DEFENSE PROGRESS

MANPOWER
United States Army, Oct. 9 1,888,500
Navy and Marine Corps, Oct. 1. 366,939
Nonagricultural workers, Sept. 30, 40,069,000
Percent increase since June 1940. 13.1
18 defense industries, Sept. 30 2,660,500
Percent increase since June 1940. 64.8

FINANCE
June 29, 1940 to latest reporting date (in millions of dollars)
Authorized program Oct. 31. 63,963
Contract awards Oct. 15. 39,263
Total disbursements Sept. 30. 19,748

PRODUCTION
Paid on contracts, June 1940-September 30, 1941.
Merchant ships, September. 89,464,800,000
Merchant ships, September. 9

Week ended November 1
Significant defense strikes in progress during week
Number settled. 4,700

INCOME PAYMENTS and DEFENSE EXPENDITURES
by Quarters

1940 1941
1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter

INCOME PAYMENTS

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

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Development of a program for allocation of all critical materials throughout American industry was ordered last week by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and the Office of Production Management.

Furniture steel curtailed

Action to guide available steel into essential uses continued with a priority order curtailing by 40 percent the amount of the metal which may be used in a wide variety of office furnishings. Pending a study of the effects this order will have, Price Administrator Henderson asked manufacturers not to exceed November 6 prices.

SPAB voted final disapproval of priority ratings for the proposed National Defense petroleum pipe line, suggesting that the needs of the East might be met by other facilities including less expensive pipe lines.

A further step to save steel for essential uses was the request of OPA and the Division of Civilian Supply, that manufacturers eliminate steel cover lids from domestic cooking ranges. This step was also expected to reduce production costs and make it easier to hold down prices.

Meanwhile, leaders of the steel industry were to gather from all parts of the country November 11 for a day-long conference with defense officials.

Year-around household saving

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation called on manufacturers in every field to consider how they might save vital materials by reducing the number of varieties of their products, and to use the services of the Bureau’s experienced consultants to that end. Bureau Chief Rosenwald revealed in a press conference that plans were being developed for a campaign in which householders would be asked to save various waste materials the year around for collection through regular channels of trade.

Also discussed in the conservation press conference were experiments on shell cases which, if successful, might eliminate 70 percent of the copper otherwise needed for that purpose. It had been stated previously that shell cases were expected to consume a third of the copper supply for 1942 and that if the situation could be eased by substitution OPM hoped some copper products might be dropped from the forbidden list.

At the same time the restriction on copper sheet, strip and wire was relaxed until January 1 to permit the use of certain stocks already fabricated. Further essential services were added to those excepted from the regulations.

Copper stabilization begun

The first step in OPA’s campaign to stabilize prices of all copper products was taken in a letter asking manufacturers of electric wire not to exceed October 15 figures.

Producers and miners of lead were asked by OPM to operate mining properties at maximum capacity, 24 hours a day, 6 or 7 days a week. OPA denied reports that the ceiling on lead would soon be raised, pointing out that the output could increase by other means and that the recent increase in zinc prices was permitted partly to get more of both lead and zinc from the Rockies, where the ores are mined together. OPA published maximum prices for zinc alloys, adjusted to this rise in slab zinc prices.

Modification of railroad regulations to save 250,000 to 300,000 tons of paperboard a year in shipping containers was announced by OPM’s Purchases Division.

Cobalt under allocation

Shortage of cobalt, a cutting-steel component which comes largely from Africa, forced the placing of this material under direct allocation. The Priorities Division also forbids the use of cellophane and similar products for gift wrappings and other civilian purposes to save a variety of vital chemicals. Users were given 60 days, under certain conditions, to exhaust stocks on hand.

Rains and the pooling of power made it possible to postpone, at least for a week, the 30 percent curtailment in the use of electricity scheduled for November 10 in the Southeast.

Farm machine program extended

The Priorities Division extended existing regulations on heavy motor trucks, medium trucks and truck trailers until January 31 and on farm machinery and equipment to November 30. January passenger car maximums were formalized by Director Nelson. Cotton linters were put under additional priority control.

To supplement short supplies of anti-freeze and industrial solvents, OPA gave one company permission to manufacture 3,950,791 gallons of alcohol from raw sugar for sale at prices above the ceiling.

OPA stabilized prices of domestic rugs and carpets; asked manufacturers of domestic stores, and radios, not to raise their prices pending study; considered a wholesalers’ ceiling on several grades of coarse paper; prepared to amend the carded cotton yarn and carded cotton goods schedules with respect to old contracts; and moved the effective date of the paperboard ceiling from October 1 to November 1.

3,000,000 women volunteers asked

The National Defense Mediation Board continued its consideration of the “captivity” coal mine dispute, and in one other case announced an agreement.

The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services created a Procurement and Assignment Service to coordinate the use of the Nation’s medical, dental, and veterinary personnel.

As Civilian Defense Week swung into action, OCD Director LaGuardia called for 3,000,000 women volunteers.

TEXTS OF ORDERS

Texts of all official notices of OEM agencies, as printed in the Federal Register, are carried in the weekly Supplement of Defense. The Supplement will be mailed to any paid subscriber of Defense on request to the Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM.
SPAB, OPM order preparation to allocate all critical materials throughout industry

Preparation for the allocation of all critical materials throughout American industry was called for November 7 in parallel actions by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and the Office of Production Management.

Seek to assure essential supplies

In setting its sights for this all-out allocation program, SPAB laid down the principle that where feasible the allocation programs should be developed in strict conformity with the needs of the armed forces and other essential units of government and industry for 1942. It stipulated that these programs should contain ample information to indicate the month-by-month requirements of critical materials needed for the production of military, industrial, and civilian items and essential public services. It also directed that these programs should show similar requirements for repair parts and capital expenditures.

2. OPM issued an administrative order setting up the machinery by which the whole program of requirements is to be developed, outlined the manner in which the various industrial branches and other units of OPM are to work together toward this end, and instituted a new system of handling preference ratings in harmony with this program.

Will take time

It will, of course, take a good deal of time to get the entire program into effect. As it gradually emerges, however, the program will give greater certainty to American business and industry; and it will also mean that defense officials will have a clear, over-all picture of the Nation’s total requirements for raw materials, SPAB having previously authorized the needed materials would be assured to essential industries whose operations are curtailed.

1. SPAB announced that it had authorized its executive director to request OPm to obtain detailed production programs from industry, for 1942. Each program is built up by the branch or by its section, through consultation with the Industry Advisory Committee involved and also through discussion with either or both of the Armed Services departments or the materials used in its manufacture.

When this has been done, the officers of the industrial branch who have the program in charge discuss the entire matter with the industrial branches which have jurisdiction over the materials or the products out of which the article in question is made. Agreement is reached between the branches as to the amount of material which can be allocated, etc.

Example cited

Or, as an example: a program for the manufacturers of plumbing equipment would be initiated in the plumbing and heating branch of the Division of Civilian Supply. It would be worked up in consultation with the industry, and cross-checked to see how the military requirements situation might affect it. Then, when it had been put in shape, it would be referred to the various raw materials groups—the iron and steel branch, the copper branch, etc.—for a final checking.

Thus, in effect, each program would originate with the group which is responsible for the end product, with the raw materials groups coming into the picture in an advisory and consultative capacity. Since all programs must of necessity be decreased or increased as armament production rises, each one will be framed so that it can be modified upward or downward in case of need. When a program has been drawn up, it will be reviewed carefully in order to cut down the use of critical materials to the greatest possible extent through simplification of lines, substitution, and so on. The OPM Bureau of Industrial Conservation will work with and through the industrial branches to accomplish this.

Synchronized with other programs

When the program drawn up along these lines has been agreed upon by the branches involved, it will be presented to the executive director of SPAB, in order that it may be properly synchronized with other programs.

It is then presented to SPAB.

After SPAB has passed on a program—either approving it, modifying it, or taking such other action as seems advisable—the program is referred to the OPM Priorities Division, which undertakes to make it effective and, where possible, to make sure that the needed quantities of goods will in fact be available, through the issuance of the required priorities ratings or through allocation of materials.

In order that current operations may dovetail properly into the whole broad project, OPM’s administrative order devised a new routing system for the handling of PD-1 preference rating applications, effective December 1.

★ ★ ★

National Defense Pipe Line priorities are denied

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board ruled November 6 that priority ratings will not be issued for construction of the proposed National Defense Pipe Line.

On September 16 the Board ruled against priorities for the steel plate out of which it was originally proposed to build the line. It left open, however, the question of permitting construction of the line if extruded pipe were used; and accordingly, a revised application was submitted by the Petroleum Coordinator calling for the use of seamless steel tubing in place of pipe made from plates.

Ruled not essential

In its action November 6, which constitutes a final disapproval of the pipe line project, SPAB held that the value of the pipe line as a defense project was not great enough to justify the high priority ratings that would be necessary. Since defense needs are so great, SPAB ruled, large quantities of critical materials must not be devoted to any project, even if the project is wholly desirable in itself, that is not essential either to the defense program or to the public health and safety.

SPAB recognized the vital importance of assuring the eastern seaboard region an adequate supply of oil, but suggested that other means might be used.

A preliminary vote was taken on the pipe line application at SPAB’s meeting on October 29. Final action was deferred, however, at the request of Leon Henderson, who asked for time in order that his own staff might complete studies of various phases of the project. These studies completed, Mr. Henderson concurred in the preliminary action, and the rejection of the application was made final.
PRIORITIES...

Steel for office furnishings curtailed to save at rate of 100,000 tons a year

A limitation order sharply curtailed the amount of steel that may be used in the manufacture of a wide variety of metal office furniture and equipment was issued November 7 by Priorities Director Nelson.

The monthly over-all cut during the period from September 1 to December 31, 1941, is approximately 40 percent below the monthly average of steel used in the 12 months ended June 30, 1941. Between 70 and 75 manufacturers are affected.

Use of steel by the industry will be measured by the tonnage contained in the final products. This will prevent use of large amounts of cut steel in inventory.

If the program, drafted by the Division of Civilian Supply, were continued without revision for a year, it would release at least 100,000 tons of steel for vital national defense uses.

Less labor dislocation in this case

The industry is now consuming approximately 300,000 tons of steel a year. The amounts of labor and other resources used per ton of steel are very small, and it is felt that withdrawing a ton of steel from this industry will cause relatively less dislocation and displacement of labor than withdrawing a ton from other uses.

The Labor and Contract Distribution Divisions of OPM are conducting studies looking toward formulation of a program to alleviate labor dislocation. Wood could be substituted for steel in many items made by the industry.

Curtailments are based upon essential uses to which products are put. A safe in which vital defense records may be kept is considered more important than a metal wastepaper basket.

Feasibility of wood substitution was also a factor in determining the distribution of the cuts. Use of steel in metal desks will be cut drastically because there already are a large number of wooden desks, and wooden desk production can be speedily expanded. Government needs and essential civilian needs, including defense, can easily be met by wooden desks.

Products affected by the order are divided into three groups. The first includes essential products in the manufacture of which there is not a possible substitute; the second is intended to include products which fill certain essential needs but also some nonessential needs, and for which wooden substitutes are not now available; the third is intended to cover products in the manufacture of which wood is a ready and available substitute, and items which can be dispensed with during the emergency.

These groups are:

I. Insulated metal filing cabinets, safes, and metal visible record equipment.

II. Metal filing cabinets other than insulated filing cabinets, and metal lockers.

III. Metal office storage cabinets, metal desks, office chairs containing metal, metal office tables, including typewriter and office machine stands, metal bank vault equipment, metal shelving, metal office counters other than filing cabinets; movable metal partitions; doors, etc., for movable metal partition, and other metal office equipment, including wastepaper baskets, metal trays, and wire baskets.

Manufacturers classified by quantity

Manufacturers are classified into three groups, as follows:

Class A. All manufacturers who used 12,000 or more tons of steel in the manufacture of metal office furniture and equipment during the 12 months ended June 30, 1941.

Class B. Those who used 3,000 to 12,000 tons.

Class C. Those who used less than 3,000 tons.

The following table shows the percentage of curtailment for the period September 1, through December 31 as distributed among manufacturers and product groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of manufacturers</th>
<th>Tonnage consumed—year ended June 30, 1941</th>
<th>Percent curtailment Sept.–Dec.</th>
<th>Product group I</th>
<th>Product group II</th>
<th>Product group III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A………….</td>
<td>12,000-up………………………………………</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B………….</td>
<td>3,000-up…………………………………………</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C………….</td>
<td>0-3,000…………………………………………</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A manufacturer of more than one of the products covered by the order may exceed the tonnage ceiling on any one product, provided that the over-all is not exceeded.

May exceed limits for rated orders

Upon obtaining permission of the Director of Priorities, manufacturers may exceed the restrictions if they have defense orders or other orders bearing preference ratings which require more steel than allowed under the curtailment.

Monthly inventory reports must be submitted to the electrical appliances and consumers' durable goods branch of the Division of Civilian Supply.

More drastic cuts in the three product groups may be necessary later. If so, a gradual curtailment would be ordered so that manufacturers of wooden equipment could have time to expand their production.

Curtailment proposals were discussed at meetings with industry representatives, labor organization officials and other interested Government agencies.

Warnings given July 22, August 21

Manufacturers were warned of curtailment plans July 22 and August 21. It is assumed that they have been reducing consumption in anticipation of a limitation order, and therefore will not have to make up the entire curtailment in the remaining two months of the initial program.

The steel tonnage allowed under the program is a maximum figure. Because of the materials shortage situation, there is no guarantee that this maximum will be available.

* * *

J. G. Robinson succeeds
Roy Jackson as administrative officer

The Office of Production Management November 8 announced the appointment of James Gordon Robinson as administrative officer in the Office of Production Management, succeeding Roy Jackson, who resigned to enter private business.

Mr. Robinson, for the past 3 years director of Railroad Unemployment Insurance, Railroad Retirement Board, will be in charge of personnel, supply, budget and planning, office services, mail and correspondence.
Truck program extended so makers can order January steel now

Extension until January 31, 1942, of the orders which facilitate production of heavy motortrucks, medium trucks and truck trailers was announced November 6 by Priorities Director Nelson. The two orders extended are L-1-a and P-54.

Extension of the program does not change the basic provisions of the plan. It was undertaken so that manufacturers could place January orders for iron immediately.

The extension of order L-1-a means that the period from September 1 to January 31, producers may manufacture five-sixths the number of medium motortrucks, truck trailers and passenger carriers produced during the first half year, except that trucks ordered for specific defense purposes as defined in the original order are not limited.

Heavy trucks not restricted

Production of heavy motortrucks which are carrying most of the national defense truck transportation burden, is not restricted.

The extension also means that manufacturers of replacement parts may produce during the September 1-January 31 period the same number of parts as were sold for replacement purposes during the first half year.

Limited Preference Rating Order P-54 assigns an A-3 rating to materials going into heavy motortrucks, medium motortrucks, truck trailers, passenger carriers, and replacement parts as specifically listed in the original order.

Production of cotton linters further restricted by amendment

The production and distribution of cotton linters are subject to further restrictions in an amendment to General Preference Order M-12, issued November 5 by the Priorities Division.

The amendment specifically applies all of the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 1 to the order. One paragraph of the amended order stipulates that no deliveries of second-cut cotton linters may be made, save to plants engaged in the chemical industry in the United States, its territories and possessions, and the Philippine Islands, and restricts their use to the production of purified cotton linter pulp.

Other paragraphs redefine types.

Restrictions eased for use of copper sheet, strip, and screen in building

The restriction against the use of copper sheet, strip, and screen in building construction has been eased, it was announced November 3 by the Division of Priorities.

Due to go into effect November 1, the restriction would have “frozen” stocks of already fabricated materials in the hands of manufacturers, distributors, and consumers. Because of this, the restriction is revoked and copper sheet, strip, and screening may be manufactured at a reduced rate and used until January 1, 1942, after which their manufacture is prohibited under the general terms of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c.

A number of changes, largely for clarification, were made in the Order by a series of amendments announced November 3. They are:

1. Paragraph (b) which prohibits the use of copper sheet, strip, and screen in building construction after November 1 is revoked and these articles are placed on List A of the Order, which curtails their manufacture until January 1, 1942, and prohibits their manufacture thereafter.

Hospitals get help

2. The words “and hospitals” are added after “research laboratories” in subparagraph (5) of the general exceptions so that hospitals may use copper at a reduced rate and used until January 1, 1942, after which their manufacture is prohibited under the general terms of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c.

3. A new subparagraph (e) is added to the general exceptions to the Order. It reads: “For use for repair or replacement purposes in plants employing chemical processes and in plants processing food where the existing installation is copper or copper alloy and where and to the extent that chemical action makes the use of other materials impractical.”

Inventory limit extended to scrap

6. The paragraph relating to the limitation of inventories is amended to include scrap.

Further amendments are changes in List A, which prohibits the use of copper in certain articles after January 1, 1942.

The prohibition on air conditioning equipment is amended as follows: “except for essential food storage and transportation and industrial processing where the use of other material is impractical.”

“Screening and screens” are changed to “insect screens and screening.”

Under the heading of plumbing and heating supplies, the phrase “convectors and local heaters” is changed to read “convectors, local and unit heaters (except heat controls).”

“Fixture fittings,” etc., is changed to read “pipe, tube, tubing, and fittings therefor other than valves and faucets (except as provided in Defense Housing Critical List issued by the Director of Priorities September 12, 1941, and as the same may be amended.).”

In the field of household appliances, heaters are changed to “portable heaters” and an exception is made for heat controls on stoves and ranges. Table flatware, washing tubs and washing boilers are added to the prohibited list.

Alternative is restriction

Manufacturers of articles not on List A were permitted to use substantially 70 percent of the copper used by them in the manufacture of each such article in a 1940 base period. Such a manufacturer is now permitted as an alternative to use “50 percent of the total amount of copper or copper alloy respectively used by him in the manufacture of such article during the period between July 1 and September 30, 1941,” plus the amount of copper necessary to manufacture articles under the exceptions. This will assist a defense industry which is operating at a higher rate than in 1940, but still requires drastic conservation in copper.

By the amendment, a manufacturer who holds a blanket preference rating order of A-2 or higher (as distinguished from a preference rating certificate) is relieved from the curtailment provision which applies to all articles not on List A—insofar as he is manufacturing articles within the provisions of the blanket preference rating.

The purpose of this change is to assist manufacturers of machine tools and other vital defense products to obtain the necessary amount of copper.
Proof of need and details of construction required in utility preference applications

The Power and Communications Branch, OPM, released information November 4 to guide applicants for project preference ratings in the electric, gas, water, sanitation, central heating and telephone and telegraph fields.

Instructions to applicants call for complete details of proposed construction and proof of need of the project.

Detailed information required

A copy of the instructions follows:

The following information is required in the application for the granting of a project preference rating order covering projects in the electric, gas, water, sanitation, central heating, and telephone and telegraph communications, involving a number of separate contracts or suppliers.

1. Name of the operating company or agency.
2. Location of the project.
3. Clear, short statement of the scope of the project and its relation to any existing or proposed construction.
4. Comprehensive statement of the functional purpose of the project.
5. A statement with supporting data as to the relation of the project to national defense.
6. A statement of the urgency of need for the proposed construction, including estimates of existing and scheduled dependable capacities (and of reserve and net assured capacities in the case of electric utilities) and requirements for the next three years. In case of water and sewage treatment plants, the immediate need therefor shall be fully supported, preferably by summaries of analytic results and by a statement by the State Department of Health.
7. If interconnections with neighboring utility systems exist, or are possible, state the gas and electric capacities, to which they are or could be utilized, extent and capacity to which they could be made available to others.
8. A statement of the practicable date of introduction of the project into commercial operation.
9. A schedule of the various larger elements entering into the project. For each element list the expected sources of procurement, the latest practical delivery date, the estimated dollars cost, exclusive of installation labor. The aggregate dollars involved in these items should approximate 80 percent of the total dollars involved in the project.
10. A careful estimate of the total and, where possible, the weight, of the critical materials involved in the entire project, such as copper, steel, cast iron, and aluminum.

Sworn statement necessary

The application should be a sworn statement by an executive officer of the applicant. All applications shall be submitted in the name of the operating company.

Applicants in cases of specific necessity may ask at a later date for preference ratings on individual elements of the project higher than that assigned to the project, submitting such requests on form PD-1.

A project application is expected to cover all elements necessary to the effective use of the construction. For example, an application covering a transmission line should include switching equipment and transformers, and all appurtenances and accessories necessary to its use.

The application should be carefully prepared following the foregoing outline, and should include all pertinent information so as to present a complete and understandable picture of the project.

The application should be prepared on 8½” by 11” paper and bound in a suitable folder. The applicant should mail two copies of the application addressed to: J. A. Krug, chief, Power Branch, Office of Production Management, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Philippine utilities, mines, and industries can get priority aid

Public utilities and mining and industrial operations in the Philippine Islands are entitled to the priority assistance extended by the Director of Priorities.

Preference Rating Orders P-22, P-46, and P-56, already in use in the Continental United States, are applicable in the Islands also. It was pointed out. The first order is a general one, extending the A-10 rating to the acquisition of repair and maintenance parts and operating supplies for many industries. The P-46 order assists public utilities. Preference Rating Order P-56 assigns a rating of A-8, to deliveries to mines of material essential for their maintenance and operation.

Another interpretation to Preference Rating Order P-22, also issued November 5, makes it clear that its restrictions, including those applying to inventories, are not applicable to those who have not applied the preference rating to deliveries of material to them.

Cobalt put under direct allocation

Because of a shortage and the uncertainty of shipments from abroad, cobalt on November 4 was placed under a direct allocations system to be administered by the Director of Priorities.

General Preference Order M-39 places domestic and imported ore and concentrates, cobalt metal, and cobalt chemical compounds, under mandatory control and restricts deliveries and acceptances of cobalt for metallic uses to specific authorizations by the Director of Priorities.

Monthly requests to be filed

The order provides that monthly requests for cobalt shall be filed on forms prescribed by the Division of Priorities. Monthly allocations of cobalt for metallic purposes will be made by the Director, and may be made without regard to previous preference ratings.

Deliveries of cobalt chemical compounds for nonmetallic uses by any processor or dealer are limited to 10 percent of the average monthly weight delivered by him for the first 6 months of 1941. A similar restriction is placed on the manufacture of those chemicals where it is produced as an iron byproduct. Canada produces some cobalt, but all of it is being used for war purposes there and in England. Some low grade ore deposits exist in Canada and could be placed in production as an emergency supply for the United States.

Used in steel for cutting tools

Facilities to increase metal refining capacity by 50 percent now are under construction at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and are expected to be in production by the middle of next year.

Cobalt metal is used as an alloy for steel, largely in the production of high-speed cutting tools. Cobalt chemical compounds are used as a dryer for paint and as a binder for applying enamel to steel. Total estimated requirements for 1942 are approximately 400 tons more than current annual production in the United States.
Cellophane banned for gift wrappings, many other uses

A ban on many uses of cellophane and similar transparent materials derived from cellulose was ordered November 8 in the interest of national defense.

Gift wrappings, soda straws, cosmetics, soaps, and hardware are a few of the items affected by a limitation order issued by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities. The order was drafted by the Division of Civilian Supply.

Large quantities of chlorine, phenol and glycerine, scarce chemicals vital to the defense program, are used in making cellophane and similar transparent materials.

The order is effective immediately, but permits suppliers and their customers to use up existing stocks under certain conditions. Thereafter, these transparent materials cannot be used to package or manufacture products in the following categories:

Many products affected

Razor blades, cosmetics and soaps, textiles, rubber and rubber products (except for use as a substitute for holland cloth in the backing of retreading stocks for tires), hardware, metals and sporting goods, paper and paper products, laundry, candles and wax products, electrical equipment (except its manufacture), and decorations and novelties, including molded paper hats, molded Christmas bells, molded flower-pot covers, bows and rosettes, flowers, wreaths and garlands, soda straws, ribbons, household rolls, and gift wrappings.

Users are given 60 days to exhaust stocks now on hand. Suppliers who have already prepared stocks for customers in such a way that they could not be used by persons unaffected by the order are allowed the same time.

Suppliers were ordered to notify their regular customers of the terms of the order. Failure to give notice, however, will not excuse any customer from compliance.

Further studies are being made by the Division of Civilian Supply with a view to extending the curtailment to the packaging or manufacturing of food and tobacco products. Substantial savings already have been made in elimination of scarce materials from the packaging of cigarettes. The thickness of the tin foil used as a wrapper has been halved, thus freeing for the defense program an estimated 16,000 tons of lead and more than 400 tons of tin a year.

30 percent power cut in South postponed as rains and pooling bring relief

The Office of Production Management announced November 7 the postponement for a week of the 30 percent power curtailment originally scheduled to go into effect November 10 in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, East Mississippi, Southeast South Carolina, and Northwest Florida.

It postponed indefinitely the 5 percent curtailment scheduled for the remainder of South Carolina and North Carolina.

Moderate to heavy rains, plus increased power deliveries into the shortage area through power pooling arrangements, have made the postponement possible.

Public helped situation

Immediate and willing cooperation by the public with the "blackout" provisions of the OPM order affecting nonessential lighting services also contributed to the improved situation. The "blackout" provisions, however, will continue in effect in the entire area, and the postponement applies only to the 30 percent and 5 percent curtailment which has been scheduled for industrial consumers.

May delay further

If the present improved situation continues it may be possible to postpone the curtailment for an additional week, to November 24, it was said.

Large commercial and industrial customers covered by the curtailment order are being asked to economize on their consumption of electricity.

Factors in postponement

J. A. Krug, who is administering the power limitation order, said the following favorable developments made postponement possible:

1. Power pooling arrangements perfected at a meeting at Charlotte, N. C., this week, pursuant to the original OPM order, will bring into the shortage area about 6 million kilowatt-hours per week more power than had previously been counted on.

2. Increased deliveries of power from Arkansas and Kentucky are bringing into the shortage area an additional two million kilowatt-hours of power.

3. Stream flows have improved from moderate to heavy rainfall. Rains have been general over the area during the past week and predictions are favorable for next week. OPM engineers estimated today that rains during the past week added 62,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power to the storage reservoirs in the area.

Auto maximums for January formally set by order

Priorities Director Nelson issued an order November 7 formalizing the January passenger car production maximums established for the automobile industry.

These production figures were announced October 15 after a meeting with the automotive defense industry advisory committee.

Osterhout named executive officer of Civilian Supply

Appointment of Harold W. Osterhout of New York as executive officer of the Division of Civilian Supply was announced November 1 by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director.

Mr. Osterhout is assistant vice president of the National City Bank of New York and has been in the bank's employ more than 20 years. For the past 15 years he has been in charge of matters pertaining to organization and personnel in the Brooklyn and Queens branches.

Mr. Osterhout was granted a leave of absence to take charge of the organization and personnel of the Division of Civilian Supply.
CONSERVATION . . .

Year-around household collection of scrap materials is planned by Bureau

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation intends to ask householders all over the United States to save various articles the year around for collection by junk dealers or through other "regular channels of trade," Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the bureau, said in a press conference November 4. Excerpts follow:

Mr. Rosenwald: We have now organized our bureau into four main branches in trying to attack this problem from, you might say, all different directions. These four branches are salvage, specifications, substitution and conservation, and simplification.

In the Salvage Division, we are attempting to reclaim all articles needed which have already served their purpose once, and also to save scrap materials and to direct them back into remanufacture so that they can be used over again. Within that Salvage Division there are three different groups that we expect to reach. One of them is Government; there must be and no doubt is a vast amount of material which can be reclaimed and put back into remanufacture, but up to the present moment we have been unable to do anything very much in that particular regard. We expect to start that soon however.

Household drive carefully planned

The second is collecting scrap from the householder. You will remember that we had an aluminum campaign, waste paper campaign, and—in certain sections of the country—iron and steel campaigns. But under the plans which we have formulated, we have tried to outline the procedures carefully and as clearly as we could. We have been clearing with all other Government agencies to make sure that we are not conflicting with them.

We are assuring ourselves that the campaign is presumably working out along that line. We expect to have a meeting tomorrow of the advisory committee of waste dealers and we will go over with them the plans that we have outlined to make sure that they are proper and then we intend to try it out in just some one specialized area—what we call a guinea pig stage.

Test coming very soon

Q. When is that likely to be, sir?
A. Very shortly now—I should say within the next week. The third part of the salvage—I told you one is Government and the other householder—the third is industrial salvage and we have worked out plans very carefully with that. An example of that is this: we had one of our men visit the various airplane manufacturers in an endeavor to get back the scrap aluminum that developed in those plants and just as an illustration of what can be done: Within one month our scrap increased from about 900,000 pounds, and in the month after the visit of this man the scrap increased to a million and a half pounds with very slight increase in the production of airplanes in that particular month.

Q. Just in that one plant?
A. No; these were in the airplane plants combined.

Within the very near future we are going to try out this industrial salvage plan in two separated guinea pig areas. That also ought to start within the very near future. That covers the branch—that outlines salvage.

We next have what we call a Specifications Branch and we are dealing principally with Government emergency specifications so that these specifications can be, insofar as possible, tempered to fit the needs that arise today. That is, where there are shortages, we try and arrange these Government specifications, etc., so that they use less materials or they use materials where the materials are more plentiful. As an example of that, we have just gone over some defense housing, plumbing, and heating, and have made some very substantial decreases in the amount of piping in plumbing and heating specifications for those defense houses.

Approved buildings given "strip tease"

Also all projects that have received approval for new buildings, for example, are sent to this Division to get what we call here a "strip tease," i.e., we go over these projects and make sure that they are not using an inordinate amount of critical materials. Wherever critical materials can be eliminated, we do that.

We are going over the new U. S. O. buildings that are being contemplated. We are working very close with the War Department on the new War Department buildings, and then there are certain private projects that have received approval such as a bank building in Atlanta, and other similar buildings, hospitals and so on, that we go over with the same thing in mind.

Q. Can't you extend that to private buildings such as certain private projects?
A. This applies particularly to Government work that I am talking of.

Q. I understood you to say there were certain private projects.
A. When I mentioned that, I didn't mean in the field of housing, but if a certain building has to be built such as this bank building in Atlanta for some specific reason and has received approval for that project—it may not be a Government building but nevertheless when it receives approval we get a chance to go.
over it to eliminate the critical materials if we can without doing injury to the building.

Hope to change wasteful codes

Now, insofar as possible, when these emergency specifications apply to municipal or State governments, we expect to have those emergency specifications trickle down or rather work down through to the States and municipalities. And we are hopeful that in many instances by reason of the emergency at the present time, we can change at least with the emergency some of the building codes which happen to be very wasteful of some of our critical materials and we are going to endeavor to change those codes especially during the emergency. Also where those specifications apply to industry, we expect to bring those particular specifications to the attention of industry and get them to adopt them in all cases where they fit.

The third branch, Conservation and Substitution—

Q. Before we get off this salvage question, does this mean that in large part we will abandon the idea of having such campaigns as the aluminum drive and go into a regular private junk dealer collection system?

A. That is right in all probability. That is our intention. It will be a year-around campaign, if you want to call it a campaign, a year-around collection of materials that the household usually has and which we need to get back to re-manufacture.

Trying out copper-plate shell cases

The third group, Conservation and Substitution, is trying to find substitutes for critical materials using less critical or noncritical materials to replace them. Cartridge shell cases are the number one problem at the moment because they use such vast quantities of copper.

Q. Mr. Rosenwald, what about the soft steel copper plating?

A. They have been making experiments here both in private industry and in Government. They have even had some firing tests on certain shells that have been developed, but the results I have not heard. There has been a large amount of work done on it and there is being done a great deal of work at the present time. Now I can’t give you anything tangible because we haven’t got anything tangible at the moment. But we hope that within a reasonable period of time, we will have either a partial or full solution to that particular problem.

Another illustration is the use of zinc-faced die castings in place of aluminum parts and where we can use those it is very good.

Q. If you find that this process that you are working on for shell cases—if that proves satisfactory how much copper would you save in terms of percentage?

A. 70 percent.
MEDIATION BOARD . . .

Agreement reached in coke, gas dispute; hearings opened in two cases, two certified

The National Defense Mediation Board last week (November 2-9) continued its consideration of the captive coke mine dispute; announced an agreement in one case and said recommendations would be made in a second; opened hearings in two other cases; continued hearings in a fifth; announced the appointment of a special investigator in a sixth, and received certification of two new cases.

Captive coal mines

On Monday, November 3, 62 persons, the largest number ever to attend a Board hearing, presented their case in connection with the captive coke mine dispute. The principals in attendance included: Irving S. Olds, who is chairman of the board, and Benjamin Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Eugene Graff, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; R. J. Wicker, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, and John J. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The dispute involved two cases—Prank Graham, Rolland Harmon, and Drydock Co., at Birminghanm, Alabama, and Irving S. Olds, president of the United Steel Workers of America, Inc., and the United Mine Workers of America, at Chicago, Ill. The issues are wage increases and the adjustment of wage differentials.

Three men appointed to study the case

On November 6, the Board appointed three special investigators to study the case and make recommendations. The investigators are: Mr. Davis, former general counsel of the Bureau of Labor Relations; Mr. Zorn, a former assistant United States attorney of New York City, and Mr. Stettinus, former general counsel of the Bureau of Labor Relations.

Two new cases certified to the Board

The two new cases certified to the Board last week were: American Can Company, Chicago, Ill., and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO; Nevada Consolidated Copper Corporation, Ely, Nev., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 596.

Steel industry leaders meet defense officials

Leaders of the steel industry from all parts of the country were to meet in Washington, November 11, for a day-long conference with national defense officials.

All of the 225 steel mills in the country were expected to be represented at the meeting in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce auditorium.

The gathering was sponsored by the iron and steel branch, Office of Production Management, to acquaint the entire steel industry with the problems and purposes of national defense as it pertains to steel; what is expected of them; what the general steel program will be for 1942, and to get from them their ideas as to how these needs can be best met.

Armistice Day was chosen for the meeting, according to A. D. Whiteside, branch chief, who was to preside, because it opens National Defense Week and steel is the leading defense material.

Broad aspects of the steel situation were to feature the morning session, with addresses by Jesse Jones, Wm. S. Knudsen, Admiral Emory S. Land, Donald M. Nelson, J. V. Forrestal, John J. McCloy, W. L. Batt, Leon Henderson, and E. R. Stettinus, Jr.

The afternoon meeting was to be devoted to detailed reports on various phases of steel by section chiefs of the iron and steel branch, and discussion by visiting steel men.

The need for some such informative gathering was felt for some time, according to Mr. Whiteside, because no other means exist for presenting a rounded picture of the defense steel program to all units of the industry.

Advisory committee meetings reach only a few, and orders and other communications do not always reveal the reasons and the basic policy going into them.
LABOR . . .

Hillman invites heads of AFL metal trades unions to confer on welders' disputes

OMP Associate Director General Sidney Hillman last week sent the following telegram to the international presidents of nine American Federation of Labor metal trades unions, and a similar telegram to John P. Frey, president, AFL Metal Trades Department:

"In the interests of national defense it is urgent that the disputes which culminated in the recent welders strike be fully considered and resolved as speedily and as satisfactorily as possible so as to avoid similar work stoppages in the future. I am therefore inviting you and the presidents of other metal working unions of the American Federation of Labor designated by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, to confer with me on this problem.

Welders represented

"Representatives of the welders groups that participated in the recent strike are likewise being invited.

"The conference will convene at the Office of Production Management at 10 a.m. November 17, and will remain in session, I expect, until a satisfactory solution is found. Will you kindly wire me whether you or a representative duly authorized to speak for your organization will attend this conference."

The AFL international union presidents invited were:


Earlier Mr. Hillman announced that a committee representing a group of unions of welders and cutters had agreed to call upon their members on strike on the West Coast and in Alabama, and sympathetic strikers, to return to work immediately. The committee was headed by Karl V. Morris, president of the United Welders, Cutters and Helpers of America.

Steps to end minority discrimination in defense work described in pamphlet

How President Roosevelt and the Office of Production Management are seeking to secure full participation of all American minority groups in the national defense program is explained in a 19-page pamphlet, MINORITY IN DEFENSE, released October 29 by the Labor Division of OPM.

The pamphlet outlines steps taken since July 12, 1940, to end defense discrimination, and describes the functions and duties of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the Negro employment and training branch, and the minority groups branch of the Labor Division of OPM.

According to the pamphlet, the Committee on Fair Employment Practice receives all complaints of defense discrimination and investigates them through the field staffs of the Negro employment and training and the minority groups branches of OPM. If neither branch is able to adjust a complaint, the case is then certified to the COMER for further action and redress.

Other functions

In addition to serving as a Board of Appeals to the two OPM branches, the committee (1) deals with the problem of discrimination in Government service; (2) maintains contact with contracting agencies of the Government concerning enforcement of nondiscrimination clauses in defense contracts; (3) establishes contact with State and local agencies on discrimination in employment and coordinates their programs; and (4) maintains contacts with minorities organizations and with other organizations and key individuals.

The Negro employment and training branch, whose chief and staff members serve on Federal and regional labor supply committees in nine cities, broadens job opportunities for colored workers through (1) systematic visits to industrial employers; (2) regular surveys of training facilities; and (3) constant contact with the Bureau of Employment Security and local offices of the United States Employment Service to secure the placement of Negro workers through approved governmental agencies.

Similarly, the chief and staff members of the minority groups branch, which is concerned with the problems of all racial minority groups (including the physically handicapped) other than Negroes, serve on Federal and regional labor supply committees and seek the integration of members of these groups into the defense effort.

Elmer W. Henderson named employment field representative

Mark F. Ethridge, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, announced November 6 the appointment of Elmer W. Henderson, of Baltimore, Md., former research director for the Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, as a field representative to investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices by defense industries against minority groups.
PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

Electric wire makers asked to limit prices, in first copper stabilizing move

Manufacturers of copper wire and cable used to conduct electricity have been requested not to exceed their October 15 prices, in a letter sent to them by OPA Administrator Henderson. This represents the first of a series of steps in Mr. Henderson’s recently announced program to stabilize prices of all products made of copper, brass, or other copper-base alloys. The program is made necessary by the serious copper shortage caused by heavy defense demands and by the OPM conservation order of October 21 sharply restricting use of copper for many products.

The Administrator’s letter draws attention to the fact that the OPM conservation order excludes from its restrictions the use of copper and copper-base alloys in articles primarily employed as conductors of electricity, and adds: “We would hope . . . that the restriction of civilian demand and the assurance of copper supplies for your industry may bring about a situation that will permit of somewhat lower prices.”

Many types up 20 percent

In this connection, conferences with representative members of the copper wire and cable industry will be called by OPA in the near future to discuss recent trends in costs and prices. Many types of copper wire and cable currently are selling from 20 percent to 30 percent above 1939 levels. Manufacturers are asked in the letter to inform OPA of all changes in prices or terms of sale since January 1, 1940.

Ceilings considered on coarse paper as result of inflationary mark-ups

Consideration is being given by the Office of Price Administration to imposition of a price schedule establishing maximum prices that jobbers and wholesalers can charge for several grades of coarse paper, Administrator Henderson announced November 1.

A meeting with a representative group of jobbers will be called within a few days to discuss the need for a schedule. Should a schedule be found necessary, it will be rushed to completion as rapidly as possible in order to bring under control the inflationary situation which has developed recently.

Take steps to stop profiteering

In discussing the situation which has developed, Mr. Henderson pointed out that manufacturers are now selling kraft paper to jobbers at around 4½ cents a pound. Ordinarily the jobbers would resell this paper at prices ranging from about 5 or 5½ cents in large quantities to somewhat higher prices for smaller quantities.

Actually, jobbers in recent weeks have increased their prices to as high as 8 or 9 cents a pound for large quantities and even higher for small quantities.

“Such increases above the usual jobbers’ mark-up are pure extortion and profiteering,” Mr. Henderson stated. “We propose to take all steps necessary to correct this situation. In the meantime we urge all buyers from jobbers and wholesalers to refuse to pay prices above those which normally prevail when the manufacturer’s price is at the 4½-cent level.”

Over-ceiling linters sale, due to misunderstanding, corrected

A small sale of chemical grade cotton linters at 1.65 cents a pound above the 3.35-cent price, which the Office of Price Administration approved last August has been cancelled and rebilled at the 3.35-cent level, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, announced November 5.

The transaction resulted from a misunderstanding on the part of the seller, and adjustment was made promptly when the seller’s attention was called to the matter.

Chemical grade cotton linters, which are essential to the manufacture of rayon and smokeless powder, already are subject to OPM priority control.

Radio and stove manufacturers asked not to raise prices pending cost study

Manufacturers of two important types of durable consumers goods—domestic cooking and heating stoves and radios—have been asked not to raise prices above those recently prevailing, in telegrams sent to them by OPA Administrator Henderson.

The action was taken in both cases in order to hold prices firm pending determination of the effect on costs in these industries of curtailment of output due to the defense program.

Long-range price programs are being formulated by the Office of Price Administration in connection with both these industries and meetings will be held with representatives of each group in the near future to work out details.

The domestic cooking- and heating-stove manufacturers were asked not to increase prices above the level prevailing on October 24, 1941 while the manufacturers of radio receiving sets, radio phonograph combinations, radio parts, and radio phonograph parts were asked not to raise prices above the October 15, 1941 level.

Manufacturers of glass-making and printing machinery will be asked not to raise prices now

Manufacturers of glass-making machinery and of printing presses and other printing machinery will be asked shortly by the Office of Price Administration not to advance prices above the July 29, 1941, level, OPA Administrator Henderson stated November 6.

Meetings have already been held with manufacturers in each of these industries to discuss recent price trends and methods of achieving price stability in their respective fields.

The requests to be sent to companies in these industries will be interim measures designed to hold prices steady pending more detailed study. Similar requests have already been made to manufacturers of agricultural machinery, machine tools, mining, and oil field equipment, and machinery for the chemical process, food and drug industries.
Lead producers and miners urged to work 24-hour day, 6 or 7 days a week

The following telegram was sent jointly by Director General Knudsen and Associate Director General Hillman, OPM, to all producers of lead and to all lead miners in the United States:

"The urgency of the defense program requires that your mining properties be operated at their maximum productive capacity, 24 hours a day, 6 days a week and where possible, 7. You are requested to take all necessary steps to this end and if necessary acquire such additional equipment to improve the operating conditions of the mines that will result in increased production. Please advise us if we can be of any assistance."

**• • •**

**OPA denies plan to allow increase in lead price**

Widespread reports that the Office of Price Administration soon would approve an advance in the price of lead brought from Administrator Henderson a statement November 5 that in the opinion of his office present prices of 5.63 cents a pound, New York, and 5.78 cents a pound, St. Louis, are adequate to support a substantial increase in output.

"Evidence accumulated by OPA clearly indicates that a large part of the mining industry is in a position to increase its output at the present price of lead," Mr. Henderson said. "The bulk of the industry is not operating at anything like full capacity. Lead output can be increased quickly by various methods."

**Zinc rise was permitted**

The administrator also emphasized the fact that an increase in lead output will automatically increase the production of zinc, since the ores of these two metals are mined together in the Rocky Mountain area. The recent increase of 1 cent per pound in the price of zinc was permitted partly to facilitate increased output of both zinc and lead in the Rocky Mountain region.

One serious effect of the lead price increase reports has been to stimulate speculative hoarding of lead scrap. Unless this situation is corrected promptly, Mr. Henderson stated, it may become necessary to impose controls over the flow of secondary lead and scrap at proper prices.

**OPA approves 3,950,791 gallons of alcohol from sugar for above-ceiling sale**

In order to supplement short supplies of anti-freeze and industrial solvents during the coming winter, OPA has granted special permission to Publicker Commercial Alcoholic Co., of Philadelphia, to produce from raw sugar nearly 4,000,000 gallons of high-cost ethyl alcohol for sale at prices above the established maximums, Administrator Henderson announced November 7.

Publicker is one of the leading producers of ethyl alcohol in the United States and the only big producer that is not already operating at capacity. According to Government estimates, the country needs all the ethyl alcohol that can be obtained from every available source.

Will increase total supply 10 percent

As a result of the OPA exception, Publicker may produce during October, November, and December, 3,950,791 gallons of ethyl alcohol above its existing contract commitments in the final quarter. This will be entirely "new production" and will increase total supplies of ethyl alcohol available for all uses over the winter months by about 10 percent.

About 75 percent of all industrial ethyl alcohol produced in the United States is made from blackstrap molasses, a by-product of cane sugar mill operations. Little, if any, blackstrap molasses from the 1940-41 sugar crop remains unsold and new supplies will not become available until early in 1942. Hence, in order to increase its alcohol output for the final quarter of 1941, Publicker will be compelled to use sugar, a more expensive raw material.

The difference between the ceiling prices and the prices approved by OPA in the Publicker case will cover only the increased costs involved in using raw sugar purchased on current markets.

Price tied to sugar cost

Publicker is allowed by the OPA exception to sell this "excess production" at a maximum price of 49 1/2 cents a gallon in tank car lots for the basic formula (known as SD2B) when made from sugar purchased at $2.30 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Cuba. For each increase or decrease of 10 cents per 100 pounds in the sugar price, an adjustment of 1 1/2 cents a gallon may be made in the alcohol price. Price Schedule No. 28 established a maximum price of 24 1/2 cents a gallon, tank cars, for the basic formula.

Prices that Publicker may charge for other formulae and quantities of ethyl alcohol produced under the exception will be determined by applying the differentials established in the price schedule. Sales of proprietary name solvent ethyl alcohol may be made under the exception only directly to consumers thereof.

The exception applies only to ethyl alcohol produced prior to December 31, 1941. Publicker is required to report monthly to OPA, giving complete details of production of ethyl alcohol and specific details of all alcohol sales made under the exception.

**Maximum zinc alloy prices listed pending formal ceiling**

A list of maximum prices for zinc alloys, which the Office of Price Administration has prepared in the light of the recent 1 cent a pound increase in the price of slab zinc, was made public November 2 by Administrator Henderson. A formal price ceiling schedule will be issued in the near future.

At the same time Mr. Henderson announced that maximum prices on rolled zinc products, including sheet, strip, and plates, will be issued by OPA as soon as investigations now under way as to costs and earnings are completed.

The new prices on zinc alloys take into consideration the customary differentials between alloy and slab zinc. The new prices are considered adequate to assure present levels of production.

Zinc alloys are used extensively in die-castings and molds and play an essential part in the production of planes, tanks, and many other defense and civilian articles. The OPA-approved prices, applying to alloys made from high-grade zinc, are 11 1/2 cents a pound for carload lots (i.e., any shipment taking a carload rate), 11 3/4 cents a pound for lots from 5 tons to a carload, and 12 cents a pound for less than 5-ton lots. These are delivered prices.

Ceiling prices on rolled zinc products will in all probability be lower than prices announced by certain companies following the recent advance in primary zinc prices.
Miss Elliott calls on Nation's consumers to sign pledge in campaign against waste

The CONSUMER'S PLEDGE
FOR TOTAL DEFENSE

As a consumer, in the total defense of democracy, I will do my part to make my home, my community, my country ready, efficient, and strong.

I will buy carefully
I will take good care of the things I have
I will waste nothing

Signature

When you sign this pledge, you are joining the ranks of the millions of consumers cooperating in National Defense. Will you please sign it and send it to:

HARRIET ELLIOTT, CONSUMER DIVISION, OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

THE CONSUMER'S PLEDGE . . . Americans the country over will begin signing November 12. Mats are available to newspapers and other publications on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C.

"I will waste nothing." That is the final line and the substance of the Consumers' Pledge for Total Defense which consumers all over the country will be signing beginning Wednesday, November 12, as an indication of their desire to enlist their homes in the defense program by conserving everything they use.

Launched on War Against Waste Day of this week, which is Civilian Defense Week throughout the Nation, the pledge campaign is being conducted under the direction of Miss Harriet Elliott, associate administrator of the Office of Civilian Defense, in charge of the Consumer Division.

Build defense by guarding resources

In calling on the Nation's consumers to enlist in the campaign against waste, Miss Elliott said: "The food we eat, the clothes we wear, the things we buy, the things we use, the dollars we spend, the pennies we save—all these are as much a part of defense as guns, tanks, and airplanes. Each one of America's 133 million consumers holds it in his power to build defense by guarding these resources."

"Each time we go shopping we are buying more than just a pair of shoes, a loaf of bread, or a bar of soap. We are buying the services of factories, railroads, men, and materials. Consumers therefore have a major role in the conservation of our economic strength."

The first consumer to sign the pledge was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States and assistant director in charge of Volunteer Participation in the Office of Civilian Defense. Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, housekeeper of the White House, was the second signer.

Every home in the Nation will be given the opportunity to join the War Against Waste. Retailers, newspapers, schools, civic organizations, and the Boy Scouts of America are already assisting in making copies of the pledge available to consumers. Copies of the pledge will also be distributed through labor unions, church groups, women's clubs, and stores in the weeks to come. Further details of the campaign will be announced as the program develops.

Appeal for full cooperation

In an appeal for full consumer cooperation in the defense conservation effort, broadcast on War Against Waste Day, Miss Elliott said:

"Everything you do touches on conservation and defense. Take your kitchen, for instance. Food builds the muscle and health of your family. Food builds the strength of the nation. We can't afford to waste it. Buy it wisely. Cook it carefully. Stop and think before you throw away even a tablespoonful of left-over potatoes."

"Your saucepan is made of aluminum that is now needed for airplanes. You won't be able to get another made of aluminum so you've got to take good care of the one you have."

"Your refrigerator has steel and copper in it that are needed for tanks and ships. It runs on electric power that is vital to defense. If you have a refrigerator, clean and defrost it regularly. Keep it in good repair. Make it last as long as possible."

"Let's go out to the garage. You're lucky, and you have a car out there. If you've joined the fight against waste, you're driving that car at moderate speeds to save gas, oil, and rubber tires."

"Now, how about the clothes you wear. By taking better care of your clothes, you won't have to strain your budget. You won't be putting in new and unnecessary demands on our textile mills and clothing factories."

Need for self-discipline

"Even when you go shopping, you can join in the War Against Waste. By accepting substitutes for materials that are scarce—like rayon instead of silk. By not buying things you don't really need. By wise buying."

"It may not be easy to do away with all our wasteful habits at home and in our daily shopping. But in times like these the fight for freedom calls for self-discipline even in our smallest acts. By signing the Consumers' Pledge For Total Defense, each of us can take the first step in that self-discipline."

Prices of domestic rugs, carpets stabilized till December 15

Prices of domestic rugs and carpets have been stabilized for the time being by a series of individual agreements reached between the Office of Price Administration and floor-covering manufacturers. Administrator Henderson announced November 8.

Under the agreements, the makers of wool surface, cotton and novelty, and fiber floor coverings will maintain until December 15 the prices they quoted on October 13. During the period the agreements are in effect, CPA will proceed with its plans to develop a longer-range price stabilization program for the industry.
News for Retailers

Consumers Durable Goods

The Office of Price Administration moved several steps further into the field of consumer durable goods during the past fortnight. When the OPM's copper curtailment order was announced two weeks ago, Mr. Henderson disclosed that his office was developing a comprehensive program to stabilize prices of all products made of copper, brass, or other copper-base alloys.

Ceiling prices would be established if necessary, the OPA Administrator said, over all durable goods made largely of copper. Such items as radios, stoves, cooking and table utensils, plated flatware, fire extinguishers, and certain automobile and truck parts were listed in this category.

This initial announcement was followed November 6 by disclosure that manufacturers of radio receiving sets, radio phonograph combinations, radio parts and radiophonograph parts had been requested not to advance their prices beyond the October 15 level. At the same time, manufacturers of domestic cooking and heating stoves were asked to adhere to prices quoted by them on October 24.

On November 8, OPA announced that makers of rugs and carpets had entered into voluntary agreements to adhere to their October 13 prices until December 15. Mr. Henderson stated that carpets made of wool, cotton and fiber, as well as so-called "novelty" fabrics, were parties to the individual understandings. Before December 15, OPA plans to work out a longer-range price program for these producers.

The OPM order drastically curtailing the production of all kinds of metal office furniture and equipment was followed swiftly by a telegram from Mr. Henderson to manufacturers of these products asking that their prices be held to the levels of November 6. Development of a price program for this industry also would be undertaken, it was stated.

All of these actions are designed to keep manufacturers' prices stabilized in the face of reduced output. Time thus is afforded the Office of Price Administration to determine the effect of the enforced curtailments on costs of the various producers. If manufacturers' prices can be kept from rising further, either by voluntary agreements or direct action by OPA, the pressure for price increases in the retail field will be alleviated considerably, with resultant benefit to the buying public.

Effective date of paperboard schedule 32 postponed to Nov. 1, filing to Dec. 10

Effective date of Price Schedule No. 32, paperboard sold east of the Rocky Mountains, is changed to November 1, 1941, and the date for filing of initial "affirmations of compliance" is delayed until December 10, 1941, by an amendment announced November 7 by OPA Administrator Henderson.

As originally issued, the schedule became effective on October 1 and buyers and sellers of paperboard were required to file affirmations of compliance by November 10 and monthly thereafter.

The postponement was decided upon because the schedule as originally issued failed to provide specific maximum prices for the so-called "specialty grades" of paperboard, although such were covered by the general provisions of the schedule.

Furthermore, a number of paperboard buyers have complained of hardship because their plants are located at points distant from sources of supply and until recently have depended upon water transportation to obtain their paperboard. The shortage of shipping has compelled many of these buyers, including some who are working on important defense orders, to change over to rail transportation, which is more expensive.

Prior to December 10, Mr. Henderson stated, Price Schedule No. 32 will be amended to deal with these matters. An additional appendix will be added establishing maximum prices for the highly specialized grades of paperboard used in a wide range of products and by many industries. Some of these specialty boards sell for hundreds of dollars a ton. The appendix will impose maximum prices in this field at levels that prevailed on a date prior to August 1, 1941.

Jobber's allowance on waste paper payable only by consumer

Payment of jobber's allowances under the recent amendment to Price Schedule No. 30, waste paper sold east of the Rocky Mountains, by any person other than a consumer of waste paper is a violation of the schedule and will result in action by the Office of Price Administration, Administrator Henderson announced November 7.

Paper dealers or packers who, although separate business entities, are wholly owned subsidiaries of consumers, do not fall within the definition established for consumers in Price Schedule No. 30, Mr. Henderson stated. Jobber allowances, therefore, may not be paid by such wholly owned subsidiaries to waste paper dealers and packers.

OPA also will proceed against jobbers who compute their allowances on a price to which has been added loading or transportation charges, the Administrator said.

The "jobber's allowance" provisions of the schedule are clear and specific, Mr. Henderson stated. Such allowances may only be paid by consumers of waste paper, and must be calculated upon the actual price paid to the packer for the waste paper, excluding any transportation or loading charges paid by the consumer.

Reports have been received by OPA that certain jobbers and dealers are charging allowances to other jobbers and dealers. In some instances jobbers are said to be figuring allowances on a price which includes loading and transportation charges.

"We are looking into these reports, " the administrator said. "If they are found to have substance, we shall act against the violators and enforce the schedule strictly."

Renard appointed acting chief, printing and publishing branch

Appointment of George A. Renard of New York as acting chief of the printing and publishing branch of the Division of Civilian Supply was announced November 6 by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director.

Mr. Renard is executive secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, having been connected with that organization since 1928.
Carded yarn and goods under contract before July 21 to be keyed to 15.99-cent cotton

Price Schedules No. 33 (Carded Cotton Yarn) and No. 35 (Carded Grey and Colored-yarn Cotton Goods) will be amended in the near future to revise the provisions pertaining to maximum prices for deliveries pursuant to contracts made prior to the effective dates of these schedules, OPA Administrator Henderson announced November 7.

The proposed amendments will allow deliveries under contracts made before July 21 to be carried out at maximum prices corresponding to a “spot cotton price” of 15.99 cents per pound.

Was keyed to spot cotton

Both price schedules established maximum prices on a sliding scale keyed to the price of spot cotton. Carded yarns, as well as numerous types of carded-yarn grey goods covered by Schedule No. 35, had not previously been subject to maximum prices. In applying the sliding scale formula to the yarns and to these types of fabrics, the schedules provided that deliveries pursuant to pre-schedule contracts should be carried out at not more than the applicable schedule price correlated to the spot cotton price of the day preceding that on which the contract of sale was made. Consequently, where a seller had unfilled bookings dating back to the early spring, the schedule required him to adjust his delivery prices to the spot cotton prices prevailing at that time, which were considerably lower than the current levels.

Same as combed yarns, grey goods

Behind the proposed amendment is the desire of OPA to place yarns and textiles newly covered by maximum prices on the same footing as combed yarns and grey goods previously subjected to maximum prices under Price Schedules No. 7 and 11. In these cases, maximum prices were established at fixed figures rather than on a sliding scale. Hence, no write-down of contract prices was required beyond the established ceilings. These maximum prices, as revised on July 21, took account of the 15.99-cent spot cotton price prevailing on July 19.

The change to be made in Schedules 33 and 35 is thus designed to accord the same treatment to carded yarn and to drills, twills, denims,coverts, and other cotton fabrics subjected to maximum prices for the first time in these schedules.

No revision will be made of the present provisions of the schedules insofar as they apply to deliveries under contracts made on or after July 21. Such deliveries will be governed, as before, by the cotton spot price of the day preceding that on which the contract was made, regardless of whether it was below 15.99 cents.

The amendments, which are expected to be issued this week, will be retroactive to the dates when the schedules became effective.

OPA moves to block further price advances in petroleum products

Moving to meet a succession of price advances in many sectors of the oil industry, the Office of Price Administration took steps November 7 to formalize its relations with companies in the industry by requesting crude producers, refiners, and marketers to refrain from making further advances.

Action was taken through telegrams sent by Leon Henderson, administrator, to all principal producers and purchasers of crude oil, and through letters sent to larger marketers of refined products.

The telegrams asked producers and purchasers of crude oil to make no increases in the purchase price over the prices prevailing as of October 1, 1941.

Notice and approval required

The letter to marketers asked that they make no price advances in petroleum or petroleum products without prior notice and approval by OPA. Price increases which must be submitted for approval include contract or spot prices of petroleum and all petroleum products, including refinery, tank car, tank wagon, barge, retail service station and other prices quoted by the individual companies. These would include gasoline, kerosene, burner oil, heavy fuel oil, lubricating oil, and other petroleum products.

The action of November 7 followed dispatch of telegrams on November 5 to heads of Consolidated Oil Corporation, Texas Co., and Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) asking them to meet in Washington on November 10 to discuss advances in crude oil prices posted by subsidiaries in North Texas oil fields. Telegrams had also been sent November 5 to 22 independent Gulf Coast refiners asking them to observe the OPA-approved cargo price of 8½¢ a gallon for 80 octane gasoline.

The telegrams and letters sent out November 7 in effect extended to the whole country the move by OPA to block further advances in prices.

Other recent advances in prices of crude oil or refined products leading up to the action include an increase of 10 cents a barrel for Montana crude oil, an advance from $1.35 to $1.55 a barrel for bunker “C” fuel oil in the New York spot market, and other minor but frequent increases in tank car prices for gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil in various sections of the country.

OEM presents first in series

radio Variety Shows

The first in a series of Variety Shows, presented by the Office for Emergency Management, started Sunday night, November 9, over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

A theme song, “Keep ‘Em Rolling,” written especially by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart for the show, was introduced. Morton Gould was musical conductor.

As master of ceremonies, Clifton Fadiman interviewed Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities. Professor John Albright, of the Case School of Applied Science, was interviewed about spider breeding and how spiders’ webs are used for defense purposes.

Maurice Evans appeared in a dramatization of “Valley Forge,” written by Maxwell Anderson, and Ethel Merman sang.

Discontinuance of steel cover lids on cooking ranges asked

Manufacturers have been asked to discontinue steel cover lids from domestic cooking ranges by December 15, 1941, the Office of Price Administration and the Division of Civilian Supply, OPM, announced November 9.

These tops, usually finished in baked enamel, are used on many gas, electric, kerosene, and gasoline stoves to cover the cooking surface when the stove is not in use.
$549,712,265 War Department contracts cleared October 30 through November 5

Defense contracts totaling $549,712,265 were awarded by the War Department and cleared by the Division of Purchases, Office of Production Management, during the period October 30 through November 5. This compares with a total of $242,968,022 for the previous week.

**AIRCRAFT**

Candler-Hill Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; fuel pumps; $800,990.

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; automatic pilots; $781,539.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; manifold pressure gauges; $65,620.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Steel Products Division, Akron, Ohio; oxygen cylinders; $60,979.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Airplane Division, Buffalo, N. Y.; airplanes and parts; $107,434,037.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; airplanes and parts; $92,277,800.


Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation, Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Md.; machine gun turrets; $20,029,362.

Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.; turrets; $6,147,400.


**EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES**


Teletype Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; telephone equipment; $601,207.

Guiberson Diesel Engine Co., Chicago, Ill. (for manufacture at The Buda Co. Plant, Harvey, Ill.); parts of tanks; $4,048,209.

**CONSTRUCTION**


A. Frarell Blair, Decatur, Ga.; construction of warehouses and engineering sheds, Atlanta General Depot, Conley, Ga.; $523,944.

Morrison-Knudsen Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; construction of supplemental water supply system including utilities, Camp Haan, Calif.; $523,944.

**ORDNANCE**

International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; gun carriages; $2,476,873.

Byron Jackson Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; recoil mechanisms; $1,183,844.

Washington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Holyoke, Mass.; gun mounts; $6,147,600.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Beverly, Mass.; guns; $1,729,090.


Wellsman Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio; barbette carriages; $3,485,430.

Western Auto Co., Aurora, Ill.; gun carriages; $1,609,020.

General Electric Co., Erie, Pa.; howitzers; $855,699.

Yoder Co., Cleveland, Ohio; guns; $5,000,000.

American Type Founders, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.; matrices; $557,649.

Munitions Mfg. Corporation, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Subsidiary of International Business Machines) (for manufacture at The Buda Co. Plant, Harvey, Ill.); parts of tanks; $4,048,209.

Guiberson Diesel Engine Co., Garland, Tex.; establishment of a plant for manufacture of tank engines; $2,411,097. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement of lease.)

Jenkins Aircraft Engine Co., Pottstown, Pa.; constructing and equipping plant at Pottstown, Pa., and additional machinery and equipment for use in existing plant; $18,077,727. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement of lease.)

Niles-Bement-Pond Co. (Pratt & Whitney Division), West Hartford, Conn.; acquisition and installation of additional plant facilities at its existing plant at West Hartford, Conn., for manufacture of metal goods; $453,000. (Defense Plant Corporation agreement of lease.)

Railroads modify shipping regulations to save 250,000 tons of paperboard a year

Modifications of regulations governing the shipping of freight in corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers, which are expected to save approximately 10 percent of the paperboard used in that manner, have been put into effect on American railroads as a result of cooperation by the railroads with the containers branch of the Office of Production Management.

With the approval of Commissioner C. B. Allison of the Interstate Commerce Commission, an order modifying the container regulations has been issued by the classification committee of the Association of American Railroads.

The effect of the modification will be to provide for defense uses between 250,000 and 300,000 tons of paperboard per year without violating any additional raw materials or supplies. The containers branch of OFM believes this will enable the fibre box manufacturers to meet all present shipping container demands.

The new specifications were proposed by the simplification committee of the Association of American Railroads after consultation with the conservation committee of the fibre box manufacturers. Hearings were held by the railroad committee in various sections of the country.

In the past, corrugated boxes made to carry 40 pounds or less had to be made of a combination of materials having a total thickness of 41 thousandths of an inch. This thickness has been reduced so that boxes which will carry up to 20 pounds need have a thickness of 27 thousandths of an inch with a slightly heavier thickness for boxes in the 20 to 40 pounds bracket. Similarly, boxes to carry up to 90 pounds may now be made of one facing 30 thousandths of an inch in thickness and one of 16 thousandths in place of two facings, each 30 thousandths of an inch thick, formerly required.

In addition to this liberalization of weight requirements, the size limitations have also been broadened. The containers branch of OPM believes that distribution costs of goods shipped in the new containers will be materially reduced.

"This action is an excellent illustration of the results that can be achieved through the willing cooperation of forward-looking industry groups in the defense program," said OPM Purchases Director MacKeachie, to whose Division the containers branch is attached.
301 Certificates of Necessity for plant expansion issued to 217 corporations

A total of 301 Certificates of Necessity were issued to 217 corporations from October 1 to 15, inclusive, the National Defense Advisory Commission has announced. These certificates were issued in connection with the construction and acquisition of new plant and manufacturing facilities, the estimated cost of which was $26,478,000.

This brings the total issued through October 15 to 2,833. The cost of facilities covered to date was estimated at $1,282,864,000.

A compilation of firms for the first half of October and estimated cost of facilities follows:

Ace Drill Co., Detroit, Mich.; high speed twist drills; $38,000.
Aero Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; aircraft tools of all kinds; $3,000.
Bilz & Laughlin, Inc., Harvey, Ill.; strain annealing of steel; $60,000.
Borg-Warner Corporation, New Castle, Del.; electric steel ingots and gears; $16,000.
Briggs & Stratton Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; korb parts and fuses; $75,000.
The Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; ballots, $21,000.
Bryant Chucking Grinder Co., Springfield, Vt.; internal grinding machines; $243,000.
Cal-Aero Corporation, Glendale, Calif.; pilot training and airplane maintenance; $294,000.
The Canton Door Porting & Manufacturing Co., Canton, Ohio; airplane motor parts and tank fenders, machine tools; $40,000.
Carolina Aluminum Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; carbon electrodes, pig aluminum and power; $545,000.
Carrollton Corporation, Limestone, N. Y.; quartz glass and arms; $25,000.
Charleston Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Charleston, S. C.; gear reducing units; $1,050,000.
The Chicago Roller Skate Co., Chicago, Ill.; M-21 boosters; $11,000.
Clark Engine Co., Buchanan, Mich.; truck transmissions and housing; $8,000.
The Cleveland Automatic Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; automatic screw machines and parts; $99,000.
The Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Winkle, Ohio; overhead cranes, tramrails, etc.; $10,000.
The Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio; high-speed military tractors; $16,000.
Coeptol Twist Drill Co., Detroit, Mich.; twist drills, reamers, etc.; $9,000.
Colgate-Larsen Aircraft Co., Long Island, N. Y.; aircraft parts; $26,000.
Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; radio equipment; $30,000.
Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, Del.; vulcanized fibre and vulcanized; $50,000.
The Couch-Ulhe Co., Elyria, Ohio; automatic screw machine products; $29,000.
Detroit Tap & Tool Co., Hamtramck, Mich.; gears, yokes, and thread yokes; $42,000.
The Dixie Machine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; combed cotton yarn; $33,000.
The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; dyestuffs, $496,000.
The Electric Firemain Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.; fire hydraulic units; $10,000.
Farmers Elevator Co. of Williston, Williston, N. D.; grain storage; $11,000.
The Federal Bearings Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; ball bearings; $213,000.
Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; pursuit planes, gun mounts, etc.; $460,000.
Bennus Watch Co., New York, N. Y.; parts for fusee and aircraft instruments; $2,000.
Birchim Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; repair and alteration of vessels; pig iron; $1,766,000.
The Boston Co., Medina, N. Y.; grey iron and brass castings; $6,000.
Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; pursuit planes, gun mounts, etc.; $460,000.
Bennus Watch Co., New York, N. Y.; parts for fusee and aircraft instruments; $2,000.
Birchim Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; repair and alteration of vessels; pig iron; $1,766,000.
The Boston Co., Medina, N. Y.; grey iron and brass castings; $6,000.
Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; pursuit planes, gun mounts, etc.; $460,000.
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The Boston Co., Medina, N. Y.; grey iron and brass castings; $6,000.
Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; pursuit planes, gun mounts, etc.; $460,000.
Bennus Watch Co., New York, N. Y.; parts for fusee and aircraft instruments; $2,000.
Birchim Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; repair and alteration of vessels; pig iron; $1,766,000.
The Boston Co., Medina, N. Y.; grey iron and brass castings; $6,000.
The Perry-Fay Co., Ellyria, Ohio; shells, fuse parts, primers, etc.; $119,000.

The Phoenix Foundry Co., Chicago, Ill.; gun carriages and parts; $305,000.

Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; 100 octane aviation gasoline; $30,000.

The Pipe Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio; machine tools; $40,000.

The Monarch Machine Tool Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; milling machines and fixtures; $20,000.

Poget Sound Machinery Depot, Seattle, Wash.; boilers; $50,000.

Pump Engineering Service Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; fuel pumps, valves, etc.; $40,000.

Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, Inc., Quincy, Mass.; fishing boats; $60,000.

Red River Elevator Co., Moorhead, Minn.; grain storage; $8,000.

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; phthalic anhydride, synthetic resins, etc.; $921,000.

The Reid Avery Co., Baltimore, Md.; welding electrodes and accessories; $15,000.

The Reliance Foundry Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; gray iron castings; $18,000.

Republic Aviation Corporation; Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.; pursuit type airplanes; $5,000.

Robbins & Myers, Inc., Springfield, Ohio; avigation instrument parts; $38,000.

Ross-Meier Machine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; steel castings; $63,000.

Rotary Electric Co., New York, N. Y.; Warren Town, Mich.; 100,000 billets and bars; $185,000.

Russell Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; grain storage; $74,000.

Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, Calif.; training of pilots; $56,000.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; grain storage; $8,000.

Frank L. Sample Jr., Inc., Bootby Harbor, Maine; wooden mine sweepers; $39,000.

Sandusky Foundry & Machine Co., Sandusky, Ohio; centrifugally cast products; $65,000.

The Schatz Manufacturing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 360,000 turbin engines; $1,450,000.

The Standard Oil Co., East Cleveland, Ohio; ethyl alcohol; $51,000.

Shell Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; niteration grade toluene; $605,000.

SKK Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; ball and roller bearings; $1,000.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co, Birmingham, Ala.; coke for manufacturing of pig iron, etc.; $176,000.

Smith & Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Mass.; guns, etc.; $200,000.

F. L. Smith Machine Co., Inc., New York City; aircraft engine parts and machine tools; $94,000.

Spartan Aircraft Co., Tulsa, Okla.; airplanes and parts; $25,000.

Standard Alcohols Co., New York, N. Y.; ethyl alcohol, etc.; $3,277,000.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York, N. Y.; transportation of petroleum; $46,000.

The L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass.; architects' precision tools and hacksaws; $85,000.

The Steel Tank & Pipe Co. of Oregon, Portland, Ore.; ore reduction pots, etc.; $26,000.

Stewart-Warren Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; fuses, etc.; $17,000.

Tessmer Products Co., Tecumseh, Mich.; projectiles; $40,000.

Templeton, Kenly & Co., Inc., Chicago, III.; industrial fabric; $90,000.

TeXile Machine Works, Reading, Pa.; machine gun parts, etc.; $187,000.
TRANSPORTATION...

Truck survey vital to planning use and replacement, says Rogers

The fullest cooperation of all bus and truck operators with the Government's current survey of motor transportation facilities was asked November 3 by John L. Rogers, chairman of the Central Motor Truck operators with the Government's use and re-use survey of motor transportation, in order that the committee "cannot be expected to take account of truck needs as to which it is not fully informed."

Detailed information sought

"The Government is now spending a considerable sum in an attempt to get detailed information on every truck, freight trailer, and bus in the country," Mr. Rogers pointed out. "State motor-vehicle departments and the Public Roads and Works Projects Administrations of the Federal Works Agency are making the inventory. Every truck and bus owner has already received or will shortly receive a questionnaire card to fill out with complete information about each vehicle, and an answer to the question, 'In case of an emergency would you voluntarily hire or lease vehicle to a Federal Agency?'

Age and kind asked

"We do not expect every truck owner to answer 'yes' to this question. In many cases their trucks will already be engaged in essential services and cannot be spared. But the Government must have information on these trucks as well as all others in order to plan the production of trucks and truck parts to meet all requirements under the national defense program. It is necessary to know the age and kind of trucks in essential services in order to plan replacements as they are required."'

1,512 new defense homes completed, Palmer reports

Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, announced November 4 that 1,512 new publicly financed homes for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel had been completed during the week ending November 1, making a total of 48,084 now ready for occupancy.

397 going into construction

With 397 homes going into construction during the week, the total of publicly financed homes now being built or completed reached 162,182.

Federal funds have already been allotted for 123,379 defense homes.

FHFA-inspected privately financed homes started during the week, totaled 3,688. Since January 1941, 186,530 such homes have gone into construction.

The total number of dormitory units for occupancy by single defense workers has reached 3,210.

CARLOADINGS DROP

Revenue freight car loadings during the week ended November 1, totaled 784,712, an increase of 12.6 percent over the 704,797 cars loaded during the corresponding week in 1940, but a decrease of about 10,000 cars under the loadings for the week ended October 25.

For the year to November 1, a total of 38,816,105 cars have been loaded as compared to 30,654,313 during the corresponding period in 1940 or an increase of 16.8 percent.

Shoemaker appointed consultant on refrigerated warehousing

Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner, announced November 4 the appointment of J. Raymond Shoemaker, president of the Hygeia Refrigerating Co., Elmira, N. Y., as consultant on refrigerated warehousing in the Transportation Division of the Office for Emergency Management.

Mr. Shoemaker will handle problems relating to the handling and storage of perishable food products, including lend-lease commodities. He will work with the various procurement agencies of the Government in the interest not only of seeing that their requirements are met, but that the most economical and efficient use is made of available cold storage facilities to meet the needs of both domestic and export requirements.

Farm machine ratings extended; broad plan being devised to provide equipment for 1942

Provisions of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Rating Plan which would have expired October 31 were extended until November 30 by an order issued November 1 by Priorities Director Nelson. These provisions, included in Preference Rating Order P-33 issued August 20, assigned the highest civilian preference rating, B-1, to deliveries of materials to manufacturers needing them for production of new farm machinery.

Broader plan under way

Extension of the plan is necessary so that there will be no break in the continuity of the farm equipment program. Work is under way on a broader plan to make materials available for new machinery to carry out the Department of Agriculture's expanded 1942 food production program.

Another order grants an A-10 rating on deliveries of materials necessary for the production of parts for the repair and maintenance of existing farm equipment. This plan (P-32) expires February 14, 1942, and is not affected by the extension of P-33.
Wickard against more than 110 percent of parity in proposed farm ceiling

Efforts to raise the proposed ceiling on some farm products to "well above 110 percent of parity" were opposed by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard speaking last week on the National Radio Forum.

"I am against these proposals for two reasons," the Secretary said, "First, they would tend to make price control ineffective. Prices for any product, whether farm or factory, should not be allowed to go to unreasonable heights. If the price control bill is to prevent inflation, it must have authority to keep prices from going too high.

Equality is the goal

"Second, Agriculture stands to lose a lot of good will if people get the idea the farmers are insisting on too much. It has taken us a long time to sell the country on the idea of equality for the farmer. I don't think we can let this go.

"I am also opposed to the proposal to increase the loan rate on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco, the so-called basic commodities, to 100 percent of parity. The loan rate is now 85 percent of parity, and I think that high enough because the payments to farmers cooperating in the farm program are bringing their total return to parity. To raise the loan rate on corn, for example, would raise the price of feed pretty sharply and this would increase the cost of producing milk, eggs, meat, and other foods. In turn, the price of some foods would have to be raised considerably above parity. This would hurt consumers now and farmers later on.

Fair prices foster production

"There are still other reasons why the 100 percent of parity proposal is, in my opinion, unwise. The high loan would make it more difficult for the dairy farmers, meat producers, and the poultry producers to turn out the food we need for our defense effort. 

"The simplest and most effective way to assure abundant production is fair prices to farmers. In fact, it is the only effective way.

"Without fair prices, farmers simply can't produce enough for our needs. A farmer can't stay in business indefinitely and lose money any more than a manufacturer can. We wouldn't expect a plane manufacturer, for example, to make bombers and fighters at a loss. If he failed to break even, we'd know that he would have to quit. We want planes in this time of crisis, and so we see to it that the manufacturers are well paid for making them. We want food, lots of it, and to get it, we must assure fair prices for farmers.

By "fair" he means parity

"What do I mean by fair prices? Generally speaking, I mean parity prices. When farmers began to complain about low prices after the first World War, Congress decided that during the 1909-1914 period farm prices were just about right by comparison with other prices. So that period is used as a yardstick to determine parity prices.

"I think the country has come to accept the parity principle for agriculture and wants farmers to get parity. The agricultural legislation enacted by the Congress proves that. In turn, I feel that the majority of farmers think parity prices are high enough. Most farm prices are close to parity now and I haven't heard many complaints lately, about prices, from farmers.

"Farm prices, however, have gone up in the past year and, as a result, some people think they are high. They aren't high but some of us simply had become accustomed to low prices for farm products.

"As a matter of fact, the prices of some farm products have been going down a little lately. I've already mentioned pork. Hogs are off something like a cent and a half a pound from their September high. But prices to consumers have climbed a good bit and I am afraid that farmers have been blamed for most of the increase.

"Consumers should keep in mind that the price of farm products is only one factor in the cost of food. In many instances, other costs have gone up so that retail food prices have risen more than the farmer's prices.

"Food prices today are not unreasonably high by comparison with other periods. They are only a little over 80 percent as high as in 1929. I don't think the average consumer will object very much to paying enough more for food to enable the farmer to get a reasonable return for his labor."

Local defense boards to take scrap drive to farms

The Department of Agriculture has announced that farmers throughout the country will be asked to sell their scrap metal for use in defense production.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard requested U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Boards in each State to make plans for their States immediately and enlist the county defense boards in the effort.

Mr. Wickard pointed out that the Office of Production Management has been putting on a drive to increase the flow of scrap metal from the cities. OPM has now requested the aid of the Department of Agriculture in increasing the flow of scrap from the farms.

Threatened by shortages

"The national defense program is seriously threatened by actual and impending shortages of iron and steel scrap," Mr. Wickard said. "In addition, civilian shortages of steel including metal for farm implements and parts needed by farmers will be more severe if steel mills cannot be kept running at capacity. Farms have long been one of the most important sources of scrap metal. Therefore, it is a patriotic duty to see that the scrap be made available for use. As much as possible should be moved from farms now to avoid possible transportation difficulties later. The financial return to farmers for their old metal cannot be expected to be large, but the results will be important to farmers and to the whole defense effort."

Department agencies represented on the State and county defense boards are expected to give farmers all possible assistance and information, including estimates of prevailing prices for scrap in various parts of the country.

BUILDERS RESPOND TO HOUSING PROGRAM

Builders have applied for critical materials for enough homes to cover nearly half the 200,000-unit, priority-aided private defense housing construction program, it was reported last week in a meeting of home-financing representatives at the offices of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
HEALTH AND WELFARE . . .

New service to coordinate U. S. medical resources on basis of over-all needs

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, as Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, announced November 1 the establishment of a Procurement and Assignment Service for the purpose of coordinating the various demands on the Nation's medical, dental, and veterinary personnel, and assuring the most efficient utilization of such personnel in the defense program. The plans for this service, the administrator emphasized, are designed to meet both military and civilian needs.

Headed by Dr. Frank Lahey

Mr. McNutt said the Procurement and Assignment Service would consist of five members. Dr. Frank Lahey, of Boston, Mass., president of the American Medical Association, will serve as chairman. Dr. Harold S. Diehl, dean of Medical Sciences, University of Minnesota; Dr. Harvey B. Stone, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. James E. Paullin, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. C. Willard Camalier, former president, American Dental Association, Washington, D. C., have been requested to serve with Dr. Lahey.

The functions of this service would be:

1. To receive from various governmental and other agencies requests for medical, dental, and veterinary personnel.
2. To secure and maintain lists of professional personnel available, showing detailed qualifications of such personnel.
3. To utilize all suitable means to stimulate voluntary enrollment, having due regard for the over-all public health needs of the Nation, including those of Government agencies and civilian institutions.

The Service held its first meeting November 7 in Washington. Present were members of the committee, including Drs. Stone, Diehl, Paullin, and Camalier. Also attending were Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, as consultant, and liaison officers representing all Federal agencies which use medical, dental, and veterinarian personnel.

Subcommittees were established to consider problems and interests of hospitals, industrial health, dentistry, medical education, Negro physicians, veterinarians, public health, and women physicians. A committee on information was established to keep the various professions concerned informed as to the needs for additional personnel in each field to meet the requirements of the United States Army and Navy.

An office for this agency will be established in Washington as a part of the office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and regional offices will be established in Chicago in the headquarters of the American Medical Association, and of the American Dental Association, where committee of the members of these professions and their complete qualifications are already available.

The major principle of this plan, which recognizes the need for a systematic approach to the mobilization of the medical resources of the country, Mr. McNutt stated, has the full sanction of the American Medical Association, as well as that of the Health and Medical Committee of his office.

Quickened awareness of long-standing health and social needs evident—McNutt

Speaking on Health and Welfare Day of Civilian Defense Week, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, who also is Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, CEM, defined and summarized the national program for strengthening health and welfare defenses.

In an address scheduled for delivery before the Child Study Association on November 14, Mr. McNutt said:

"Today has been designated Health and Welfare Day, as a part of Civilian Defense Week. It is significant that a special day should be thus set aside, but it is equally significant that the health needs behind these services will continue for 365 days out of this year, next year, and every year to come."

"The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services was set up to provide for these needs. Naturally our first concern was to come to the support of hard-pressed defense areas, to apply the 'good neighbor' policy among ourselves."

"Without attempting in any way to minimize the desperate urgency of all-out military protection and production for defense, I want to stress the long-time and continuing urgency of maintaining and strengthening the fabric of family and community life. There are tremendous potential assets as well as liabilities in our present situation."

"One change which may already be set down on the credit side of the ledger is the quickened awareness of long-standing needs. Emergency is an imperative eye-opener. It will not tolerate a do-nothing policy."

"For years we have worried along without adequate safeguards for health. With Federal help, more hospital beds and other facilities are being provided in the defense areas that have been hardest hit. Plans are being worked out to spread available medical supplies and care for the needs of the Army and Navy, just as the men in camp. The Federal government is providing funds so that hospitals and schools can enlist and train 50,000 young women for professional nursing. And a corps of trained volunteer nurses aides is being built up to conserve skilled nursing care for the tasks in which it is most needed."
CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

3 million women needed as volunteers in civilian defense program—LaGuardia

Not less than 3 million women will be needed for the various volunteer services in the program of civilian defense, Mayor P. H. LaGuardia, U. S. Director of Civilian Defense, told a conference of representatives of 74 national women's organizations in the Government auditorium. The conference was called by Miss Eloise Davison, assistant director in charge of group activities. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant director, presided. She told the conferees that it is the objective of the program to leave every community stronger before the emergency is over.

Distinguished visitors present

Attending the conference were women representing each of the nine regional areas of the Office of Civilian Defense, representatives of each of the State defense councils and the District of Columbia, and officials of the various governmental agencies cooperating in the program of Civilian Defense. Mayor LaGuardia extended greetings.

Added significance, from the standpoint of hemisphere defense, was attached to the conference by the presence of distinguished women representatives of the following Latin-American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, and Panama.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress and Director of the Office of Facts and Figures presented the opening address on the subject "Total Defense—What Organized Groups Can Do to Help Make Democracy Work."

Opportunities for volunteers

Opportunities for volunteers in various aspects of the civilian defense program were discussed by: Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of Federal Security Agency, "In Community Action Programs"; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, "In National Health Programs"; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, "In Feeding the U. S. A. and Great Britain"; Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator, Office of Price Administration, "In Consumer Programs", and Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Assistant Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau, "In Child Health and Welfare."

Miss Davison presided at the afternoon session, at which the topic for discussion was "Women in Defense."


Miss Wilmer Shields spoke on "Your Local Volunteer Office." The discussion was led by Miss Grace Coyle, and an interpretative summary was given by Dr. Alice Keilher.
Ratio of defense spending to income payments quadruples

(See chart on front cover.)

The increasing importance of defense expenditures in the national economy is shown in a comparison of such outlays with the total of all cash payments of income in the United States. Income payments include salaries and wages, dividends and interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents and royalties, and relief and insurance payments. Defense expenditures are estimated by the Bureau of Research and Statistics and income payments by the Department of Commerce.

During the third quarter last year income payments were estimated at $18,655,000,000, while defense disbursements amounted to $682,000,000, or 4 percent of income payments. In the third quarter of 1941 the proportion had risen to 10 percent.

A tabular comparison follows:

INCOME PAYMENTS AND UNITED STATES DEFENSE EXPENDITURES, QUARTERLY JULY 1940—SEPTEMBER 1941

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and quarter</th>
<th>Income payments</th>
<th>United States defense expenditures</th>
<th>Percent U. S. defense expenditures of income payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 20</td>
<td>20,045</td>
<td>2,313</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second 22</td>
<td>22,832</td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third 23</td>
<td>22,832</td>
<td>3,688</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Oppenheimer is appointed

OPA textile price executive

Appointment of Burton E. Oppenheimer as price executive of the textiles, leather goods, and apparel section of the Office of Price Administration was announced November 7 by J. K. Galbraith, assistant administrator.

Mr. Oppenheimer, who has been acting as executive assistant to Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of OPM, replaces Paul M. O'Leary, who has been made assistant director, OPA price division.

MATS OF CHARTS

Mats of the pictorial statistics appearing weekly on the cover of Defense are available in newspaper-column size, on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

Chart above also is available.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COT, Liaison Officer

OFICE OF PRICE 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.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald MacLeish, Director.

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