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As the latest analysis showed an American defense program and foreign war orders in the United States totaling over 60 billion dollars at the end of August, new emphasis was placed last week on distribution of abundant work and scarce materials.

Priority compliance check-up

The Priorities Division of OPM announced that representatives of 200 Government field offices would visit industrial plants to see if priorities regulations were being complied with, so that the Division can “see to it . . . that supplies are directed from violators to that real majority of American industry, which patriotically cooperates.” Priorities Director Nelson warned that existing orders must be obeyed. He said that any changes in the system would be gradual, with an expected increase in emphasis on direct allocation, “typically by issuing instructions as to how much of what can be shipped to whom.”

The Priorities Division also announced a new plan to set aside rayon yarn for former silk users by length instead of weight, and to distribute it by suitable explanations of orders concerning research laboratories, plant repairs, and alloy iron. The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board authorized preparation of a plan for expansion of the dairy industry, to meet United States and British food requirements.

Field offices to aid small business

The Contract Distribution Division prepared to set up field offices in all principal industrial cities to help small business get defense work; asked 56 major defense contractors to appoint subcontracting executives; and announced the first big results in relieving community distress, with the War Department's award of a $3,358,000 defense contract to an aluminum plant in Manitowoc, Wis. The financial section of the Division opened a campaign of cooperation with local banks and other lending institutions to see that no defense work, either already awarded, or desired by the Armed Services, fails of completion through a manufacturer's lack of funds.

Defense Housing Coordinator Palmer explained that housing priorities mean there will be a plenty of dwellings to be built, but practically all for defense workers.

The Office of Price Administration followed up its regulation of ethyl alcohol prices with a ceiling on bulk sales of another industrial solvent, acetic acid. OPA also announced that a formal schedule of maximum prices on paperboard east of the Rockies would be effective October 1, and made a temporary adjustment in iron and steel scrap prices in certain areas to encourage the flow of scrap out of regions remote from factories. The Civilian Supply Division gave automobile spare parts makers a yardstick to determine what rating should be applied to materials when the ultimate destination of the parts cannot be determined. Leading officials for the industry branches of the Division were named.

Organizational changes

Other organizational developments included appointment of key men in the new Materials Division; arrangement of the Purchases Division in industrial branches; selection of iron and steel subcommittees; and naming of 9 members to a cordage industry committee.

Members of the Seafarers International Union and the Sailors Union of the Pacific returned to work, and workers at Consolidated Aircraft postponed a threatened strike, both at the request of the National Defense Mediation Board. Other workers who similarly complied brought the week's total to 88,666.

Many more nurses needed

The Office of Civilian Defense, jointly with OPM, announced that the Nation's housewives had given enough aluminum "pots and pans" to make more than 1,900 fighter planes.

OCD and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services reported progress in instructing nurses and nurses' aides, but emphasized the need for a great army of new nurses as the demands of the Services rapidly depleted the number of available to keep civilians in good health.

U. S. defense program, plus foreign orders, over 60 billion

Analysis of appropriations for national defense and of foreign government war orders in the United States shows a total of $60,016,000,000 by the end of August.

Of this figure United States appropriations, contract and tonnage authorization, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments amounted to $56,357,000,000, and foreign orders in the United States, most of which were British, came to $3,659,000,000.

The largest single category was airplanes, amounting to $12,518,000,000, or 20.8 percent of the total. Ordnance, with $11,937,000,000 allotted, called for 19.9 percent. Third largest item was $11,512,000,000, or 19.2 percent of the total, for marine construction, of which $8,154,000,000 was for naval vessels and $3,358,000,000 for merchant vessels. Industrial facilities, including machinery and real estate, are costing $5,254,000,000, or 9.8 percent of the authorized program.

Allotments for construction of posts, depots, fortifications, and residential housing come to $4,703,000,000 or 8 percent, while appropriations for all other purposes total $13,312,000,000 or 22.2 percent of the total. This classification includes combat equipment other than ordnance, clothing and supplies, pay, subsistence and travel of both the armed forces and civilian defense employees.

Hillman to tour Pacific Coast plants

Associate Director General Hillman of OPM will visit the Pacific Coast October 1 through October 12 to inspect defense plants, and to speak before the national convention of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department in Seattle, October 1.
200 field offices of U. S. agencies to check on priority compliance

Nation-wide surveys, designed to obtain factual data which will be useful in enforcing priorities orders and regulations, are being undertaken by the compliance and field service section of the Division of Priorities with the cooperation of some 200 field offices which other Government agencies have agreed to make available.

Representatives of the Department of Labor (Wage and Hour Division), Commerce Department (Bureau of the Census), Treasury Department (Procurement Division), and Federal Trade Commission (Chief Examiners' Division) will visit plants of both defense and nondefense manufacturers to check on how priorities regulations are being complied with.

The data to be gathered by these agencies will be purely factual and any enforcement activities growing out of the survey will be handled directly by the Division of Priorities.

Number of violations indicated

One of the first jobs to be done with the help of the field offices of other Government agencies will be a check-up among plants using critical materials, in which there are now serious shortages. Information in the hands of the Priorities Division indicates that a number of violations have occurred. In some cases, it is indicated that certain manufacturers have used preference ratings to obtain critical materials which were subsequently used for nondefense purposes. In other cases preference ratings have been used to buy material for stock piling in violation of priorities regulations which state that excess inventories shall not be maintained.

It is believed that the number of willful violators is relatively small. Because of the critical shortages which exist, however, such violations may make it difficult for a defense manufacturer to obtain a sufficient quantity of a given material for defense production.

It is desirable, therefore, to see to it at once that supplies are directed from violators to that real majority of American industry, which patriotically cooperates, so that it may not be penalized by the "cheating" and illegal activities of a few.

The Priorities Division has its own field offices which will participate in surveys. These offices, plus the regional and district offices of other Government agencies, will give the Priorities Division over 250 field offices through which necessary information can be obtained.

Priorities must be obeyed, says Nelson; changes gradual; direct allocation stressed

Following the announcement of a Nation-wide survey of compliance with priorities regulations, Priorities Director Nelson issued a statement September 28 saying that all existing preference ratings, orders, rules, and regulations must be scrupulously obeyed in order to prevent interference with or unconscious sabotage of the defense program.

Mr. Nelson said:

Recent reorganization of the Nation's defense agencies, together with speculation about increased emphasis on allocation of raw materials, have given rise to some misunderstandings. It is well to review the facts and see where we stand today.

A number of priority rules and regulations, preference rating orders, and other legal documents, have been issued since the first of the year in the interests of defense—that is, in the interests of all of us.

These remain in effect. They will continue to remain in effect until and unless circumstances warrant changes from time to time in the future.

Wholehearted compliance is the very essence of the priorities system, and anyone who does not comply, whether through ignorance or intent, takes a position against the public good.

From time to time we will make efforts to simplify the priorities system whenever necessary. We believe that, when scattered, individual problems become broad, general problems, they must be handled along broad, categorical lines. Our limited blanket ratings are examples of such broad treatment.

Will be no sudden changes

But this does not mean that we expect, at any time, to make sudden, abrupt changes in the priorities system. The various instruments now used—the priority certificates, blanket and project ratings, allocation orders—will be continued.

They have proven their usefulness. And any changes or additions to be made will be made gradually.

One development which can be expected to work itself out over a period of time is an increased emphasis on direct allocation of materials. Since the start, the Priorities Division has allocated some materials—aluminum and nickel, for example—in which serious shortages exist.

As these shortages increase, as the defense load steps up, allocation will have to be used more and more. We will have to know exactly what requirements are and where these requirements exist; we will have to know what the supply is; we will have to make decisions as to which among competing consumers for a scarce material will get it, which uses will be aided, which will be cut.

When allocation is carried out fully—typically by issuing instructions as to how much of what can be shipped to whom—this provides a clear-cut and exact way of dividing up any given scarce material.

To the extent that allocation is used, it tends to diminish the need for use of preference rating certificates, especially among those primary consumers who are specifically selected to receive material. By making such allocations, of course, consideration is always given to the end use of the material desired by a particular consumer. Thus a company using aluminum for airplanes enjoys a better standing than one using aluminum for less essential purposes.

Allocation and classification emphasized

When this field of operations has been fully explored, we can give more emphasis to two things: (1) Allocation of raw materials into industrial channels, and (2) some method of classifying end uses of these materials in accordance with the interests of defense. Allocation on the one end, classification on the other—these are two basic aspects of any sound, simple priorities system. We are already doing both to some extent; we expect to do more along the same lines. To the extent that this works out, we can expect to diminish the need for individual preference rating certificates, although neither the certificates nor any other part of the present system are likely to be given up altogether.

To sum up:

1. There will be increased emphasis on allocation of materials and classification of end uses.

2. The priorities instruments used now will continue to be used as parts of the system.

3. Changes made will be worked out gradually over a period of time.

4. All existing regulations and orders and certificates must be scrupulously obeyed, and violators will be held to account, punitive action being used if necessary.

We recognize that the priorities system has caused some hardships. We will try, in anything we do, to avoid causing any hardships which can be avoided.
CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION . . .

Field offices in all principal cities to help small business get defense work

Floyd B. Odium, Director of the new Contract Distribution Division of the Office of Production Management, issued the following statement at a press conference September 26:

Offices of the Contract Distribution Division of OPM will be opened in all of our principal industrial cities as fast as the necessary manpower can be organized.

These field offices will be organized along State lines. Each State will have at least one office and some States several others reporting to the main State office. In all cases the location and number of offices will be related to the amount of industrial facilities existing in the area.

In addition to the 39 offices that the Division took over from the former Defense Contract Service of OPM and is now operating, offices are being opened immediately in Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Columbus, Ohio; and Indianapolis, Ind.

Offices will be opened soon in a number of other cities, including Albany, N. Y.; Dayton, Ohio; Portland, Maine; Rochester, N. Y.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; Wichita, Kans.; and Youngstown, Ohio.

Existing small branch offices at Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, and Allentown, Pa., will be enlarged.

Exact addresses of new offices will be announced as rapidly as they are ready for business.

Bane helps establish offices

This program will be carried on with all possible speed until coverage is adequate for the enormous job assigned to the Division. Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, has been loaned to us by that organization to assist in establishing the new offices.

The work of the Division will be decentralized to the fullest degree possible through these field offices so that no small manufacturer need feel it necessary to come to Washington. The offices will be staffed with men well qualified to help small business get defense contracts. They will cooperate closely with all State agencies working toward the same objective, and in all the principal offices there will be representatives of the Army and Navy and the Labor Division of OPM.

Purchases to be made by various governmental agencies will be known to these offices and the information made available to the small businessmen. Large prime contractors who are willing or anxious to find plants that can do work for them under subcontracts will also be known to these offices, and the

HIGHLIGHTS

of Mr. Odium's statement:

FIELD OFFICES: In addition to the 39 originally operating, offices will be established in all the principal industrial cities.

BIDDING: Arrangements are being made whereby biddng may be by areas in certain cases. Competitive bidding may be suspended where there is severe community distress.

CLINICS: Contractors and prospective subcontractors will confer.

EXHIBITS: Small business will be shown what it can do.

CONVERSION: When a plant with priority distress can be converted to defense production, Contract Distribution will recommend promptly to the War or Navy Department or Maritime Commission, which are cooperating, that the plant be given a contract.

ADVICE: The small manufacturer seeking defense work should go to the nearest Contract Distribution Office, with complete information about his existing facilities.

Purchasing divisions of the Army, Navy, and the Maritime Commission have received directives from their top officials to intensify the spreading of defense work.

Arrangements are being made whereby bidding may be by areas in certain cases. In some cases, such as those of severe community distress resulting or threatened by shortages of raw materials for nondefense work, competitive bidding may be suspended altogether.

Manitowoc, Wis., is the first example of a community receiving defense work quickly after certification by the OPM that it faced serious "priorities unemployment." Action taken in this case has been previously announced. Other communities are under study and in process of certification.

Big contractors responding

Big prime contractors are also responding promptly to my request of a few days ago that they designate top men within their own organizations to intensify subcontracting operations and to work in close touch with the Contract Distribution Division. Several of them have already taken action along these lines.

The two advisory committees called for by the Executive order of September 4, which created the Contract Distribution Division, have been organized. In them we are enlisting some of the best brains in the country.

Small business committee

Walter W. Finke, of Minneapolis, president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, has accepted chairmanship of the small business committee and the following have already agreed to serve as members of the committee:


Engineering committee

George S. Armstrong of George S. Armstrong & Co., New York City, presi-

In addition, this committee will include one representative each, yet to be named, for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Committees meet this week

The engineering committee will meet in Washington September 30, and the small business committee October 2.

They will advise the division with respect to organization for the huge task before it and solution of specific problems.

Robert L. Mehornay, of Kansas City, who directed the former Defense Contract Service of OPM, has agreed at my request to remain temporarily as a consultant during the expansion period. He is giving us most valuable and patriotic assistance.

John M. Whitaker, who has been consultant to Price Administrator Leon Henderson in charge of the formation of industry advisory committees, has been appointed to be my executive assistant.

The best technical and administrative manpower available is being assembled by the division and additional appointments will be announced as soon as procedural requirements are met.

The objective of the division is first, last, and always to get defense production work spread out among the small plants of the country. This not only will help little business as such, along with labor, but will also spread up defense production.

Preparing for production clinics

Among other things the division is preparing to conduct a great number of defense production clinics and to provide practical exhibits of "bits and pieces" that will help small businessmen determine what defense items they can make.

The clinics at which prime contractors and prospective subcontractors meet across the table for discussion and actual subcontract negotiations have proven highly successful where tried. They will be organized in numerous industrial centers.

Exhibits to be taken about the country

NEW FIELD OFFICES READY FOR BUSINESS

Four of the new field offices being opened by the Contract Division are ready for business. These offices and their addresses are as follows:

- Columbus, Ohio—305 Spahr Building, 50 East Broad Street.
- Indianapolis, Ind.—Circle Tower, Hartford, Conn.—Phoenix Bank Building, 805 Main Street.
- Providence, R. I.—Industrial Trust Building, Westminster Street.

will show the operators of small factories what is needed and give them a clearer picture than they can obtain from specifications and blueprints. Some of the exhibits will be transported from point to point. Other locations, including such centers as New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, will be selected for permanent exhibits in which, of course, the "bits and pieces" shown will be changed from time to time as different needs develop.

Conversion is urgent problem

The most urgent problem is the conversion to defense production of factories being cut off from civilian production on account of shortages of raw materials and priorities. Such cases are being certified to us by the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management and we are giving first attention to the problem of determining whether the facilities involved can do defense work. In cases where they are adaptable we will recommend promptly to the War or Navy Departments or the Maritime Commission that they receive contracts.

With defense orders that will take many months to fill piled up in some pieces, and with defense materials needed badly at many qualified small plants now idle or partially so, the answer is simple and overture. It is to spread the work, spread the benefits of the work, and speed up production.

Big manufacturers can do their part right now, on their own, by passing as much work as possible on under subcontractors. Simple work should not be retained and difficult work subcontracted.

It's got to be done the other way around if we're going to mobilize all our resources and finish this defense job in time.

While the organization work involved is exceedingly great the job is beginning to take form. Results will be cumulative. At the start selection must be made of the most critical of many urgent problems.

Until we get the division more fully organized my advice to small manufacturers seeking defense work is simply this: Go to the Contract Division Office nearest you with full information as to your plant's equipment. These offices will do all they can with their existing facilities to help you get defense work either from the Government, or as subcontractors, from existing prime contractors.

Offices previously established are located in Federal Reserve Banks and Branch Banks in the following cities:

- Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit; El Paso, Tex.; Helena, Mont.; Houston, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Los Angeles; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, New York City, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh; Portland, Ore.; Richmond, Va.; Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

Other previously established offices are located as follows:

- Buffalo, Traders Bank Building, Room 212, Main and Swan Streets, Charlotte, N. C.; New Liberty Life Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Defense and the State defense councils would welcome the active participation of the REA cooperatives because of their particular facility in promoting the defense program in the rural areas.

800 REA cooperatives invited to aid rural defense

OCD Director LaGuardia expressed gratification September 25 at the announcement that 800 Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives throughout the United States have been invited to participate in rural and county defense councils. The cooperatives include two-thirds of the 3,000 counties in the United States.

Mayor LaGuardia said that the nine regional directors of the Office of Civilian Defense and the State defense councils would welcome the active participation of the REA cooperatives because of their particular facility in promoting the defense program in the rural areas.
Aluminum plant given defense contract of $987,000 to combat local unemployment

New machinery established to spread defense work into factories and communities threatened with severe "priorities unemployment" produced results September 24 in the first case considered.

The War Department awarded a $987,000 contract to the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co. of Manitowoc, Wis., following certification by the OPM and Labor Divisions that the community of Manitowoc was suffering severe unemployment due to lack of aluminum for "pots and pans." Skilled labor forces of value to the defense program were in danger of being scattered unless the community obtained additional defense work.

With the approval of Under Secretary Robert P. Patterson, Major Gen. E. B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General, made the award upon the recommendation of the Contract Distribution and Labor Divisions of OPM and the Army Contract Distribution Division headed by Lt. Col. Ray M. Hare.

Other companies get awards too

Defense work was provided in the same award for a number of other aluminum goods manufacturers who, although their firms or communities have not been certified for special treatment thus far, cannot obtain further aluminum for non-defense production. These companies and the awards to each were as follows: Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa., $606,600; Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., $222,600; Massillon Aluminum Co., Massillon, Ohio, $101,337.50; Illinois Pure Aluminum Co., Lomonte, Ill., $160,000.

The awards cover aluminum canteens, canteen cups, and meat cans, all part of the soldier's field equipment.

The community of Manitowoc, Wis., was the first certified by the OPM for "priorities unemployment" relief because it is heavily dependent for its livelihood on the aluminum goods manufacturing industry. In 1940, over 2,000 of the 3,900 employees in manufacturing industries in Manitowoc were employed in the aluminum goods industry.

With the curtailment of the flow of aluminum for non-defense production, sweeping reductions in employment have occurred in the aluminum working plants of the community. Since last March the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co., largest producer of aluminumware in the country, has laid off 563 of its force of 2,563 employees. This situation threatened to grow much worse as inventories were exhausted. Recently the company received a contract for one million 37 mm. shell casings but continuous use of machinery available for this work would employ only a small part of the normal working force.

Odlum asks 56 major defense companies to appoint subcontracting executives

It was announced last week that Floyd B. Odlum, Director of OPM's new Division of Contract Distribution, had asked each of 56 companies holding major defense contracts to appoint an executive in charge of subcontracting. Mr. Odlum's letter to the companies follows:

Recently, the President appointed me Director of the Division of Contract Distribution. The most important duty of this new division is to bring about as quickly as possible a wider distribution of defense orders among small businesses and small communities, and to speed the defense effort. The enormity of this undertaking is exceeded only by its importance to the preservation of this country's way of life.

Orders piled up in a few plants

Orders for defense goods have piled up in a comparatively few of the larger more efficient plants of our country. At the same time many smaller plants able to work, but lesser known to Procurement Offices or less efficient have been without work.

Because of the tremendous all out defense effort, thousands of small businesses which have been busy up until now face a shut down due to lack of materials for civilian production.

Thousands of communities depend on the operation of these small businesses.

The personnel of these small enterprises represents the solid backbone of our country. They are our church leaders, our civic workers, our charity heads, our supporters of fraternal and public spirited organizations.

You can well imagine the social catastrophe and economic destruction which might follow if these small enterprises are put out of business.

"We must have practical action"

Such a tragedy must not happen and with your help it will not happen. Letter writing will not help. We must have practical action at once. As a first step in this practical action, I request you, if your company has not already done so, to appoint one of your ablest executives to take charge of subcontracting to small enterprises and organize it intensively within your ranks. I want this man also to be appointed to act as liaison officer between my division and your company. He will bring your problems to us and our problems to you.

This new responsibility is both a challenge and an opportunity.

It is a challenge to big business to quickly organize itself so that it can subcontract on a large scale.

It is an opportunity to show the Nation that big business is a friend of little business and that in this great crisis it served as little business' best friend.

May I have your immediate action. Please notify me at once the name of your executive selected.

These are the companies to which Mr. Odlum's letter was sent:


September 30, 1941
MEDICATION BOARD . . .

Seamen call off 10-day strike; threatened aircraft walk-out postponed

Through the action of the National Defense Mediation Board last week (September 22-28), a total of 88,866 men either returned to work or postponed threatened strikes. There has been only 1 week in the Board's history when this figure has been exceeded. That was the last week in April when 400,000 coal miners returned to work and 160,000 employees of General Motors postponed a threatened strike at the Board's request.

The Board also obtained a settlement in one case; made recommendations in three more; reached an interim agreement in one case, and received certification of two new cases. At the close of the week there was a work stoppage in only one Board case, involving 1,460 men. In 80 additional cases, a total of 792,600 men were at work.

Seamen call off strike

Most important action of last week was the successful request by the Board that the Seafarers International Union and the Sailors Union of the Pacific, both AFL, call off their 10-day strike which had tied up 26 ships bound for defense bases in the West Indies.

President Roosevelt told a press conference that the ships must move and expressed his belief that the Mediation Board would settle the controversy, which was over the amount of the contract with the Seafarers International Union.

Consolidated Aircraft Co.

The Board last week succeeded in obtaining postponement of a threatened strike of 22,000 employees of the Consolidated Aircraft Co. of San Diego, Calif., over a demand of the International Association of Machinists, AFL, that wages be increased 10 cents an hour. The union agreed to postpone a threatened strike of 20,000 men on all the lines under contract with the Seafarers International Union.

Bendix Aviation Corporation

On September 24, hearings were opened on the dispute between the Bendix Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Ind., and the United Automobile Workers, CIO, over the displacement of men by women at lower wages. The union claimed that the company had violated their contract. A strike of 8,400 workers threatened for September 16, had been postponed at the request of the Board. The company is the Nation's largest producer of aviation carburetors. A panel composed of Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., CIO, Ching, and James B. Carey obtained an agreement from both parties to allow a Board representative to make a binding determination as to whether the contract had been violated by the company. Mr. Taylor held against the company, and the AFL agreed to a request by the company that the employees be given the same pay as men on the job, retroactive to the date of their employment.

The Board also recommended that the unions postpone a threatened strike of 22,000 employees of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, South Bend, Ind., and after their report is made, hearings will be resumed.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation

The Marlin-Rockwell Corporation and the United Automobile Workers, CIO, exercised their option to protest against the refusal of the company to accept the recommendations of the Board on wages for women and vacations with pay. The strike involved 1,225 workers making ball bearings for plane motors.

Aluminum Co. of America

On Friday, September 26, the Board issued recommendations in the dispute between the Aluminum Co. of America, Vancouver, Wash., and the Aluminum Trades Council, AFL. The main issue in the dispute was the union shop, over which a strike of 720 workers had been threatened only to be postponed at the request of the Board. The Board recommended that the union shop be deferred, pending conclusion of a master agreement covering not only the Vancouver plant but also other plants of the company where the AFL is recognized collective bargaining agency.

Nine members appointed to cordage industry committee

Appointment of nine men to a Defense Industry Advisory Committee for the hard fiber cordage industry was announced September 25 by the board in charge of Defense Industry Advisory Committees.

This industry manufactures cordage from Manila fiber, which is a strategic fiber used in making rope for the Navy, and Maritime uses, and also manufactures binder twine, used largely for agriculture.

Hendey Machine Co.

The dispute between the Hendey Machine Co., Turton, Conn., and the United Automobile Workers, CIO, came before a Board panel of W. Adams, and Emil Rieve on September 26. A strike of 1,439 workers since September 5 had been called off at the Board's request and the men returned to work September 22. The plant is making knuckles for the Navy and the men were asking for a wage increase, a union shop, and a ten-dollar differential for the night shift. Two days of hearings resulted in an agreement Saturday that the Board appoint an investigator to study, at the company's expense, the feasibility of putting an incentive plan into the plant which would both increase production and raise the earnings of employees. The firm of Steurenson, Harrison and Jordan of New York has been appointed and after their report is made, hearings will be resumed.

Consolidated Edison Co.

On September 26, the Board issued recommendations in the dispute between the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, and the Brotherhood of Con-solidated Edison Employees. The Board found that Local 3's claim to jurisdiction over the electrical work on the jobs at Water- side and Sherman Creek was not well taken and recommended that there be no change in the present allocation of that work, which had been allotted to the independent union.

The Board will appoint a representative to sit on these negotiations as a mediator. The recommendations were accepted by both parties, subject to ratification by the union membership.

Bituminous coal—Alabama mines and captive mines

Hearings in the dispute between the Alabama coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, CIO, continued all week through Friday, at which time they were recessed until October 2. The hearings in the captive mines dispute reopened Wednesday, September 24, continued through September 26, and adjourned to October 7. Full production was resumed in the captive mines on Monday, September 22, under the terms of a 30-day truce recommended by the Board.

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Personal of committee

Membership of the committee follows:

PRIORITIES . . .

Priorities for dairy industry’s expansion will be provided to speed vital foods

Because of the need for expanding dairy production to meet United States and British food requirements, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board announced September 25 that special attention will be given to the provision of equipment necessary for this expansion.

Executive Director Donald M. Nelson has been authorized to prepare a priorities plan, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, whereby materials needed for manufacture of equipment required for a moderate expansion of the dairy industry may be obtained.

Contingent on conservation

Provision of these materials is to be made contingent, however, upon adoption by the industry of methods for saving scarce materials through conservation, substitution, and the simplification of equipment.

Conflicts in orders eliminated for zinc producers

Priorities Director Nelson has issued an interpretation clearing up a contradiction in the terms of the Zinc Order, which has existed between the term of General Preference Order M-11, which made mandatory the acceptance of all defense orders.

The necessity for this interpretation arose from the fact that, under the terms of the zinc order, a producer, after getting a stipulated amount for the zinc pool, must ship to each of his customers a pro-rata amount of his commitments to them. If, after making deliveries to one customer, the producer were required to accept a defense order, it might make impossible compliance with this requirement. It had been ruled, therefore, that to this extent Regulation No. 1 does not apply to producers of zinc.

Persons needing metallic zinc, zinc oxide, or zinc dust to fill defense orders, who are experiencing difficulty in obtaining these materials, should make application to the Zinc Branch of the OPM for allocations, as in the past.

Alloy iron as used in M-21—a does not include ferro-alloys

Supplementary Order No. M-21-a, issued by the Division of Priorities on September 16 relates to “Alloy Iron, Alloy Steel, and Wrought Iron.”

The iron and steel section of the OPM said September 20 that alloy iron used in the order does not include ferro-alloys, as has been assumed in some quarters.

Alloy iron as used in the order means iron castings containing any one or more of the alloying elements mentioned in the order in excess of the percentages fixed.

OCTOBER ZINC POOL

The emergency zinc pool for October was announced September 26.

Producers of metallic zinc will set aside an amount equal to 27 percent of their August production. This will amount to approximately 20,400 short tons.

Producers of zinc oxide and metallic zinc dust are not required to set aside any part of their production for October use.

General Metals Order No. 1 revoked; restrictions remain

General Metals Order No. 1, issued by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management on May 1, 1941, was revoked September 23 in an order signed by Priorities Director Nelson.

The general metals order placed 16 metals and types of metals under inventory control. Since then a number of these materials, including copper, and iron and steel products, have been placed under mandatory industry-wide control, and removed from the provisions of the earlier order.

Priorities regulation No. 1 contains same restrictions

The termination of General Metals Order No. 1 does not lift the restrictions it imposed, however, as these are included in Priorities Regulation No. 1 issued August 27, 1941. The paragraph dealing with inventories of all materials, including metals, reads as follows:

Unless specifically authorized by the Director of Priorities, no person shall, after the effective date of this regulation, knowingly make delivery of any material whatever, and no person shall accept delivery thereof, in an amount, quantity or number which will increase for any current month the inventory of each material of the person accepting delivery, in the same or other forms, in excess of the amount, quantity or number necessary to meet required deliveries of the products of the person accepting delivery, on the basis of his current method and rate of operation.

How to apply for research laboratory priorities

There has been some misunderstanding among research laboratories as to the proper method of applying for the A-2 preference rating assigned to deliveries of materials and equipment to them, in Preference Rating Order P-43.

All applications should be filed on PD-88, and directed to the Chemical Branch, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C.

The fact that the National Academy of Sciences is being asked by the Priorities Division to pass upon certain applications does not mean that any requests should be addressed directly to the Academy by laboratories interested in the plan. All correspondence should be with the OPM Chemical Branch.
End of fiscal year in 1940 is “working minimum” model in granting repair priorities

Preference Rating Order P-46 issued by Priorities Director Nelson on September 17, 1941, stipulated that the assistance which it extends to securing repair parts could not be used until a producer’s inventory and stores of material of the same class had been reduced to a practical working minimum. This minimum was set as that on hand on December 31, 1940.

Because it has been found that a number of public utilities have fiscal years other than the calendar year, the order has been amended to authorize a producer to use the closing day of its fiscal year which ended during 1940, as the basis for determining a practical working minimum inventory.

Plants in foreign countries excluded from repair orders

Priorities Director Nelson issued September 26 interpretations to the two repair orders, P-22 and P-46, which extend priority assistance in obtaining materials for essential repairs, to certain listed industries and public utilities.

The interpretations restrict the application of priority ratings to property and equipment located within the continental United States, its territories, and possessions. Plants operated in foreign countries by American interests do not qualify under the terms of the orders.

Plant repair rating can be applied to old orders

Priorities Director Nelson announced September 20 an interpretation of Preference Rating Order P-22. This order, issued on September 9, assigns a priority rating of A-10 to materials for essential repairs to plants in certain listed essential industries.

Under the terms of the interpretation, it is now permissible to apply the A-10 rating to orders which had been placed previously to the issuance date of the priorities order.

Order sets aside rayon yarn by length, distributes types according to needs

An order changing the manner in which rayon yarn is to be made available to former users of silk and setting up a formula by which the supply can be divided equitably among former silk and rayon users was issued September 25 by the Division of Priorities, on recommendation of the Silk Substitution Section.

The order replaces the temporary program worked out immediately after the silk freezing order went into effect, and is to become effective October 1.

In substance, it directs that the quantity of rayon yarn which is to be set aside for former silk users is to be measured by length instead of by weight; it also changes the method of distributing this yarn so that both hosiery and non-hosiery manufacturers can get the type of yarn best suited to their needs.

Viscose or cuprammonium yarn

Thus, instead of setting aside 10 percent of total production, in pounds, the producer of viscose or cuprammonium yarn is instructed to set aside fine yarn equal to the production of 9 percent of his active spindles—excluding from this total the spindles necessary to fill any defense contracts he may hold. Yarn thus set aside is to be disposed of as follows:

An amount equal to 0.9 percent of total spindle production is to be held for disposition according to specific instructions from the Director of Priorities. This continues the pool of yarn built up for “undue hardship” cases, which the previous program built up by taking 1½ percent of total production in pounds.

An amount equal to 0.45 percent of total spindle production is to be made available immediately for purchase by former silk users who make articles other than hosiery. The balance of the amount set aside—0.55 percent of total spindle production—is to be made available immediately for sale to hosiery manufacturers.

Acetate rayon regulations

Similarly, the producer of acetate rayon is required to set aside fine yarn equal to 5 percent of his total active spindle production—with spindles needed to fill defense contracts again excluded from the count. This yarn is to be disposed of as follows:

An amount equal to 0.5 percent of total spindle production goes into the “undue hardship” pool.

An equal amount is to be made available for immediate sale to hosiery manufacturers. The balance—4 percent of total spindle production—is to be made available immediately for sale to former silk users who make products other than hosiery.

In this way, the bulk of the viscose and cuprammonium yarn is set aside for hosiery manufacturers, who state that this type of rayon is best suited to their needs, while most of the acetate yarn goes to nonhosiery manufacturers, who in turn say that type is preferable for their uses.

Old “hardship” pool held for release

Producers who have in their possession yarn set aside for “undue hardship” cases on the old 1½ percent basis are instructed to continue to hold this until it is allocated by the Director of Priorities. If it is not allocated by November 1, it may be sold to any purchaser.

None of the yarn held in the “undue hardship” pool may be sold except when specifically authorized by the Director of Priorities. The order provides that a manufacturer who accepts an unauthorized delivery of such yarn, or who otherwise violates the provisions of the order, may be prohibited from obtaining further deliveries of yarn from the pool.

Basic monthly poundage established

An important part of the order is the provision of a basic monthly poundage which the former silk user may buy. A formula is set up by which all purchases of the yarn set aside under this program must bear a direct relation to the purchasing manufacturer’s, jobber’s or converter’s previous consumption of silk, the relation varying with the denier, or size, of the yarn.

Purchasers are required to fill out certificates, giving the information from which it may be calculated whether the amounts being bought are within the basic monthly poundage limit; and no rayon producer or jobber may make a sale of yarn set aside under this order unless he first receives a certificate from the purchaser. A manufacturer may not buy from all sources put together more of the reserved yarn than his basic monthly poundage; nor may he own, control, or hold in inventory at any time an amount of reserved yarn in excess of that poundage.

10,000 ARMY NURSES NEEDED

More than 10,000 nurses are needed for the Army Nurse Corps, the War Department announced September 18.
Defense housing critical list

In announcing September 19 that priorities would be granted for 200,000 privately financed defense housing units, (see DEFENSE, September 25) the Priorities Section issued a list of materials to which the preference ratings were applicable.

The list is presented below:

1. This list is based upon the critical position of the materials involved as of the date of issue hereof and since that position may change at any time this list is subject to revision whenever affecting circumstances warrant such action.

2. Where included all items for which priority assistance will be given for the construction of defense housing, including Government owned, or assisted, and privately financed. Any materials under priority control not listed herein and which may be desirable in a given project by those constructing it, shall be handled as an independent item for priority consideration and will be considered on its merits in relation to that project.

3. A material not requiring priority assistance may be used in any defense housing project at the discretion of those constructing the project, provided such use of the material is consistent with any other regulation that may govern the project.

4. The preference rating granted to a project will apply only to the materials listed herein and only in such quantities as the Office of Production Management may permit under the order granted. This limitation, unless otherwise defined shall lie within the limits of good practice.

STEEL AND IRON—to include only:

1. Reinforcing steel, including rods, mesh, fabric, tie wire, and accessories, for concrete and structural construction.

2. Structural members—to include only: (a) Bearing plates, under 6 pounds; (b) Joist hangers—multifamily dwellings only; (c) Anchors, bolts, tie rods, dowels, and cleats; (d) Angle irons—over openings in veneer masonry walls only.

3. Steel stairs, rails, etc.—only for multifamily dwellings where necessary for fire protection—concrete preferred. Uncoated steel permissible.

4. Insect screen mesh—made only of (a) Painted steel; (b) Thin coat galvanizing and lacquered.

5. Fire doors and their frames for multifamily dwellings only—wood cored with terne-plate covers.

6. Roofing devices, flashings, half-round gutters, hangers and downspouts—to include only: (a) Steel not heavier than 26 gauge, uncoated or phosphate treated and painted, or zinc coated by electrical process and phosphate treated and painted, or 2 pound lead; (b) Gavel stops, as for item "a" or asphalt dipped steel; (c) Roof ventilators (expansion type) as for item "a"; (d) Termite shields for infested areas—only for item "a"; (e) Wire basket strainers only for downspouts connected to sewer lines—zinc coated; (f) Scuppers, and downspout connections for flat roof, ferrous metal zinc coated.

7. Lath—to include only: (a) Ferrous metal, paint dipped. Limited to fire-resistant ceilings and ceilings and soffits, and to wall tile bed base, and where gypsum lath and gypsum plaster is not permitted; (b) Corner reinforcing—ferrous metal, paint dipped. Limited to not more than 2½ inch lap over edges of internal angles and on each surface where different kinds of plaster have to meet on that corner. Corner beads for vertical corners, only paint coated ferrous metal generally, zinc coated only where exposed to moisture or extreme conditions of humidity; (c) Exterior stucco base, woven or welded fabric, nonmetallic coated; zinc coated before applying optional in California coastal district only.

8. Builders and cabinet hardware—with parts of steel or iron only except necessary buttons and pin tumbler assemblies of brass or bronze and, optionally, latch bolts, dead bolt, and stop buttons in exterior lock assemblies of brass or bronze; knobs, push plates, drawer and other pulls of glass or other nonmetallic material. Exposed steel used only for exterior use. Painted or primed for painting, lacquered over phosphate coating or cadmium coated, and excluding finishes of zinc coating, nickel or chromium plating except as below noted: (a) Nails, screws, bolts, nuts, and washers ferrous metal generally uncoated; zinc coated, optional, for roof coverings and wall ties only; (b) Wall ties zinc coated for masonry veneer over frame construction; (c) Pulleys and sash balances: (1) Screwed in wood, for interior use; (2) Screwed for exterior use, galvanized, or plated; (d) Self-releasing fire exit-devices, as for builders' hardware above; (e) Wood venetian blind hardware and shade fixtures, ferrous metal, primed or painted or lacquered.

Note.—Hardware used exteriorly under extreme exposure conditions—as in salt air, zinc coated in lieu of as above listed.


ELECTRICAL—to include only:

Norm.—Roughing-in material limited to the recommendations of the electrical supplies industry on file in the Priorities Section, OP-11.

1. Underground materials.

2. Overhead materials.

3. Entrance main service switch and meter pan or receptacle.


5. Switchboard.

6. Circuit breaker type distribution panels.

7. Fuse type distribution panels including fuses.

7. Interior wiring method: (a) For non-fireproof construction—(1) Robb and tube, wire and fittings; (2) Wires, and nonmetallic sheathed cable; (3) Flexible metallic conduit and armored cable, zinc coating limited in thickness to that of standard electrode for this material; (b) For fireproof construction—(1) Wire; (2) Rigid steel conduit, enameled coated as above noted; (3) Flexible metallic conduit or armored cable. Zinc coating limited in thickness to that of standard electrode for this material.

8. Conduit fittings, outlet boxes and wiring devices—number limited, see Note.


10. Lighting fixtures—except aluminum and solid brass or bronze, copper and brass plating permitted: (a) Indoor fixtures, light gauge spunings, stampings, and drawings, nonmetallic (glass, plastics, porcelain, etc.) wherever practicable: (b) Outdoor fixtures and standards, cast and wrought ferrous metal, space furnace; (c) Breechings—ferrous metal nonmetallic coated; (d) Exterior lighting fixtures, ferrous metal, nonmetallic coated.

11. Electrical accessories: (a) Wiring bells, buzzers, push buttons, and transmitters—multifamily dwellings only; (b) Lock releases—multifamily dwellings only; (c) Entrance door communication—multifamily dwellings only; (d) Public telephone systems.

PLUMBING AND GAS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS—to include only:

1. Cast or stamped ferrous metal, enameled and vitreous ware plumbing fixtures, the latter to be water proof practicable.

2. Fixture Fittings and Trimmings—Base metal limited to ferrous metal, yellow brass, and zinc die castings with plating of flash copper and nickel or unplated.

3. Drainage and Venting Systems—to include only: (a) Cast iron pipe and fittings; (b) Galvanized steel pipe, wrought iron pipe and malleable fittings generally nonmetallic coated; (c) Ferrous metal and brass tubing traps, clean-cuts and connections for fixtures (Brass limited to minimum necessary).

4. White Coated Cast Iron Systems—to include only: (a) Galvanized steel or wrought iron pipe and malleable fittings, or cement lined cast iron pipe and fittings lead wherever practicable, inside buildings only; (b) Valves, steam and other tubes limited to minimum necessary and used for seats only wherever practicable.

5. Water heaters (storage type) and hot water storage tanks—made only of: (a) Galvanized steel—only when absolutely necessary; (b) Black steel, painted; (c) Coated steel (enamel or glass lined); (d) Brass valves, connections and controls for water heaters; (e) Copper coils for storage type hot water generators and heat exchangers—multifamily systems only.

6. For softeners for multifamily dwellings only, to have painted steel interiors as for water heaters, etc.

7. Gas distribution systems—only for items noted below: (a) Black steel pipe and fittings; (b) Valves as for water distribution systems.

HEATING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT—to include only:

1. Boilers—furnaces only for items noted below: (a) Boilers—ferrous metal with brass safety devices and connections and baffle for gravity furnaces and with zinc coated interliners where used in forced warm or furnace; (b) Breechings—ferrous metal nonmetallic coated; (c) Air furnaces; (d) Fireproof furnaces, space heaters, and other similar heating devices, wherever practicable and wherever they may replace the above; (e) Vents for heating equipment in demountable houses—ferrous metal, nonmetallic coated.

2. Accessories—consisting only of: (a) Pumps: (1) Water circulators—central circulation; (b) Vacuum and motors—centering vacuum systems only. Propeller—large exhaust on large multifamily units; (c) Oil storage tanks, ferrous metal—nonmetallic coated, size limited to minimum necessary, for example, not to exceed 275 gallons capacity for plants serving less than five families; (d) Expansion tanks for hot water systems—ferrous metal, nonmetallic coated.

3. Distribution materials—consisting only of: (a) piping—ferrous metal, uncoated; (b) fittings—cast iron, painted; (c) valves: (1) vent, (2) gate, (3) globe, (4) cocks (all to be ferrous metal wherever practicable, yellow brass elsewhere, no plating); (d) traps—central steam systems for multifamily dwellings only; (e) draft (1) blast; (f) bucket; (2) float and thermostat; (e) ducts and connections: (1) ferrous metal phosphate treated and painted or untreated; (2) bright tin; (f) Hangers and brackets: (1) strap iron, (2) cast iron, (3) cast iron, (4) wrought iron, without metal enclosures; (2) valves: (1) radiator, yellow brass unplated; (2) air valves, yellow brass unplated; (f) registers—multifamily dwellings only, yellow brass unplated; (g) registers—multifamily dwellings only, stamped or cast ferrous metal; (h) fabricated steel optional for large units in floor.
**DEFENSE**

**DEFENSE housing critical areas**

The following areas are those in which defense housing priority action as announced on September 19 can be taken:

- **California**—Los Angeles, Bakersfield, Fresno, Monterey, Oceanside-Pull Brock, San Diego, San Francisco and East Bay Cities, San Luis Obispo, San Miguel-Paso Robles, Stockton, Vallejo, Colorado—Denver.
- **Connecticut**—Bantam, Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain.
- **Florida**—Cocoa, Jacksonville, Key West, Opa Locka, Orlando, Panama City, Pensacola, Sarke, Tallahassee, Tampa, Valparaiso, West Palm Beach.
- **Georgia**—Albany, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Hinesville, Macon, Roseville, Savannah, Toccoa, Valdosta, Idaho—Boise.
- **Massachusetts**—Boston, Plymouth, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Springfield-Holyoke, Worcester, Michigan—Bay City-Saginaw, Battle Creek, Detroit-Titsnall, Lansing, Midland, Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw-Flint.
- **Michigan**—Ann Arbor, Flint, Grand Rapids, Houghton, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Traverse City, Warren.
- **Minnesota**—Minneapolis-St Paul.
- **Mississippi**—Biloxi, Columbus, Greenville, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Meridian, Pascagoula, Shreveport.
- **Missouri**—Bolivar, Columbia, Kansas City, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Lee's Summit, Kansas City, St Louis, Kansas City, Kansas City, St Joseph, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas City, 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PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Ceiling placed on acetic acid bulk sales; maximum prices near third-quarter level

Ceiling prices covering bulk sales of acetic acid, one of the most widely used products in the field of industrial solvents, are established at about third-quarter levels in Price Schedule No. 31 announced September 25 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The schedule will go into effect on September 29, 1941.

The latest action follows by 10 days the issuance of a maximum price schedule for ethyl alcohol, another leading solvent. In addition, Mr. Henderson disclosed that schedules fixing the top prices that may be charged for wood alcohols and other industrial solvents were in course of preparation and would be announced in the near future.

How prices have risen

The defense program and a high level of civilian activity have combined to create a substantially increased demand for acetic acid. Tank-car price of the synthetic product rose from about 5 cents a pound in the second quarter of 1941 to 6 cents in the third quarter and a further increase to 6½ cents a pound has been announced for the final quarter. Bulk price of the natural product made from wood held at around 5 cents a pound during the second quarter and part of the third quarter, then rose sharply to 7½ cents a pound and has continued to advance, with some sales reported at 10 cents a pound and higher.

Exploration of the situation by OPA, which included a conference on September 12 with representatives of the natural and synthetic acetic acid trade, has disclosed no justifiable reasons why acetic acid prices should be allowed to advance beyond third-quarter levels.

Maximum prices established in the schedule are 7½ cents a pound for acetic acid of wood origin and 6¼ cents a pound for the synthetic type when sold in tank cars. These are delivered prices and apply to "glacial" acetic acid, that is, acid testing 99.5 percent or over, and to a weaker acetic acid of commercial grade in terms of 100 percent acid content.

Freight in excess of 32 cents per 100 pounds may be charged to the buyer in the case of acid of wood origin.

F. o. b. prices ranging from 3.18 cents to 8.70 cents a pound are stipulated for various concentrations of technical and pure acetic acid, whether wood or synthetic, when sold in barrels or drums in carload quantities. For acid of U. S. Pharmacopeia grade or chemically pure acid, maximum prices of 10½ and 13½ cents a pound, respectively, may be charged.

Differentials are established for carload sales in carboys or cases and for less-than-carload sales of 3,000 pounds or more in barrels, drums, carboys, or cases.

By limiting application of ceiling prices to sales of 3,000 pounds or more, the schedule will affect only manufacturers of acetic acid or very large jobbers. It is expected that prices for smaller lots sold by jobbers and dealers will reflect only the normal margins of mark-up for their services. Should dealer prices get out of hand, Mr. Henderson stated, the schedule may be amended to cover smaller quantity transactions.

Used for hundreds of products

Acetic acid (CH₃COOH) is a colorless chemical compound used in the manufacture of hundreds of industrial products, including rayon yarn, photographic film, plastics, transparent wrapping materials, lacquers, varnishes and white lead. It is also used in medicinal drugs.

Synthetic acetic acid is derived principally from carbide, while the "natural" type is made by a wood distillation process in the course of which wood alcohol and charcoal are also recovered.

Production of the synthetic type is confined to a few large chemical companies, which consume a great part of their output in the manufacture of other products. It is estimated that of a total 1941 output of 165,000,000 pounds of synthetic acid, only about 45,000,000 pounds will have been sold in the open market by the producers.

Natural type made by more companies

Natural acetic acid is made by a large number of companies. Production for 1941 is estimated at 55,000,000 pounds, most of which will have been offered for sale.

Some of the large wood acetic acid producers can compete effectively with the synthetic manufacturers, but there are a number of small makers whose costs are higher than the bulk of the industry.

Recognition of the problems of these small businesses is reflected in the price differential established by OPA between the synthetic and natural types of acid.

The new schedule requires sellers of acetic acid to submit to OPA monthly sworn statements that all sales of 3,000 pounds or more during the preceding month were made in compliance with the maximum prices.

Paperboard ceiling to be effective October 1

Maximum prices now prevailing under voluntary agreements covering all grades of paperboard sold by leading producers east of the Rocky Mountains will be incorporated shortly into a formal price schedule, OPA Administrator Henderson announced September 23.

The schedule, which is nearing completion, will go into effect on October 1, 1941, when the present voluntary agreements will expire.

Ceiling prices for the three base grades will be the same as those specified in the voluntary agreements, i. e., $45 a ton for chipboard, $50 a ton for single manila lined board, and $75 a ton for white patent coated news board. Differentials, up and down, in line with the present agreements will be established for the other types, depending upon weight, grade, and quantity.

All types of paperboard used in the manufacture of set-up paper boxes, folding cartons, and shipping containers will be covered. Top prices for the shipping container grades will be stated in dollars per 1,000 square feet, rather than in dollars per ton, as are the grades used in set-up paper boxes and folding cartons.

Issuance of the price schedule for paperboard sold east of the Rockies will follow recent announcement of maximum prices upon the principal grades of wastepaper, the main source of raw material for the production of paperboard. The wastepaper schedule also will go into effect on October 1.

OPA has no present intention of establishing ceiling prices for board sold west of the Rockies, since the voluntary agreements with West Coast manufacturers do not expire until December 31, and have been operating satisfactorily.
Some wholesale prices rising faster than in World War I, consumers warned

Some wholesale prices are rising more rapidly in this defense production period than they did in the first World War, according to Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator, OPA, in charge of the Consumer Division. In an address on the subject, "The Consumer Faces Inflation," before the Pennsylvania State Defense Council conference on consumer and nutrition problems, held at Harrisburg, Pa., Miss Elliott compared the movement of wholesale prices in the first 2 years of the last war and the first 2 years of the current war. "In the first 2 years of the first World War," said Miss Elliott, "food prices went up 18.4 percent. In the first 2 years of this war food prices have gone up 29 percent.

"Farm products went up 12.6 percent in the first 2 years of the last war. This time they have gone up 43.1 percent. "Textile prices went up 43.6 percent in that period during the last war. This time they have gone up 28.6 percent. "Building materials went up during the first 2 years of the first World War 27.2 percent. This time they have gone up 167 percent."

Further excerpts from Miss Elliott's talk follow:

Now let me tell you about some specific things, things that consumers buy, things that bring home in terms of our daily experience these big and impressive percentages.

Take overalls. The wholesale price of overalls last month was 35 percent higher than it was in August 1939. Work trousers at wholesale were up 37 percent. Wool rags were up 23 percent. Sheets, up 42 percent. Butter, up 48 percent. Canned pink salmon, up 52 percent. Dried beans, up 76 percent.

Buyers have not felt full impact

The full impact of these price increases hasn't yet reached you as a buyer at retail. But they will reach you and nothing that can be done now can prevent your cost of living rising in the next few months, for the retailer who has paid these higher wholesale prices cannot sell at his old prices andstay in business.

Consumers must ward off inflation

The most serious problem facing consumers today, according to Miss Elliott, is the threat of uncontrolled inflation. "Upon the consumer," said Miss Elliott, "falls the responsibility for warding off inflation and if he fails, it will be he who will reap the whirlwind of the disaster that will follow."

"There is a hopeful side to this picture," continued Miss Elliott, "The hope lies in the fact that inflation can be controlled. Prices are not, like the tides of the ocean, controlled by some mysterious, consuming moons. They are controlled by men acting in their own interests and often acting without knowledge of the consequences of their price quotations. "It is necessary to substitute in a war production economy a control of prices to replace the controls of free competition that war production, by its very nature, destroys. In a democracy, that control must be exercised by the Government on behalf of the welfare of the Nation as a whole. Price control is not an additional or new element in our economy. It is a necessary substitute for the active competition that has been temporarily lost."

Flow of "remote" iron and steel scrap encouraged by special allowances

An experimental program designed to bring quick delivery to steel mills and foundries of iron and steel scrap scattered throughout areas of the United States remote from consuming centers was announced September 26 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

Trade estimates of the quantities of "remote scrap" in Florida and the eight Western States affected by the program range from 500,000 to 2,500,000 tons. It is considered highly important to bring as much of this tonnage as possible to consuming points before winter weather in the West makes its collection difficult.

The program allows considerably higher shipping point prices for "remote scrap" and permits consumers to pay greater transportation charges to bring "remote scrap", to their plants.

Both of these features are embodied in an amendment to the iron and steel scrap schedule. This amendment will expire on December 31, 1941.

Maximum shipping point price, $12

The amendment sets a maximum shipping point price of $12.00 a ton for No. 2 heavy melting scrap in Florida and all States west of the Mississippi River, excepting California, Oregon and Washington. Price differentials above and below $12.00 for other grades of scrap will be those already established for St. Louis.

The new shipping point prices are considerably higher than those set in the present schedule for scrap from the nine States. However, except for a few isolated cases, existing shipping point prices in other States west of the Mississippi are not affected.

A separate section defines as "remote scrap" all kinds and grades of scrap, other than railroad scrap, having a shipping point and point of origin within Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. It is stipulated that the maximum price of any grade of "remote scrap" delivered to the plant of a consumer may be $5.00 a ton above the top delivered price which he has heretofore been permitted to pay.

Can absorb more of shipping costs

Herefore, the maximum delivered price of scrap from the nine States affected has been the shipping point price fixed in the schedule, plus transportation costs to the nearest consuming plant, plus a further $1 a ton.

By increasing the extra allowance to $5 in the case of "remote scrap," OPA permits consuming plants to absorb $4 a ton more in transportation costs than the highest such charge allowed heretofore.

In special situations, according to the amendment, consumers may pay even more than the $5 extra freight allowance, provided they apply for and obtain permission to do so in advance from the Office of Price Administration.

All deliveries against contracts made under the amendment must be completed by December 31, 1941. Purchasers of "remote scrap" are required to file, under oath, a detailed report of each transaction within 10 days after purchase. Further, consumers are obliged to file with OPA certified copies of their bills of lading immediately upon delivery of any "remote scrap."

Nothing in the amendment affects shipping point prices or delivered prices east of the Mississippi River, excepting in Southern Florida. Sellers in certain of the Western States not included in the "remote scrap" area will still be able to dispose of their scrap in nearby markets within existing ceiling prices.
Consumers protest higher prices for bread; war not largest factor, says Miss Elliott

Letters from consumers throughout the United States protesting advances in retail bread prices have been increasing continually, Harriet Elliott, Associate OPA Administrator, in charge of the Consumer Division, announced last week.

As many complaints were received by the Consumer Division during the first 2 weeks of September as during the entire 7-month period between last January and mid-July.

Retail bread prices advanced from 7.9 cents in August 1939 to 8.3 cents in August 1941 for the average 1-pound loaf.

To a large extent this advance is the result of an increase in ingredient costs averaging roughly 3/4 cent and, in some localities, a rise in wages for labor over the level that prevailed in August 1939 just previous to the start of the war. The largest single factor in increasing bread-ingredient costs has been higher prices for flour.

The price of flour

This rise in flour prices, Miss Elliott pointed out, has not been caused by the war or the defense program. It is largely the result, she said, of legislation enacted by Congress last spring, providing for loans to farmers on wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice to establish 85 percent of parity prices. (Parity is the estimated price at which a farmer would have to sell a bushel of wheat or a bale of cotton, for instance, in order to buy as much industrial goods and services with that bushel or bale as he did in 1909-14.) In the case of wheat, the law provided for mandatory price-supporting loans to cooperating farmers equal to an average of 88 cents a bushel, compared with last year's loan rate of 64 cents.

Reflecting this higher loan rate, the price of flour rose 5 percent at retail between April and August and 16 percent at wholesale, although flour prices usually drop at this time of the year. During the same period last year, for instance, the retail price of flour went down 8 percent, and the wholesale price declined 24.6 percent.

Home-made bread cheaper

Consumers should remember that if they have the time and are willing to take the trouble, they can make bread at home that is better for them and cheaper than the usual store bread, Miss Elliott pointed out.

She made the following comparison between the cost of ingredients and the nutritive value of the usual 1-pound loaf of store bread and home-baked bread. The home-baked bread figures are based on two different recipes prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics.

Scrap schedule changes affect Cincinnati, log roads, mines

Amendments to bring about a parity among consumers who purchase iron and steel scrap in the Cincinnati market, and to create an incentive for the sale of scrap rail and rerolling rail by mines and logging roads, have been made to the iron and steel scrap schedule, OPA announced September 23.

The first change provides a shipping point price within the Cincinnati basing point of 80 cents a ton below the basing price for all grades of scrap excepting six casting grades. This revision was made because of the great variation in switching charges within the Cincinnati basing point. It does not detract from the advantages obtained by local steel mills from the previous amendment establishing Cincinnati as a basing point, but does remove certain inequalities that resulted to those consumers with plants outside the basing point who have historically purchased scrap in the Cincinnati market.

The other revision provides an attractive price at which mines and logging camps can sell scrap rail and rails for rerolling. It is stipulated that the maximum shipping point prices for this type of scrap shall be the ceiling prices set in the schedule (which apply specifically to scrap of railroad origin), "except that the maximum shipping point price need in no case be less than $13.50 per gross ton for scrap rail and $15 per gross ton for rails for rerolling." In addition, the formalities generally required from railroads upon the sale of scrap rail or rerolling rail are eliminated when the seller is a mine or logging road.

| Ingredients (in ounces) | Commercial formula | Home formula
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recipe 1</td>
<td>Recipe 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, white, plain</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>10.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, white</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, white</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, fluid, white</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, dry, skim</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>7.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteins (in grams)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As originally announced</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As is indicated by this table</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As is indicated by this table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost in August (per pound):</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the buyer (ingredients only)</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the consumer (U.S. average retail price):</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ★ ★ ★

"As is indicated by this table," Miss Elliott said, "the home-baked breads supply 7 or 8 percent more calories than the commercially made bread, and the breads made with milk contain 12 to 18 percent more protein than the water bread. By using evaporated milk instead of fluid whole milk, the cost of the bread made from recipe number 1 could be cut to 6 cents a pound, without reducing its food value. And if dry skimmed milk is used, the cost would be decreased even more."

January-August prices permitted temporarily for Douglas fir "peeler" logs

While a schedule of specific maximum prices is being drafted, Douglas fir "peeler" logs, from which Douglas fir plywood is made, may be bought or sold at prices not exceeding those charged for logs of the same grade and quality from January 1 through August 1, 1941, OPA Administrator Henderson announced.

This ruling is in the form of an interim amendment to Price Schedule No. 13.

As originally announced, the schedule stipulated that peeler logs should not be sold at prices above quotations which prevailed on May 1, 1941. In operation, this date proved to be unsatisfactory. In some cases, because of outstanding contracts, prices of logs of similar grade and quality were frozen at different levels.

Principal effect of the new interim amendment, which will expire October 24, will be to enable loggers and plywood manufacturers to clear up outstanding contracts. It will not result in any substantial changes in log prices.

It is felt that enough information can be collected and analyzed within the next few weeks to develop a definitive schedule for peeler logs by October 24.
News for Retailers

Merchants' Stake in Waste-Paper Drive Explained

Triple-edged action to increase supplies and head off price rises of the packaging materials that merchants buy in considerable quantities is being taken by the Office of Price Administration.

A price schedule effective October 1 has been provided to prevent price rises of waste paper, basic raw material in the manufacture of containers; ceiling prices, to be effective October 1 for paperboard, are being prepared; and a nationwide campaign to increase the supply of waste paper is now under way.

It is in the last phase of the program that retailers can do the most to help an increase in paperboard production, OPA officials say, since the waste paper that accumulates in retail establishments is large in amount and high in quality.

In the past many retailers have collected waste paper and sold it to scrap dealers. These merchants have been one of the best sources of corrugated containers, and the better grades of wrapping paper for the scrap trade. Others, however, have not provided for collection of their waste paper and have burned it or thrown it away.

In light of the present shortness in supply, however, it is hoped that this wasteful practice will be reconsidered. The defense effort has placed a double burden on the supply of raw materials for paper-container manufacture. Demand has increased at the same time that a large part of the supply has diminished.

The imports of wood pulp which formerly provided a substantial part of the raw material for paperboard have been cut off by the war.

Increased quantities of paper containers are now needed domestically for both civilian and military requirements, while large amounts of waterproof paper boxes are required to ship Lend-Lease supplies to Great Britain and other countries.

Defense now takes one-fourth of the more than 8,000,000 tons of paperboard which it is estimated will be manufactured in the United States this year.

By the end of 1942 it will be utilizing up to two-thirds of an estimated 9,000,000 tons.

A joint campaign by the Office of Production Management and OPA to save part of the estimated 50 percent of the Nation's production of paper that is now burned up or thrown away, has been instituted in 33 of the principal cities east of the Rocky Mountains. This is being supplemented by the activities of the Boy Scouts, who will carry on waste paper collection drives in every community that has a scout troop. Since retailers are one of the large groups that will benefit from an increased supply of cartons and paper boxes, it is expected that they will be active in the local collection campaigns.

Retailers Promote Defense Stamp Sale

Treasury officials look forward to following up the successful 'Retailers For Defense Week' with programs for retailer participation in the sale of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

A large poster entitled, 'Let's Be Thankful For America', will be distributed to 1,000,000 merchants throughout the country as a part of the extensive Thanksgiving program.

In connection with the Christmas campaign, a "Retailers for Defense" card will be issued giving storekeepers the opportunity to participate in a program of: (1) The payment of all Christmas bonuses to employees in defense savings bonds and stamps; (2) the offering of facilities to their employees for the buying of defense bonds and stamps; and (3) the promotion of the sale of stamps to the public.

A Christmas promotion for merchants will urge them to further the purchase of bonds and stamps by their customers as Christmas gifts.

In addition a 4-by 6-inch window decalcomania transfer with the slogan 'Buy Defense Stamps Here' will be sent to retailers.

Complete figures on the recent sales of stamps are not yet available, but preliminary figures from two sections indicate extensive gains as a result of the "Retailers for Defense Week" in New York City as follows: Third week in August, $99,700; fourth week in August, $87,500; first week in September, $113,100; second week in September, $137,700.

In Canton, Ohio, sales of stamps jumped from $1,000 a week to $19,500.

OPA Studying Work Clothing Prices

Chambray, cotton coverts, and denims, widely used fabrics for work clothing are now being added to the Office of Price Administration cotton textile price schedule. Inclusion of these three constructions is expected to head off increases in the price of work clothing attributable to advances in the price of fabric.

After the establishment of the ceiling on standard print cloth and other higher grade goods earlier this year, fabrics used in work clothes moved into positions considerably "out of line" in relation to the ceiling.

Under the revised schedule, these constructions will be brought into a normal relation to standard print cloth and tied to the market price of "spot" raw cotton on 10 markets.

The new formula provides for changes, upward or downward, in ceiling prices for every change of 43 points in the price of cotton.

Other new constructions now being added to the schedule are: poplins, piques, drills, twills, jeans and additional constructions of carded broadcloth. With these additions, four-fifths of all cotton textile grey goods will be under price ceilings. Constructions still outside the schedule are canvas and duck. There has been a strong demand for these two fabrics as the result of heavy Government purchasing, but their prices so far have been in proportion to ceiling prices.

Advances in the cost of work clothing have been particularly marked in the last 2 years. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures indicate that from August 1939 to August 1941 the wholesale price of work trousers has increased 37 percent, while the wholesale price of overalls has gone up 35 percent.

Textile officials of the Office of Price Administration announce that they are now making a careful study of the work clothing situation with a view to later action as needed.

Other finished goods now being studied for the possibility of inclusion under a price ceiling are pillow cases, sheets, and towels.
There will be plenty of new homes to build, says Palmer, but mostly for defense

Q. I see.
A. Not at all. The scarcity of those materials will restrict their use in home building. The Government's job is simply to control that scarcity—see to it that those materials go to the places where they are urgently needed—defense areas.

Q. How will this control be exercised, Mr. Palmer?
A. By means of a sensible use of the priorities we have established on certain critical materials.

Q. In other words, if John Jones wants to build a summer home in the woods and Bill Brown intends to build a house alongside an airplane plant to rent to the family of a defense worker, Bill Brown gets his materials first, and John Jones must wait?

Q. I think we can all see the reason for that, Mr. Palmer.
A. It is just—as Mr. Nelson said—making first things come first. Plants making tanks and guns cannot be operated without workers and workers must have homes now being built or completed reached 99,428.

Federal funds have already been allotted for 118,935 defense homes. FHA-inspected privately financed homes started during the week totaled 982. Since January 1941, 161,429 such homes have gone into construction.

The total number of dormitory units for occupancy by single defense workers has reached 5,206.

Q. We'll have to make application for preference rating, Mr. Palmer?
A. Yes, he will find application forms there, too. We are using FHA field offices to speed the work along although, of course, this plan is completely divorced from FHA financing. Our Office of Defense Housing Coordination passes on all applications.

Q. How many of these defense homes do you figure, Mr. Palmer, will be needed?

300,000 houses needed quickly

A. We will be in need of 300,000 houses in defense areas in a hurry. The Government plans to build 160,000 of those itself in places where private industry would find it impracticable to build. Q. That leaves 200,000 houses for private builders to put up. That should keep a good many workers busy at their trades, Mr. Palmer.

A. We are seeing to that. We have a twofold job on hand here. One is to see the building industry—the second largest industry in the country—is kept going during this emergency. Carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians—a whole army of workers, must be kept in their jobs. But our other objective is even more important—to see to it that their fellow-workers—the men and women who are turning out the guns and planes to defend this democracy of ours—your home and mine—will themselves have decent homes worth living in and worth defending.
AGRICULTURE...

Wickard urges consumers' cooperation in boosting agricultural production

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard last week described American consumers as "the most fortunate in the world" as he gave assurance that the Nation's farms would "produce abundantly for our own people and other peoples resisting Nazism."

The assurance was given in addresses before conferences of farm leaders and Government agricultural workers in Chicago and New York. The conferences were the second and third of four regional meetings called to plan for 1942 farm production. The first conference was held in Salt Lake City. The fourth is being held in Memphis, Tenn., September 29 and 30.

Excerpts from Mr. Wickard's New York address follow: Agriculture's part in this defense program is vital. The farmer is worker and manager in the basic defense industry. Without his production, there can be no other production. Enough food must be supplied American workmen and soldiers and sailors and American homemakers and children. Over and above that, there must be adequate food for the fighters and the workmen and the civilian population of Britain, whose energy and morale are the guarantee of continued resistance to Hitler.

American consumers the most fortunate

American consumers are the most fortunate in the world. Almost everywhere else on the globe consumers are going on short rations. In many of the war torn countries we are told, malnutrition, tuberculosis, and deficiency diseases are on the increase because of the shortage of food. That will not happen in America. Here we have the facilities—and we intend to use them—to produce abundantly for our own people and other peoples resisting Nazism.

The best guarantee that consumers here will have adequate supplies of farm products is to pay a fair return for the work and investment of farmers. When prices get too low, then some of the farmers have to quit, production falls off, and prices eventually are forced to levels that even the producer may admit are unreasonably high.

Food and clothing prices have gone up in recent months. The rise has been accompanied by a clamor from several directions. But let me point out three things:

Number one—the rise in the prices of farm products may seem high in percentage terms. But that's because farm prices for so long have been bargain prices. Farm prices started to rise from a very low point.

Number two—the rise in retail prices of food and clothing is not entirely due to the rise in farm prices. For example, a consumer may be paying 25 cents more for a cotton shirt than a year ago, but less than a nickel goes to the cotton grower. The farmer is getting only about one-fourth of a cent more for the wheat that goes into a pound loaf of bread than he got a year ago. Any increase in price of a loaf of bread that amounts to more than one-fourth of a cent is due to more money paid to someone besides the wheat farmer.

Number three—While food prices at retail have gone up, and remember the farmer gets only a part of the price rise, they have not gone up nearly so much as consumer income.

Taking the latest figures we have, in mid-summer of this year, and comparing them with 1929, which looms as the year of greatest prosperity for the Nation as a whole—food prices this summer have been only 80 percent as high as in 1929, while the income of people off the farm was 114 percent of the 1929 figure.

Farm products stand out among Lend-Lease activities, says Townsend

M. Clifford Townsend, director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, Department of Agriculture, last week told the American Farm Bureau's Northeast Training School that this Nation has "resolved that the United States shall be not only the arsenal but the larder for the campaign against Nazism." Other excerpts from Mr. Townsend's speech at Jackson's Mill, W. Va., on September 26, follow:

In the feeding of the nations resisting aggression, American farmers already are playing a vital role but they are destined for even greater contributions in the months ahead. The importance of food in winning this war is clearly revealed in the Lend-Lease figures sent to the Congress by the President. In the report on Lend-Lease activities, shipments of food stood out like a beacon light. In the newest Lend-Lease bill, the amount allocated for agricultural products is greater than for any other single purpose.

We have already promised to send the British alone during 1942 dairy products that will require between 4 1/2 and 5 billion pounds of milk; about a half billion dozen eggs; 18 million pounds of poultry meat—mostly chicken; and almost a billion and a half pounds of pork and lard. We have agreed to send almost a million and a quarter tons of fruit and more than 2 1/2 million cases of canned vegetables. There are other commodities included in our food commitments to the British, but these are the principal items.

For the first time in the history of agriculture in this country, production goals for all essential farm commodities have been established.

Under ordinary circumstances, these production goals would be no great strain on American agriculture. But these are no ordinary times. It is going to take all of the well-known ingenuity of the American farmer, plus plenty of hard work, to deliver on our production goals, particularly on the products we get from milk.

Must surmount obstacles

This is true because it is axiomatic that in a war economy we run short or run out of raw materials, labor, and transportation. This one is no exception. Already severe shortages have developed in most metals, in many chemicals, in paper and paper products, and in numerous other essential materials. Increasing difficulty in obtaining nonmilitary supplies, labor, and transportation can be anticipated as the tempo of defense production increases. Therefore, if the food production goals so vital to the success of the defense program are to be attained, farmers must be prepared to reach them in spite of these and many other obstacles which may arise.
Refrigerated warehouse space gains 221,000,000 cubic feet in 20 years

Harry D. Crooks, consultant on warehousing, Transportation Division, OEM, reports receipt from the Department of Agriculture of the preliminary report on the survey of refrigerated warehouse space. This survey is very comprehensive, including not only public warehouses, but privately operated space such as is located in meat packing establishments.

Total 765,000,000 cubic feet

The gross space in all cold storage warehouses and meat packing plants in mid-June of this year totalled 765 million cubic feet. This represents an expansion of 221 million cubic feet in the last 20 years. The industry shows a steady growth in this period with the exception of the years 1933-35 when some abandonment of obsolete warehouse space occurred. The increase in cold storage space by types of facility is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Million cubic feet</th>
<th>Public cold storage</th>
<th>Private cold storage</th>
<th>Meat packing establishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941 increase</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Space occupancy as of mid-June this year varied considerably by type of plant; private cold storages, where cooler space is devoted to storing fresh fruits. At the date of the survey private plant space was only 271/2 percent occupied. On the other hand, meat-packing plants, in which all working space is included, were operating at about 94/5 percent of capacity.

Emergency space available also

In addition to the refrigerated warehouse space of approximately 764 1/2 million cubic feet, there were reported approximately 20 million cubic feet of space in use as storage exclusively for ice and about 13 million cubic feet of similar space in plants not now in use, but which could be placed in usable condition immediately should the need arise. Most of this additional space—33 million cubic feet—could be used for food storage in an emergency.

The report shows an occupancy of 55.1 percent in the country as a whole as of June 16, 1941. The monthly report as of June 30, 1931, showed an occupancy of 62 percent. The figures are not truly comparable because of the inclusion of apple and other one-crop houses in the June 16 survey.

Complete report coming

A complete report covering all phases of the survey including break-downs by States, regions, and important cities will be issued in the near future.

Copies of the current report may be secured from the office of the Warehouse Consultant, Room 216, Potomac Park Apartments, or by telephoning Defense (Republic 5060), Extension 562.

CARLOADINGS IN UNSEASONAL DECLINE; STRIKES A FACTOR

Freight carloadings for the week ended September 20 totaled 907,969 cars, an increase of 11.6 percent over the 813,329 cars loaded during the corresponding week in 1940 but a decrease of 8,623 cars under the preceding week in 1941. This unseasonal decrease was principally due to loss of coal production by reason of strikes in a number of anthracite mines and in the bituminous captive mines serving the steel industry. The details by important commodities follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State and division</th>
<th>Net Piling space</th>
<th>Occupied space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresters</td>
<td>Coolers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>4,087</td>
<td>3,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island and Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern</td>
<td>4,976</td>
<td>4,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>13,320</td>
<td>12,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>1,038</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>64,563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle Atlantic</td>
<td>26,185</td>
<td>20,114</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
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NAVAL PROGRESS

Every vessel authorized by law has been contracted for by the United States Navy, the Navy Department announced September 16.
Two committees to work with SPAB and OPM on railroad materials

Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner, OEM, announced September 18, appointment of two committees to represent the Transportation Division in working with the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and the Office of Production Management on matters relating to the supply of materials required for construction of railroad freight cars and steam locomotives. Members of the committees are:


Denim and broadcloth standards to be developed

Standard definitions for denim and broadcloth, materials widely used in manufacture of work clothes and other low-cost clothing, will be developed by a committee to be appointed by the American Standards Association as the result of a meeting held September 27 in the Office of the Consumer Division, OPA.

Called by the American Standards Association in response to a request from Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator, OPA, the meeting adopted a resolution calling for formulation of the definitions. The meeting was attended by representatives of the cotton manufacturing industry, consumer organizations, and Government agencies interested in formulating standard definitions for consumer goods.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY

Yardstick determines A-3 or A-10 for spare-part materials

A yardstick to be used by manufacturers of automotive replacement parts in estimating the proportion of materials used in interchangeable parts to which an A-3 preference rating may be applied and that to which an A-10 rating may be applied was adopted September 23 by the Division of Civilian Supply.

The yardstick is to be used only in cases where the manufacturer cannot determine whether the interchangeable parts are intended for use in heavy and medium trucks and passenger cars with a seating capacity of 15 or more, or in passenger cars and light trucks, on the other hand. A rating of A-3 has been assigned to replace ment parts for heavy and medium trucks and passenger carriers with a seating capacity of 15 or more. An A-10 rating has been assigned to replacement parts for passenger cars and light trucks.

The manufacturers were requested, in a letter from Reavis Cox, supervisor of industry branches of the division, to use in the indeterminate cases the figure of 20 percent to estimate the proportion of materials used in interchangeable parts to which an A-3 rating may be applied, and 80 percent for materials for interchangeable parts to which an A-10 rating may be applied. The letter also said: "It may be that you as an individual manufacturer have means of information from which you can evaluate a more accurate ratio than 80 percent-20 percent for your own business in interchangeable replacement parts. In the event that you can make such a calculation, and in the event that such calculation reveals that less than 20 percent of your interchangeable parts fall into the A-3 category, you are to use such lower percentage in ordering materials under the A-3 rating. In the event that your experience enables you to determine that more than 20 percent of your interchangeable replacement parts fall into the category carrying an A-3 rating, you should communicate with the Automotive Branch, giving such figures as are available to justify your use of such higher percentage. This office will make a careful study of your request as quickly as possible, and should it appear that your request to use such increased percentage is justified, this office will then grant you permission to use such increased percentage as may be determined to be justified."

Cox to supervise industry branches in Civilian Supply; five chiefs appointed

Appointment of Dr. Reavis Cox as Supervisor of Industry Branches, and of the chiefs of five industry branches in the Division of Civilian Supply was announced September 23 by Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director.

Dr. Cox, chairman of the marketing department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, has been serving as assistant director of the division. In his new post, he will have general supervision over the nine branches recently set up in the division.

Jesse L. Maury, former head of the nonferrous metals section, was named chief of the Electrical Appliances and Consumer Dur able Goods branch.

Nathaniel G. Burleigh, former head of the agricultural, forest and general products section, was named chief of the Industrial and Office Machinery branch.

Baron Murray, who drafted the civilian location program for rayon yarn and who has engaged in other activities in the textile field under the Division of Civilian Supply, was named chief of the Rubber and Rubber Products branch.

Maury Maverick, who has been serving as an assistant and consultant to Leon Henderson, administrator, Office of Price Administration, was named chief of the State and Local Government Requirements branch.

Norbert A. McKenna, who became chief of the Pulp and Paper branch when it was under the Production Division of the Office of Production Management, will continue to serve as head of that branch. Under a recent reorganization, its functions were transferred to the Division of Civilian Supply.

Mr. Weinzer stated that he expects to announce in the near future the names of the chiefs of the three remaining branches.
Purchases...

93 certificates of necessity for plant expansion issued to 83 corporations

A total of 93 certificates of necessity were issued to 83 corporations from September 1 to 15, inclusive, the National Defense Advisory Commission announced last week. These certificates were issued in connection with the construction and acquisition of new plant and manufacturing facilities, the estimated cost of which was $27,197,000.

This brings the total issued through September 15 to 2,412. The cost of facilities covered to date was estimated at $1,183,705,000.

First half of September:

Aluminum Co., Chicago, Ill.; ball and roller bearings; $148,000.

Ala-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., West Allis, Wis.; propellant turbines; $270,000.

American Crucible Products Co., Lorain, Ohio; bronze and brass bearings; $10,000.

American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; cranes, winches, hoists, etc.; $196,000.

American Locomotive Co., New York, N. Y.; forgings, equilibrators for gun carriages; $579,000.

American Steel Castings Co., Chicago, Ill.; castings; $16,000.

Armour and Company of Delaware, Chicago, Ill.; dried egg products; $10,000.

Armour and Company of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; dried egg products; $10,000.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Topeka, Kans.; transportation of persons and property; $17,000.

Babcock & Wilcox Co., New York, N. Y.; steam equipment; $1,150,000.

Baker Brothers, Inc., Toledo, Ohio; boring and drilling machines; $60,000.

Baker Brothers Co., Springfield, Ohio; machining of shells; $80,000.

Baltimore-Walker China Co., Bedford, Ohio; vitrified china dishes; $14,000.

Baker Brothers, Inc., Toledo, Ohio; boring and drilling machines; $60,000.

Barrett-Walker China Co., Bedford, Ohio; vitrified china dishes; $14,000.

Baker Brothers Co., Springfield, Ohio; machining of shells; $80,000.

Burlington Railway Cor., Bellingham, Wash., Douglas fir plywood, hardwood plywood and veneers; $313,000.

Bendix Radio Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; dynamotors, band change motors, etc., essential to manufacture of aviation radio equipment; $20,000.

Bower Roller Bearing Co., Detroit, Mich.; aircraft engine bearings; small metal parts for aircraft engines; $133,000.


Cashway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.: canvas cotton, duck and plied yams; $497,000.

Central Sugar Coop., Inc., Decatur, Ill.; storage of soybeans: $208,000.

Cleary Machine Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; hydraulic presses, brakes, dies, cushions, etc.; $45,000.

Cooper & Redinco, Inc., Taylor, Tex.; gasoline and other petroleum products; $17,000.

Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; radio transmitters and receiving equipment; $9,000.

Combustion Engineering Co., New York, N. Y.; marine boiler units, oxidation units and fabricated products; $132,000.

Continental Roll & Steel Foundry Co., East Chicago, Ind.; cast steel armor casings; $149,000.

The Cushman Chuck Co., Hartford, Conn.; chucks for machine tools; $13,000.

C. R. Daniels, Inc., New York, N. Y.; spun yarns, cotton duck, sliver and yarn; $62,000.

Domestic Egg Products, Inc., New York, N. Y.; dried egg products; $12,000.

Dresser Manufacturing Co., Ocean, N. J.; forgings, machine shells, and marine steam engines; $89,000.

Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Co., Duluth, Minn.; transportation; $2,048,000.

Eigh, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., Chicago, Ill.; transportation; $5,000.

Farmers Mutual Elevator Co., Humboldt, Minn.; grain storage; $11,000.

Firth-Sterling Steel Co., McKeeseport, Pa.; tool steel; $35,000.

The FlતSimmons Co., Youngstown, Ohio; cold drawn steel; $25,000.

Foote Gear Works, Inc., Cicero, Ill.; gears for tanks and diesel engines; $21,000.

General Machinery Corporation, Hamilton, Ohio; marine engines; $16,000.

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; ordnance material; $691,000.

Goldard & Goddard Co., Detroit, Mich.; machine tools; $16,000.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; reclaimed natural and synthetic rubber compounds; $38,000.

Goldenrod Aircraft Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; transportation; $65,000.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; pig iron and steel; $40,000.


(Continued on page 21)

War Department contracts

Defense contracts totaling $92,008,762 were awarded by the War Department and cleared by the Division of Purchases, September 18 through 24. This compares with $202,322,126 the previous week. Contracts for construction amounted to $32,989,585; contracts for equipment and supplies to $17,207,739; contracts for ordnance to $18,420,589; and contracts for aircraft to $33,236,859.

ORDNANCE

Midvale Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.; steel forgings; $3,062,000.

Shenfield Corporation, Dayton, Ohio; multi-chucks; $638,000.

Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich.; parts for tanks; $1,235,523.


Wagner Electric Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; shot; $1,500,000.

Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.; shells; $3,060,000.

Betz & Rouland, Inc., Boston, Mass. (for manufacture at The R. B. Leblond Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio); lathes; $1,352,182.

Kohler Co., KOler, Wis.; shells; $1,750,000.

Waterbury Clock Co., Waterbury, Conn.; fuse boxes; $790,000.

The Broderick Co., Muncie, Ind.; shells; $1,560,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Three contractors: Pearson & Dickerson Contractors, Inc., Oswego Bros., and J. A. Cas-terta Construction Co., New York City; construction and operation of Jayhawk Ordnance Works at Baxter Springs, Kansas, a plant which will manufacture anhydrous ammonia, at an estimated cost of $13,000,000. (It is estimated that $10,193,620 will be for construction and $2,916,000 for procurement of production equipment.)

Corbetta Construction Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; construction of warehouse, Columbus General Depot, Ohio; $906,000.

AIRCRAFT

Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Downey, Calif.; airplanes, engines, propellers and spare parts; $18,411,812.

Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif.; airplanes and spare parts; $18,441,125.

Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, Ranger Aircraft Engines Division, Farmington, L. I., N. Y.; engines and spare parts; $2,494,504.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Air Cruisers, Inc., Clifton, N. J.; life rafts; $1,561,400.

Swank Parachute & Equipment Co., Tren- ton, N. J.; parachutes and equipment; $1,697,925.

Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; turrett assemblies; $823,000.

The Spaulding Co., Jackson, Mich.; mooring kits and signal assemblies; $525,501.

Blackhawk Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; jack assemblies; $564,484.

Diamond T Motor Car Co., Chicago, Ill.; 4-ton trucks; $4,698,970.


SUBCONTRACTS

Broderick and Gordon, Denver, Colo.; construction of Utah Ordnance Plant at Salt Lake City; architects and engineers, Smith, Hinman & Gryla, Detroit, Mich., and Royce F. Tipton, Denver, Colo.; $17,569,197. (The Remington Armas Co., Inc. of Bridgeport, Conn., is prime contractor as previously announced.)

Purchases Division organized into industrial branches in OPM system

Organization of the Division of Purchases into industrial branches in line with the recent redistribution of branches and sections within the Office of Production Management was announced September 25 by Douglas C. MacKeachie, Director of Purchases.

For industries in which defense procurement of finished goods is a major problem, the industrial branches in the Division of Purchases assume primary responsibility for all defense problems, including questions of civilian supply and simplification and conservation, and make recommendations on priorities matters. For certain other industries, the Division of Purchases takes responsibility only for advising Government agencies on procurement, with responsibility for matters like priorities and civilian supply lodged elsewhere.

The Division will maintain purchasing specialists with the other Divisions of OPM, and will continue to have purchasing advisers with other Government agencies.

Deputy Director of the Division is Arthur Newhall, of Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Newhall is on leave from his position as executive vice president of Talon, Inc., a position which he assumed 2 years ago.

Executive officer of the Division is Philip F. Maguire, who comes to this post from his previous position as assistant administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture.

Principal industrial branches

Principal Industrial Branches of the Division are as follows:

Food Supply Branch: Howard Cunningham, assistant director of purchases in charge. Mr. Cunningham has been handling subsistence problems for the Division for several months; in private life he is director of purchases for the National Biscuit Co.

John Martin remains in charge of all perishable foods section.

The chief of the nonperishable foods section and the fire equipment section, whose chiefs will be announced later.

In addition to the branches concerned with industry problems, there are two others:

Contract Clearance Branch: Hiram S. Brown, assistant director of purchases in charge. In this Branch are the pre-clearance review section, T. H. Sanders, chief; the cost-analysis section, T. H. Sanders, chief, and the contract clearance section, whose chief will be announced later.

Accounting and Distribution Advisory Branch: Eric Camman, chief; M. Peloubet, assistant chief, P. C. Weed and W. H. Rosenberger, consultants.

Mr. Peters will advise the various branches and sections which handle priorities problems.

A staff of priorities specialists headed by J. W. Peters will advise the various branches and sections which handle priorities problems.

A group of experts from the Bureau of Research and Statistics, headed by M. L. McElroy, will be at the service of the Purchasing Division.

Consultants to the Purchasing Division include: Sidney J. Weinberg, A. D. Whitehead, R. E. Telle, Austin Grimshaw, Amos Parrish, and Elmo Roper.

The Division's legal staff includes Alexander B. Barnes, Fairlark Leary, and B. C. Schmidt.

Mr. Peters serves as liaison officer between the Purchasing Division and the Navy Department. Rear Admiral Charles Comard is liaison officer between the Division and the Navy Department.
CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

“Pots and pans” collection yields enough aluminum for over 1,900 fighter planes

The Nation’s housewives donated to the Government from July 21 to 29 enough aluminum to make more than 1,900 fighter planes or 350 four-motored bombers. It was announced September 24 by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Civilian Defense.

With returns from the Nation nearly all in, the estimated gross collection total of “pots and pans” amounted to 11,835,139 pounds, or about one-third of a pound per occupied dwelling. Office of Production Management experts estimated this would yield about 7,000,000 pounds of aluminum for defense production. The balance between these two figures represents other materials, primarily iron and steel, which were attached to the aluminum articles.

97.4 percent allocated

Of the gross collection 97.4 percent or all but 310,000 pounds, already has been allocated to smelters having defense preference ratings. This assures the use of the aluminum collected in defense plants.

The highest gross collection of any State was recorded by New York where housewives contributed 1,050,000 pounds of pots and pans. Second highest State was Pennsylvania with a recorded total of 900,000 pounds, and Massachusetts was third with 699,150 pounds.

Highest contributors per dwelling was reported by Rhode Island where 1,086 pounds per occupied unit were contributed to the collection. Second highest per dwelling contribution was reported by Nevada with 0.744 pound per unit, and Utah was third with 0.718 pound per dwelling.

Fell short of estimates

The total collected throughout the Nation fell considerably below OPM estimates. These estimates were based upon the per capita yield from test campaigns conducted in Richmond, Va., and in Dane County, Wis., which campaigns were organized thoroughly and conducted intensively. Several factors apparently contributed to a less successful yield throughout the Nation.

Besides yielding enough aluminum to materially improve an emergency shortage of scrap metal at defense smelters, the campaign has taught valuable lessons for the guidance of OPM officials in planning for the salvaging of other scrap and waste materials.

Totals by States

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<th>State</th>
<th>&quot;Pots and pans&quot; (pounds)</th>
<th>Poundage of &quot;pots and pans&quot; per occupied dwelling</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
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*Estimate based upon fairly complete returns.
*Estimates based upon decidedly incomplete returns.
*National average per occupied dwelling.

Complete returns given for all others.

85 hospitals initiate courses for nurses’ aides

To meet the increasing demand for nurses arising from the need of the expanding military establishment and war industries, 85 hospitals have initiated courses to train volunteer nurses’ aides, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, announced September 28.

Slightly more than a month ago the Office of Civilian Defense announced the initiation of a program to train 100,000 nurses’ aides in collaboration with the American National Red Cross.

Since that time 32 Red Cross chapters in 25 States have started the training courses. Plans have been completed in 121 additional Red Cross chapters to start classes immediately and many other chapters are now organizing for this purpose. It is expected the program will reach into every city and town in the country.

“Refresher” courses for graduate nurses

The Federal Security Agency recently obtained an appropriation of $1,250,000 to expand existing training facilities for graduate nurses. As a result, enrollment in nurses’ training schools has greatly increased. Refresher courses for graduate nurses who have been inactive professionally are being encouraged by the Federal Security Agency.

Mayor LaGuardia said that despite the increased enrollment in training schools for graduate nurses, additional facilities must be provided.

The program of the Office of Civilian Defense and the American National Red Cross to train 100,000 volunteer nurses’ aides will provide a corps of assistants for nurses in hospitals, clinics, health departments, and in the field. This, Mayor LaGuardia said, will enable the adequate number of nurses to render their trained services more effectively in the emergency. The curriculum for training was prepared by the Medical Division of the Office of Civilian Defense, American National Red Cross, and the Federal Security Agency.

Aides get theory and practice

The training of the Volunteer Nurses’ Aides consists of a course of instruction followed by practical training in hospitals especially designated by the Office of...
Civilian Defense. Upon completion of the course, aides will be entitled to wear the uniform of the Volunteer Nurses' Aides and the insignia designed by the Office of Civilian Defense and the American Red Cross. They then will be enrolled in the Volunteer Nurses' Aide Corps and will be assigned to assist nurses in hospitals, clinics, health departments, and field nursing services. The nurses' aides must give 150 hours of volunteer service annually to maintain membership in the corps and to be permitted to wear the uniform. The 150 hours of service annually must be given within a 3-month period.

Women between the ages of 18 and 50, with a high school education, or its equivalent, and who are physically fit, are urged by Mayor LaGuardia to make application for the Volunteer Nurses' Aides course at their local Red Cross chapter.

**Many hospitals give aide training**

Training already is being given in the following hospitals: Connecticut—Bridgewater, Norwalk, Norwalk General Hospital; Greenwich, Greenwich Hospital; Municipal Hospital, New Haven, New Haven Hospital; Norwalk, Norwalk General Hospital. Georgia—Savannah, St. Joseph's Hospital, Macon—Rockland, Camden County Hospital; Knox County Hospital. Maryland—Annapolis, Annapolis General Hospital; Baltimore, University of Maryland Hospital; Johns Hopkins Hospital. Massachusetts—New Bedford, St. Luke's Hospital; Northampton, Cooley Dickinson Hospital; Worcester, Worcester City Hospital; Hahnemann Hospital, Memorial Hospital, Mercy Hospital. New Jersey—Elizabeth, Elizabeth General Hospital; Middletown County, Monmouth Memorial Hospital; Morristown, Morristown Memorial; Passaic, Passaic General Hospital. Ohio—Youngstown, Youngstown General Hospital; Brooklyn, Kings County Hospital; New York City, Bellevue Hospital, Montefiore, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Post Graduate; Poughkeepsie, Vassar Brothers Hospital, St. Francis Hospital; Nassau County, Nassau Hospital, North County Hospital, Meadowbrook Hospital; Rochester, Rochester Memorial Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester General Hospital, Genesee Hospital, Highland Hospital; Water- town, House of Good Samaritan, Mercy Hospital; Westchester County, White Plains Hospital, Grasslands Hospital, New Rochelle Hospital, Mt. Vernon Hospital, Port Chester Hospital, Northern Westchester Hospital, St. Agnes Hospital.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh, Presbyterian Hospital, Montefiore Hospital, University of Pittsburgh, St. Margaret's Hospital, Allegheny Hospital, Magee Hospital, Philadelphia, Presbyterian General Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Bryn Mawr Hospital. Rhode Island—Providence, Rhode Island Hospital, Butler Hospital, Homeopathic Hospital. Virginia—Clair County, Winchester Hospital; Norfolk, Norfolk General, St. Vincent's, Winchester, D. C.—Georgetown Hospital, Emergency Hospital.

The following cities are also beginning training courses: Los Angeles, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE**

**Nurse training expanded, but thousands are needed, Parran reports**

Calling the shortage in nurses a threat to the Nation's greatest resource—that of manpower—Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and a member of the Health and Medical Committee in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, reported over the National Radio Forum for September 22 on progress in recruiting and training nurses for national defense.

**Progress outlined**

With Federal help through $1,250,000 recently appropriated by Congress, hospitals and nursing schools all over the country are already expanding nurses' training along three major lines, according to Dr. Parran. He reported that:

"Eighty-eight of the Nation's nursing schools can accept 2,000 more students this year. These schools are in 36 of our States, in Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico. In addition, 67 schools in 32 States will offer brief refresher courses to 3,000 inactive registered nurses who want to return to duty ... Through Federal aid 26 institutions will be able to give postgraduate courses to 360 additional nurses; the majority of these are prepareing to become head nurses and teachers, the leaders in the new nursing army ... The response of the nursing schools has been tremendous. Unfortunately, the funds now at our disposal made it possible to select only a few schools for Federal aid ... But many of the best schools in the country were able to expand without our help, and I am happy to say, they have done so."

**Services take 600 a month**

The nursing army, numbering now some 360,000, needs to increase its ranks by 10,000—and more. Dr. Parran stated that "... even in normal times there are 10,000 nurses needed who are not there. Never before in our peace-time history has America had 2 million men under arms. Every month, more than 600 nurses are drawn from civilian life to serve the Army and the Navy. Defense industries and Army camps are drawing people from one section of the country to another. Towns that housed a thousand have become the homes of tens of thousands. These new citizens bring with them all the health problems of the swift-growing congested areas."

"We need three where we have one"

This shortage is particularly acute in Dr. Parran's own field—that of public health. The Senior Nursing Consultant of the Public Health Service, Pearl Melzer, who was one of the four participants in the Forum, pointed out that: "... In 1940—for the first time in 6 years—the number of public health nurses in this country did not increase. There are less than 24,000 of us now—employed by all types of agencies. And, to do a good job, we need three wherever we now have one. Every State and Territorial Health Department as well as our own Federal service has vacancies. There are not enough qualified nurses to meet peacetime needs, and we have the additional demands of national defense ..."

Representative Frances Payne Bolton of Ohio, speaking from 30 years' experience—she is a trustee of the Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing in Western Reserve University—made a plea to parents and daughters: "... to consider nursing as the finest possible opportunity open to the young women of America today. You who are parents can rest assured that in our accredited Schools of Nursing your daughters' health and welfare will be safeguarded, and that they will find opportunity for scholarship and inspiration for service. To you girls I would like to say that the years ahead are going to be hard years when life will demand a disciplined strength and courage from us all. Nursing offers you a chance to prepare yourselves for such living as no other training does."

**Jobs won't end with emergency**

In summarizing the Forum, Dr. Parran emphasized the fact that the thousands of student nurses in this country can look forward to jobs that will not end with the present emergency.

(Young women interested in nurse training should be referred to the Nursing Information Bureau, 1730 Broadway, New York City, or to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.)
Key men appointed for new Materials Division; Branch chiefs remain

Selection of key personnel for the new Division of Materials, headed by W. L. Batt, has been completed, the Office of Production Management announced September 27.

The executive staff consists of A. I. Henderson and Philip D. Reed, deputy directors; C. E. Rhett, Washington, D. C., executive assistant to Mr. Batt; and Dr. C. K. Leith, Madison, Wis., technical consultant.

Mr. Henderson was deputy chief of the Materials Branch of the Priorities Division from July 1940 until May of this year when he took a leave of absence. Mr. Reed long has been identified with the materials program, having been in charge of Subdivision E of the Priorities Division under E. R. Stettinius, Jr. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Reed are from New York City.

Under the revised setup, Mr. Reed will be in direct charge of strategic materials, all or part of which must be imported. Branches under his direction include Cork and Asbestos, Tungsten, Manganese, Mica-Graphite, Nickel, Copper and Zinc, Tin and Lead, and Miscellaneous Minerals. A separate branch covering the stock pile and shipping program also is under his direction. It is headed by Philip W. Parker of New York City, C. H. Mathiesen, Jr., Pasadena, Calif., is assistant to Mr. Reed.

Critical materials, in which expanded U. S. production is under way, constitute the particular field of which Mr. Henderson will have charge. These are aluminum and magnesium, iron and steel, chemicals, and power.

F. W. Gardner to head Rubber Branch

No changes have been made in the chiefs of the various branches, with the exception of rubber which has been taken over by the Division of Civilian Supply. F. W. Gardner, of New York City, former assistant in charge of cork and asbestos, is chief of that new branch.

The other branch chiefs are:


**Knowles to have charge of Priorities operations**

Priorities Director Nelson announced September 23 the appointment of J. S. Knowles, of Chicago, to be deputy director of priorities in charge of operations. Mr. Knowles succeeds Thomas B. McCabe, who will take up new responsibilities on the staff of Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

OPM to cooperate with banks in financing defense contracts

Bradley D. Nash, representing the financial section of OPM's Contract Distribution Division, on September 28, outlined to the Defense Loans Committee of the American Bankers' Association a program to cooperate with lending institutions in financing defense contracts. Mr. Nash's statement, in part:

The Office of Production Management through the financial section of the Contract Distribution Division recognizes the responsibility of the financial community, public and private, to see that a manufacturer who has a prime or sub-defense contract or whom the armed services wish to see receive such contracts, shall not fail in the attempt to complete the job because of a lack of money. This office expects to cooperate with the commercial banks, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve banks to the end that these prime and subcontractors may be brought in touch with all available financing facilities. Moreover, this financial office intends to discuss any requests from prime or subcontractors that come before it with the contractor's local bank. If the manufacturer's bank cannot make the requested advance, this office will do its best, with the assistance of every available private and Government financial agency, to meet the contractors' financial requirements.

The Contract Distribution Division urges the banks to encourage their manufacturing customers to whom such action is appropriate, to form prime or subcontract groups.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, Liaison Officer


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

OFFICE OF PAY ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, Administrator.

CONSUMER DIVISION: In charge of Harriet Elliott, Associate OPA Administrator.

SUPPLY PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS BOARD: The Vice President of the United States, Chairman; Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director; The Secretary of War; The Secretary of the Navy; William S. Knudsen; Sidney Hillman; Harry Hopkins; Leon Henderson.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION: Ralph Budd, Commissioner.