls' teen age and children's sizes which were not covered by the regulation as originally issued are included under the amendment. Otherwise the garments covered are the same.

In keying selling prices to cost plus last year's mark-up, the amendment takes into consideration the cost to the seller of the garment being priced. In the case of a manufacturer, this includes the cost of the material and trimmings plus the labor costs of producing the garment computed on the basis of wage rates paid by the manufacturer on March 31, 1942.

A manufacturer may include increased labor costs subsequent to March 31, 1942, for the purposes of computing his maximum price, only where the increase was

made pursuant to a collective bargaining contract or other wage agreement, which contract or agreement was entered into on or before April 27, 1942, and unconditionally provided for the wage increase in question.

Contracts may be carried out

Garments falling within the provisions of the amended regulation are designated as "new lines." A "new line" is defined to mean any woman's, girl's or child's outerwear garment whose maximum price cannot be established under Section 2 (a) of the general maximum price regulation.

The regulation became effective on June 15, 1942, and is applicable to deliveries of "new lines" on and after the effective date. However, contracts entered into prior to June 15 in compliance with the general maximum price regulation or with Regulation No. 153 as originally issued may be carried out at contract price.

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Rubber footwear sales to war agencies exempt from MPR 132

Sales of waterproof rubber footwear under contract with any war procurement agency of the United States, or with anyone who buys for resale to such an agency, are specifically exempted from Maximum Price Regulation No. 132 by amendment No. 1 to that order, announced June 6 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The Administrator pointed out, however, that the sales exempt from the rubber footwear order are subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 157, which sets ceiling prices on sales of apparel for military purposes.

The agencies exempt from the provisions of Regulation No. 132 by Amendment No. 1, effective June 4, are the War and Navy departments, the Maritime Commission, and the Lend-Lease section of the Treasury Department's procurement division.

11 more cotton fabric groups come under dollars-and-cents ceilings; products redefined

Eleven additional cotton fabric groups will come under dollars-and-cents ceilings, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 10 as the OPA continued its plan of supplying definite maximum prices in place of individual sellers' weighted averages for the "cotton products" covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 118.

Other changes

Other changes in the regulation are provided through Amendment No. 4. The more important of these are redefinition of "cotton products," extension of the permission to continue selling or delivering "on memorandum" under specified conditions, and revision of the "war procurement" clause to conform with other regulations.

Also provided are an extension of the "cotton content adjustment" feature to take into consideration the flax noil content of articles covered, and the correction of inadvertent errors in maximum prices for Canton flannels, hose and belting duck, enameling duck, and filter twills.

All but one of these errors were previously reported in press releases and three of the corrections are effective as of May 25, 1942, the effective date of Amendment No. 3. The "memorandum" provision also takes effect May 25. Otherwise, Amendment No. 4 became effective June 15, 1942.

Fabrics included

The 11 groups for which specific maximum prices are supplied are:

Industrial fabrics; frock cloth; gingham, seersuckers and related fabrics; carded filling sateens and sateen-yarn twills; blanket linings; nursery products, including gauze diapers, pads and bibs, bird's-eye cloth and diapers, and flannelette diapers; wide laundry cover cloth; paper maker dryer felts; cheesecloth and bunting; yarn dyed slack suitings, and miscellaneous special products, such as individual construction of waffle cloth and bagging.

This brings the total of groups specifically priced under the regulation to 19, representing many of the fabrics covered and many of the principal groups. Dollars-and-cents ceilings for other products regulated are under preparation.

Some pork product sellers may seek adjustment or exception from price regulation

Certain classes of dressed hog and wholesale pork cut sellers who suffered peculiar hardships because of special circumstances existing during the February 16-20, 1942, base period now may file petition for adjustment or exception under Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 148, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 8.

Three classes specified

Previously, the regulation provided only for petitions for amendment.

In the new amendment, effective June 9, 1942, adjustment of or exception from the maximum prices set by the regulation may be granted to any person who shows to the Administrator's satisfaction that he falls within any of the following three specific classes of pork product packers and slaughterers:

1. Persons whose operations were curtailed or adversely affected during the February 16-20, 1942, period by reason of plant alterations, repairs, remodeling, or construction which hampered them in processing or marketing their pork products in the usual manner.
2. Persons whose dealings consisted primarily of disposing of inventory acquired at a time substantially earlier than that at which other comparable sellers acquired dressed hogs or wholesale pork cuts of the type on which adjustment is being requested.
3. Persons whose dealings during the February 16-20, 1942, period were confined to dressed hogs or wholesale pork cuts derived from a type of hogs only regionally and seasonally available and not regularly quoted on major livestock markets.

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Packer's price protest dismissed, another denied

The OPA has issued an order dismissing protest of the Lima Packing Co. of Lima, Ohio, against Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 8 (Dressed Hogs and Wholesale Pork Cuts), Administrator Henderson announced June 11.

Dismissal was based on grounds that this protest does not comply with provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 1 necessitating filing of such protest within 60 days after issuance date of the temporary regulation.

Simultaneously, OPA in another order denied the protest of the Humphrey Supply Co. of Reno, Nev., asking for specific higher ceiling prices than were allowed under Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 8 and its successor Maximum Price Regulation No. 148.

FROZEN FOOD PACKERS' PROTEST DISMISSED

A protest of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers against the general maximum price regulation has been dismissed in an order issued by the OPA. Dismissal was based on the fact that the protest was not in substantial compliance with requirements of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and of Procedural Regulation No. 1.

The protestant is a trade association whose members are persons engaged in the cold-packing and quick-freezing of strawberries. The dismissal order was entered without prejudice to the right of any individual member of this trade association to file a proper protest.

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Prices for Vitamin A oils to be discussed at industry meeting

A meeting of producers and concentrators of fish liver oils will be held in San Francisco on June 22, to discuss prices of Vitamin A oils, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 11.

The meeting has been called by the chemical branch of the industrial material price division of the OPA.

Heretofore, Vitamin A oils have been subject to the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 53, covering a wide variety of fats and oils. Studies made by the OPA indicate that the special problems of the Vitamin A oil industry may be more adequately met by a regulation establishing maximum prices for Vitamin A oils specifically.

Vitamin producers recently asked the chemical branch of the OPA to call an industry meeting to discuss a special price regulation to provide a level of prices which would encourage wider sales.

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Burry wools' price control shifted to Regulation 58

Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 106—Domestic Shorn Wool—was issued May 6 by OPA to eliminate from the regulation provisions applying to seedy or burry wools sold in the carbonized state. Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 58—Wool and Wool Tops and Yarns—now makes provision for these wools.

Seasonal wooden containers for farm products given special pricing formula

A maximum price regulation providing special pricing formulas for boxes, baskets and other seasonal wooden containers used for fruits and vegetables was announced June 8 by OPA.

The regulation was made necessary by the fact that the containers, because of the seasonal nature of their sales, could not be priced equitably in many areas on the basis of deliveries made in March 1942, the base pricing period provided by the general maximum price regulation.

Titled Maximum Price Regulation No. 160 (Seasonal Wooden Agricultural Containers), the measure became effective June 6, 1942.

The regulation covers all wooden containers used for fruits and vegetables except cooperage products and used containers, and covers the whole country with the exception of what is known to the trade as the Western area—California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

The Western States not included were to receive a separate specific regulation shortly.

The Price Administrator said Price Regulation No. 160 is only a temporary measure. It will be replaced as soon as possible by a permanent regulation setting forth dollars-and-cents price schedules.

Margin added to off-season price

Maximum prices for manufacturers are computed on the basis of a formula which is designed to convert off-season prices of the first three months of 1942 into on-season prices by the device of adding to the 1942 off-season prices the margin of last year's on-season over off-season prices.

Maximum prices for wholesalers and retailers simply will be the seller's average cost for this season's containers plus the margin of his last season's average price above his last season's average cost.

The regulation is limited to "seasonal containers." These are defined as containers, deliveries of which by the seller in the first three months of 1941 constituted less than 15 percent of the total deliveries of the same container for the full year 1941, and not more than 8 percent in any one of the 1941 months of January, February or March.

Alcohol antifreeze ceilings to be much lower than some prices now charged

Maximum prices for alcohol antifreezes were to be established by the OPA by mid-June at levels substantially below those now charged by some manufacturers, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 8.

"During the spring there was an abnormal off-season demand for alcohol antifreeze," Mr. Henderson explained. "Some manufacturers increased prices."

As now contemplated by the OPA, the regulation will hold manufacturers' prices to levels perhaps as low as 69 cents per gallon for high-cost-production alcohol antifreeze delivered by the carload in drums, container included. This ceiling would be approximately 10 cents a gallon under prices now charged by some manufacturers.

The regulation also will probably set maximum retail prices at approximately 35 cents per quart for high-cost-production alcohol antifreeze and about 25 cents per quart for low-cost-production alcohol antifreeze.

The schedule will also cover ethylene-glycol antifreeze solutions, prices of which have remained relatively stable at established levels.

Ceilings set on 1942 line of refrigerators

Maximum prices at which the Edison General Electric Co., Chicago, may sell to distributors its 1942 line of Hotpoint refrigerators are established in Order No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 102, announced June 6 by Price Administrator Henderson.

On sales to distributors

The Edison General Electric Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn., which manufactures the Hotpoint refrigerators and sells them to the Chicago subsidiary.

There is great similarity of prices and models existing between the models sold by the Hotpoint Co. and the General Electric Co. The prices approved in the order bear the usual relationship to the prices for General Electric Co. refrigerators. The price relationship between the two 1942 lines of models is the one which existed between them in 1941.

The approved maximum Hotpoint prices to distributors, which became effective June 5, are as follows:

Model EA-63-42, \$68.74; Model EA-7-42, \$82.50; Model EAS-7-42, \$39.00; Model EB-7-42, \$93.63; Model EBP-7-42, \$99.79; Model EC-7-42, \$110.49; Model EC-8-42, \$120.22; Model ED-8-42, \$130.17; Model ED-12-42, \$219.46; and Model ED-16-42, \$249.08.

OPA explains landlord registration for 20 rental areas under Federal control

Registration by landlords of houses, apartments, flats, tenements, and all other similar housing accommodations was to begin the week of June 15 in the first 20 Defense-Rental Areas brought under Federal regulation June 1 by the OPA. This registration is to be completed by midnight July 1.

Details of registration are explained in part in excerpts from a question-and-answer digest prepared by the OPA. The Q. and A. applies to housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses.

Q. Where are forms for this registration statement usually made available?

A. At banks, city and county offices, real estate offices, fire houses, police stations, light and gas company offices, and at the area rent office.

Q. What if a place isn't rented at the time of the registration?

A. Whether rented or vacant, the accommodations must be registered.

Q. What if a landlord fails to register by July 1?

A. Willful violation of the registration requirements subjects the landlord to the penalties provided by the Emergency Price Control Act, which are a fine of \$5,000 or 1 year's imprisonment.

Q. What housing accommodations must be registered in this registration?

A. Houses, apartments, flats, tenements, and all similar dwelling units.

Q. Must a landlord make out a separate registration statement for each dwelling unit he rents or is offering for rent?

A. Yes. A statement must be made for each unit, rented or not rented.

Q. Are there any circumstances by which a tenant would have to submit a registration statement?

A. Yes. The tenant is told on the reverse side of his copy of the statement that if he sublets all or any part of the dwelling unit he must also submit a registration statement.

Q. Exactly what does this mean?

A. It means, for the registration of housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses, that if a tenant rents to one or two paying tenants not members of his family, he must register. If he rents to three or more, then he is to wait for the registration of hotels, rooming and boarding houses:

Q. Would the same hold true of a person who owned the home he lived in and

rented to one or two paying tenants?

A. Yes. He would have to register. And if he rented to more than two, he would have to register later.

Q. What comprises a dwelling unit?

A. A dwelling unit is a room, or group of rooms, for which a single rent is paid.

Q. What about hotels, rooming and boarding houses?

A. These are not to be registered at this time. Registration of this type living quarters is to be made at a later date.

Bed linen makers, agent allowed premium change

Two manufacturers and one selling agent were granted permission June 9 by the OPA to charge premiums for two specific types of bed linens which fulfill special pricing requirements laid down by the bed linens price schedule (No. 89).

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del., and Rhoads & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., may sell "Basco" Hospital sheets at a premium not to exceed an amount equal to 3½ percent of the applicable base price for type 128 sheets set forth in the schedule under Order No. 5 to Schedule 89.

Pacific Mills, New York City, is granted permission to sell pillow cases having colored selvage at a premium of 5 cents per dozen over the ceiling price and a premium of 20 cents per dozen for sheets with a similar selvage, less trade and all other discounts applicable under the schedule. This action is permitted under Order No. 6.

Ceilings set on new gas-range models of Ohio firm

Maximum prices at which the Newark Stove Co., Newark, Ohio, may sell two new models of private-brand gas ranges to the Phillips Petroleum Co., Detroit, are established in Order No. 3 under Revised Price Schedule No. 64 (Domestic Cooking and Heating Stoves) issued June 6 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The new models, designated in the order as Model Nos. 342 Philgas and 442 Philgas, are to be sold at prices no higher than those established by the schedule for two formerly manufactured models—Nos. 341 and 441, respectively.

The new models are the same as Models 341 and 441 except for two minor construction changes. The order became effective June 6.

10 classes of military items exempt from price control on sales to U. S. war agencies

Ten classifications of military equipment and supplies, ranging from ski stoves to paratroop knives, are now excluded from provisions of price control regulations when sales of these essential items are made to Federal war procurement agencies, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 10.

The June 10 action was effected through the issuance of Amendment No. 2 to Supplementary Regulation No. 4 to the general maximum price regulation and Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 64 (Domestic Cooking and Heating Stoves.)

The following are now excepted until January 1, 1943:

- (1) The following ski troop equipment: carabniers, ice axes, pitons, ski bindings, ski poles, ski wax, mountain and ski goggles;
- (2) Mountain and ski stoves (gasoline, one burner);
- (3) Field ranges, model-1937 (Quartermaster Corps); spare parts therefor, Class A: accessories therefor, parts 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229 230, as listed in Instructions for Operation and care of Gasoline Field Range, model-1937 (Quartermaster Corps);
- (4) Canteens, canteen cups, and meat cans, model M-1942 (Quartermaster Corps);
- (5) Helmet liners, model M-1 (Quartermaster Corps);
- (6) Wire Cutter, model M-1938 (Quartermaster Corps);
- (7) Identification tags, model M-1940 (Quartermaster Corps);
- (8) Metal insignia, cap and collar (for enlisted men);
- (9) Paratroop knives;
- (10) United States Army field rations C, D, and K.

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Paperboard prices must be approved by OPA

Prices for new specialty paperboard items must be submitted to the OPA for approval, Price Administrator Henderson stated June 6 in response to inquiries from paperboard manufacturers.

Also, proposed prices must be approved by OPA for paperboard items which do not fall into at least one of the following categories: items sold, contracted for sale or price-listed by manufacturer during the base period of October 1, 1940 to October 15, 1941.

Revised Price Schedule No. 32 (Paperboard Sold East of the Rocky Mountains) established prices for paperboard which the manufacturers contracted for sale, sold or for which he listed prices during the base period referred to above. Top prices also were established in specific dollars and cents figures for specified paperboard items.

ALASKA LUMBER EXEMPT FOR 60 DAYS

An amendment excepting deliveries of lumber produced in Alaska from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation for a period of 60 days was announced June 12 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The measure—titled Amendment No. 4 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the general maximum price regulation—became effective June 10. It applies to all deliveries between that date and August 10, 1942.

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Ceilings set on fabricated concrete reinforcing bars

A maximum price regulation for fabricated concrete reinforcing bars—the steel rods worked into concrete to give it strength in building, bridge, and road construction—was announced June 10 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The measure—Maximum Price Regulation No. 159, fabricated concrete reinforcing bars—became effective June 15. 50-cent margin allowed

The regulation establishes, as a ceiling, prices based on an allowance to the fabricator of a margin of 50 cents per hundred pounds of bars over and above the cost of the bars to the fabricator at the steel mill, excluding freight and extras.

These are the prices at or under which approximately 75 percent of the Nation's fabricators were operating in April 1941.

The pricing provisions of the regulation pass on to the consumer all charges for freight from mill to fabricator and from fabricator to consumer. There are, however, these two modifications of this rule:

1. Where a fabricator obtains an advantage as the result of an "in transit" freight rate, the regulation requires him to pass this advantage on to the consumer.
2. Where delivery is made by truck instead of by railroad an arbitrary charge of 10 cents per hundred pounds may be made.

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Cohen named OPA attorney for Region IX

Appointment of Wallace Cohen as regional attorney for Region IX embracing all the territories and possessions of the United States, was announced June 12 by OPA General Counsel David Ginsburg.

Sales of imported commodities in original form not under GMPR

Sales of an imported commodity, if kept in its original form when sold to the Federal Government or a governmental agency, are exempt from the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson emphasized June 11. This applies to sales of imported commodities by subcontractors as well as by contractors.

The Price Administrator explained that this point was covered in Amendment No. 1 to Supplementary Regulation No. 4, Exceptions. The exemption does not include sales of a commodity made from an imported commodity, nor does it include sales of an imported commodity if it is processed.

Mr. Henderson's clarification was necessitated by trade inquiries regarding the status of cocoa powder sales to the Army.

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Ceilings set on 2-, 3- 5-gallon used steel paint pails

Maximum prices for used steel paint pails of 2-, 3-, and 5-gallon capacity were announced June 6 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The prices were issued in Revised Price Schedule No. 43, as amended, which formerly covered only used steel drums.

Also, in Revised Price Schedule No. 43, as amended, certain deductions have been made from the maximum prices established for reconditioned drums.

The new maximum prices established by Revised Price Schedule No. 43, as amended became effective June 10.

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Wool skins exempt from GMPR

Wool skins (the pelts of sheep and lambs with the wool left on) are exempted from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation because of special pricing problems, the OPA announced June 11.

In exempting wool skins from the general regulation by Amendment No. 5 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, OPA pointed out that such action cannot result in any marked rise in prices, because the products of wool skins are covered by specific maximum price regulations. The amendment took effect June 12.

Provisions of cotton products and finished piece goods regulations correlated

Any fabric covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) is exempt from the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods) under an amendment to the latter regulation issued June 12 by the OPA.

The practical effect of Amendment No. 3 to Regulation 127 is to correlate this regulation with Regulation 118 as recently amended and to place under 118 sales of all finished carded cotton piece goods of a character predominantly finished and marketed by integrated or vertical mills (those which weave as well as finish or fabricate the cloth) whether or not a lot of such goods is actually finished and marketed in a particular instance by an independent converter.

A second effect of this amendment is to bring under Maximum Price Regulation 127 all sales of finished piece goods of a type predominantly finished and marketed by independents, regardless of who actually finishes and markets a particular lot. Such sales are exempted from Regulation 118. Moreover, since finished goods made from combed cotton yarns are specifically exempted from 118, they will now become subject to Regulation 127, even though they may be of a type predominantly marketed by vertical organizations.

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Maximum price set on new type of sponge sweatband

The OPA June 12 announced a maximum price for a new type of sponge sweatband that American Allsafe Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has begun to manufacture to take the place of one it previously made of materials that no longer are available for the purpose.

The OPA issued Order No. 9 under the general maximum price regulation, establishing the following formula for determining the ceiling level for the new band:

To the maximum selling price at which the old type of sponge sweatbands were delivered in March 1942 to each class of purchaser, American Allsafe Co. may add 53 percent of the increase in the direct cost of the manufacture of the new sponge sweatband over the old, based upon the March 1942 direct costs of manufacturing both the new and old types.

OPA retains authority to review the company's selling prices determined by the formula, and to revoke Order No. 9 at any time. Effective date of the order was June 10.

CEILINGS ON USED MACHINES

Maximum prices for second-hand machinery and electrical products will be established July 1, 1942, under the terms of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, on machines and parts, Price Administrator Henderson reminded June 8.

Used processing, mining, construction, electrical, and railroad machinery and equipment, together with parts of such machines, are included in the machines or parts covered by the regulation.

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Somers heads cold finished bars advisory committee

Joseph T. Somers, president of the Wyckoff Drawn Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected chairman of the cold finished bars advisory committee of the OPA, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 8.

The committee is one of four iron and steel industry advisory units created by the Price Administrator last month to serve as liaison groups between OPA and the industry on any problems which may arise with respect to prices.

Other members

Other members of the cold finished bars advisory group are:

W. R. Howell, of Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., Harvey, Ill.; T. L. Kelby, of LaSalle Steel Co., Chicago; V. A. Jevon, of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. N. Lynch, of Keystone Drawn Steel Co., Spring City, Pa.; E. L. Parker, of Columbia Steel & Shafting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; and F. C. Young, of Union Drawn Steel Division of Republic Steel Corporation, Massillon, Ohio.

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Special prices set on two types of latex footwear

Maximum prices at which Transcontinental Rubber Corporation of New York City may sell two items of waterproof footwear which it is manufacturing under special War Production Board permit, have been established by Order No. 1, under Maximum Price Regulation No. 132, announced June 9 by Price Administrator Henderson. The items on which ceilings were set are two kinds of latex women's footholds—rubbers that cover the forepart of a shoe only.

Ceilings lifted on sales of canned tomatoes and peas to war agencies

In order to effectuate purchases of canned tomatoes and peas for use by the military forces, Price Administrator Henderson June 12 excluded such sales and deliveries to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Lend-Lease Administration, Veterans' Administration, and Treasury Procurement from provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 (Canned Vegetables) and the general maximum price regulation.

This exemption is made in Amendment No. 1 to the regulation, effective June 15.

Prefer better grades, larger cans

The purchasing agencies of the armed forces prefer the better grades and larger can sizes of tomatoes and peas. This preference was shown officially in the issuance of WPB Order M-86A, which in the Administrator's judgment, will aid in conservation of containers and in procurement by the Army of the preferred grades.

The Department of Agriculture's support prices, announced December 19, 1941, of 95 cents per dozen and \$1.10 per dozen for Grade C or Standard tomatoes and peas respectively, packed in 16-ounce, number two size cans, have provided the incentive for heavy production and packing of such grades.

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Outgoing shipments cancelled from eastern beet sugar area

Orders for emergency movements of refined beet sugar by processors in Ohio, Indiana, and the lower peninsula of Michigan were cancelled, effective June 12, 1942, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 11.

This action does not affect the orders under which sugar is moved from other areas of supply.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that if outgoing shipments from this area—commonly referred to as the eastern beet sugar territory—were made, such shipments will have to be made up by arrivals from western beet processors and cane refiners. Such a double movement would entail higher cost to DSC and would require unjustified use of rail facilities. Therefore, such shipments are being discontinued.

New ceilings on sale and rental of used typewriters are below March levels

Maximum prices for the sale and rental of used typewriters, at levels considerably lower than those which prevailed during March 1942, are established in specific dollars and cents figures for all makes and models in Maximum Price Regulation No. 162, announced June 12 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The ceiling prices set forth in the order for second-hand typewriters, demand for which has increased rapidly since the production of new machines has been restricted and earmarked for military needs by the WPB, reflect price levels which existed October 1-15, 1941, adjusted for reconditioning and rebuilding costs charged in March 1942. Resulting retail top prices are about 4.3 percent less than March 1942 prices and about 3.5 percent above October 1941 prices. Rental rates fixed by the regulation are generally those which existed during October 1-15, 1941, but do not include pick-up and delivery charges.

The sale of used typewriters, as well as new typewriters in the hands of dealers, is now limited to persons who have obtained the prerequisite purchase certificates from War Price and Rationing Boards. Rentals, however, are not subject at present to rationing regulations.

Consumers affected by the regulation, which becomes effective July 1, 1942, range from the most vital war agencies, industrial plants, professional and small business men to the average household, school, and student.

The June 12 action fixes specific top prices for "rough" or "as is," "reconditioned" and "rebuilt" typewriters according to the age, make, and model of the machine.

Until June 12 the sale of used typewriters was covered by the general maximum price regulation which, on May 18, superseded Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 9.

Illinois steel and wire firm denied price relief

Northwestern Steel & Wire Co., of Sterling, Ill., June 9 was denied permission by the OPA to charge higher than the maximum prices in Revised Price Schedule No. 6 for certain steel products, even though its manufacturing costs of some items exceed mill realization at ceiling prices.

OPA ruled that in view of the "extremely satisfactory" over-all profits position of the company, higher prices were not warranted.

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Examples of milk products not under general regulation

The OPA gave further examples June 12 of milk products not covered by the Additional examples of milk products not covered are:

Sweetened condensed milk; sweetened condensed skim milk; condensed and evaporated buttermilk; dry or powdered milk; dry or powdered skim milk; dry or powdered buttermilk; dry or powdered whey; casein; malted milk powder; and plastic cream for manufacturing.

Two firms allowed to base fats ceilings on nearest sales date

Price Administrator Henderson June 12 granted applications of Distillation Products, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. and Grayslake Gelatin Co. of Grayslake, Ill., setting maximum prices for these companies on products that hitherto could not be priced by these concerns with the base periods used in the freeze technique of Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils), as no sales were made on those dates.

In both instances, the Administrator permitted the firms to set their prices based on the nearest possible sales date to November 26, 1941, and multiplying by 111 percent of that sales figure. The schedule provides that in instances where a specific ceiling price has not been set, the ceiling price is the individual seller's October 1, 1941, price or 111 percent of the November 26, 1941, figure, whichever is higher.

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Goodman named OPA director for Kentucky

Appointment of George H. Goodman, of Louisville, as Kentucky State Director of the OPA was announced June 9 by Administrator Henderson.

Mr. Goodman has been State WPA director since July 1935.

Three biggest soap makers voluntarily roll back prices

Three large manufacturers producing the bulk of the Nation's soap, acting voluntarily in a joint move to relieve a "price squeeze" on retailers, wholesalers and jobbers, June 12 announced rescinding of price rises averaging 3¼ percent posted in February and March of this year.

The three — biggest soap makers in the country — are Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Procter & Gamble Co. and Lever Brothers.

Another roll-back of major importance, the action carries the prices of soap at their factory doors back to the levels prevailing before February 28, 1942.

The reductions were made at the request of the OPA.

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Hide glue 'jobbers' redefined to allow sales between producers

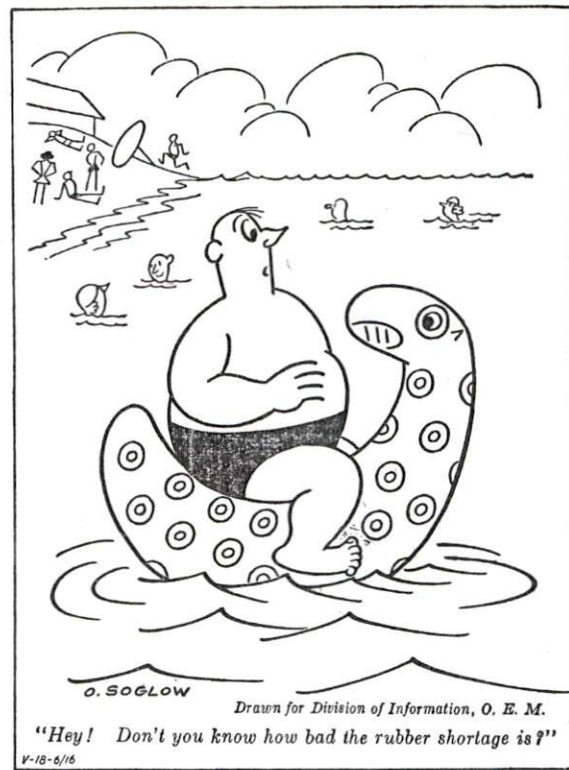
The definition of jobbers in the hide glue industry has been changed so as to permit the continuance of the traditional practice of producers purchasing hide glue produced by others, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 11. The change was effected through Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule No. 76, on hide glue, and became effective June 10.

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WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS WILL DRAW FOR YOUR PAPER OR MAGAZINE

VICTORY PRESENTS, on facing page, a fifth group of 4 drawings by well-known American artists who have volunteered their talents to help emphasize, in their own medium, matters vital to winning the war. Victory will print four drawings by these and other artists each week. Permission to reprint is hereby granted. Mats in two-column size (larger than appears here) are available weekly. Requests to be put on the mailing list regularly, or for individual mats should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

(In individual orders for the four drawings displayed this week, please refer to the serial numbers printed on the drawings.)



Civilian amateurs to provide two-way radio communication in raid emergencies

Two-way radio communication in air raid emergencies, employing the skill of civilian technicians, including radio amateurs, was envisaged June 13 in a joint statement by the Office of Civilian Defense and the Federal Communications Commission which announced a new War Emergency Radio Service, providing for the use of "Civilian Defense" stations. Under authority granted in Order No. 9 of the Defense Communications Board, the two agencies are collaborating their activities relative to proposed emergency civilian defense radio systems to be available in the event air raids damage or destroy other means of communication.

To augment OCD services

Thousands of compact radio stations to be constructed and operated under prescribed restrictions largely by persons who have had amateur radio experience are expected to augment the services of the OCD organizations throughout the Nation. According to radio engineers the two-way radio stations can be constructed of the unused "junk" material which amateurs and radio repairmen usually accumulate in their "storerooms." The transmitters will use not more than 25 watts input power, which will tend to limit their effective communicating range to approximately 10 miles—the longest distance ordinarily necessary for this type of service.

Persons holding commercial radio operator licenses, including radio engineers employed in broadcast stations,

qualified repairmen, and others interested, are expected to join the civilian defense communication system. One amateur organization as well as broadcast stations are encouraging their members to participate in building up the new radio system. Printed manuals designed to facilitate administrative operation will be distributed by the OCD, through its regional offices.

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE AIDS VISITING BUSINESSMEN

Businessmen and industrialists coming to Washington who require information, or are in doubt as to the proper Government official or officials to see for a discussion of their problems, will avoid confusion and save time by making use of the expanded services of the United States Information Service, conveniently located at 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., the United States Information Service has announced.

Trained information clerks are available to answer questions, and staff specialists are available for personal interviews. Telephone inquiries may be made by calling Executive 3300.

The United States Information Service is a division of the Office of Government Reports, Executive Office of the President.

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.....	\$166,345
Airplanes.....	38,223
Ordnance.....	35,403
Miscellaneous munitions.....	21,330
Naval ships.....	16,445
Industrial facilities.....	16,165
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.....	6,879
Total expenditures, June 1940-May 1942.....	*30,595
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)	
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,644 projects, April 30....	12,131
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 7,836 projects, April 30..	2,574

EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING

Percent increase from June 1940	
Manufacturing industries—	
March:	
Average weekly earnings.....	\$36.15 40.2
Average hours worked per week.....	42.5 13.3
Average hourly earnings.....	80.9¢ 20.4
Cost of living, April (1935-39=100).....	Index 115.1 14.5

*Prelim. Includes revisions in several months.

†Preliminary.

**Adjusted for seasonal variations.

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WAYNE COY, *Liaison Officer*

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