

6-23-1942

## Victory Vol. 3, No. 25

Kentucky Library Research Collections  
Western Kentucky University, [spcol@wku.edu](mailto:spcol@wku.edu)

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



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

---

### Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Victory Vol. 3, No. 25" (1942). *VICTORY: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management*. Paper 3.  
<https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/victory/3>

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

32.407:3/25

Library, West... State Teachers College

DOCUMENTS K. U. LIBRARY

# VICTORY



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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 23, 1942

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 25

## IN THIS ISSUE

Review of the Week.....	2
On the Home Front.....	3
<b>MANPOWER</b>	
20,000,000 in war plants by 1944....	6
<b>CONSERVATION</b>	
Waste rubber may save U. S.....	8
<b>INDUSTRY OPERATIONS</b>	
"End use" codes for materials....	10
Priority Actions.....	12
<b>RATIONING</b>	
Gasoline violators penalized.....	16
Sugar for canning.....	18
<b>PRICE ADMINISTRATION</b>	
Lift synthetic rubber ceiling.....	20
Lumber production pushed.....	26
<b>HEALTH AND WELFARE</b>	
Fitness for war workers.....	28
<b>CIVILIAN DEFENSE</b>	
Volunteer forest patrol.....	29

## First halt in living cost's rise since 1940 follows general ceiling

For the first time since November 1940 the steady rise in living costs has been checked as a direct result of the general ceiling on retail prices established on May 18 and the accompanying measure to reduce rents, Price Administrator Henderson asserted June 18.

Commenting upon a special study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of living costs in 21 cities for the period from May 15 to June 2, Mr. Henderson stated:

"The first returns are in. They are good. They show that at last the upward movement in living costs has been checked and that they actually declined slightly in the period under study. The survey demonstrates that if we are really serious about it, the battle against inflation can be won. . . .

"The program for the months ahead is one of joint effort by consumers, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, and the Government to see that the provisions of the general maximum price regulation are followed scrupulously. We have seen what this regulation can do to hold down prices. We must all join to see that it works as well in the future. . . .

"We must also backstop the ceiling by seeing that the buying power of the country is brought down to levels approximating the supply of goods and services that are available. This means that we will have to have increased savings, greater purchases of war bonds, larger diversion of incomes into taxes, repayment of debts and stabilization of wages and of farm

prices not covered by the price law. With these additional steps, we are bound to succeed."


The Bureau of Labor Statistics study shows that the increase in living costs, which has mounted 17½ percent since the outbreak of the war in Europe, stopped in its tracks during the May 15 to June 2 period, and actually declined 0.1 percent on the average for the 21 cities surveyed.


The greatest decline came in rents, which dropped 1.2 percent as the result of, or in anticipation of, rent regulations setting inflated rents back to earlier dates. Clothing prices also declined one-half of 1 percent as the result of restoration of March levels, and house furnishings declined 0.3 percent. Food prices, some of which, because of special provisions of the price control law, cannot be brought under control, rose 0.3 percent. Fuel, electricity, and ice rose one-tenth of 1 percent. Utility rates are not covered by the general maximum price regulation, while special provisions of the regulation permitted winter discounts on ice to be removed and ordinary summer levels to be restored.

Among the cities covered, Birmingham showed the greatest decline in living costs, amounting to 1.4 percent, and was followed by Cleveland and Detroit with declines of 1.3 percent each. In Savannah and Seattle living costs dropped 0.7 percent. Some cities showed slight increases in living costs, largely because of increases in prices of those foods which are not under control.


**WHERE YOUR SCRAP GOES**


**270 POUNDS OF RUBBER** are used in the gun carriage of one 37 mm. antiaircraft gun






**190 POUNDS must be CRUDE RUBBER**






---

**80 LBS. may be RECLAIMED RUBBER**





**5 OLD TIRES**

## Review of the Week

While the concrete job of providing America's needs for war went forward in thousands and thousands of plants, the civilian war agencies last week made a series of adjustments to prepare for the sustained and ever-growing effort of the months to come.

### Code to indicate "end use" of product

The War Production Board announced that a code number signifying the final use of the product will be attached to every order for production, and the same number will filter down through suborders and sub-suborders to every component of the product. This system, to be applied in the third quarter of 1942, will enable WPB by the beginning of the fourth quarter to judge the "end use" of every article being produced—whether it is for a tank, an airplane, or a machine tool. Then under the production requirements plan each manufacturer will be permitted to buy scarce materials in proportion to the important products he is making.

### Rubber scrap drive ends June 30

While Government and public alike awaited the results of the rubber scrap collection designed to reach into every home, dealers throughout the country were agreeing to sell their complete inventories of rubber scrap to Uncle Sam before the campaign ends June 30. The WPB Bureau of Industrial Conservation meanwhile disclosed preliminaries for a drive in which every housewife will be asked to save fats for the glycerine which is vital to war. The Division of Industry Operations ordered users of alloy steels to separate by types all scrap so that the indispensable elements they produce will not be lost.

### Nelson acts to speed lumber output

The increased importance of lumber to war production moved WPB Chairman Nelson to appoint a western lumber administrator with full powers to carry out action programs. Mr. Nelson also asked Pacific Coast operators to log immediately the best and most accessible lumber in the region. The Office of Price Administration put a ceiling on many

types of logs and lumber, with the explanation that peak war demands coming in a period of decreased production had started prices on the way up.

At the same time, OPA found it necessary to remove ceilings from synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, toluene, and materials essential to their manufacture, in order to encourage greater output.

The Division of Industry Operations continued its restrictions on manufacture, with cuts in the use of scarce materials for products ranging from church goods to baby carriages.

### Workers keep seniority under new policy

For materials are a limiting factor in production and each last pound must be put into the goods that will deliver the biggest wallop on the battle line. But the same is true of labor. War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt and WPB Chairman Nelson last week corrected a situation that was keeping several thousand of the best workmen out of new war plants. These plants were afraid to hire the workers because Government policy gave former employers the right to recall the employees on a week's notice, with loss of seniority rights the penalty for refusal. Now workers who have been trained for new war jobs may stay on them with full rights, unless the old employer offers them places which will use their new skills.

### Rise in living costs checked

Moreover, to develop a stable labor force for maximum airplane production, the WPB Labor Production Division prepared to hold the first of a series of wage stabilization conferences in that industry on July 6.

A second purpose of the conferences is to put wages on a sound level that will tend to check inflationary influences on the general economy. And there was news of primary importance on this front last week; the Office of Price Administration announced that the rise in living costs has been checked.

The war information services operated last week without drastic outward change under the new Office of War Information.

## Elmer Davis named director of new Office of War Information

By Executive Order 9182 dated June 13, 1942, a new information agency was established within the Office for Emergency Management.

The President has named Elmer Davis, news analyst and radio commentator, director of the new Office of War Information to coordinate the war informational activities of all Federal departments and agencies.

According to the terms of the order, the functions of the Division of Information of OEM with respect to the provision of press and publication services relating to the specific activities of OEM agencies were to be transferred to those agencies themselves.

In other respects, the powers and duties of the OEM Division of Information relating to the dissemination of general public information on the war effort were to be consolidated in the new Office of War Information along with various other information agencies.

★ ★ ★

### OEM HANDBOOK ISSUED

An "OEM Handbook," describing the functions and organization of the war agencies within the Office for Emergency Management, was issued June 17.

The 72-page booklet describes in detail the organization of the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration and the other constituent agencies of the OEM.

Copies of the booklet are available in room 1501, New Social Security Building and from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and at OEM field offices.

★ ★ ★

### WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS TOLD VISUALLY

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

# VICTORY

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

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

## On the Home Front

We have confounded the predictions of our enemies, we have notched up our belts, we have tightened our economy so that almost nothing needed for war is wasted on the nonessentials of ordinary living. And now, as we gather our forces for the supreme effort which shall overthrow Axis tyranny, we are fighting another sort of waste.

The waste we are fighting now is waste of what we call "manpower" but which actually embraces almost everybody—man or woman or adolescent child—in the U. S. A.

The manpower mobilization program, its goal a job for everyone and everyone in the right job, is one attack on the problem of manpower waste. And another line of attack is that which hits at the waste of war manpower caused by accidents and ill health.

### Under compulsion to remain fit

Ill health and accidents fight for our enemies on the production front and the home front just as on the field of battle. The malarial fevers which seeped from the steaming, miasmatic jungles of Bataan were allies of the Japanese, and disease and illness are their allies—and allies of the Nazis, too—in the war production centers of America.

But the compulsion to remain fit extends beyond the camps of our Army and the warships of our Navy and the walls of our factories. It is a compulsion laid upon all of us. Indifferent health means indifferent morale and indifferent morale is an invitation to defeat.

### Fighting ill health on two fronts

The weapons with which ill health is fought on the home front are weapons familiar to every housewife—proper food, proper rest, proper exercise, proper medical care. On the industrial front the problem is complicated by other factors.

Among these factors are preventable accidents and preventable illnesses, especially venereal infections. The President last week called upon industrial communities to eliminate that "major source of infection," the red-light district, in the same way that such districts have been eliminated from the vicinity of army camps and naval stations. And War Manpower Commission Chairman

Paul V. McNutt, addressing 8,500 key executives in war production plants, called venereal disease "one of the most menacing" hazards to the health of war workers. Illness and injury cost us 6,000,000 work days every month—work days

### REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

Requests have been received for permission to reprint "On the Home Front" in whole or in part. This column, like all other material in VICTORY, may be reprinted without special permission. If excerpts are used, the editors ask only that they be taken in such a way that their original meaning is preserved.

which would have brought victory over the Axis that much nearer.

### Rise in living costs checked

The fight against the high cost of living hasn't been won yet, but the enemy no longer is advancing, he is on the defensive. The Office of Price Administration announces that for the first time since November 1940 the steady rise in living costs has been checked as a direct result of the general price ceiling established at the retail level a little more than a month ago. "The first returns are in," Price Administrator Henderson said. "They show that at least the upward movement in living costs has been checked, and that they actually declined slightly . . . if we are really serious about it, the battle against inflation can be won."

### A new spirit abroad

That is encouraging news. Encouraging, too, is the news from the War Production Drive. More than 900 industrial plants doing war work now have established joint management-labor committees to devise ways of increasing and speeding the flow of weapons and ships toward the fighting fronts. Summing up the really astonishing achievements of these committees, reviewing the long list of production records shattered, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said last week that "there is a new spirit abroad in this land—or perhaps it is just a spirit that was always there." And he added:

"America today is really beginning to

work at full speed for the first time. We are just beginning to realize what our strength really is. We are just starting to use it."

*Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo newspapers please copy.*

### New ways of doing things

The face of change—even wartime change—is not always unpleasant. Out of the needs and scarcities of war come, sometimes, new ways of doing things which are better than the old ways; new shapes and textures and materials for common things which are better than the old shapes and forms and textures. WPB's Division of Civilian Supply recently called attention to the fact that house furnishings formerly made of strategically important aluminum and copper and stainless steel now are appearing in pottery and glass and wood and plastics. The stream of American design has not dried up because of the war, nor has American technology lost its drive.

### Fats and oils campaign in the offing

To the campaigns for saving all our scrap metals and rubber and rags and paper, our campaign to get these metals and materials back to the plants which will refabricate them into the things we need for war, add another campaign which will begin shortly.

This new campaign will be a drive to replace fats and oils we are unable to get, these days, from the Far East. We need these fats and oils for many reasons, but principally because they make glycerine and glycerine helps make the explosives used by our British allies and also is used in the recoil mechanisms of our own guns and for other military purposes.

There is a ready way of replacing our lost fats and oils and that is to recover and save part of the estimated 2,000,000,000 pounds of cooking fats wasted every year. The household fats salvage program won't begin until sometime in July, according to WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation. But when it does, BIC hopes to collect more than half a billion pounds of cooking fats a year from the kitchens of American homes. Neighborhood chain stores, meat markets and frozen food locker plants will serve as collection centers.

As the concentrated 2-week drive to get scrap rubber out of the attic and garage and into the reclaiming plants draws to its close, BIC says scrap rubber dealers throughout the country have agreed to sell accumulated piles of such rubber immediately. This will swell the total we can remake into rubber products our armed forces must have.

# LABOR . . .

## Two Labor Board employer members cast first union membership maintenance votes

The ranks of the employer members of the National War Labor Board split on the union security question last week, as two of the employer members for the first time joined public and labor members in ordering a form of maintenance of membership. The Board also set the "Little Steel" public hearing for June 29 and approved the award of an arbitrator stabilizing wage rates in the West coast Douglas Fir area.

### New form of membership maintenance clause

The employer members of the Board last week broke a consistent record of solid dissents on maintenance of membership clauses when two of them split away and voted with the public and labor members for such a clause in the Ryan Aeronautical Company case.

By a vote of 10 to 2 the Board ordered the San Diego, Calif., company to include in a contract with the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., a clause providing that all employees who, 15 days from the date of the order, are members of the union in good standing or who thereafter become members shall, as a condition of employment, remain members in good standing and any dispute over the status of any employee will be finally decided by an arbiter appointed by the Board.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member of the Board, in writing an opinion on the membership maintenance provision, stated that the Ryan case is significant because it is "the first time two employer members of the War Labor Board voted for maintenance of union membership as a condition of employment." In his opinion, which was signed by the three other public members of the Board, Chairman William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor, and Wayne L. Morse, Dr. Graham traces the history of union security in both the National Defense Mediation Board and the present Board to show that "a pattern of decisions on union security" was evolved, in "a relentless search for a reconciliation of stability and freedom."

"To many thoughtful minds," Dr. Graham wrote, "the test of the liberty of the worker is not, as some spokesmen for business think, in the consent of the corporation to the abridgement of this liberty, or even in the sanction by the government of the compulsion upon the individual by the corporation, or by the union, or by both. This individual liberty inheres in the prior knowledge and the consequent consent of the worker himself, whether expressed in a certification, which he himself expresses freely and individually in writing before being bound, or in a majority vote in which he freely participates with knowledge of what his vote binds him to, or in the freedom of a member of the union for a brief period of two weeks or so to withdraw from the union or to stay in the union with express knowledge as to the nature of the particular provision for union security by which he is to be bound for the remainder of the contract."

Roger D. Lapham and R. R. Deupree were the employer members who went along with the Board majority. E. J. McMillan and H. B. Horton dissented. In a concurring opinion, Mr. Lapham said in part: "The Directive Order of the Board in this case is noteworthy because for the first time it recognizes one of the main principles the employer members have contended for:

"In simple language, it states that for the next 15 days (or until July 3, 1942) employees of the Company who are now members of the Union may withdraw from the Union before the maintenance of membership clause in the agreement between the Company and the Union becomes effective."

"In previous union maintenance decisions, the employer members of this Board in their dissenting decisions emphasized that the Directive Orders of the Board did not allow the individual affected to exercise in some form the right of withdrawal or resignation within a reasonable time. (See dissenting opinions in International Harvester Company case, NDMB 4, and Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company case.) In the latter case, the majority opinions, but not the Directive Order, did explicitly state the individual's right to withdraw from the Union before the agreement between the Company and the Union was executed." Mr. Lapham added a statement that his concurring opinion in the Ryan case covered his affirmative vote for the membership maintenance clauses in the Ranger Aircraft Engines and E-Z Mills cases as well as Ryan. The clause in these three cases is identical.

The Board by unanimous vote ordered the company to bring its wage rate up to the level of all other Southern California aircraft plants set last summer as the result of the OPM stabilization agreement by:

1. Making retroactive to the first pay period of July 1941 a basic hiring rate of 60 cents an hour, to be increased 5 cents an hour each four weeks until it reaches 75 cents an hour.

2. Making retroactive to October 15, 1941, a blanket increase of 10 cents an hour over the rates set in the contract signed January 22, 1941. These two provisions were ordered to bring the company's wage rates into line with the rest of the Southern California aircraft industry.

The Board refused to grant a current wage increase, since the WPB has called a wage stabilization conference for this section of the industry.

### "Little Steel" hearing set

Monday, June 29, has been set by the Board as the date for the public hearing on the dispute between the "Little Steel" companies—Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown and Inland—and the United Steel Workers of America, CIO.

The Board also set June 25 as the final date for the fact-finding panel to submit its report to the Board. The union is demanding a wage increase of \$1 a day and the union shop and checkoff for 182,000 workers.

### Arbitrator's award approved

By unanimous vote, the Board has approved the arbitration award of Prof.

Vernon H. Jensen of the University of Colorado, in the dispute between the Employers' Negotiating Committee and the International Woodworkers of America, C.I.O.

The award provides that employees of the operators represented by the Employers' Negotiating Committee shall receive an increase of 7½¢ an hour as of April 1, 1942. A total of 10,000 employees are affected by the award. The Employers' Negotiation Committee represents 187 Douglas fir region operators in the Puget Sound Area, Wash.

The record of the case showed a need for stabilizing manpower in the West Coast lumber industry to prevent a migration of lumber workers to better paying jobs in shipyards, aircraft and other West Coast war industries. At the same time Professor Jensen's award had the effect of stabilizing wage rates within the Douglas fir area.

Professor Jensen's award in this case provided employees who have worked at least 1,400 hours during a year with a week's paid vacation. Employees who worked less than 1,400 hours are to receive proportionately less vacation. The award also recommended that employees who are drafted or enlist in the armed services be granted a proportionate vacation for the weeks worked during the year.

The parties to the dispute had entered into an arbitration agreement on April 17, 1942, which provided that the award of the arbitrator was to be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval before it was submitted to the parties, and that if the Board approved the award, a directive order should be entered, making the award the order of the Board.

### Textile strikers resume work

After a meeting with War Labor Board officials in Washington, representatives of the American Federation of Textile Operatives returned to Fall River, Mass., to urge back to work 125 fixers and changers who had been on an unauthorized strike for 9 days.

As a result the men agreed to return to work June 22. The United States Employment Service had previously hired workers to replace those on strike, and production was at 90 percent of normal. A demand for an immediate wage increase had precipitated the strike. The War Labor Board has before it a request for a general wage increase from the C. I. O. United Textile Workers, bargaining agent for the plant, which, if granted, would cover the strikers.

### Wage stabilization award

A 5-cent per hour wage increase over basic wage rates for boatmen and warehousemen employed by the W. J. Connors Contracting Co., Terminals and Transportation Corp., and the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, was ordered by a unanimous vote of the Board.

In an opinion accompanying the Board order Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, pointed out that the wage increase "appeared amply justified . . . when viewed from the standpoint of wages paid for comparable work in the Buffalo area. . . ."

## McNutt meets with Federal and State officials to consider unemployment in New York City

At the direction of the President, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, met June 19 with Governor Lehman of New York State, Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, and representatives of the Federal agencies concerned with war production, to review the situation in New York City arising out of the unemployment caused by the curtailment of civilian production and of distribution of consumer goods, as well as the idle metal working and other production facilities in the Metropolitan area.

It was the consensus of the conferees that:

New York City presents currently one of the most serious manpower problems of this country.

In New York there is a great reservoir of manpower which is not now being adequately utilized in the war production program.

New York City has already been hard hit by the curtailment of civilian production and it seems probable that further curtailment may cause additional unemployment. The present unemployment estimate is almost 400,000 workers, many of whom are skilled.

Metropolitan New York has idle plant facilities, some of which can readily be adapted to war production. Housing transportation and community facilities are also available.

It was agreed that each of the Federal agencies would reexamine the New York City situation in the light of problems in its own field.

★ ★ ★

## First in aircraft series of wage stabilization conferences scheduled for West Coast

Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division of the WPB June 18 announced the first of a series of wage stabilization conferences in the aircraft industry. The meeting will be held at Los Angeles on July 6.

Representatives of the nine air frame manufacturers on the Pacific Coast and the two principal labor organizations in the industry, the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) and the International Association of Machinists (AFL) will attend. The War Department and the Navy Department are also being asked to participate in the conference.

Paul R. Porter, chief of the newly-established wage stabilization branch of the Labor Production Division, was named by Mr. Lund to preside at the conference.

## 900 plants now in War Production Drive; many records broken

The establishment of labor management committees in 10 General Electric plants brings to 900 the number of plants participating in the War Production Drive, it was announced June 19 at War Production Drive Headquarters.

### Electric companies participate

With this participation in force at General Electric plants, all of the three largest electric manufacturers are engaged in the drive to increase war production. There are labor management committees in 25 Westinghouse plants and in 3 Western Electric plants. One General Electric plant established a committee earlier, bringing to 11 the number of its plants in the drive.

These electric manufacturing companies make hundreds of different things for the armed services. They not only produce almost all of their peacetime articles for the Army and Navy, but they also have converted a large part of the plants for the manufacture of new devices for fighting men.

### Production progress reported

Coincident with the rise in number of plants with War Production Drives, a large number of increases in production have been reported by labor-management committees in the last few days.

The committee in the plant of Associated Shipbuilders, Seattle, Wash., re-

ported that a ship keel previously requiring 98 days, had been laid in 21 days.

The committee in the New Haven, Conn., plant of the American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey, reported that six production records were broken during the first 5 months of 1942 against five records for the entire year of 1941.

The committee in the Torrance (Calif.) Works of the Columbia Steel Co. reported:

The joint labor-management production drive committee for this plant wishes you to know that the steel foundry at this plant broke all existing records for production during the month of April. This has come about in some degree through the cooperation of all concerned with the War Production Drive and it is with pride in the work that these men have done that we pass this information on to you.

The committee in the Philadelphia plant of the J. G. Brill Co. reported that "in the last couple of months production of practically all items has been doubled."

The bulletin of the Continental Foundry Co., of East Chicago, Ind., stated:

"Exceeding previously set quotas for vital parts in Army tanks, the East Chicago plant is well on its way to break its present production schedule. . . ."

The committee in the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse company reported that shipments in the terms of carloads reached a new high for the month of May, exceeding the April high by 55 carloads.

## Segregation of alloy steel scrap ordered

Mandatory segregation of alloy steel scrap to conserve scarce alloying materials and permit their reuse was ordered June 18 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations.

The order, M-24-c, sets up classifications of alloy steels, provides for their segregation by classifications and prohibits mingling of segregated alloy scrap except in the melting process.

Important savings in the principal alloying elements, nickel, chromium, tungsten and molybdenum, are expected as a result of the order.

Eighteen classifications are set up. The first nine are alloy constructional steels containing combinations of nickel, chromium and molybdenum. Classes 10, 11, and 12 are high-speed tool steels

containing tungsten and molybdenum, chromium and vanadium. The remaining classes except the 18th, are corrosion and heat-resistant alloys containing chromium and nickel. Class 18 is all other heat- and corrosion-resistant steels containing chromium, nickel, molybdenum, cobalt or copper.

### Doesn't apply to scrap dealers

Persons who produce 10 tons or more of alloy scrap per month in the first nine classes must segregate them and those who produce one ton or more of the last nine classes must do likewise.

The order does not apply to scrap dealers as they have no means to analyze the alloy content of scrap. It is directed primarily to steel fabricators.

# MANPOWER . . .

## 20 million to be needed in war factories and transportation, 12 million on farms; eventually perhaps 10 million in Army

Following is a series of questions and answers released last week by the War Manpower Commission to explain some of the more important aspects of the manpower program:

- Q. How many men will be required for the armed forces?
- A. We have 2,000,000 under arms now; we shall have 4,200,000—maybe 4,500,000—by the end of the year; in 1943, 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 (according to General Hershey) and eventually we may have as many as 10,000,000.
- Q. How many men will be required for the industrial army—for the army on the farms?
- A. We must have a force of 20,000,000 in direct war production and transportation in 1944 and 12,000,000 in the fields for 1943's harvest.

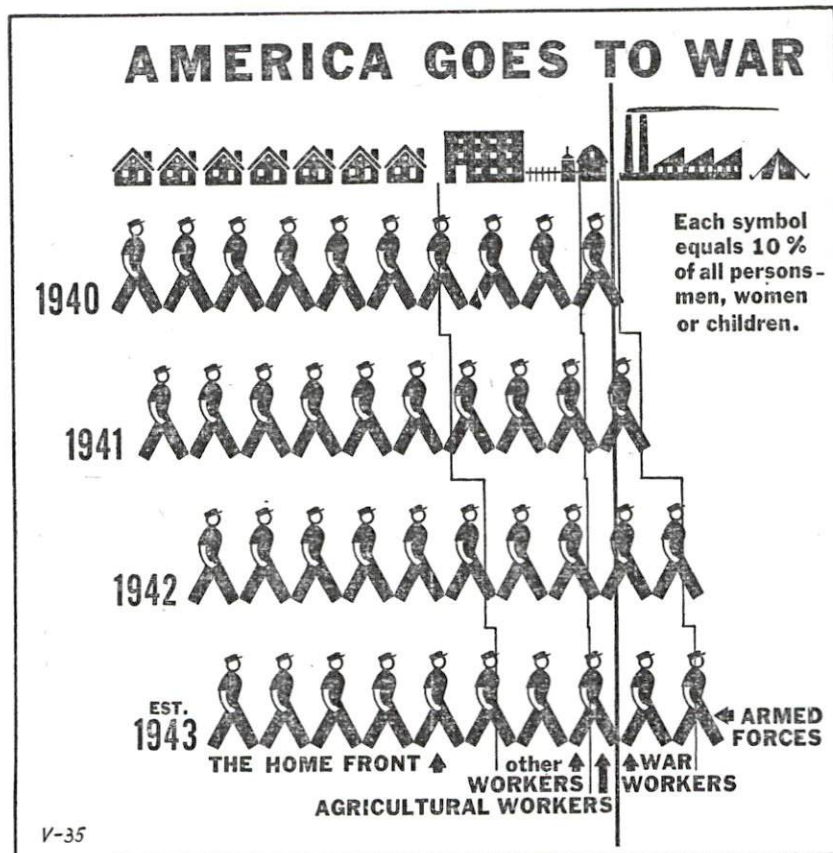
### Women must fill the gaps

- Q. Will women be needed in these jobs?
- A. Women must fill the gap created by the departure of men for the fighting fronts; a million and a half already are doing war work and four million more will be needed in the next 2 years.
- Q. Where are we going to get these millions of men and women?
- A. Seven to eight million are expected to come from suspended or converted peacetime industries, 400,000 to 600,000 from the farm, 400,000 from professional ranks, 1,500,000 from the unemployed, and 2,000,000 from the home—housewives, youths, and retired workers.
- Q. What Federal agencies are in charge of this task?
- A. The War Manpower Commission, headed by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, will direct the job. Its principal field agency will be the United States Employment Service. Many training agencies and industry will also help.
- Q. Does that mean a "labor draft"?
- A. No; this is a voluntary movement to place every man and woman in the job for which he or she is best fitted, and most needed.

- Q. How large is our total labor force?
- A. 55,000,000 persons.
- Q. Do we have any potential reserves?
- A. There are an additional 13,000,000 housewives without small children, youths, and retired workers.
- Q. How many more workers will be needed in war industry and agriculture?
- A. 11,000,000 in industry and 2,500,000 on the farms at the heaviest peak.
- Q. What war industries must be expanded most?
- A. Shipbuilding personnel will be about tripled, aircraft increased four times,

ordnance nearly tripled, and Government employment in navy yards, Army arsenals, and air depots raised five-fold.

- Q. How many skilled occupations are involved?
- A. Nearly 100.
- Q. What are some of these occupations?
- A. For every tool designer available, 51 are needed; for every toolmaker, 25; for every ship carpenter, 7; for every marine machinist, 22, and for every aircraft riveter, 4.
- Q. Are war workers needed now?
- A. Yes; they are desperately needed in some war industry communities, and in some farm regions.
- Q. Where do I apply for such work?
- A. At your nearest United States Employment Service office.



Grant for OEM

Two-column mats for publication will be available within a week. Address Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C., and refer to V-35.

## McNutt names division heads of War Manpower Commission

Chairman Paul V. McNutt June 17 announced the following appointments to the War Manpower Commission, completing most of the national organization:

*Edward C. Elliott*, president of Purdue University, to be chief of the Professional and Technical Employment and Training Division.

*Lt. Col Sam Seeley*, United States Army, to be chief, Office of Procurement and Assignment Service.

*Dr. Leonard Carmichael*, National Roster, Scientific and Specialized Personnel. Dr. Carmichael, president of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., organized the Roster in 1940 and has directed it since.

*John J. Corson*, chief, Industrial and Agricultural Employment Division.

*Lt. Col. Clinton Roy Dickerson*, United States Army, chief, Military Division. Lt. Col. Dickerson is assistant to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System.

Dr. Elliott, Mr. Corson, and Lt. Col. Dickerson are responsible to Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations, War Manpower Commission.

### Serving under Altmeyer

Serving under Arthur J. Altmeyer, Executive Director of the Commission, will be the following:

*Dr. William Haber*, chief, Planning and Progressive Reports Division. Dr. Haber, on leave from the University of Michigan, has been on the staff of the Director of the Budget and is on detail from the Bureau of the Budget to direct the planning activities of the War Manpower Commission.

*Frederick F. Stephan*, chief, Statistical Analysis and Coordination Service. Mr. Stephan is president of the American Statistical Association.

*Robert C. Weaver*, chief, Negro Manpower Service. Dr. Weaver was formerly Negro affairs adviser to the Interior Department and the USHA and has headed the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the Labor Division of the OPM and WPB for the last 2 years.

*Will W. Alexander*, chief, Minority Groups Service. Dr. Alexander, former Farm Security Administrator, directed a minority groups program in the WPB's Labor Division, and is on detail from the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

*Harold Dotterer*, chief, Administrative Services. Mr. Dotterer, chief clerk of the Federal Security Agency, has been detailed to the Manpower Commission.

Chairman McNutt also announced appointment of Raymond Rubicam, president of the advertising firm of Young and Rubicam, New York City, as a special assistant. Mr. Rubicam is serving without compensation.

## Auto workers may stay with new war jobs under amended labor transfer policy

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt and War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson by joint action June 18 amended the Government's automobile industry labor transfer policy to facilitate employment of trained workers at their top skills.

### Retain seniority rights

A joint McNutt-Nelson statement amends the Government's official transfer policy for this industry, announced September 17, 1941, by Associate Director General Sidney Hillman of the OPM.

The statement points out that under the former policy, a former employer could recall a worker to his original job on one week's notice. If the worker did not answer such a call, he would lose his accumulated seniority rights with the original employer. This had the effect of disrupting essential war occupations in the new plants, especially where the worker had been retrained for a new job in the new plant.

Consequently the statement directs that workers originally from nonwar plants who have been fully trained by the new employers for new jobs may, if they choose, stay with their new em-

ployers, retaining their accumulated seniority rights, unless they are offered jobs by their former employers, which will utilize their newly acquired skills.

The original recall provision has operated to prevent the employment of several thousand skilled employees of the closed or converted civilian plants. This is because the new war plants feared the original employer would recall the workers as soon as the civilian plant was converted. Meantime the converted automobile industry has reached a new peak in employment, surpassing previous peacetime peaks, and many of the new employees have been drawn in from outside of the Detroit area.

In addition there are thousands of employees in the new war plants who are not being trained for jobs for which they could be qualified because the new employers fear they may be recalled.

Reports from some employers indicate they have discouraged the employment of people with long seniority records, because of the necessity of protecting future production in the new plant.

"This nation cannot afford such disruptions of essential war production and the loss of precious man-hours of work from the war effort," the McNutt-Nelson joint statement said.

## Two unions ordered to stop racial discrimination

In two stiffly worded decisions, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has sustained charges of race discrimination against two Chicago labor unions which have prevented Negro steamfitters and plumbers from working on certain defense projects.

### Texts made public

The texts of these decisions were made public June 14 by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, who pointed out that Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Association, and Local 130, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union, had been given until June 18, to "alter or construe" their present policies in such a manner that qualified steamfitters and plumbers may be employed "in the ordinary course of business" on the basis of merit. The unions have another five days in which to notify the contractors to whom they supply workers.

## Lund names Keenan, Clowes associate directors

Reinforcing his recently announced policy of labor representation in the WPB Labor Production Division, Director Wendell Lund June 14 appointed Joseph O. Keenan of the Chicago Federation of Labor, AFL, and Philip J. Clowes of the United Steel Workers of America, CIO, as his associate directors.

\*\*\*

## THANKS FOR THE NIPPONESE

War Production Drive Headquarters reports that a table has been installed to hold rejected parts in the plant of the Grayson Heat Control, Ltd., at Lynwood, Cal. Over it is a large caricature of Hirohito with a happy grin and a line saying, "Thank you so much please for helping Japanese soldier."



# CONSERVATION . . .

## Waste of rubber in past years created scrap which may save U. S. now

Scrap rubber has long been a factor in the American rubber industry although in the past we made no determined effort to save rubber, WPB observed this week.

### Proper mixture doesn't lower quality

Nevertheless reclaimed rubber has always been important to the manufacture of all sorts of rubber products, not excepting tires. A proper mixture of reclaimed with crude rubber doesn't decrease the quality of the product; as a matter of fact, in the case of tires, some manufacturers claim a proper mixture increases this durability.

### Reclaimed about 1/4 of total in 1938

Figures on the percentage of reclaimed rubber used in the rubber industry over the period 1938-41, inclusive, are interesting when compared with figures on the importation of crude rubber during that period. In 1938 our reclaiming plants produced 121,000 tons of reclaim, while we imported 457,000 tons of crude rubber. In 1939 we produced 170,000 tons of reclaim, imported 592,000 tons of crude; in 1940, 190,000 tons of reclaim, 648,000 tons of crude; and in 1941, 270,000 tons of reclaim, 775,000 tons crude.

Taken cold, these figures do not do full justice to the importance of reclaimed scrap rubber in our rubber economy. After 1938 there was a growing spread in the margin between crude rubber imports and the amount of reclaim, but this does not represent a decline in the use of reclaim rubber by manufacturers; it merely reflects growing fear of war in the Far East, fear which brought mild efforts to create a reserve of crude rubber against an uncertain future. The figure for 1938, in which reclaimed rubber amounts to just a little less than 25 percent of the total quota, affords a truer picture of the relative importance of scrap to crude in the rubber industry.

One of the reasons why the U. S. A. did not develop a more considerable reclaiming industry than now exists was the fact that crude rubber often was available at extremely low prices during the years since the last war.

But just because we weren't making full use of our rubber scrap, because scrap was only a lesser factor in the rubber industry and vast quantities of scrap rubber were cast aside, we piled up—during the years when we were the world's greatest consumer of rubber—a tremendous reserve of scrap rubber.

This reserve, unlike the great stock pile of rubber on the wheels of America's 28,000,000 privately owned passenger vehicles is not visible. It is hidden away in attic and cellar. It is forgotten beneath the bath tub and lies in dark recesses of the barn. It is piled in odd corners of garages, it is oxidizing on battered jalopies in auto graveyards.

How large is this reserve? We'll find out, but at the moment this isn't important. Large or small we must have all of it; all the worn out tires, all the hot water bottles and overshoes and girdles and mats and nipples and balls and fly swatters and garden hose and galoshes and all the other now useless items among 50,000 different articles of common use which contain rubber. Our immediate need is to collect scrap rubber enough to keep the rubber reclaimers' plants operating at capacity—and that we can do.

★ ★ ★

### Typewriter users told how to save rubber

By taking advantage of a new rubber-saving process for renovating typewriter rollers, large business firms and other typewriter users can make an important contribution to the Nation-wide rubber conservation campaign now under way, technical experts of the OPA said June 20.

A recently developed process makes old typewriter rollers as good as new, increases their service by several years, and requires the use of no rubber whatever.

An ordinary sand or grit blasting machine, of the type used by metal polishers, can be shifted to the job of renovating typewriter rollers. Hard films of dirt and dried ink are blasted from the surface of the rollers, leaving the live rubber beneath clean and smooth.

## Duties of war price, rationing board members outlined by OPA

The first two in a series of administrative letters detailing the duties of local war price and rationing board members under the expanded program of Nation-wide price control have been mailed out to OPA State officers for distribution, the OPA announced June 19.

### Five major duties listed

The instructions, in the form of a letter from Price Administrator Henderson to the local boards, list five major duties which the board members will be asked to handle. They are:

1. To distribute explanatory materials relating to the general maximum price regulation and to give out such information as is included in the materials.
2. To receive and file price lists of cost-of-living commodities filed by retailers.
3. To supply forms upon which retailers may apply for adjustments under the price ceiling and to maintain records of adjustments made by the OPA regional offices.
4. To receive complaints of violations of price regulations, and other types of complaints, and to forward them to the proper OPA office.
5. To forward to the appropriate OPA office communications, applications and inquiries which are submitted to local boards but fall outside the jurisdiction of the board itself.

★ ★ ★

## Rubber imports banned except by RFC subsidiaries

The WPB on the recommendation of the Board of Economic Warfare, June 19 prohibited the importation of rubber and rubber products, including balata, except by subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

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

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

## INVISIBLE BARRIER



Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Publishers may obtain mats of these cartoons weekly in either two- or three-column size. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-34.

### Dealers agree to sell rubber scrap stocks to Government

Reports received June 17 by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation indicate that scrap rubber dealers throughout the country are agreeing to sell their complete inventories of scrap rubber to the Government within the 2-week period of the Nation-wide scrap rubber collection campaign.

### Auto mats reclaimable but won't make retreads

Rubber experts of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation and the WPB's rubber branch made it clear that while the rubber in automobile floor mats could be reclaimed, it was not of a quality that would make adequate camelback stock for retreading purposes.

### 11,173,979 pounds of aluminum, other scrap collected in 1941

A report on the amount of aluminum collected in the National Aluminum Collection Campaign last year was made public June 19 by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Excerpts from the report follow:

Collections during the national aluminum campaign were scheduled for the period of July 21-29, 1941. Actually, the collection of this aluminum, which was under the supervision of the Office of Civilian Defense, extended over a considerable period of time subsequent to July 29.

#### Falls short of expectations

According to complete returns now available, 11,173,979 pounds of aluminum and other scrap were collected during the campaign. The amount is somewhat less than was indicated earlier on the basis of reports received from local chairmen at the various concentration points.

The best relative showing was made in the New England States, while the poorest showing was made in the Southern States particularly in Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina.

It was hoped that around 15,000,000 pounds of aluminum would be collected as a result of the drive. Actually, only 6,398,051 pounds, or 57.4 percent of the total scrap collected was in the form of aluminum. The remainder was largely scrap iron with smaller quantities of copper, brass, pewter, and other materials present.

The reasons for this disappointing showing are not difficult to discern. The collection was undertaken by the Office of Civilian Defense without adequate preparation and without cooperation of the dealers who were left entirely out of the program. Also, the expected results were based upon two sample drives in Madison, Wis., and Richmond, Va. These two particular drives were of an intensive nature and should not have been regarded typical of what we could expect from the country as a whole.

The delay in the shipment of aluminum scrap from the various concentration points to the plants of the smelters can be traced in large measure to the by-passing of dealers, since adequate facilities for cleaning, sorting, and treating aluminum scrap were not available and smelters had to undertake this work themselves.

# INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

## Code numbers on all orders will show end use of product at any stage, provide basis for authorizing material

The effect on the priorities system of the new regulations concerning the production requirements plan was explained June 18 in a statement issued by the Bureau of Priorities of the Division of Industry Operations.

### Preference ratings will still be used

"The production requirements plan is the basic material authorization to buy, and supersedes all other priority instruments in the field it covers," according to J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. "The other priority instruments will continue in effect, however, for the groups not covered by PRP, and preference ratings will still be used as directives of delivery on finished products."

Excerpts from the statement follow:

The production requirements plan is the chief method of authorizing the purchase of basic materials. With a few exceptions, it is mandatory for all concerns using \$5,000 worth of metal a quarter and it may be used by other concerns. Approximately 90 percent of the metal used will be covered by the plan.

### Special conditions to be weighed

For the third quarter of this year, PRP is based primarily upon one form, PD-25A. This form is filled out by manufacturers as a specific application for authority to buy materials during the quarter. The PD-25A's will be reviewed and processed by the end products branches, including branches of the Armed Services, within the limitations of the general policy determinations as set forth by the Requirements Committee. Specific conditions within the individual company will be taken into account, however. The PD-25A will then be returned to the applicant as an authority to buy the amounts of material approved on the form.

Advance over-all information already has been gathered from all large metal users on their metal requirements for the third quarter. The facts learned from them, together with information on supply furnished by the materials

branches of the WPB, will be used by the Requirements Committee to determine how metal use can best be distributed.

A third part of the picture is the allocation classification system, which will be started during the third quarter so that it may become an effective part of PRP during the following quarter. The allocation system fits in as follows:

### Code to reveal end use

The present PD-25A requires information on the end uses of the applicant's products. However, the applicant often has no way of determining these end uses, especially if he is a sub-subcontractor. And even when he knows the end use, he has had no standard method of stating it on the PD-25A. The allocation system, designed to rectify this, is an end use code in numerical symbols. Numbers from 1.00 to 23.00 have been assigned to all major classes of military, industrial and civilian uses. These classifications are subdivided as necessary. For instance, class 9.00—power, light and heat—has under it subclass 9.10, electricity; 9.20, petroleum; 9.30, coal and coke; 9.40, gas. In addition, there are purchaser symbols such as USN for the Navy.

Priorities Regulation No. 10 requires that the code be used on orders placed after July 1 and on all previously placed orders calling for delivery after July 31. In this way the end use will filter down through all layers of contractors and subcontractors to the concerns buying the basic materials.

As a result, when the applications are made under PRP for the fourth quarter, it will be possible for each manufacturer to state exactly, in terms of the code, what proportion of his products will go to what particular end uses, such as tanks, machine tools, or airplanes.

### WPB to govern monthly shipments

As previously stated, PRP grants authority to buy a definite amount of specific materials and also authorizes a lump allowance for operating supplies. Actual shipments of critical material now under allocation control still will be governed by month to month directions from

the War Production Board through the "M" orders covering the various materials. In brief, the "M" orders continue in effect just as before, except for the substitution of the new allocation classification for the various classifications now used. PRP, however, is intended to reduce the problem of allocation under the "M" orders by bringing total demand into approximate balance with total supply. This will make the specific scheduling of shipments the most important function of the "M" order.

Priorities Regulation No. 11, the legal basis of PRP, provides that in addition to companies using less than \$5,000 worth of metals a quarter, the users engaged in nine classes of business (see VICTORY, June 16) may continue to work through the existing priority procedures.

### Several priority tools continue

Several important priority instruments will continue to be used:

*The "P" Orders*, which eventually will be greatly reduced in number. In the immediate future, however, certain orders will continue in effect for the users of less than \$5,000 worth of metal a quarter and for the special groups. For instance, P-46 for the public utilities, and broad orders such as P-148, the export order, and P-100 as it applies to concerns not covered by PRP will continue.

*PD-1A's* may still be issued for capital equipment for all classes of producers, and for all requirements of the industries not operating under PRP. A PD-1A certificate may be used to obtain a finished item from a company covered by PRP, but the rating cannot be extended by such a producer to get necessary materials for manufacture since he will be required by the terms of PRP to obtain his basic materials through that plan. Where a rating assigned on a PD-1A is served on a manufacturer outside the terms of PRP (for example, the manufacturer who uses less than \$5,000 worth of metal for the quarter), the rating can be extended for the necessary materials.

*PD-3A's* will be used for military requirements in almost exactly the same way as PD-1A is used. Officers of the Army and Navy will continue to assign the PD-3A certificate for the delivery of finished items. The rating then serves as a directive of delivery—the manufacturer will be required to deliver the finished item in accordance with the degree of preference rating assigned. But if the manufacturer is operating under PRP he cannot get materials for production by extending the rating. Instead, he will rely on PRP. (The degree of preference rating and the end use code assigned to the finished items will show up in the manufacturer's application under PRP for the next quarter.)

*Project Ratings (P-19 Series)* will continue to be used for practically all building or construction activities with the usual exceptions of a limited amount of military construction and certain classes of housing.

*Limitation (L) and Conservation (M) Orders* will continue to govern the things a manufacturer cannot make even though he may be able to get the material.

## Critical metal for baby buggies forbidden after August 1; use of iron and steel curbed

The WPB issued an order June 14 that permits continued production of baby carriages but requires that they contain none of the more critical metals and only a minimum of iron or steel.

### Allowed time for conversion

The order, L-152, is expected to convert the baby carriage industry from a steel to a wood-working industry.

Baby carriages are divided into three groups. Between now and July 31, 1942, carriages in all three groups may be manufactured at the same rate as they were manufactured during the base year ending June 30, 1941. The amount of metal to be used in these carriages is not restricted, companies affected may have time in which to get lined up for the production of wooden models.

### Restrictions vary for each group

On and after August 1 no metal other than iron, steel, gold, or silver may be used in the production or assembly of any carriage in any of the three groups.

To conserve manufacturers' inventories of steel, the order prohibits the sale or delivery of steel intended for use in baby carriages except for use in carriages permitted by the order.

At least six of the companies expect to have sample all-wood models (except for steel axles and fittings) ready for display later this month.

★ ★ ★

## Copper banned for pipes in water systems

In an interpretation of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c, the Director of Industry Operations on June 15 prohibited the use of copper and copper alloys in the manufacture of pipes and fittings for use in water supply and distribution systems, except corporation cocks and curb stops.

M-9-c provides that copper cannot be used where any less scarce material is an acceptable substitute. Iron and steel may be used satisfactorily for pipes and fittings, hence copper and copper alloys cannot be used for these purposes.

The interpretation does not apply to plumbing fixtures in buildings, in which the use of copper is already specifically prohibited by Order M-9-c, nor does it apply to water meters.

## Critical material banned in church goods; religious leaders approve substitutions

The use of critical material in the manufacture of church goods was ordered curtailed in General Limitation Order L-136 issued June 14 by the War Production Board.

Critical materials such as brass and copper are to be replaced by other less critical materials such as iron, steel, silver, gold, and selected wood stock.

Products affected by the order include articles of religious devotion and articles used in the conduct of religious services.

### No conflict with church laws

Louis Upton, chief of the WPB consumers' durable goods branch, said that leaders of large religious groups consulted by WPB during preparation of the order said that other substances can be substituted for the scarce metals prohibited by the order. All of these leaders, Mr. Upton added, expressed a willingness to cooperate in the conservation program.

"None of the restrictions in the order conflict with any provision of Canon and other church laws," Mr. Upton said.

The order provides that on and after June 23, 1942, no manufacturer may produce or assemble any church goods con-

taining any of the following materials: Aluminum, cadmium, chromium, copper and copper base alloys, cork, phenolic plastics, methacrylate plastics, lead (except for solder), magnesium, mercury, nickel, rhodium, rubber, silk, tin and tinplate, zinc, and alloy steel.

### Iron and steel limited

During the 3-month period beginning June 1 and for each 3 months thereafter until otherwise ordered, a manufacturer may use an amount of iron and steel which may not exceed 50 percent, by weight, of the total amount of iron, steel, and critical material he used during a corresponding 3 months in 1940 in the manufacture of church goods. The use of gold and silver is unrestricted.

The order prohibits the sale of a manufacturer's stock of iron, steel, and restricted material, except (a) in articles he is permitted to produce under the order; (b) to other church goods manufacturers for articles they are permitted to produce; (c) to fill orders with a preference rating of A-1-j or higher; (d) to the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Metals Reserve Corporation, or other Government agency set up by the RFC.

## 30-watt fluorescent fixtures freed from sales restrictions

Fluorescent lighting fixtures using tubes rated at 30 watts or less—types which are used in kitchens, retail stores, and for similar purposes—have been released from the sales restrictions of Order L-78, it was announced June 13 by the Director of Industry Operations.

This action, effected by Amendment No. 2 to the order, was taken because the types released have little direct use in war plants.

The amendment also makes the following changes:

1. Permits high voltage (cold cathode) fixtures to be made of materials already fabricated.
2. Eliminates replaceable starters from the restrictions of the order.
3. Permits the interchange of fixtures and parts among manufacturers for uses as defined in the order.
4. Extends the life of the order until September 1. It would have expired on June 30.
5. Permits delivery, but not sale, of fixtures or parts for purposes of demonstration, test, and storage, and also delivery within branches of a single enterprise.

The amendment also makes clear that portable lamps regulated by Order L-33 are not covered by Order L-78.

## Water meters sharply cut in use of critical materials

The use of critical metals in the manufacture of water meters is sharply restricted in a WPB order issued June 18.

No stainless steel or nickel alloys may henceforth be used in water meters. Tin is prohibited except as an alloy in copper, and copper and copper base alloys are eliminated from all parts of the meter except internal gears and workings.

The order, Schedule I to Limitation Order L-154, was issued concurrently with issuance of L-154, which empowers the Director of Industry Operations of WPB to issue, from time to time, schedules restricting the use of critical material in the production of any power, steam and water auxiliary equipment.

★ ★ ★

## New housing critical areas

The War Production Board has added seven new areas to the Defense Housing Critical Area List—Santa Ana, Calif.; Sansalito, Calif.; Milledgeville, Ga.; Sycamore, Ill.; New Castle, Ind.; Sidney, Nebr.; and Chillicothe, Ohio.

## Shipments of some types of space-heating equipment limited to military, naval orders

Shipments of certain types of space-heating equipment were limited by the WPB June 13 to orders of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and Coast Guard.

### Replaces "freeze" order

This action, embodied in Limitation Order L-107, replaces a telegraphic "freeze" order, issued on March 24, which prohibited shipment except on specific approval by the Director of Industry Operations.

The L-107 order covers extended surface heating equipment, including unit heaters, unit ventilators, blast heating coils, convectors, and winter air conditioners. These products are made largely from steel, copper, and copper alloys, and are used for heating large spaces or for industrial drying purposes.

The order prohibits delivery, regardless of the terms of any prior commitment or preference rating, except for the military or naval services noted above, unless delivery is expressly authorized on Form PD-412a by the Director of Industry Operations.

\*\*\*

## Cadmium restricted to vital military, civilian uses

Use of cadmium will be restricted to essential military and civilian uses by an amendment to General Preference Order M-65 issued June 18 by the Director of Industry Operations. On and after June 24, 1942, the order as amended will permit the delivery of cadmium to distributors and to users only upon specific authorization by WPB.

Users of cadmium must obtain authorization from WPB by filing Form PD-441 before delivery can be made or accepted.

\*\*\*

## Safety equipment rules aligned with over-all rubber order

Issuance of an amendment to Limitation Order L-114 on safety equipment to permit the use of rubber for purposes detailed by Rubber Order M-15-b was announced June 17 by the Director of Industry Operations.

# PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From June 11

\*Through June 17

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agar: a. Order M-96 broadened to include wet as well as dry forms of agar.	M-96 (Amend. 1)		6-13-42		
Baby carriages: a. Permits manufacture of baby carriages but requires that they contain a minimum of iron and steel.	L-162	PD-423, 417	6-13-42		
Burlap and burlap products: a. Enables Commodity Credit Corporation, to purchase frozen stocks of burlap to release shortage of material on West Coast.	M-47 (as amended May 2, Amend. 1)		6-12-42		
Chromium and nickel in automotive valves: a. Rigid specifications for the manufacture of exhaust valves used in automotive equipment established by WPB to consume quantities of chromium and nickel.	L-128		6-17-42, effective 7-1-42		
Church goods: a. Use of critical material in manufacture of church goods ordered curtailed by WPB.	L-136	PD-417	6-13-42		A-1-J
Coffee: a. Coffee roasters given aid in handling excess green coffee.	M-135 (Amend. 2)	PD-533	6-12-42		
Corsets, combinations and brassieres: a. Amended to allow use in specified cases.	L-90 (Amend. 1)		6-13-42		
Copper: a. Curtailing use of copper in certain items, with respect to pipes and fittings for water supply and distribution systems.	M-9-c (as amend. Int. No. 4)		6-15-42		
Domestic mechanical refrigerators: a. Extension of time in which to submit reports from June 25 to July 3, because of delay in delivery of printed forms.	L-5-d (Amend. 1)		6-15-42		
Douglas fir plywood (moisture-resistant type): a. Restrictions placed on deliveries after July 1 by WPB to conserve supply and direct distribution.	L-150		6-15-42		
Extended, surface heating equipment: a. Shipments of space-heating equipment limited by WPB to orders of Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and Coast Guard.	L-107	PD-412a, 467	6-13-42		
Fluorescent lighting fixtures: a. Releases certain fixtures for sale and extends life of order to Sept. 1.	L-78 (Amend. 2)		6-13-42	9-1-42	A-2
Gages, precision measuring tools, testing instruments, and chucks: a. Strict distribution of instruments brought under control by WPB.	E-5		6-15-42		A-10
General industrial equipment: a. Definition of equipment covered by L-123.	L-128 (Amend. 1)		6-13-42		
Kitchen, household, and other miscellaneous articles: a. Removes certain restrictions on tubes. Amendment effects carpet sweepers, curtain rods, fixtures and drapery attachments also.	L-30 (Amend. 3)		6-12-42		
Laboratory equipment: a. Prohibits sale and delivery of laboratory equipment except for certified essential uses.	L-114		6-12-42		
Mahogany and Philippine mahogany: a. States that mahogany veneers not subject to Conservation Order M-122.	M-122 (Int. No. 1)		6-15-42		
Mining machinery and equipment (material entering into the production of): a. Mining machinery cannot be delivered except on rated orders. b. Provides A-10 rating for repair and maintenance material.	P-56-a (Amend. No. 3) P-56 as amended (Int. No. 1)		6-12-42 6-12-42		
Pyrethrum: a. Complete allocation control placed by WPB. To conserve supply and direct distribution.	M-179	PD-591	6-13-42		
Rubber and products and material of which rubber is a component: a. Requires use of more reclaimed rubber and less crude in manufacture of industrial pneumatic and solid tires. b. Supplementary order.	M-15-b-1 (Amend. No. 6) M-15-b-1 (as amended)		6-12-42 6-12-42		
c. Restricts transactions in new aircraft tires and tubes.	M-15-d		6-12-42		
Safety equipment: a. Permits use of rubber for purposes detailed by Rubber Order M-15-b.	L-114 (Amend. No. 2)		6-17-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
<b>Spices:</b>					
a. Food processors, manufacturers of medicines, and other types of industrial receivers of restricted spices are directed to compute monthly spice quotas on amount used in corresponding quarter in 1941.	M-127 (Amend. No. 1).		6-12-42		
b. Supplementary order.....	M-127-a (as amended).		6-12-42		
<b>Suppliers inventory:</b>					
a. Railroad supplies removed from controls imposed by L-63.	L-63 (Amend. No. 4).		6-15-42		
<b>Tin (collapsible tin, tin coated, and alloy tubes):</b>					
a. Sale of tooth paste and shaving cream permitted without turn-in of tube to armed forces.	M-115 (Amend. 2).....		6-15-42		
b. Amended to include various amendments issued since original issuance date, and to remove obsolete provisions.	M-43 (as amended June 17)	PD-213.....	6-17-42		
c. Tin plate and terneplate: Manufacturers of cans ordered to use electrolytic tin plate and chemically treated black plate for tin plate where possible.	M-61-a.....		6-13-42		
<b>Tools (hand service):</b>					
a. Limits type of steel which may be used in producing hand service tools.	E-6.....		6-12-42		A-10.
<b>Track-laying tractors and auxiliary equipment:</b>					
a. Tightening of control by WPB of above equipment.	L-53 (Amend. 1).....		6-15-42		
<b>Wool:</b>					
a. Order extended a month, to August 2, 1942, to allocate new wool for July.	M-73 (as amended for period July 5 to Aug. 2, 1942.)		6-11-42, effective 7-5-42.		

PRIORITIES REGULATIONS

Number	Subject	Issued
Prior. Reg. No. 3, as amended June 10, 1942.	Establishes a uniform method of application and extension of preference ratings, effective July 1, and preference rating may be applied or extended by a single form of certification.	6-10-42

## Rigid specifications set on automotive valves to save nickel, chromium

Rigid specifications for the manufacture of exhaust valves used in all types of automotive equipment were established by WPB June 17 in order to conserve large quantities of chromium and nickel.

Limitation Order L-128, effective July 1, specifies the maximum amount of chromium and nickel that may be used in the manufacturing formula for automotive exhaust valves.

All manufacturers, the order provides, must use a two-piece, welded head type of construction, permitting chromium and nickel to be used in the valve head only. It is estimated that this restriction alone will result in saving more than 40 percent of chromium and nickel used in former standard manufacturing practices.

Although it is unlikely that any additional chromium or nickel will be made available to manufacturers of exhaust valves for civilian use, issuance of order L-128 is regarded as a necessary step in attempting to achieve conservation in

the manufacture of valves that may be possible without additional allocations of the two critical metals.

### Old valve must be turned in

In addition to setting up manufacturing specifications, the order prohibits distributors, retailers or jobbers from selling an exhaust valve to a consumer unless the consumer turns in a used exhaust valve, which cannot be reconditioned.

Distributors, retailers or jobbers must dispose of returned valves through customary channels within thirty days after receiving them. They must recondition valves whenever possible.

Consumers are prohibited from using in passenger cars or light trucks valves manufactured under the specifications for medium and heavy trucks.

Restrictions contained in the order do not apply to the production of valves on contracts placed within ninety days after July 1 by the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission.

## Makers of cans for vegetables, fats, other products ordered to use new types of plate

Manufacturers of cans for several vegetables, fats, and a score of other products have been ordered by the WPB to substitute wherever possible electrolytic tin plate and chemically treated black plate for tin plate so as to further conserve the country's supply of tin. This regulation became effective June 13 with the issuance of Conservation Order M-81-a.

Since electrolytic plate mills are experiencing difficulty in obtaining materials necessary to build their lines, the order issued June 13 was somewhat less rigid than it would be if production during the next few months could have been accurately forecast.

### Products affected

The regulations require the use of the electrolytic tin plate and chemically treated black plate "to the greatest extent available" for the following products:

Electrolytic tin plate—asparagus; green and wax beans; certain fish and shell fish; frozen foods; honey; beets; carrots; carrots and peas; pumpkin and squash; green leafy vegetables; okra; mixed vegetables; soups, except tomato; sweet syrups; chili con carne; and liquid soap.

Chemically treated black plate—hardened edible oils and lard and other fats; dry baby formulas; milks; dehydrated vegetables; liquid oils; coconuts; fly spray; lighter fluids; acetone; oleic acid; dry cleaners; naphtha and other benzols; turpentine; paste polish and waxes; dry disinfectants; and health supplies, except liquid drugs such as chloroform and ether.

### Other provisions

Manufacturers of cans for beans, lima and green soybeans, peas, corn, succotash, and meats, except for chili con carne, are also required to use to the greatest extent available either chemically treated black plate or electrolytic tin plate according to a formula outlined in the order.

\*\*\*

## Tin allocation order revamped; rules unchanged

The tin allocation order, M-43, was amended June 17 by the Director of Industry Operations to include in the order itself the various amendments issued since the original issuance date, December 17, 1941, and to remove obsolete provisions.

No change is made in either the method of allocation or in the effect of the order upon tin user's.

## Civilian wool allocation plan submitted by industry committee, to run 6 months

Officials of the WPB textile, clothing and leather branch are considering recommendations of the woolen and worsted industry advisory committee for a new civilian wool allocation program beginning in August and running for 6 months.

### Objectives

The objectives of such a program—to conserve wool to insure an adequate supply for the armed forces, and to make certain that the remaining civilian al-

lotment is used in the production of maximum yardage for woolen civilian fabrics—keynoted a statement to the committee in Washington June 18 by K. W. Marriner, chief of the WPB wool section.

Explaining the need for an order to bring about that objective, Mr. Marriner said that a definite rule, which applies to all alike, provides protection for those who are doing a good job of blending.

The advisory committee submitted

recommendations for a three-point allocation program, as follows:

1. That a 6-month allocation be provided for in a WPB order, with new wool allocated for civilian supply on the following basis:

(a) *For the Worsted System*—20 percent of a manufacturer's basic quarterly poundage to be used during the 6-month period for any type of wool product, and a bonus of an additional 25 percent to be used during the same period to produce fabrics and yarns containing less than 65 percent new wool and more than 20 percent of any wool fiber. This 45 percent of a mill's basic quarterly poundage for a 6-month period represents an increase over the 20 percent allocation for the present 3 months under the present order.

(b) *For the Woolen and any other system*—5 percent of a manufacturer's basic quarterly poundage to be used during the 6-month period for any type of wool product, and a bonus of an additional 25 percent to be used during the same period to produce fabrics and yarns containing less than 65 percent new wool and more than 20 percent of any wool fiber. This likewise represents an increase over the 10 percent allocation for the second quarter.

2. That independent yarn spinners should be allowed to make 100-percent wool yarn from their blended quota providing they receive certification from the weaver or knitter that such yarn will be used in a blended fabric.

3. That the 20-percent minimum new wool clause be interpreted to apply only to cloth containing new wool and not to cloth containing reused or reprocessed wool, or to a line of goods heretofore manufactured which contains less than 20 percent new wool.

The governmental officials took the recommendation under advisement and were to meet later to consider the recommendation and prepare the WPB order.

★ ★ ★

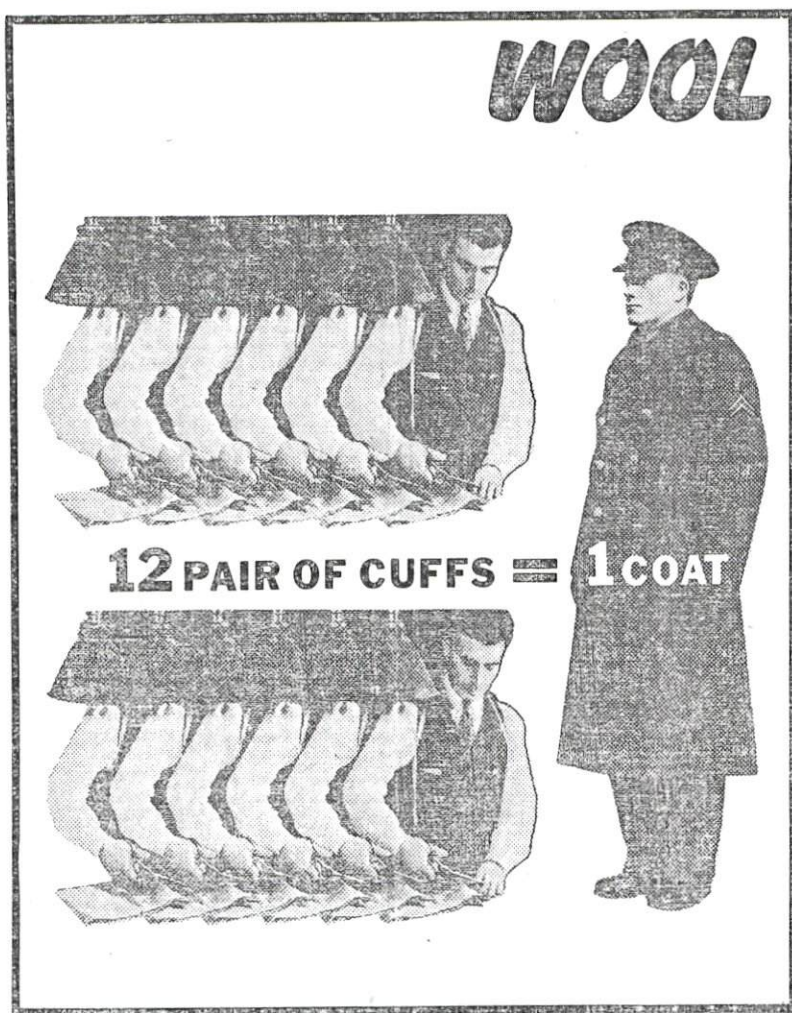
### BAG OSNABURG RESALES

In response to trade inquiries, T. M. Bancroft, chief of the carded fabrics unit of the WPB, June 18 clarified a point on which there has been some confusion in connection with the resale of bag osnaburg and bag sheeting by a person who has acquired them under General Preference Order M-107.

Paragraph (f) of M-107 provides that a bag manufacturer may apply a preference rating to the purchase of bag osnaburg and bag sheeting provided he certifies that the fabric will be placed in process solely for the manufacture of agricultural bags.

The impression has become prevalent, Mr. Bancroft said, that if conditions of the bag manufacturer's business change after he has purchased bag fabrics under the order to an extent which will not require the prompt use of any particular yardage of bag osnaburg or bag sheeting, he is at liberty to resell these goods for some other purpose than the manufacture of agricultural bags.

This is definitely not the case, Mr. Bancroft said. The bag manufacturer is given the right, under the order, to assign a preference rating to certain cotton piece goods for a specific purpose—the manufacture of agricultural bags—and these goods cannot be used for other purposes without authorization of the WPB.



WOOL'S IMPORTANCE to our armed forces is displayed in this first of a series of "FOTOFACTS." Two-column mats are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C. In ordering, refer to V-33.

## More elastic permitted in some surgical garments

The use of additional elastic fabric in surgical type corsets is permitted for the benefit of expectant mothers, physically disabled persons, and persons having sagging muscles, by Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L-90. The amendment was issued June 15 by the Director of Industry Operations.

In addition, manufacturers are allowed to use various other kinds of elastic fabric in other types of corsets, girdles, panty-girdles, and combinations to enable them to use up inventories of elastic fabric.

The amendment also permits the production of inner belts for corsets, girdles, panty-girdles, and combinations, under specified restrictions. In the original order, the use of elastic fabric in such belts was prohibited.

On the other hand, the amendment further curtails the use of elastic fabric in hose supporters.

Corsets, girdles, and combinations are reclassified into four different types.

\*\*\*

## Track-laying tractors under tighter WPB control

Tightening of WPB control of the distribution of track-laying tractors and auxiliary equipment was ordered June 15 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Amendment No. 1 to Limitation Order L-53 prohibits any person from selling, leasing, delivering, or transferring any new track-laying tractor or new auxiliary equipment, regardless of any preference rating, except upon a specific release issued prior to June 15, or upon specific authorization.

\*\*\*

## Railroad supplies removed from L-63 restrictions

Because railroad supplies are such slow-moving items that no vendor can turn over his stock within the period required by Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Order L-63 for inventory calculations, they have been removed from the controls imposed by that order. The change was effected in Amendment No. 4 to L-63, issued June 15 by the Director of Industry Operations.

## ETHYL CELLULOSE UNDER ALLOCATION

Ethyl cellulose was placed under complete allocation control by General Preference Order M-175, issued June 18 by the Director of Industry Operations. This action was taken to provide adequate supplies for military and essential civilian use and to prevent its use for purposes where substitutes are available.

By the terms of the order, no person may deliver, and no person may accept delivery, of ethyl cellulose except by specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations. Deliveries of 50 pounds by any one person to any one other person in one month are excepted.

Ethyl cellulose is used in lacquers, coated textiles, and plastics. While production is now larger than ever before, orders carrying preference ratings of A-10 or higher are drawing off stocks for which comparatively plentiful nitrocellulose, pitch, tar, or other substitutes are available.

\*\*\*

## Gum naval stores, wood and gum for stores excepted from GMPR

Wood and gum for naval stores and gum naval stores are excepted from the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson ruled June 13 in Amendment No. 5 to the regulation. The exemption became effective June 19, 1942.

Wood naval stores, including pine oil, however, remain under provisions of the general maximum price regulation at all levels of distribution.

\*\*\*

## Gages under stricter control

Distribution of gages, precision measuring tools, testing instruments and chucks was brought under stricter control June 15 with the issuance of General Preference Order E-5.

Under the order no gage, precision measuring tool, chuck or testing instrument, may be sold except pursuant to a rating of A-10 or higher.

Producers' present delivery schedules for gages, precision measuring tools, testing instruments and chucks should be maintained for 30 days from June 15 without change.

General Preference Rating Order E-1-a, revised, which formerly controlled the distribution of gages and chucks, was revoked and replaced by E-5.

## Gifts to fighting men excluded from tube turn-in

The War Production Board announced June 15 an amendment to the collapsible tube order (M-115) which permits retailers to dispose of existing stocks of gift toilet kits containing tooth paste or shaving cream to members of the armed forces without requiring a turn-in of an old tube, provided that the box is sent directly by the seller to a soldier, sailor, marine, or member of the United States Coast Guard.

### Also exempt

The amendment also exempts from the turn-in requirement sales or distribution of tooth paste and shaving cream made through Army exchanges, ship service stores, ship stores, and Marine exchanges at certain locations to newly inducted selectees and enlistees, or to casualties of war in Army or Navy hospitals.

Distribution or sales through the designated Government agencies aboard ship, in the territory of Alaska, or outside the continental limits of the United States are also excluded from the turn-in requirement.

\*\*\*

## Plane suppliers not in PRP can continue extending ratings

Preference Rating Orders P-109 and P-109-a, which expire June 30, were amended June 18 to permit suppliers who are not required by the terms of Regulation 11 to come under PRP to extend ratings for the purpose of filling purchase orders of producers rated under P-109 and P-109-a, even after the orders have expired.

P-109 has assigned A-1-a ratings to production of military and naval tactical types of aircraft and P-109-a has assigned A-1-b ratings to producers of trainer types.

\*\*\*

## Pyrethrum under allocation

Pyrethrum, a floral derivative used in insecticides, was on June 13 placed under complete allocation and end use control by General Preference Order M-179, issued by the Director of Industry Operations and effective immediately. Each producer must file reports.



# RATIONING . . .

## Rationing violators' gasoline deliveries suspended by OPA; 175 cases submitted

Price Administrator Henderson on June 16 suspended for periods of from 15 to 30 days deliveries of gasoline to 8 service station operators in metropolitan New York and 6 in the Philadelphia area who admitted flagrant violation of OPA's gasoline rationing regulations.

The June 16 suspension orders, eight in the New York area and six in the Philadelphia area, will be followed shortly by others from a total of 175 reports of violations that were uncovered 10 days ago in "spot checks" carried out in Eastern cities by OPA investigators and citizen volunteers operating under special instructions from OPA enforcement officials.

The orders, copies of which are served on the dealer and sent to his gasoline supplier and the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator, are issued by the Price Administrator under the authority conferred upon him by the President and the War Production Board. They prohibit delivery of gasoline to the affected dealer for a specified period, but do not apply to sales of such supplies as may be in his storage tanks. Neither do the orders prevent him from performing any other auto service operations, such as car washing, greasing, etc.

### "It's not smart to chisel"

"Gasoline means life to our transportation in the East and death to many American seamen in our tanker fleets," Mr. Henderson stated.

"Every gallon is precious. Filling station operators know this: the public knows it, too. It's not smart to chisel."

The 14 dealers were the first of 175 whom OPA had summoned to answer charges of violating the gasoline rationing regulations. Investigation of the remainder of the 175 cases, drawn from the Philadelphia, New York, and Newark, N. J., areas was under way on June 17.

### 2,000 checked stations

The suspension orders came as the result of a program of enforcement launched early in June. At that time more than 2,000 men and women—some drawn from the staff of OPA at New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and other volunteer citizens trained for the task—set out to determine what dealers did when motorists asked for gasoline without a rationing card.

Investigators were instructed to drive into a filling station or garage and say: "I haven't my rationing card with me and I want 3 gallons of gasoline."

The 2,000 checkers visited several thousand retailers and turned up 175 cases for further investigation. In each, OPA sent to the station proprietor a summons to a hearing, a statement of the charge specifying the date and the amount of the sale or sales alleged to be contrary to the regulations, and a copy setting forth OPA procedure and informing the accused as to his rights.

### Hearings were public

Preliminary hearings were held in public in the metropolitan area in which the violation was alleged to have occurred. If the dealer did not deny the fact of violation, he was given an opportunity to make an explanation, and a full report was then sent to Washington for final action. If the dealer denied the charge, the case was set down for hearing before an authorized OPA presiding official.

At this second public hearing, the investigator who originally reported the violation testified, the dealer was permitted to present witnesses and to cross-examine Government witnesses, and he was permitted to be represented by counsel. The official who conducted the hearing then reported the case directly to Price Administrator Henderson for final action.

A person against whom an order has been issued has the right to appeal to the Price Administrator for reconsideration of the order and to submit affidavits and briefs. Pending action on the review, the Price Administrator may lift the suspension.

★ ★ ★

## Rationing certificate needed to withdraw own tire for own use

Consumers who have new tires or tubes or retreaded or recapped tires in public warehouses, may withdraw them for their own use only if the vehicle is eligible and only on presentation of a rationing certificate obtained in the usual way. This point was made by Price Administrator Henderson on June 17, in issuing a clarifying amendment (No. 14) to the revised tire rationing regulations. The amendment was effective June 22.

## Only drivers showing need may have extra gasoline through July 15

Motorists who have used all units on their A or B ration cards will not be able to get any more gasoline until July 15 without showing need before a local rationing board.

The OPA issued this warning as its order raising the value of the unit from 3 gallons to 6 gallons went into effect June 15. The unit value was doubled to enable the present emergency plan to operate until July 15 when the new coupon plan will be instituted on the East Coast. The temporary plan was originally scheduled to end June 30, and units on the various types of cards were intended to meet the driving needs of card holders until that date.

"Some motorists have the impression that if their units are all used they should automatically receive more units for the 2-week period between June 30 and July 15," said Joel Dean, chief of the fuel ration branch of OPA. "This is not the case. The cards now in use were issued to car owners with enough units to provide for their gasoline needs through June 30."

★ ★ ★

## Register for gasoline at public schools July 1, 2, 3

Motorists in the East Coast States will register July 1, 2, and 3 at public schools for basic gasoline ration books, it was announced June 14 by OPA.

This announcement was made following conferences with the office of John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. Commissioner Studebaker is requesting superintendents of schools in the States covered by the rationing plan to take responsibility in organizing staffs of volunteers—teachers and others—to register the motorists.

Registrars at the schools will issue only the A books. Car owners who feel that this basic ration is not sufficient to meet their driving needs will be required to submit applications for supplemental rations to a local rationing board for action. Local rationing boards, OPA said, will be ready to receive these applications for supplemental B or C books any time between July 1 and July 15, when the new coupon plan will go into effect.

## Diplomats' official cars made eligible for tires

Vehicles operated principally for official use by heads of foreign diplomatic missions formally accredited to this country have been made eligible for tires under the revised tire rationing regulations, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 18.

### Foreigners in war work aided

Eligibility is also extended to foreign government employes engaged in functions essential to the war effort under a section of the regulations which heretofore has applied only to our own Federal, State and local government employes.

The diplomats, under amendment No. 15 to the revised tire rationing regulations are made eligible under List A. Only one vehicle for each is eligible.

In bringing the automobiles of foreign government employes within List B—this list includes vehicles whose use is second in importance only to the uses that qualify for List A—the Office of Price Administration pointed out that many of them are engaged in work essential to the war effort. Under the amendment, cars used by foreign military, technical, purchasing, air and shipping missions are eligible, provided the other conditions for eligibility are satisfied. Eligibility under the same conditions also extends to foreign diplomatic officials, other than the head of the mission, and consular officials using automobiles principally to perform official business in furtherance of their mission in this country.

Effective date of Amendment No. 15 was June 22.

★ ★ ★

## Sell unusable tires for scrap when changing, OPA urges

In line with President Roosevelt's scrap rubber collection drive to determine the supply available for reclaiming, Price Administrator Henderson on June 15 called attention to a section of the tire rationing regulations which requires anyone who gets tires or tubes under rationing to dispose of any in excess of the number he is permitted to have under the regulations.

Tires disposed of at the time of replacement purchases should be sold for scrap if they are so old or have been so badly damaged that they are no longer usable as tires, Mr. Henderson said.

## 50,668 ADULT BICYCLES SOON TO BE RATIONED

United States stocks of adults' new bicycles, soon to be rationed, totaled 150,668 as of May 8, according to inventory reports filed with OPA.

This figure, while not final, is substantially larger than preliminary reports had indicated. It includes 122,243 in dealers' and distributors' stocks and 28,425 held by manufacturers. Of the 150,668 total, 114,008 were men's bicycles and 36,660 women's.

Over 11,000 bicycles have been released under a section of Ration Order No. 7, which permits production establishments that can show their April orders or deliveries bore a priority rating of A-10 or better to get bicycles for transportation of their workers.

★ ★ ★

## Migratory farm workers assured of gasoline to reach jobs

Migratory farm workers, now engaged in harvest activities in many sections of the East Coast gasoline rationed area, may obtain whatever supply of gasoline they need to travel from job to job, the OPA declared June 17.

Rationing regulations, OPA pointed out, provide for any supplementary rations needed for cars that must be driven in pursuit of a gainful occupation. Many migrant workers, like thousands of workers on war construction jobs throughout the East, need their cars to travel from one place of employment to another.

Application for additional supplies of gasoline for such travel should be made at a local rationing board.

★ ★ ★

## U. S. cheese supply ample for all needs, says Wickard

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who a year ago asked American consumers to cut down their use of cheese so that urgent British requests could be met, advises that the current rate of production has been sufficiently boosted to meet Lend-Lease requirements, supply the armed forces, have an adequate reserve, and allow for increased civilian consumption. The current rate of cheese production is almost one-half more than in 1941.

## Nonhighway gasoline users to get "E" and "R" books

All gasoline for occupational non-highway purposes, including commercial boats, will be rationed through "E" and "R" coupon books tailored to needs under the permanent rationing plan which the OPA will put into effect on the East Coast on July 15.

These coupon books, containing enough coupons for a six-month supply, may be obtained at local rationing boards. OPA announced that applicants may be issued one or more "E" or "R" books depending upon the amount of gasoline for which need can be established during this period.

An "E" book will contain 48 coupons with an exchange value of one gallon each, and an "R" book will have 96 coupons with an exchange value of five gallons each. In addition, bulk purchase coupons in 100-gallon and 1-gallon denominations may be issued when the ration totals 250 gallons or more a month. Bulk purchase coupons are to be issued for the convenience of large users, who store gasoline in tanks. However, "E" and "R" books may also be used for deliveries of gasoline into storage tanks as well as into vehicles.

"E" books will be issued for small engines, including power lawn mowers and outboard motors. "R" books and bulk purchase coupons will be issued for larger motor equipment, including tractors and heavy farm equipment, and other machinery, such as ditch diggers, using large engines.

★ ★ ★

## Five-ply tires freed from rules causing virtual freeze

Sale of five-ply tires, heretofore restricted to special uses under OPA rationing regulations, now may be made to any holder of a certificate for a four-ply casing, Administrator Henderson announced June 15.

Before the revision, the regulations required that an applicant who wished to buy tires of more than four-ply had to show that the vehicle on which the casing was to be mounted could not be operated satisfactorily in its intended use with a tire of lighter construction. The effect of this provision was virtually to freeze the sale of five-ply casings, as an applicant who qualified for tires for special uses usually preferred to buy six-plys.

The amendment, No. 13, became effective June 15.

## Sugar books available for consumers who have used excess stocks in canning

Consumers who registered for sugar rationing but were not issued War Ration Books because they had excess amounts of sugar will be permitted to obtain books upon application to the local War Price and Rationing Boards if their excess sugar supplies have been depleted by allowances made for home canning.

This revision of the sugar rationing regulations was announced June 17 by OPA along with six other new provisions, all of which are incorporated into Amendment No. 2 to OPA Rationing Order No. 3, effective June 19.

The amendment flatly prohibits any sugar trading outside of the rationing program in a provision which states that "except as otherwise expressly permitted in Rationing Order No. 3, deliveries of sugar shall be made only by and to, and accepted only by and from registered consumers, registering units and primary distributors."

### OPA takes over zoning

At the same time, the amendment incorporates into the sugar regulations two provisions of WPB Order M-55 dealing with primary distributors which were not invalidated when rationing took effect.

One section, which now becomes a section of the rationing regulations, defines the zones into which primary distributors may and may not ship refined sugar.

The other section carried over from M-55 requires beet sugar refiners to hold for delivery as OPA may direct the sugar the WPB order required them to hold, and to set aside 15 percent of each month's production for delivery as OPA may direct.

The purpose of the zoning section is to retain in the Northeast all of the sugar refined in that area and to attract into that area as much sugar as possible from zones where it is more plentiful.

### July 15 deadline

Sugar delivered by primary distributors before the effective date of the new amendment (June 19) but still owned by the distributor on this date, which was not delivered in compliance with the zoning restrictions, must be sold and delivered prior to July 15, 1942, at or near the points to which such deliveries were made.

This section does not apply to raw sugar, invert sugar, soft sugar in bulk or

to confectioner's, brown, loaf, tablet, and other specialty sugars in 1- and 2-pound packages, except fine granulated sugar, or to sugar refined or processed outside the continental United States.

Also included in Amendment No. 2 is a provision which adds three new fruits, blackberries, boysenberries, and pineapples to the list of those for which sugar may be obtained for the purpose of freezing under table IV of section 1407.241 of Rationing Order No. 3.

★ ★ ★

## Institutions allowed more sugar in proportion to meals served

Restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and other institutional users of sugar may obtain increases in their sugar allotments in proportion to an increase in the number of meals they are serving, the OPA announced June 19 in an operating instruction to State OPA Directors and to Local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Applications for increases in institutional allotments in addition to those provided in the regulations may be filed on OPA Form No. R-315 which is the Special Purpose Application for a Sugar Purchase Certificate. Institutional users should continue to apply for regular allotments on OPA Form R-314.

★ ★ ★

## Honey will pinch hit for sugar in many foods

Several million additional pounds of honey are made available in 1942 as a sugar substitute in such foods as bakery goods, ice cream, candy, and soft drinks through an amendment to General Preference Order M-118, issued June 18 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The quantities of honey that manufacturers are permitted to use, however, are still subject to quota regulation.

Under the amendment, manufacturers may use, during any quarter beginning July 1, up to either 120 percent of their consumption of honey during the corresponding 1941 quarter, or 600 pounds, whichever amount is larger. During June, such consumers may use either 120 percent of the amount consumed in June 1941, or 200 pounds.

## Wickard shifts staff to handle food requirements tasks

To assist in handling new responsibilities imposed on the Department and Secretary of Agriculture by the creation of the Food Requirements Committee of the WPB, Secretary Wickard has named four Department officials to new posts.

M. Clifford Townsend, director of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, becomes Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, succeeding R. M. Evans, who recently was appointed a Governor of the Federal Reserve System.

Replacing Mr. Townsend as OAWR head will be S. B. Bledsoe, as assistant to Secretary Wickard. H. W. Parisius, another assistant to the Secretary, will serve as associate director of OAWR.

A new division is set up in OAWR to be known as the Division of Food Requirements headed by D. A. FitzGerald, formerly of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

★ ★ ★

## Sugar firm denied price relief

Price Administrator Henderson June 19 dismissed protest of Revere Sugar Refinery of Charlestown, Mass., against provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 60 (Direct Consumption Sugars) on grounds that it does not comply with provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. Protest was not filed within 60 days after effective date of the revised schedule, as required by the act.

Revere asserts generally that the protest is based upon grounds arising after expiration of such 60 days. However, the protest reveals that such grounds arose—at least in substantial part—prior to expiration of such 60 days, and in no way indicates the extent to which such grounds arose after such expiration date.

★ ★ ★

## Prices on new stove models

Maximum price at which the Samuel Stamping & Enameling Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., may sell two new stoves it manufactures exclusively for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, are established in Order No. 7 under Revised Price Schedule No. 64 (Domestic Cooking and Heating Stoves), announced June 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

## OPA defines eggs, poultry exempt from general ceiling

An interpretation of the meaning of "eggs and poultry" under the general maximum price regulation was issued June 17 by OPA.

The designation "eggs and poultry" covers a number of those foods that are not subject to the regulation, which places a general ceiling at the highest levels reached in March over practically all of the commodities and services important to the cost-of-living.

### Exempt from control

According to the interpretation, the following items are considered to be "eggs and poultry" and, hence, exempt from control under the regulation:

**Eggs**—shell eggs; dried whole eggs; dried egg yolk; dried egg albumen; frozen whole eggs, frozen albumen and frozen yolk, with or without sugar, salt, or an emulsifying agent; and tanner yolk; tanner whole egg.

**Poultry**—live poultry; full drawn chicken, turkey, etc.; other dressed poultry; disjointed chicken, turkey, etc.; split chicken; cooked whole chicken; frozen chicken, turkey, etc.; smoked chicken, turkey, etc.; and New York dressed chicken.

The following canned products are not deemed to be "eggs and poultry," within the meaning of the general maximum price regulation, and accordingly, are subject to the maximum prices established by the regulation:

Canned dried egg products; canned boned chicken, turkey, etc.; canned whole chicken, turkey, etc.; potted chicken, turkey, etc.; chicken a la king; chicken bouillon cubes; chicken and egg noodle; chicken paste or spread; chicken and noodle soup; chicken soup; chicken broth soup; dried chicken broth; chicken gumbo soup; and country style chicken soup.

★ ★ ★

## FATS AND OILS PRICES

An amendment clarifying the meaning of Revised Price Schedule No. 53 provides that certain fats and oils, otherwise exempt from the ceiling prices of that schedule, are covered by the schedule if a method for computing the top price for such commodities is set forth in section 1351.151 (b) (6), (8), (9) or any subsequent subparagraph hereafter added to paragraph (b) of that section, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 13.

The section of the schedule referred to in the new Amendment No. 5, which became effective June 13, provides for alternate pricing methods.

## OPA acts to increase sugar inventories where needed to assure rations

To assure consumers that they will not suffer inconvenience in obtaining sugar to which they are entitled under the sugar rationing regulations, the Office of Price Administration on June 18 made provision for increasing the inventories of retailers, and, in some cases, of wholesalers.

Instructions have been sent to local war price and rationing boards to guide them in handling requests for such increases when State directors delegate powers to make such adjustments.

### Transport an important factor

In making these adjustments, local boards and State directors will take into consideration circumstances affecting the operations of the business, including the frequency of delivery service, time required to transport sugar supplies from wholesaler to the retailer and also the time necessary for the transfer of stamps and certificates from the retailer to the wholesaler.

While retailers are not to be allowed inventories beyond actual needs, adjustments may be made in all cases where they are needed to provide an inventory adequate to maintain uninterrupted distribution of sugar.

Two types of adjustment are provided: Permanent adjustments to cover the continuing needs of the business and temporary adjustments to cover abnormal "peaks."

A retailer may apply to a local rationing board for a permanent increase in his allowable inventory, and the board may increase his allowable inventory to an amount equal to one pound for each dollar of gross weekly sales reported in his application at the time of registration.

Application for an amount which will result in a permanent increase in excess of one pound of sugar for \$1 of weekly sales reported, will be considered if transportation difficulties or other reasons, require the retailer to maintain a larger inventory. Local boards, in such cases, may make recommendations to State directors who shall make the final decision.

### Temporary rise for seasonal need

In addition to these permanent adjustments, rationing boards may grant temporary increases (up to 100 percent of the permanent allowable inventory) in the case of retailers and wholesalers who need amounts of sugar to meet peak

demands caused by home canning or other seasonal business. The local board and the applicant must agree on the period during which the temporary increase is to be allowed. In any event, such an adjustment must not continue beyond November 1, 1942. Before the end of the adjustment period, the retailer must surrender to the board stamps or certificates equal to the amount of the temporary increase.

★ ★ ★

## Sugar stamps 5 and 6 to buy 28 days' ration each;

The OPA announced June 18 that stamps Nos. 5 and 6 in the War Ration Books will be valid for sugar purchases for 4 weeks instead of 2 as were the first four stamps, but the individual consumer ration of half a pound of sugar a week remains unchanged.

### For greater convenience

The new stamp schedule is included in Amendment No. 3 to Rationing Order No. 3 which also contains a provision liberalizing the sugar rationing regulations under which institutional and industrial users obtain their sugar allowances. The amendment was effective June 20.

The size of consumer rations and institutional and industrial allotments remain precisely what they are at present, the revision having been made for the greater convenience of consumers and trade users of sugar.

Stamp No. 4, now good for the purchase of a single pound of sugar, expires at midnight, June 27, after which Stamp No. 5 becomes valid for the purchase of 2 pounds of sugar for a period extending until midnight of July 25. Stamp No. 6 also good for a 2-pound purchase, may be used from July 26 to August 22.

Sometime before August 22, the OPA will announce the periods of validity of subsequent stamps.

### More liberal terms

In issuing the new amendment, the OPA asked all housewives to tear out of their War Ration Books and destroy all stamps which are no longer valid. As of the present moment, these are stamp Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Amendment No. 3 provides that applications for allotments of institutional and industrial users subsequent to June 30 shall be for consecutive 2-month periods, the first of which commences on July 1.

# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Ceilings lifted on synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, toluene, components to spur industrial expansion for war use

Price ceilings on synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, toluene, and materials essential to their manufacture were removed June 13 by Price Administrator Henderson to spur industrial expansion deemed necessary to produce an increasing volume of these vital war necessities.

### Exemptions sought by Government agencies

Mr. Henderson's action came in an amendment (No. 7) to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the general maximum price regulation, and an amendment (No. 18) to Revised Price Schedule 88, covering petroleum and petroleum products. Both were effective June 13.

Aviation gasoline of 91 octane rating or higher already had been excepted from provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 88 but it still came under ceiling provisions of the general maximum price regulation on May 11. This ceiling is removed now.

### Commodities excepted from regulation

The amendment to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 declares that the general maximum price regulation shall not apply to any sale or delivery of the following commodities:

1. Aviation gasoline of 91 octane rating or higher, as mentioned above.

2. The following, to the extent sold or delivered for use in the manufacture of such aviation gasoline: Components of such gasoline, including but not limited to alkylate, neohexane, iso-octane, hydrocodimers, isomate, and hot acid octanes; isopentane, isobutane, normal butane and butylenes; and aromatic hydrocarbons and base stocks or fractions thereof.

3. Synthetic rubber, including rubber of the butadiene-styrene Copolymer, parbunan, neoprene, theokol, butyl, koroseal, flammenol and acrysol types.

4. The following, to the extent sold or delivered for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubbers: Components of synthetic rubbers, including but not limited to butadiene and styrene; all hydrocarbons and petroleum fractions used in the manufacture of butadiene and styrene, including but not limited to ethylene, propylene, butylene, isobutylene, propane, butane and iso-butane; hydrogen, acetaldehyde, acetylene, vinyl-acetylene, vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, sebacate esters, phthalate esters tricresyl phosphate, hydrochloric acid, calcium carbide, ethylene dichloride, dichloroethyl ether, sodium polysulphide, butylene glycol, and acrylonitrile.

5. Toluene manufactured from petroleum.

6. The following to the extent sold or delivered for use in the manufacture of such

toluene: Base stocks from which toluene is to be extracted, and selected charging stocks to be processed for the synthesis of such toluene.

The amendment requires that duly authenticated copies of all contracts involving sale, purchase or exchange of the exempted commodities be filed with OPA within 15 days after the signing of such contracts.

The amendment to Revised Price Schedule No. 88 excepts from the revised schedule the components of aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber to conform with the exceptions in Supplementary Regulation No. 1. It also excepts from ceiling provisions toluene manufactured from petroleum.

★ ★ ★

## "Package deals" violate GMPR, Henderson warns

Certain "package deals," in which customers are required to purchase unwanted merchandise in order to obtain radios, phonographs, or household appliances, are violations of the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson warned June 19.

A recent investigation conducted by OPA regional offices showed that in some localities, particularly in the New York area, many retailers are compelled to buy household items or other commodities when they place an order for a radio or phonograph.

In other instances, it was reported retailers are practically compelled to purchase from wholesale distributors some slow-selling model such as an expensive radio-phonograph combination, in order to obtain popular models ordered from distributors.

The Price Administrator pointed out that under certain conditions the package deal is legal. Dealers may offer a merchandise-plus deal if the price is as low as or lower than the aggregate price of the items in the assortment.

## Makers of wood furniture, bedding may set tentative prices on new articles

Manufacturers of wood household furniture and bedding may set tentative prices on all new articles which were not offered for sale during March 1942. Price Administrator Henderson announced June 19 in a telegram sent to bedding and furniture manufacturers and trade associations.

### To facilitate trading at market

The ruling to allow open-pricing was made to facilitate trading at a furniture market held June 22 in New York. Under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation the manufacturers would have had to submit their prices for OPA's approval and this procedure might not have been possible to complete in some instances before the opening of the market.

The telegram also informed the manufacturers that the OPA soon would issue a regulation providing a method for determining maximum prices for certain new goods, including bedding, wood household furniture, lamps, housewares, and many other consumer durables.

★ ★ ★

## Determination of "in line" wastepaper ceilings

The method for determining maximum prices of various grades of wastepaper, including specialty grades, which are not specifically listed in Revised Price Schedule No. 30 (Wastepaper) was announced June 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The action, effected through the issuance of Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 30, provides that the maximum price for any grade of wastepaper not listed in the schedule must be a price "in line" with the maximum price designated in the schedule for the nearest related grade of wastepaper.

In order to determine the "in line" price, all persons, prior to buying or selling such wastepaper, must submit certain cost and materials data, set forth in the amendment, to the OPA. Prices will then be adjusted if found to be not in line.

## Maximum export premium on piece goods sales clarified by OPA

The maximum export premium on the sale of finished textile piece goods that may be charged by an exporter other than the converter or the manufacturer was clarified through an amendment to the maximum export price regulation announced June 18 by Price Administrator Henderson, effective June 30.

Inasmuch as some question has been raised as to the precise method of determining the premium for this type of transaction, Amendment No. 3 is designed to make clear that the maximum export premium on a sale of piece goods for shipment abroad by a person other than the manufacturer or converter shall be:

1. 13½ percent of the cost of acquisition when the exporter acquired the goods from a converter or manufacturer.
2. 8½ percent of the cost of acquisition when he acquired them from a person other than a converter or manufacturer.

★ ★ ★

## Ceiling set on small-lot sales of metallic cadmium

Small-lot sales of metallic cadmium—going mostly to distributors or laboratories for experimental purposes—will be permitted at levels no higher than those at which the individual seller did business during October 1941 or the last date previous thereto on which such a small-lot sale was made, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 18.

In Amendment No. 1 to Price Schedule No. 71 (Primary and Secondary Cadmium), issued June 18, OPA will allow sellers of cadmium in containers of 5 pounds or less to sell metallic cadmium at prices not higher than their individual October 1941 peak or the last date previous thereto on which a sale in such container was made.

★ ★ ★

## Ceilings set on Pennsylvania firm's 3 new floor fabrics

Maximum prices at which the Hardwick & Magee Co., Philadelphia, may sell three new floor coverings it proposes to manufacture are established in Order No. 5 under Revised Price Schedule No. 57 (Wool Floor Coverings), announced June 19 by Price Administrator Henderson, effective the same day.

## TRANSPORTATION CEILING PUT OFF TO JULY 1

The effective date of the general maximum price regulation as it applies to transportation, storage, and related services has been postponed to July 1, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 17.

The extension was made, OPA said, because of "the vital need of avoiding any possible interruption in the flow of commodities. Accordingly, persons furnishing such transportation and allied services are given further time in which to conform their establishments to the requirements of the general maximum price regulation."

★ ★ ★

## Carpet firm allowed to make two new fabrics to replace others

Order No. 3 under Revised Price Schedule No. 57 (Wool Floor Coverings), announced June 8 by Price Administrator Henderson, authorized the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc., New York, to manufacture two new floor coverings and established the maximum prices at which they may be sold by the company.

The new fabrics—designated in the order as "Gedney" and "Rodney"—are similar in construction specifications to "Consort" and "Waldon" and will replace the latter fabrics in the company's line.

★ ★ ★

## Scrap burlap, scrap bagging, cotton mill waste restored to general price regulation

Scrap burlap, scrap bagging and cotton mill waste—materials used variously for bagging, lining, and padding—are again placed under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation in order to preserve ordinary channels of distribution, Administrator Henderson announced June 15.

Supplementary Regulation No. 1, which originally exempted these commodities up to the level of the industrial consumer from the general regulation, is now changed through Amendment No. 6 to provide that sales of these materials at all levels are covered by the general price order.

## War agencies may contract for certain textiles, other items pending ceiling adjustment

In order that there may be no delay in the production of certain textiles, apparel and related articles essential for the war program, Price Administrator Henderson June 19 announced a method by which war procurement agencies of the Government may enter into contracts and receive deliveries of these commodities pending OPA action on applications for adjustment of ceiling prices.

This action was taken through Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 (Sales and Fabrication of Textiles, Apparel and Related Items for Military Purposes), effective July 1.

The June 19 amendment provides that an application for adjustment of ceiling prices established by the regulation may be made by a present or prospective contractor or subcontractor who believes that the applicable maximum price impedes or threatens to impede the production of a commodity which is essential to the war program. The procedure for filing such an application will be issued by OPA.

Having filed an application for adjustment, contracts or subcontracts may be entered into and deliveries may be made at the price requested in the application. Final settlement, however, must be made in accordance with the OPA order issued in connection with such application. If then required, the amendment provides that refunds shall be made.

The regulation applies to the following commodities when sold or fabricated for a war procurement agency in accordance with military specifications:

1. yarns, textiles and textile products;
2. leather, fur and products thereof;
3. rubber fabrics, apparel and footwear; and
4. wearing apparel, including findings, and other individual, organizational or ship's personnel equipment made in whole or in part of any of the materials listed in (1) and (2) or from rubber, except rubber drug sundries.

★ ★ ★

## Pricing outlined for fuels not sold in base period

Price Administrator Henderson has amended Maximum Price Regulation No. 121 (Miscellaneous Solid Fuels Delivered From Producing Facilities) to establish maximum prices for new sizes and qualities of fuels not covered in the regulation and for fuels, although not new, which may not have been sold in the price-basing period December 15-31, 1941.

The change in the regulation is made in Amendment No. 2, effective June 16, 1942.

## Four grades of iron and steel scrap added; specifications changed for some types

An amendment providing for changes in specifications for certain grades of iron and steel scrap, along with the addition of several new grades to those already in Revised Price Schedule No. 4, was announced June 16 by Price Administrator Henderson. The amendment, No. 6, became effective June 17, 1942.

### Principal changes

Principal changes made by the amendment include the following:

1. Four new listed grades of steel scrap are added to the schedule. They are No. 3 bundles, cast steel, tube scrap, and automotive springs and crankshafts.
2. A number of changes are made in the specifications of grades already listed in the schedule.
3. Premiums are established for certain contained alloys.
4. The method of setting forth basing point prices has been simplified by stating the prices of particular grades in terms of differentials over and under the price of the base grade—No. 1 heavy melting steel.
5. Specific switching charge deductions to be subtracted from basing point prices in computing shipping point prices within basing points have been established in the schedule.
6. A specific shipping point price of \$15.33 per gross ton has been defined for the base grade—No. 1 heavy melting steel—at all shipping points in New York City and Brooklyn. A 50-cent per gross ton loading charge is authorized where shipment is by deck scow or railroad lighter.
7. Louisiana has been made a "remote State," thereby enabling more distant consumers to obtain scrap from Louisiana by absorbing a higher freight charge.
8. Limitations on freight absorptions have been relaxed to facilitate the movement of scrap from northern New England to New England consumers.
9. A "preparation in transit" privilege has been established for unprepared railroad scrap.

### The four new grades

For the four new grades of steel scrap, the amendment establishes the following differentials:

- No. 3 bundles, \$2 under the base grade.
- Cast steel, \$2.50 over the base grade.
- Tube scrap, \$3 over the base grade.
- Automotive springs and crankshafts, \$1 over the base grade.

In the case of cast steel, tube scrap, and automotive springs and crankshafts, these differentials apply only to sales for electric furnace, acid open hearth, and foundry use.

### Definitions of types

No. 3 bundles are defined as galvanized sheet scrap or galvanized wire hydraulically compressed into charging box size and weighing not less than 75 pounds per cubic foot. They may not include terneplate or vitreous enameled stock.

Cast-steel scrap is defined as all cast steel not over 48 inches long or 18 inches wide,

and not over 0.05 percent phosphorus or sulphur, free of alloys and attachments. It may include heads, gates, and risers.

Tube scrap is defined as seamless or welded, not over 0.05 percent phosphorus and sulphur, free of alloys. It shall not be more than 18 inches in length and not over 6 inches inside diameter. It may be mashed or unmashed. Pieces over 6 inches inside diameter may be included when thoroughly flattened. The scrap must be new material.

Automotive springs and crankshafts are defined as clean automotive springs and crankshafts.

### Open-hearth premium abolished

The most important changes in specifications of grades already listed in the schedule include the following:

No. 2 busheling may now be 16-gage in thickness, instead of 12-gage.

The maximum phosphorus and sulphur analysis of "low phos" grades has been raised to 0.05 percent.

Basic open hearths may no longer purchase alloy-free "low phos" and sulphur turnings at a price in excess of the maximum established for open-hearth turnings.

Alloy-free "low phos" and sulphur turnings must now come to the consumer direct from the industrial producer.

Chemical borings are now divided into two types—No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 chemical borings are priced at \$1 below the base grade, and may not contain more than 1 percent oil. No. 2 chemical borings, priced at \$2 below the base grade, may not contain more than 1.5 percent oil. Where either of these grades is loaded in boxcars instead of gondolas, an additional charge of 75 cents per gross ton for loading is permitted.

Premiums for nickel steel scrap containing 5.25 percent nickel and under, heretofore established in Price Schedule No. 8, have been transferred to Revised Price Schedule No. 4.

New premiums have been inserted for certain "low phos" grades containing 0.15 percent or more molybdenum, and for certain "low phos" grades conforming to specifications S. A. E. 52,100 and sold for electric furnace use.

★ ★ ★

### Top price set for new floor covering

The maximum price at which the Karastan Rug Mills, a division of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, may sell a new floor covering, is established in Order No. 4 under Revised Price Schedule No. 57 (Wool Floor Coverings), announced June 18 by Price Administrator Henderson. The top price for Karastan, as set forth in the order, is \$6.89 per square yard f. o. b. mill, subject to discounts, allowances, rebates and terms no less favorable than those in effect for the manufacturer's sales of Karastan.

## Sellers of scrap "as is" risk penalties, says OPA

Persons who buy and sell aluminum scrap on an "as is" basis are running the risk of making themselves liable to the heavy penalties provided for violation of Revised Price Schedule No. 2 on aluminum scrap, Price Administrator Henderson warned June 16.

The schedule, which establishes maximum prices for aluminum scrap, specifically provides that maximum prices may be charged and paid only for scrap which meets generally accepted standards of the grade, the Price Administrator pointed out.

"Low-grade scrap, scrap which is not clean and dry, and scrap which for any other reason fails to meet trade standards must be sold at prices proportionately below the established maximum prices," he pointed out. "Proper deductions must be made for oil, water and other contamination contained in borings, turnings and similar machinings."

"The safe and proper way to buy and sell aluminum scrap," the Price Administrator added, "is to agree upon a price for a given lot only on a 'clean and dry' basis, so that the payment will be confined to the actual clean scrap content, to be determined by analysis or other method established in the trade."

★ ★ ★

## Domestic rules cover most sales to British purchase commissions

Sales of goods and commodities to such agencies as the Lend Lease Administration, British Purchasing Commission, and British Air Commission are, in general, domestic sales subject either to specific domestic price schedules or regulations or to the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson pointed out June 16.

In general, he added, they are subject to such schedules and regulations rather than the maximum export price regulation.

"In all cases in which an agency such as the Lend Lease Administration, the procurement agencies of the Treasury, or the British Purchasing Commission buys material f. o. b. or f. a. s., and takes title and all responsibility for the material at the factory door or on the shipping dock, the seller performs no exporting function and the sale is a domestic and not an export sale," the Price Administrator explained.

## Fabricators get special ceiling on frozen copper products to speed flow into war

The March price lists of five leading brass and wire mills have been established as the ceilings at which fabricators may sell their excessive or frozen inventories of brass and wire mill products if they are otherwise unable, under the general maximum price regulation, to determine their ceilings, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 13.

The action, set forth in Order No. 10 to the general maximum price regulation, was taken to facilitate the salvage program of the War Production Board in bringing idle and excessive inventories of copper and copper base alloy products into immediate war use.

"These inventories are held by thousands of fabricators throughout the country," Mr. Henderson stated. "As a result of WPB curtailment in production of civilian goods, the inventories are largely frozen."

The mills whose March prices determine the ceilings are American Brass Co., General Cable Corporation, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Bridgeport Brass Co., and Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.

The brass or wire mill products covered by the order include new plate, sheet, strip, roll, coil, wire, rod, bar, tube, tubing, pipe, extrusion, forging, anode or other shape made from copper or copper base alloy by a brass or wire mill.

The order does not apply to any rod, coil, wire or other shape for which Revised Price Schedule No. 82—Wire, Cable, and Cable Accessories—establishes a maximum price.

★ ★ ★

## "Precious stones" defined

Price Administrator Henderson June 13 defined "precious stones" which are exempt from provisions of the general maximum price regulation.

In order to clear up trade uncertainties that may have existed, the Administrator defined "precious stones" as follows:

"Precious stones" are any mounting into which a precious stone is set. A precious stone is any ruby, sapphire, emerald, natural pearl, or any diamond weighing more than 1.00 carat, or any semiprecious stone after sale by the cutter, when the cutter has received more than \$100 for sale of the stone. Any other stone shall not be deemed precious, except that when two or more diamonds with an aggregate weight of 1.50 carats are set in one mounting, the diamond shall be deemed "precious." Synthetic stones and cultured pearls are not precious.

## SPECIAL STEEL SCRAP GIVEN OWN CEILING

A maximum price for a type of chrome-vanadium-steel scrap sold by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. of Birmingham, Alabama—a high-speed tool steel scrap similar to the "molybdenum type," but differing in alloy content—has been established, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 16.

As this particular type of scrap was not sold by any company during March 1942, a maximum price could not be set under section 2 of the general maximum price regulation, Mr. Henderson stated. Maximum prices of \$51.82 per long ton, f. o. b. mill for the solid grade and \$44.04 for the turnings and borings grade were established, the Price Administrator announced.

★ ★ ★

## Watson heads advisory group on general steel products

Walter E. Watson, vice president of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio, has been elected chairman of the general steel products advisory committee of OPA, Administrator Henderson announced June 15.

Other members of the committee are:

Avery C. Adams of United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; J. W. Anderson, Sheffield Steel Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; Homer Butts, Niles Rolling Mill Co., Niles, Ohio; Norris J. Clarke, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Henry, Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.; Paul Mackall, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; J. L. Neudoerfer, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; N. H. Orr, Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Denver; L. M. Parsons, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; and A. C. Roeth, Inland Steel Company, Chicago.

The committee, purely advisory, meets at the call of the chairman to discuss any price questions or problems arising in connection with Revised Price Schedule No. 6 on iron and steel products.

★ ★ ★

## 35 percent lead zinc oxides returned to April 1 price

The maximum price for leaded zinc oxides containing 35 percent or more lead, which was reduced one-fourth cent per pound by the general maximum price regulation, has been allowed to return to the April 1, 1942 level of 7 cents per pound, Price Administrator Henderson stated June 18. This price, which corrects an inadvertent omission, became effective June 22.

## Ceilings on sales of pig tin made by electrolytic process same as for top grade

OPA's maximum price schedule for pig tin—No. 17—has been amended to permit sale of certain metal produced by the electrolytic process at a price equal to that of the top grade of tin, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 17.

The Administrator pointed out that a plant has been established recently to undertake the electrolytic production of pig tin. Output is still in the experimental stage. The tin is produced from the Bolivian ores not utilized by the Metals Reserve Co. With the exception of its lead content, the impurities in this tin are well below the maximum tolerances permitted by the United States Treasury Department for Grade A tin. Aside from this the tin is of a very high grade, and for certain uses is equal or superior to tin meeting the specifications of the Treasury Department's Procurement Division.

The maximum price is established in Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 17, effective June 22, 1942.

The amendment in addition permits the payment of differentials for tin in special shapes. An amount not exceeding 1¼ cents per pound may be added, on and after the effective date of the amendment, to current maximum prices, for tin made and sold at the request of the buyer in special shapes weighing not more than seven pounds.

★ ★ ★

## Firm converted to steel plates granted rise to avert loss

The Granite City Steel Co. has been granted authority to increase the base price of all carbon steel plates, base grade, to \$47 per net ton, f. o. b. Granite City, Ill., Price Administrator Henderson announced June 15.

The change was effected by Order No. 12 under Revised Price Schedule No. 6 on iron and steel products, and became effective as of June 6, 1942.

The company, which has increased its plate production from approximately 25 percent of total output to well in excess of 50 percent, based its request for an increase on the assertion that current high output of plates, with subsequent decline in production of more profitable products, would result in a loss if plates were sold at ceiling prices.



## Prices of many suit, coat fabrics cut by seasonal formula for makers, jobbers

Prices of woolen and worsted fabrics that go into men's and women's suits and overcoats are lowered in many instances at the manufacturing and jobbing levels through a special seasonal pricing formula for these goods, announced June 17 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### To facilitate flow of goods

Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 (Woolen and Worsted Civilian Apparel Fabrics), in providing a method for pricing these fabrics, will facilitate the flow of goods to garment makers, Mr. Henderson said. Deliveries by mills and jobbers for the fall season have been postponed pending the establishment of a method of pricing, according to information reaching the OPA. The regulation took effect June 22.

The June 17 regulation establishes individual ceilings for each manufacturer by going back to his last season's selling period some 8 to 16 months earlier for the same class of fabrics. The manufacturer then adds a specified percentage markup to allow for advance in basic costs from that time to March 1942.

A jobber's maximum selling price is set by the actual price he paid for the fabric plus a percentage markup varying with the size of the lot of goods sold and the class of the purchaser.

### Savings passed on to buyer

The effect of the pricing formula will result in reductions from March 1942 deliveries on individual types of fabrics ranging up to 25 cents per yard, OPA said. In some special cases the reduction is even greater.

An important phase of the June 17 regulation will be to pass along to the buyer, savings in less costly new fabrics made of blends of wool and substitute fibers under the WPB program. The pricing formula for such blended fabrics is designed to encourage the manufacture and substantially to increase the supply of these new and blended fabrics. Ceilings in these cases are based on the actual cost of the materials plus a markup.

### Three price-determining formulas

Three different price determining formulas are provided for various types of fabrics. These apply (a) to fabrics previously sold by the manufacturer, (b) to fabrics comparable to those previously sold and (c) to new fabrics.

Under the first grouping of fabrics previously sold by manufacturers, two applicable base periods are provided.

The first applies to woolen or worsted apparel fabrics sold for the spring season only or for both the spring and fall seasons. The last selling period by mills for these goods was mostly from June through August 1941, and the formula allows percentage mark-ups of from 10 to 12½ percent from the "opening price" for various constructions of fabrics.

The second covers fabrics sold only for the fall season. Sales for the fall season of 1941 were made chiefly between December 1, 1940, and February 28, 1941. Percentage mark-ups allowed of from 20 to 30 percent from the "opening price," take into consideration the additional cost increases over the longer period.

### For comparable fabrics

For "comparable fabrics" a special pricing formula is provided. These are types which, although not previously sold by the manufacturer, are substantially similar to the ones that he did sell during the applicable selling period. The ceiling is determined by taking the maximum price which may be charged for the fabric previously made and increasing or reducing the price by the difference in the cost of raw materials used.

### For new fabrics

For "new fabrics" not comparable to any fabrics previously produced by a manufacturer, a simple formula to establish his selling price is provided. The manufacturer determines the raw material and manufacturing cost on the basis of March 1942 levels. He then multiplies this by the ratio of his 1941 weighted average selling price of all civilian woolen or worsted apparel fabrics he produced to his weighted average manufacturing cost of these same fabrics.

★ ★ ★

## Used materials at public sale exempted for Army and Navy

The prices which the War and Navy Departments receive for used, damaged, and waste materials disposed of at public sale do not fall under the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, Administrator Henderson ruled June 15.

The one exception to the general exemption is sales of waste fat and oil bearing materials for which a special provision was being considered.

## Some textiles, apparel bought or sold by war procurement stores exempt from regulations

Purchases and sales of certain textiles, apparel and related articles by stores of "war procurement agencies" are exempted from the provisions of OPA regulations under the terms of two amendments announced June 17 by Administrator Henderson.

Amendment No. 3 to Supplementary Regulation No. 4 exempts from the general maximum price regulation sales to or by army canteens, post exchanges and ships' service activities of the types of articles specified. This is for the purpose of placing these stores on the same basis as stores actually owned and operated by the War and Navy Departments. These were previously excluded from the provisions of the general regulation until July 1.

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 (Sales and Fabrication of Textiles, Apparel and Related Items for Military Purposes) in general, makes a similar provision in connection with sales of the specified articles by any war procurement agency including stores operated as army canteens, post exchanges and ships' service activities.

"Textiles, apparel and related articles" which are excepted by the two June 17 amendments are those covered by Maximum Price Regulation 157.

The amendment to Regulation 157 also makes clear that it is the intention of OPA that the general maximum price regulation shall be applicable to transactions by subcontractors on the types of textiles covered until July 1, 1942. On that date Regulation 157 takes effect.

★ ★ ★

## FLUORSPAR CEILINGS

The OPA has granted permission to the Fluorspar Processing Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., to sell its glass grade fluorspar at a maximum price of \$27.40 per ton, f. o. b. Salida, Colo. This is the same maximum price previously authorized for the company's sales of acid grade fluorspar.

Mr. Henderson also announced that The Western Feldspar Milling Co., of Denver, Colo., has been granted authority to sell its 40-mesh fluorspar, 76 percent calcium fluoride, at a maximum price of \$14.50 per ton, f. o. b. Denver. Approval of this maximum price was contained in Order No. 2 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 126.

## Truck operators apply science to prolong haulage facilities

Wartime requirements are making motortruck haulage much more efficient in terms of safe, speedy, continuous operation, Fred M. Lautzenhiser, technical consultant of WPB's automotive branch, said June 16 at a meeting of the National Safety Council's Institute for Traffic Training at Yale University.

"Operators and shippers are recognizing that certain scientific principles applied to such factors as load distribution give results of considerable importance when rubber is scarce and the number of trucks available under the Nation's rationing procedure is strictly limited," Mr. Lautzenhiser said.

★ ★ ★

## Two Carolina-Virginia bus lines ordered to consolidate services

The fifth in a series of special orders pertaining to the operation of intercity bus lines was issued June 15 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The new order (Special Order ODT B-5) affects the operations of the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, Charleston, W. Va., and the Carolina Coach Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Points jointly served include Charlotte, Lexington, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, and Fayetteville in North Carolina, and Norfolk, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Emporia, Petersburg, Martinsville, Danville and Richmond in Virginia.

The companies are required, effective June 20, to honor each other's tickets between the points named and to divert traffic for the purpose of relieving overloads and reducing operation of extra sections.

★ ★ ★

## Three field officers named

ODT on June 17 announced the appointment of three more field office managers in the division of motor transport, making 46 office managers named, with five more such to be chosen.

Those whose appointments were announced June 17 and the cities where they will make their headquarters are:

*Boise, Idaho*—Maurice H. Greene, of Boise.

*Davenport, Iowa*—Paul V. Kortkamp, of Rock Island, Ill.

*Nashville, Tenn.*—Victor E. Nichol, of Nashville.

## New industry advisory committees

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

### BLANK BOOK, LOOSE LEAF & BINDER INDUSTRY

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

Members:

Hubert O. Auburn, The Tenacity Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. D. Barnhill, Charles R. Handley Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; G. W. Brownlee, Ekonomik Binder Co., Atlanta, Ga.; James Cooper, Hall & McChesney, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. T. Dean, American Beauty Cover Co., Dallas, Tex.; W. C. Horn, W. C. Horn Brcs. & Co., Newark, N. J.; Benjamin Kulp, Wilson-Jones Co., Chicago, Ill.; James J. McNulty, Loose Leaf Metals Co., St. Louis, Mo.; John W. Tamany, Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Richard P. Towne, National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Murray Vernon, S. E. & M. Vernon, Inc., New York, N. Y.; W. T. Wood, The Heinn Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

### BRASS MILL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Francis R. Kenney, research advisor, copper branch.

John A. Coe, Jr., vice president, The American Brass Co., 414 Meadow St., Waterbury, Conn.; Robert L. Coe, vice president, Chase Brass & Copper Co., 236 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.; J. A. Doucett, vice president, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; W. M. Goss, vice president, Scoville, Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.; J. P. Lally, president, C. G. Hussey & Co., 2850 Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. L. Randall, president, Riverside Metal Co., Riverside, N. J.; F. L. Riffin, president, Mueller Brass Co., Port Huron, Mich.

### CANE & BEET SUGAR PACKAGING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—A. E. Bowman, chief, sugar section, food supply branch.

R. S. Stubbs, American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; W. O. L. Stanton, National Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; Louis V. Place, Jr., W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas Oxnard, Savannah Sugar Refining Co., Savannah, Ga.; Goyn M. Talmage, Henderson Sugar Refinery, Inc., New Orleans, La.; David M. Keiser, Colonial Sugar Co., New York, N. Y.; C. F. Dahlberg, South Coast Corporation, New Orleans, La.; Frank A. Kemp, Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.; Frank J. Belcher, J. Spreckels Sugar Co., San Francisco, Calif.; A. W. Beebe, Lake Shore Sugar Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Stewart, The Garden City Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.; A. A. Smith, California & Hawaiian Sugar Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.

### CAST IRON BOILER AND RADIATOR INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. W. Timmis, chief, plumbing and heating branch.

R. E. Daly, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; V. A. Good, sales manager, Burnham Boiler Cor-

poration, Irvington, N. Y.; L. N. Hunter, vice president, National Radiator Co., Johnstown, Pa.; John P. Magos, Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. F. McIntire, vice president, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; H. F. Randolph, vice president, International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y.; Stanley K. Smith, vice president, The H. B. Smith Co., Inc., Westfield, Mass.; Lester O. Stearns, vice president, Columbia Radiator Co., McKeesport, Pa.; W. R. Stockwell, Well-McLain Co., Michigan City, Ind.

### COPPER WIRE & CABLE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Francis R. Kenney, research advisor, copper branch.

W. E. Sprackling, Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., New York, N. Y.; D. R. G. Palmer, General Cable Corporation, New York, N. Y.; H. L. Erlicher, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Wiley Brown, Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.; C. A. Scott, Rcm Cable Corporation, Rome, N. Y.; F. C. Jones, Okonite Co., Passaic, N. J.; Everett Morss, Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Cambridge, Mass.

### FERROCHROMIUM PRODUCERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Andrew Leith, chief, manganese and chrome branch.

W. J. Priestly, Electrometallurgical Co., New York, N. Y.; Ward A. Miller, Vanadium Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.; Charles F. Colbert, Jr., Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; L. G. Pritz, Ohio Ferro-Alloys Corporation, Canton, Ohio.

### FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—T. E. Milliman, chief, agricultural chemicals section.

Horace M. Albright, U. S. Potash Co., New York, N. Y.; John T. Burrows, International Agricultural Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Louis H. Carter, American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.; M. K. Derrick, Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; N. E. Harman, Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Sidney B. Haskell, The Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Chester F. Hockley, Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Lockwood, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.; John A. Miller, Price Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky.; Weller Noble, Pacific Guano Co., Berkeley, Calif.; John E. Sanford, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, Ga.; C. D. Shallenberger, Shreveport Fertilizer Works, Shreveport, La.; Oscar F. Smith, Smith-Douglass Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. B. Tilghman, Wm. B. Tilghman Co., Salisbury, Md.; J. A. Woods, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

## Hurley appointed chief of consumers' durable goods

John A. Hurley, of St. Joseph, Mich., has been appointed chief of the consumers' durable goods branch by Philip D. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches.

## Western log and lumber administrator named to push all-out production

In order to facilitate a program of all-out lumber production, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson June 18 designated Frederick H. Brundage as western log and lumber administrator of the lumber and products branch. Mr. Brundage has been granted a leave of absence from his position as associate regional forester in the Sixth Region by the United States Forest Service. As western log and lumber administrator, he will have the full powers of the War Production Board to carry out such action programs as may be necessary in order to obtain the qualities and quantities of lumber required by the war program, Mr. Nelson said.

### Advisory board to be named

To advise and assist Mr. Brundage, a board was to be appointed shortly for the western lumber industry. This advisory board, including management and labor members, will be representative of the various segments in the industry.

Through the International Woodworkers of America and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Mr. Nelson has asked that those who work in the woods and in the sawmills forego their vacations this year, accepting instead the money payment for the vacation while working for wages during the vacation period.

### Asked to log best timber now

Excerpts from Mr. Nelson's statement follow:

At the same time I am requesting the owners and operators in the Pacific Coast lumber industry to log at this time the best and most accessible timber in the region. Lumber this year is much more important to the war program than lumber next year or in 1944.

Similarly I am directly an appeal to the Governors of the Pacific Coast States requesting that they review State legislation and practices which may restrict lumber production. . . .

Lumber from every region in the United States is an important and critical material in our whole war program. It is needed for the construction of cantonments, ships, planes, gliders, pontoons, war housing, for Lend-Lease, for packaging war products, and as a substitute for critical materials in the war program.

The War Production Board is making arrangements for improved methods of

granting priority assistance to the lumber industry, especially for the loggers who sell their product to the sawmills and do not sell directly to the Government. It is hoped that through this new priority system for the lumber industry throughout the United States the loss of time in logging and milling operations as a result of lack of material for repairs and maintenance will be considerably reduced.

★ ★ ★

## Higher rating on materials helps railroads move war items

Seeking to expedite rail transportation of vital war supplies, the Director of Industry Operations June 18 assigned a higher preference rating to the country's railroads for deliveries of materials essential for repair and maintenance of track, structures, signal and communications systems, cars and locomotives, and other important operating equipment.

Previously, under Preference Rating Order P-88, an A-3 rating was made available for deliveries of these materials. The new order, Amendment No. 1 to P-88, raises the rating to A-1-j.

★ ★ ★

## Nickel scrap order modified

Order M-6-c, covering nickel scrap, was amended June 19 by the Director of Industry Operations to make it conform to the new alloy steel scrap segregation order, M-24-c.

Changes in M-6-c provide:

1. Nickel scrap covered by the order is scrap containing 1 percent nickel or over, instead of 0.50 percent as originally specified.
2. Nickel scrap does not include metal the principal part of which is aluminum nor metal containing over 40 percent copper. Both such alloys are covered by orders M-1-d and M-9-b respectively.
3. Ferrous nickel scrap must be segregated in the same manner as provided in order M-24-c covering alloy steel scrap.
4. The provision of the original order limiting the amount of scrap which may be melted in any month to 300 pounds nickel-content is removed.
5. Any melter may receive nickel scrap which he requires to fill orders bearing preference ratings higher than A-2, without regard to primary nickel which may have been allocated to him in conformity with the original order.
6. Dealers must not melt nickel scrap without specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

## Restrictions relaxed on sales of some industrial refrigerator and air-conditioning equipment

Manufacturers and distributors of industrial and commercial refrigerator and air-conditioning equipment are afforded some degree of relief from the restrictions imposed by Limitation Order L-38, by Amendment No. 1 to the order, announced June 20 by the Director of Industry Operations.

### Preferred group enlarged

Main provision of the amendment permits sale of certain items of equipment listed under paragraph (e) of the order, without the necessity of obtaining a preference rating to cover the installation of the finished product. Under the order as originally issued such items could be sold only on an A-9 or higher preference rating, or to agencies listed in a preferred order group.

Added to the preferred order group are Army exchanges, Naval ship-stores, officers' messes, and officers', noncommissioned officers' and enlisted men's clubs.

Repair parts are defined, and excluded from the provisions of the order and may now be sold without preferred status.

Added to the list of items which may no longer be manufactured, save on direct Army or Navy orders, are ice cream cabinets and evaporative coolers. All producers' inventories of the items listed under paragraph (e), including these cabinets and coolers, remain frozen.

★ ★ ★

## Junked autos yield 383,253 tons of scrap in May

The pile of scrap iron and steel necessary to keep the Nation's steel mills charging at full capacity has been substantially augmented in the last 2 months by the activity of the auto graveyard section of WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

Figures just released by this section show that a total of 383,253 tons of scrap iron and steel were shipped out of the auto wreckers' yards in the month of May. This is an increase in tonnage of 10 percent over the yield in April and an increase of more than 100 percent over the monthly recovery rate of scrap iron from auto graveyards in 1941.

## Dollars and cents ceilings set on red cedar shingles

Dollars and cents maximum prices for red cedar shingles, which constitute 95 percent of all wood shingles produced in the United States, have been established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 164, on red cedar shingles, Price Administrator Henderson announced June 18. The regulation, which becomes effective June 29, applies to shipments which originate at mills.

Except for the lower grades the ceiling prices are approximately the same as those which prevailed under the general maximum price regulation.

### Canadian imports subject to ceilings

While the maximum prices for the No. 1 grade of shingle are the same as the average March ceiling prices, the ceiling for the other two grades is somewhat lower. Prices for the lower grades were computed on the basis of the average differential which prevailed from October 1941 to March 1942, he said.

Canadian imports are subject to ceiling prices, and it is estimated that more than 99 percent of total production of red cedar shingles falls within the scope of the regulation.

### Prices f. o. b. mill

The regulation establishes prices f. o. b. the mill, but in order to permit the seller to quote and sell on a delivered basis, a provision allows the seller to add his actual transportation costs where he delivers the shingles to the purchaser.

★ ★ ★

## Wet-resistant Douglas plywood sizes cut from 4,300 to 300

Reduction of the number of sizes of moisture-resistant Douglas Fir Plywoods has been ordered by the War Production Board in order to create an additional production of about 20 million feet per month.

Limitation Order L-150 prohibits the production of delivery after July 1 of types and sizes of Douglas Fir Plywoods other than those listed in the order, except upon the specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

It is expected that the simplification practices ordered will result in a reduction of sizes about 4,300 to approximately 300.

## Dollars-and-cents ceilings extended to additional West Coast lumber items

The extension of dollars-and-cents maximum price schedules to additional lumber items produced from Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, and all species of true fir, which previously were subject to the general maximum price regulation, was announced June 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### Ceilings below current levels

The changes were made by amending Revised Price Schedule No. 26 on Douglas Fir Lumber, and reissuing it as Maximum Price Regulation No. 26 on Douglas Fir Lumber and other West Coast Lumber, effective June 29, 1942.

The maximum prices established for the additional lumber items which are included in Regulation No. 26 are substantially below current levels. The prices of those items for which maximums had been established previously under Revised Price Schedule No. 26 have not been changed.

Among the lumber items for which dollars-and-cents maximum prices have been established under the regulation are many which are extensively used in the manufacture of military equipment.

### Larger areas included

While Revised Price Schedule No. 26 applied only to lumber produced in those parts of Oregon and Washington lying west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, Maximum Price Regulation No. 26 includes those mills located in the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Sonoma, in California, as well as Canadian imports of lumber processed from Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, and all true species of fir.

The dollars-and-cents maximum prices for West Coast hemlock and all species of true fir have been established at a level \$1.00 lower than the maximum for Douglas fir prices as contained in Revised Price Schedule No. 26 on all items except boards. The maximum for boards has been set at the same level as Douglas fir. The maximum prices for these additional items are approximately the same as those which prevailed from October 1, 1941, to October 15, 1941, he stated.

### Prices higher on vital war items

In the case of ship decking, pontoon lumber, aircraft lumber, and other items vital to the war effort the maximum prices are somewhat higher than the

October 1941 prices, but somewhat lower than those of March 1942. The price history of many of these items, Mr. Henderson said, is so short as to be unreliable and, in some instances, the production of these items in abnormal quantity has led to increased manufacturing costs.

### Formula for special items

Any special or nonstandard item of lumber must be priced under a formula by which each individual seller may compute his maximum. Prices determined in this manner must be filed with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

Maximum prices for sales where shipment originates at a "distribution yard," whether wholesale or retail, remain subject to the general maximum price regulation.

★ ★ ★

## Maximum prices set for major West Coast logs

Maximum prices for the major species of West Coast logs were announced June 15 by Price Administrator Henderson. The prices are established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 161 on West Coast logs, effective June 20.

Under the regulation prices of West Coast logs—which have shown increases ranging from 30 to 55 percent in the past 9 months—will be established at levels above those of October 1941, but under prices now prevailing.

### Species of logs covered

The species of logs covered by the regulation include Douglas fir peeler logs and all other grades of Douglas fir logs, western red cedar logs, western hemlock logs, western white fir logs, Noble fir logs, and Sitka spruce logs, of all grades and types produced in those parts of Oregon, Washington, California, and Canada lying west of the crests of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges. Maximum prices previously established for Douglas fir peeler logs in Revised Price Schedule No. 54 have been incorporated in Regulation No. 161.

Wage differentials have been given consideration in the prices set.

# HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

## President and McNutt call on executives to clean up "off-the-job" conditions

Some 8,500 key executives of war production plants have received a letter from the President, transmitted to them June 17 by Paul B. McNutt, Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, calling for the active encouragement of physical and moral fitness.

### Work near camps praised

The President's letter to Mr. McNutt commended government and community efforts in improving health and morale and "in eliminating from the vicinity of camps and naval stations that major source of infection—the red-light district." Mr. McNutt, in turn, underscored the President's emphasis on the need for similar measures in war industry areas.

President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. McNutt follows:

From every quarter come evidences of our national concern for total physical and moral fitness in this war for survival, fitness for the freedom we cherish. So far as the Federal Government is concerned, I have reports of the recent meeting between the United States Public Health Service and the War Production Board looking to a vigorous emphasis on industrial hygiene and health education in the current war production drive. Cooperation of the Public Health Service and the Department of Labor in accident prevention has been continuous. The interdepartmental Committee on Venereal Disease has made splendid progress in eliminating from the vicinity of camps and naval stations that major source of infection—the red-light district. The War Production Board is cooperating in the extension of that effort to industrial areas where, incidentally, a major part of military and naval infection is derived. The community facilities program is rapidly supplying the necessary sanitation, and hospital and clinic facilities in the communities surrounding camps and industrial areas. The Procurement and Assignment Service is spreading our medical manpower to serve these new population centers. Our program for the rehabilitation of rejected selectees is rapidly taking form, as well as health education in our schools and other agencies.

### Job depends on people

But this job depends ultimately upon the people themselves and their moral fibre. Increasingly State and local officials are giving leadership in public health and law enforcement. From religious leaders and responsible citizens come to me, almost daily, expressions of their concern, which they are translating into active local cooperation for total effectiveness. In fact, only good local community organization can meet many of these needs.

I, therefore, call for the united efforts of government—Federal, State, and local—of business and industry, of the medical profession, of the schools, and of the churches; in short, of all citizens, for the establishment of total physical and moral fitness. No one can doubt the objective, or fail to cooperate in the various programs when he understands them. This is one effort in which every man, woman, and child can play his part and share in ultimate victory.

Mr. McNutt's letter to the executives follows in part:

I am deeply concerned, as I know you are, over preventable absences of workers in war jobs. There is no question that many millions of lost work days could be saved and that needless accidents and spoilage of materials could be prevented by simple safeguards to workers' health.

### Effect of off-the-job conditions

Nine times out of ten when a man is physically unfit for work, the cause, so experts say, lies in off-the-job conditions.

One of the most menacing of these hazards is venereal disease. Intelligent attack upon this hidden enemy could reduce it to the same relative unimportance as smallpox or diphtheria.

More than 2 years ago the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service approved an eight-point program. Near the camps the vigorous help of the commanding officers has brought great progress. The Army venereal disease rate is now the lowest in wartime and the lowest ever recorded except for one peacetime year.

### Protection section ready to help

But Army and Navy jurisdiction and that of the Federal Government under the May act does not extend to prostitution or similar conditions in industrial areas. The Social Protection Section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, however, stands ready to cooperate fully in war industry communities, as in those near military posts. The assistance and guidance it has already given in many local communities speaks for its experience and effectiveness.

In line with the President's letter, I am, therefore, asking your help in securing the repression of prostitution and in supporting local law enforcement to eliminate red-light districts and other conditions adversely affecting your manpower.

★ ★ ★

## Use of elastic fabrics cut for athletic supports, other items

The use of elastic fabrics in the manufacture of sanitary belts, sanitary crotch shields, and athletic supports and suspensories was restricted June 18 by WPB in Limitation Order L-137.

## Smart to supervise Japanese relocation centers in two areas

Joseph H. Smart has been appointed regional director of the War Relocation Authority, to supervise relocation centers in the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains area which will be the wartime homes of Japanese Americans evacuated by the Army from the strategic military areas of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Smart's appointment was announced June 20 at Washington headquarters of the War Relocation Authority.

★ ★ ★

## Stocks of anti-malarial agents reserved for armed forces

Because large amounts of anti-malarial agents will be needed by our armed forces fighting in the tropics, the WPB June 19 took two important actions designed to prevent the use of stocks of any such drugs for nonessential purposes.

An amendment to Conservation Order M-131, issued June 19 by the Director of Industry Operations, revokes the provision which exempted quinine or totaquine stocks of less than 50 ounces from the sales restrictions of the order.

A new order, M-131-a, prohibits the sale of any amount of Cinchonine or Cinchonidine for other than anti-malarial purposes, or the sale of Quinidine except for anti-malarial purposes or the treatment of cardiac disorders.

The health supplies branch explained that the tightening of the restrictions on quinine and totaquine is necessitated by the expectation of a severe shortage of all anti-malarial agents.

★ ★ ★

## KEEP ON THE JOB!

Time irrevocably lost to the war effort through absenteeism is under attack at the Kearney & Trecker Corporation plant at Milwaukee, Wis. According to a report to War Production Drive Headquarters, newspaper headlines recounting our defeats and our set-backs, such as "Mother Loses Three Sons at Pearl Harbor," carry the subscription: "Dedicated to each of you 115 men who were absent the day after pay day."

## New division on maritime labor relations established

The War Shipping Administration June 17 announced the creation of a Division of Maritime Labor Relations. The division will be under the supervision of Captain Edward Macauley, who was named deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration on the same day.

The Division of Maritime Labor Relations will formulate the general labor policy of the War Shipping Administration, cooperating closely with other activities of the Administration concerned with the recruitment of personnel and the manning of vessels of the United States and United Nations.

Hubert Wyckoff has been appointed director, and Erich Nielsen, assistant director, of the new division.

★ ★ ★

## ODT STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Two appointments to the staff of the division of railway transport, ODT, were announced June 19 by Director Eastman.

Horace M. Wigney, of Chicago, was named chief of the refrigerator car section.

W. T. Long, of Dallas, Tex., was made deputy director of rail-truck coordination for the southwestern region.

★ ★ ★

## Van Schaick named director of Second Civilian Defense Region

James M. Landis, Director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense announced on June 16 that President Roosevelt had approved the appointment of George S. Van Schaick as regional director of the Second Civilian Defense Region with headquarters in New York City.

Col. Walter W. Metcalf has been acting regional director for the Second Region since the resignation of Col. Franklin D'Olier in January. He will continue his present post as Army liaison officer of the Second Region in charge of civilian protection.

Mr. Van Schaick, an attorney, is vice president of the New York Life Insurance Co.

# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Volunteers organized to help guard Nation's forests against fire hazards

To mobilize the manpower necessary to protect the Nation's forests against the hazards of forest fires during the war, the United States Office of Civilian Defense has established a Forest Fire Fighters Service of volunteers, it was announced June 19 by Director James M. Landis.

Organized and developed through State and Local Defense Councils, the Forest Fire Fighters Service will function through the cooperation of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, the land management agencies of the Department of Interior and other established forest protection agencies. Members of the Forest Fire Fighters Service will be enrolled as units in the Civilian Defense Auxiliary groups and will be furnished with arm bands, identification cards and automobile plates for purposes of identification in an emergency.

### Federal agencies to train volunteers

Director Landis has issued instructions to the nine regional directors of OCD to assist in the organization of local units and the enrollment of personnel of the Forest Fire Fighters Service and to cooperate in establishing and strengthening of forest protection programs advanced by Federal, State, and local agencies.

Participating in the program will be the United States Forest Service, the Indian Service, the National Park Service, the Grazing Service, the General Land Office, the Fish and Wild Life Service, State Forestry Departments and private protection associations. These agencies will direct the operations of the fire-fighting groups on forest lands under their respective jurisdictions and will develop training programs for the enrolled volunteers.

### Normal seasonal hazards enhanced

The possibility of incendiary bombing by enemy planes and the danger of sabotage enhance the normal seasonal hazards and make the menace of forest fires this year the greatest the country has ever faced.

Diversion of men to the armed forces and to war industries necessitate the dependence of Federal and State Forest

Services upon volunteers to help to control outbreaks of fire in the forests.

"Enrollment in local Forest Fire Fighters Service units provides the opportunity for civilians to participate actively in a vitally important war service on the home front," Director Landis said.

"Forest fires could cause as much damage and could hamper the war effort just as seriously as direct enemy bombs. They could disrupt transportation and communication facilities, impede war industry by destroying the resources so imperatively needed, and damage power lines and aqueducts."

### Nelson commends program

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, heartily commended the program as a contribution to war production.

★ ★ ★

## Public will be informed of any new, safe method of handling incendiary bombs, Landis says

Extensive experiments on methods of dealing with incendiary bombs and the resultant fires are being conducted by the Office of Civilian Defense, Director James M. Landis said June 20 in response to inquiries. The results, which may result in some drastic changes in technique, will be made available as soon as certain scientific questions have been resolved, he said.

"Publication of reports in this country on new British methods of fighting incendiaries has caused us to receive numerous inquiries in the matter," Mr. Landis said. "For some weeks we have been making careful experiments and checking against the British experience. Public announcement will be made as soon as we are certain of the existence of safer methods of dealing with magnesium bombs.

"Certainly," he said, "we shall not endorse any new methods of handling incendiary bombs until we are sure that they are in fact more effective than the methods which we currently advocate."

## Deferment of all meetings, conventions not related to war sought by Eastman

Deferment for the duration of all meetings, conventions, and group tours which are not closely related to furtherance of the war effort was called for June 19 by ODT Director Eastman. Mr. Eastman asked also that all State and county fairs be postponed.

### Appeals for voluntary restrictions

Attendance at meetings which are closely related to the war program should be skeletonized, Mr. Eastman said.

Pointing to the steady rise in the volume of passenger traffic on railroad and bus lines, Mr. Eastman appealed to the American people voluntarily to impose certain restrictions on their travel.

Vacations should be staggered throughout the year, he said, and vacation travel should be scheduled so that trips would neither start nor terminate on week ends. Private passenger cars should not now be used for extensive vacation travel, he added.

"Do not travel, aside from vacations, for mere pleasure or when travel can readily be avoided," Mr. Eastman said.

★ ★ ★

## WPB releases 2,397 trucks, other vehicles in week

The automotive branch of WPB announced June 15 that during the week ended June 13, it authorized the release of 2,397 trucks, truck trailers, and miscellaneous vehicles to civilian users and holders of Government exemption permits under the rationing plan that became effective March 9.

★ ★ ★

## Some mahogany veneers released from restrictions

Among mahogany veneers not subject to the sales restrictions of Conservation Order M-122 are 1/8-inch veneers which do not meet the joint Army-Navy specifications for aircraft construction.

This is made clear by Interpretation No. 1 of the order. The 1/8-inch veneers, and all other non-war-use mahogany woods, may be sold freely in the usual channels of distribution.

## NELSON ANSWERS TRUMAN COMMITTEE

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, June 19 issued the following statement:

I am sorry that the Truman committee, which has done and is doing such valuable work, should have been critical of the work of Philip Reed.

During the past 5 months American industry has been converted from peace to war. Mistakes have of course been made. But the record of the War Production Board speaks for itself. The production we are getting is due to the teamwork of many able men.

Mr. Reed is entitled to full credit for his participation in this work. I have full confidence in him and sincerely hope that he will continue his valuable assistance in the war effort as long as he can do so.

★ ★ ★

## Proposed curb on motion picture theater equipment discussed

The manufacturers of motion picture theater equipment, sitting as an industry advisory committee, discussed with representatives of the WPB at a meeting in Washington last week, conservation of critical materials and conversion of certain plant facilities to war work, and a proposed limitation order curtailing the manufacture of motion picture theater equipment.

Harold Hopper, Government presiding officer, told the industry committee that the importance of the motion picture business as a medium of training, education, information, and morale building, is recognized and it is intended to keep the theaters operating. On the other hand, the manufacture of motion picture theater equipment uses many critical materials, such as copper, nickel, aluminum, and steel, and it is imperative that such materials be conserved for the war program.

★ ★ ★

## SAVE EVERYTHING!

The War Production Drive committee of the Du Pont Indiana Ordnance Works erected a V-shaped bulletin board on which a daily and cumulative record of rubber bands, paper clips, found on floors and in wastebaskets was posted. In addition, a daily conservation communiqué, written by a different office worker each day, was posted.

## Colored stickers displayed on cars expected to forestall gasoline chiseling in East

Would-be gasoline chiselers are expected to have a difficult time getting gasoline they don't deserve when the OPA's permanent gasoline rationing plan goes into effect July 15 in the East Coast area.

In addition to the new style gasoline rationing coupon books, the OPA will issue with the books, colored "A," "B," "C," and "S" stickers which every driver of an automobile or commercial motor vehicle will be required to display on his vehicle thereby informing the public as to the type of book he has obtained.

★ ★ ★

## South African amosite asbestos saved for war use

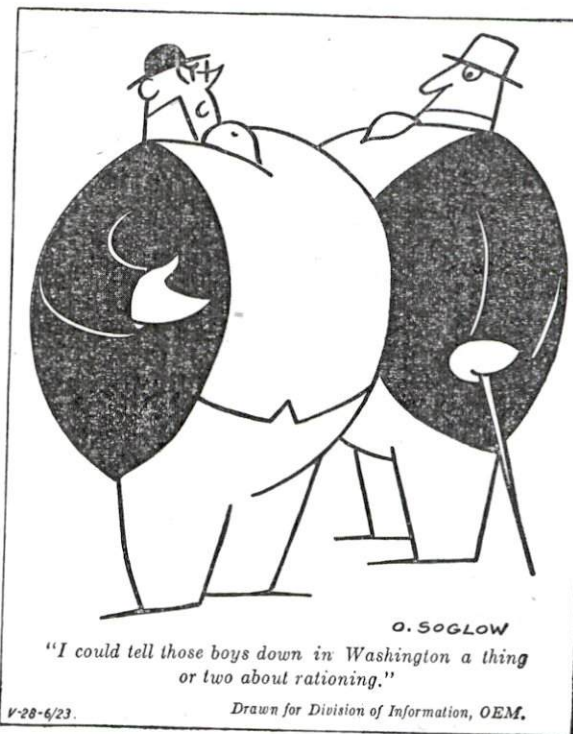
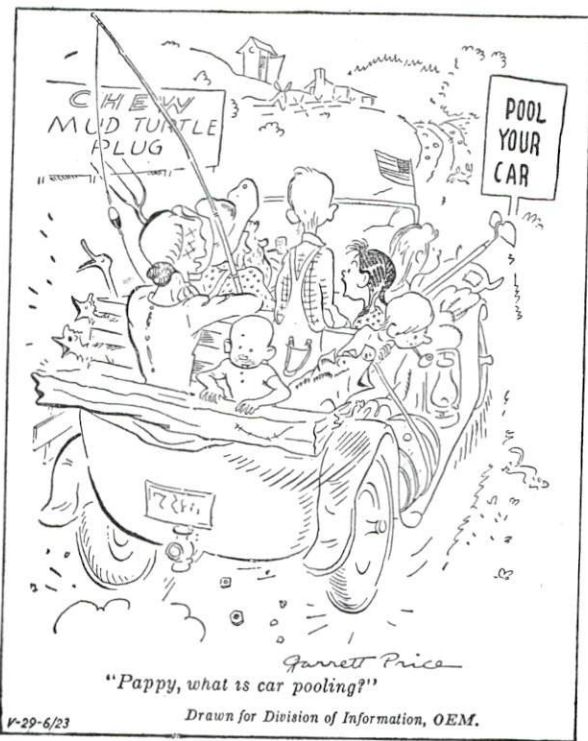
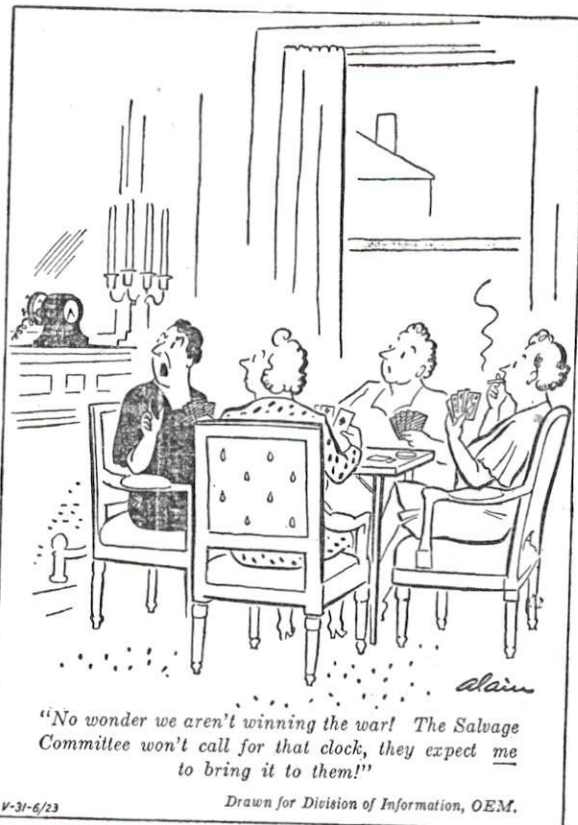
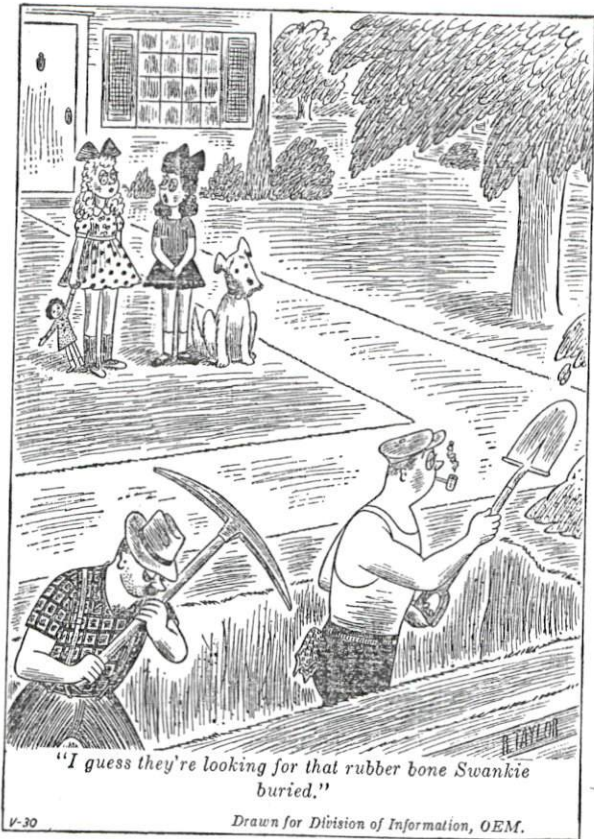
To conserve the supply of imported South African amosite asbestos for essential military purposes, the circumstances under which it may be used are changed in several respects by an amendment to Conservation Order M-79, issued June 19 by the Director of Industry Operations.

★ ★ ★

## WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS WILL DRAW FOR YOUR PAPER OR MAGAZINE

VICTORY PRESENTS, on facing page, a sixth 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.)





## Meeting called to discuss saving household fats needed in war production

Lesling J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, invited editors of trade publications in the food distributing field to attend a conference to be held June 23, in Washington, to discuss ways of salvaging household fats to further our war effort.

The public will not be asked to save household fats until some time early in July.

"War in the Pacific has seriously reduced our imports of fats and oils from the Far East," said Mr. Rosenwald. "A ready means is at hand of getting a substitution to replace this loss; that is, recovery and use of part of the estimated 2 billions of pounds of household cooking fats that are now wasted each year. The war effort requires glycerine for explosives and other war needs, both for our own forces and those of our allies. Fats make glycerine. To insure our supply of glycerine, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation is setting up the Household Fats Salvage Program, and hopes to secure over half a billion pounds a year of wasted cooking fats from the kitchens of American homes.

"Neighborhood chain food stores, meat markets, and frozen food locker plants should serve as ideal centers for the collection of household fats. These centers will weigh and buy waste fats from the housewife and sell them to the renderer. The renderer in turn will buy and transport the fats to his plant for processing and then forward the refined product to industrial centers."

Housewives are asked not to dispose of less than a pound of fats.



**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.

## 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, June 1, 1942..	11,917,000
Percent increase since June 1940..	**1

FINANCE		(In millions of dollars)
Authorized program June 1940-May 1942.....		
Airplanes.....		\$164,673
Ordnance.....		35,978
Miscellaneous munitions.....		35,220
Industrial facilities.....		21,281
Naval ships.....		16,697
Posts, depots, etc.....		15,538
Merchant ships.....		13,220
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....		7,465
Stockpile, food exports.....		6,150
Housing.....		4,851
Miscellaneous.....		1,392
		6,881

Total expenditures, June 1940-May 1942.....	\$30,595
Sales of War Bonds—	
Cumulative May 1941-June 15, 1942.....	6,357
June 1-15, 1942.....	334

PLANT EXPANSION		(In millions of dollars)
June 1940 to latest reporting date		
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,644 projects, April 30....		12,131
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 7,836 projects, April 30....		2,574

EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING		Percent increase from June 1940
Manufacturing industries—		
April:		
Average weekly earnings.....	\$36.63	42.0
Average hours worked per week.....	42.4	13.1
Average hourly earnings.....	81.9¢	21.9
Cost of living, (1935-39=100):		
May 1942.....	116.0	15.4
June 2, 1942.....	115.9	15.3

\*Prelim. includes revisions in former months.

†Preliminary.

\*\*Adjusted for seasonal variations.

## OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, Liaison Officer

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas Dort, Director.

BOARD OF WAR COMMUNICATIONS: James Lawrence Fly, Chairman.

INFORMATION DIVISION: Robert W. Horton, Director.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald MacLeish, Director.

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

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, Administrator.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION: Elmer Davis, Director.

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

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION: Paul V. McNutt, Chairman.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY: Milton Eisenhower, Director.

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

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

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DIVISIONS:

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

PURCHASES DIVISION: Houlder Hudgins, Acting Director.

PRODUCTION DIVISION: W. H. Harrison, Director.

MATERIALS DIVISION: A. I. Henderson, Director.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS: J. S. Knowlson, Director.

LABOR PRODUCTION DIVISION: Wendell Lund, Director.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson, Director.

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE: Wm. L. Batt, Chairman.