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Friday, Oct. 4, 1940
Making Americans Stronger
U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

OCT 14 1940

“FORTY-FIVE MILLION of us are living below the safety line of health right now,” asserts Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer commissioner on the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Concerted action to make America strong by wiping out undernourishment and malnutrition is urged in the “Food and National Defense” issue of Consumers’ Guide, published by the Consumers’ Council Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Miss Elliott suggests eight ways in which groups and individuals can work to insure better diets for everyone:

1. Get a municipal radio market-news service to let household buyers know what foods are good buys each day;
2. Start a school-lunch program to assure every school child at least one well-balanced meal daily;
3. Work for low-cost ways of selling milk, fruits, and vegetables so low-income families can buy more of these protective foods;
4. Set up diet clinics where family food problems can be discussed with experts in nutrition and consumer buying;
5. Support the food-stamp plan now operating in 150 cities;
6. Learn, if you have the land, how to grow foods you cannot buy, preserve what you cannot use at once, and plan for balanced meals throughout the year;
7. Urge merchants to sell and consumers to buy Government-graded foods, which assure the best quality for the price;
8. Know what your local, State, and national governments are doing to help get safe meals to more people.

National, civic, and consumer organizations have assured the Consumer Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission of their desire to cooperate in raising nutritional levels, and thus promote physical fitness throughout the country. In Washington, Dr. M. L. Wilson, Director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, is chairman of a group of advisers to Miss Elliott on this program.

In a Nation-wide radio address recently, Miss Elliott said:

“Substandard housing, physical unfitness, economic insecurity—all these can be weak links in our defense as truly as a poorly fortified naval base.

“Total defense means building and strengthening our human and social defense.”

The Consumer Division tries to prevent unwarranted increase in what the consumer pays for ham and eggs, milk and coffee, shoes and overcoats, and every other kind of consumer goods on the market.

Buy Now...

In recent weeks advertising campaigns in a few communities have urged: “Buy now before the price goes up.” Such a phrase could have caused a buyers’ stampede as baseless as the one a year ago when housewives heard the false rumor of sugar shortage. But the Commission acted promptly; with cooperation of various retail associations, many broadcasting stations, newspapers, and better business bureaus, this recent scare advertising was curtailed.

What is done when complaint of a price rise comes to the Consumer Division?

First, the complaint is investigated to see if there is any sound economic reason for the increase. If it seems unjustified, the division confers with the trade or industry involved. In most cases, the situation can be adjusted then and there. If not, full publicity is given to enlist the force of public opinion to bring the price back to normal. In serious cases the Division calls on appropriate Government agencies for further action.

“The Defense Commission is aware that price increases may be threatened in certain cases because of large governmental purchases for defense needs,” states Miss Elliott.

In such cases, the Consumer Division works closely with other divisions concerned with aspects of the problem—the Price Stabilization Division, and the Coordinator of National Defense Purchases, who advises on Government purchasing policies.

Monthly Installments

Take, for example, Army clothing orders. Substantial orders at this season might have created a temporary shortage and a price increase. When it became clear that defense interests would not be harmed if orders were placed in monthly installments, however, the Coordinator of Purchases so recommended, and this was done instead.

Human-welfare aspects of the defense program place particular responsibility upon the Consumer Division. In expanding defense manufacturing centers, problems of milk supply, food distribution, sanitation, housing, and health service may develop that will require cooperation between public and private agencies.

“Everything that makes for better living and for a truer understanding of democracy is a vital part of defense. Spontaneous participation of free citizens every where in the defense program is a living illustration of the American way of life.”

Cover picture from CAA—“Fledgling.”

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DEFE NSE
BULLETIN of the ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE Division of State and Local Cooperation
Issued weekly to keep members of State and local defense councils advised of progress of the defense program in Washington and in the States

Volume I Friday, Oct. 4, 1940 Number 1

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Young America Learns to Fly

A total of 15,000 young men between the ages of 19 and 26 is expected to be enrolled in this fall's civilian pilot-training program, according to the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The fall session runs from September 15 to January 31, 1941, during which courses will be conducted in 500 colleges and universities throughout the country.

Since training is linked to national defense, new candidates must pledge themselves to enter the military air services if qualified, according to an announcement by Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. All applicants must pass the regular military physical examination.

Changes based on experience with the civilian pilot-training program in operation since December 27, 1938, simplify both ground and flight instruction. More emphasis is placed on navigation and meteorology. A course in "aircraft operation" covers instruction in flight maneuvers, including an integrated treatment of applied theory of flight and aerodynamics, light and engine instruments, engine servicing, aircraft inspection, routine maintenance, and parachutes.

Insurance Rates Down

There will be one instructor to each unit of 10 students. Each student is to be charged for medical examination and flight insurance, as well as a payment not to exceed $10 which will be made to the college as a registration fee. During the past summer no charge was made to the student, but in 1939-40 the colleges charged fees up to $40 to cover insurance, ground instruction, physical examination, and other items.

Life and accident insurance premiums to cover students in these courses, Colonel Connolly stated, have been reduced again this fall. The rate for $3,000 coverage is now $9. This is the third voluntary reduction by insurance companies in about a year and a half. Previous to the program, the premium for $3,000 coverage of a student pilot during training was $35.

The first rate for this controlled program was $20. Well over 100,000 hours have been flown for each fatality, in contrast to the 12,000 hours per fatality, the best record in light-plane flight instruction for the country as a whole, up to the beginning of this program.

"In short, the entire civilian pilot-training program to date has been about eight times safer than any other previous average for the country," Colonel Connolly said.

The present enlarged and accelerated program was launched when Congress provided funds and gave instructions to build quickly a huge backlog of young pilots with a limited amount of training, to serve as a reservoir from which the military services can draw cadets. Last year one group of students took the entire school year to complete the preliminary course. Three successive courses will be completed this year, one this summer, a second this fall, and a third the second half of the school year.

The civilian pilot-training program was initiated December 27, 1938, as an experiment in training civilian pilots through educational institutions. The original authorization of $100,000 was on an experimental basis. On August 5, 1939, Congress appropriated $4,000,000 for extension of training during the school year 1939-40. By December 31, 1939, 9,280 students had enrolled in 437 colleges, and 720 noncollege flight scholarships were being offered in approximately 70 communities.

Noncollege Training

Under the present expanded program, college students between the ages of 19 and 26 may participate, provided they are citizens of the United States, have passed a physical examination of Commercial CPT grade, and have not held certificates of private grade or higher.

The proportion of noncollege students selected for training has been increased from 5 to 15 percent of the total. Each noncollege unit is sponsored by a civic organization in the city where the training is conducted. Maximum number of flight scholarships awarded to any noncollege unit is 10, except that for each flight scholarship secured by the sponsor and paid for by others than the Federal Government, the Civil Aeronautics Authority awards an additional scholarship over the original quota, provided the total of additional scholarships awarded by the C. A. A. does not exceed 10.

In addition to the preliminary course, the C. A. A. is conducting a secondary course. The same requirements as to age apply as for the preliminary course. Applicants must meet the Army and Navy flight physical standards and must be selected by the institutions giving the ground training. The combination of the preliminary and secondary courses is equivalent to the primary stage in the military services.

Refresher Courses

Two instructor refresher courses are being conducted at various points in the United States, one preliminary and one secondary. They first course qualifies successful applicants as primary instructors and deals primarily with teaching the pilot to analyze flight maneuvers and impart his knowledge to students. Applicants must be pilots between 21 and 40 holding active commercial certificates.

The secondary instructor course is open to all commercial pilots between 21 and 40 holding a preliminary rated instructor's certificate upon approval by the C. A. A. The course trains the pilot to instruct secondary students.

An apprentice instructor course is also planned. It will be open to students who have successfully completed the secondary civilian pilot-training course and will include further flight instruction and training in methods of flight instruction and also further ground instruction devoted to analyzing and explaining flight maneuvers. Persons completing this course successfully will be eligible to serve as apprentice instructors, to train quotas of students under the supervision of a rated instructor.
What the New Soldiers Will Find

Beau Brummmels All

But all that's past. Today's uniform, with the regular straight trouser and lapel coat, makes perfect fit a simple matter.

As long as the trousers fit in the waist and hips (they're sized that way) and in trouser length, which reacts to a quick pair of shears, a trainee can be as comfortable as in his simplest civilian slacks. And the open-style coat does away with the swollen-neck problem. It does away also, of course, with the disappearing act of the slender-necked recruit whose head used to keep slipping down inside a size 22 collar.

In 1917 it was a standing joke among recruits that when they appeared before the quartermaster sergeant in charge of fitting shoes the question always was "Do you want your shoes too big or too little?" Actually, this was a baseless joke. In any case, today the Army outfitting stations will be equipped with scientific shoe-fitting devices, and, further, the art of accurate shoesizing has progressed far in 23 years. Recruits, however, won't be given shoes to fit when they enter service. They'll be a little large, to take up the slack when unaccustomed feet expand a bit from hiking under pack.

No recruit will be without a uniform, even at the beginning of training. Expecting an increase in volunteer recruiting early in the summer, the Army ordered extra supplies of uniform cloth in June. This is already in process of tailoring into new-style uniforms, which, in addition to all their other attributes, whip up from the bolt more quickly than the old ones.

Incidentally, the Army expects a certain number of reorders for uniforms for individuals. What with gaining weight, some will simply grow out of their jackets.

The States and Cities

A to Z

The trainees of 1940 will sit behind meals of greater bulk and variety than did their fathers in 1917. In fact, probably only a small percentage of trainees regularly will have eaten better and more wholesome food as civilians.

Army meals practically run the gamut from Applesauce to Zweibruck. In addition, the canning industry has expanded greatly since 1917 and plenty of canned fruit and vegetables will be served in seasons and areas where fresh produce isn't available.

But food isn't the only phase of camp life in which the 1940 solders will have it over those of 1917. For one thing they won't face the great breeches and collar gamble of 1917.

In 1917 the regulation Army uniform called for riding breeches, which, unless they fit to perfection, could destroy a trainee's sunny outlook. They had to fit correctly at three points—the waist, the knee, the calf. Few of them did. The odds were too great.

Then there was the high, hooked collar. All too often a size 14 collar was attached to a coat with shoulders designed for a wrestler. Or a coat with a collar big enough for a 225-pounder had shoulders fit for Mr. Milquetoast.

Pennsylvania

Governor James has established a Pennsylvania Advisory Agriculture Defense Committee under chairmanship of State Secretary of Agriculture John H. Light to "assist our farmers to appraise their resources and needs in preparation for an emergency." More than 1,200 Pennsylvania farmers meeting at State College named a general committee to aid in gearing all phases of agriculture to national defense.

Iowa

The tall-corn State has organized the Iowa Resources and Defense Council, which held its first meeting in Governor Wilson's office. The 11 members of the new unit represent various interests, including agriculture, labor, and the Grange.

New Jersey

An advisory committee on consumers' interests has been appointed to assist the New Jersey defense council. Objectives have been formulated and plans worked out for clearance through the State committee of consumer information from the national and any local defense advisory councils.

City Managers

Effect of the national defense program on cities was one of the topics discussed at the twenty-seventh annual conference of the International City Managers' Association in Colorado Springs.

The managers, representing all parts of the country and cities of various sizes, expressed their earnest desire to cooperate with the national defense program. They offered assistance to the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the National Defense Advisory Commission, which was represented at the conference. Fraternal greetings were extended to the cities of the republics of South and Central America.

Canada's Experience

Major fiscal effect of war on cities is a sharp reduction in relief rolls, according to reports received from financial officers of Canadian cities by Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

All cities reporting noted this reaction, and most of them also have found a corresponding increase in tax collections, resulting from increased employment in war industries. Most relief rolls have been freed of all employables.

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The Week In Defense

Contracts

The Nation’s defense effort moved ahead rapidly this week. Contracts cleared by the National Defense Advisory Commission and awarded by the War and Navy Departments totaled $367,866,000, bringing the total contracts cleared by the Commission to $7,660,000,000.

Outstanding contract of the week calls for construction and operation of an ammunition-loading plant near Wilmington, Ill. Others call for planes, tanks, and scores of allied defense items.

Bank Survey

The Defense Commission announced a survey of the Nation’s commercial banks which stand ready to lend at least $3,000,000,000 for emergency plant construction under a new form of contract worked out by the Commission. Under this contract manufacturers can borrow directly from private banks rather than from the Government.

Price of Metals

The Commission found that ample supplies of zinc, copper, and lead are available, and Commissioner Leon Henderson, in charge of the Price Stabilization Division, announced there is no justification for recent unstable prices in these materials.

Embargo

President Roosevelt established an embargo on American iron and steel scrap, preventing shipment of these materials to all countries except Great Britain and those in the Western Hemisphere.

Latin-America

The President signed the bill permitting the Export-Import Bank to lend $750,000,000 to assist in development of trade with Latin-America. The act extends the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000, of which $1,000,000,000 will be available for defense loans in the United States.

Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced a loan of $20,000,000 to Brazil for development of that country’s steel industry. Brazil will put $25,000,000 of its own funds into the steel expansion program.

Tungsten Trade

Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced that China will be granted an additional $25,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan to assist her in meeting present foreign-exchange needs. The loan will be made to the Chinese Government with the guarantee of the Central Bank of China and liquidated through sale to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $30,000,000 worth of tungsten to meet United States defense needs.

Tungsten is a strategic material, which means that it is essential to national defense, and “dependence must be placed in whole or in substantial part on sources outside the continental limits of the United States.” Strategic materials require strict conservation and distribution control measures.

Tungsten is the heaviest of base metals with a density the same as gold. It has the highest melting point and greatest elasticity of all metals. It is needed to give alloy steels high-tension characteristics and is used in industry for high-speed tool steel, lamp filaments, electric contacts, and electrodes. Its military use is in armor-piercing bullet cores.

The United States in 1938 was the world’s second largest tungsten producer. Most tungsten serves as a substitute in some uses, including tool steel. China and Burma normally produce most of the world’s tungsten.

Selective Service

President Roosevelt signed an Executive order giving Lieut. Col. Lewis B. Hershey power to carry on administration of the selective service system pending designation of a draft director.

F. B. I.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s annual retraining period for graduates of the National Police Academy opened in Washington with emphasis planned on courses involving spying, sabotage, and other forms of “fifth column” activities. All 478 graduates of the academy from local enforcement agencies all over the country were invited to attend.

Health Committee

The Council of National Defense, acting with the approval of President Roosevelt, has established a subordinate body to be known as the Health and Medical Committee.

This Committee will consist of Dr. Irvin Abell, chairman, and the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and the chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. The members serve without additional pay.

The Committee’s duties will be to advise the Council of National Defense regarding the health and medical aspects of national defense and to coordinate health and medical activities affecting it.


Lumber for Housing

The National Defense Advisory Commission estimates that in the next 12 months troop housing and other defense installations will consume between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet of lumber. In this connection, the Government has sold 425,000,000 feet of rough lumber salvaged from the 1938 New England hurricane to be saved and finished with the expectation of buying it back for defense construction. Value of the lumber is between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000—the largest deal in rough lumber in United States history.
Advancement for the Defense Worker

A new plan whereby American workers in defense industries probably will be enabled to advance more rapidly than ever before has been agreed upon by the Training-Within-Industry Advisory Committee recently established by Sidney Hillman, head of the Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

This new approach, as approved by the Advisory Committee, is known as the "upgrading plan" and is expected to meet skilled-labor requirements for the expanding defense program as they arise. The new policy will be carried out in accord with the Labor Division's emphasis on "employing the unemployed" as the primary step in meeting defense labor needs.

The "upgrading plan" itself grew out of many discussions among representatives of progressive industries and labor unions, under the auspices of C. R. Dooley, Director of the Defense Commission's Training-Within-Industry Department of the Labor Division, and his Assistant Director, J. W. Dietz. Mr. Dooley was loaned to Commissioner Hillman by Socony-Vacuum Co., and Mr. Dietz was borrowed from the Western Electric Corporation.

Sponsors of this new "upgrading plan" assert that it will probably make employee advancement more rapid than ever before. They point out that the top-notch mechanic who often devotes 25 percent of his time to the most skilled part of his work and 75 percent to its less precise and exacting phases will benefit by being able to give his attention exclusively to the more skilled aspects of his job.

Likewise, the new employee will be taught not only a single basic operation but also its relationship to others in the total process, and will thus prepare himself to "move up rung by rung on the ladder of promotion and progress," according to Mr. Dooley. By the same token, the worker in the intermediate grades, under the guidance and stimulus of this "training for the best you can do" technique, can be transferred upward from light machine operation to more complicated tasks.

Similarly, apprentices who comprise a small, carefully selected group, will acquire all-round skills qualifying them for assignments demanding more versatility. This, in turn, becomes a "feeder" source for further "training-up." The decision to apply this "upgrading plan" widely throughout defense industries was made only after close study of methods used by leading optical, toolmaking, and other establishments had convinced observers from the Training-Within-Industry Advisory Committee that these techniques could be readily adapted to meet the training needs of defense.

To quicken the adoption of the plan on a Nation-wide basis, about 20 district representatives, who will be assisted by 4 advisers, 2 from management and 2 from labor, together with a panel of personnel experts and training specialists, are now being appointed to supervise this undertaking in some 20 industrial centers.

Each district representative and his aides will cooperate with industry and labor on a 4-point program:

1. To assist management in analyzing training needs both for workers and supervisors.
2. To help create training procedures "custom built" to each individual plant's requirements.
3. To foster and make promptly available to management all information relating to upgrading plans.
4. To aid management in utilizing to the fullest extent such Government agencies as public employment offices, various engineering colleges, vocational schools, and the NYA and CCC.

Answers to Questions

Q. What about recent increases in the United States Army?
A. The War Department has announced that during July, August, and September the Army organized 32 new regiments, 115 new battalions, and 729 new companies. To meet needs of the expanding service, 3,600 first and second lieutenants of the Regular Army will receive temporary promotion.

Q. What will be the comparative strength of the United States fleets under the two-ocean Navy program?
A. The United States will have an Atlantic and Pacific fleet with a total of 642 vessels—almost twice the strength of any two navies now afloat. The Navy Department lists 328 vessels under construction—more than the combined building programs of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Q. Approximately how much work will defense appropriations create?
A. Secretary of Labor Perkins says that defense work will mean more than 4,400,-000 man-years of employment.

Q. What physical tests will be given the men conscripted under the Selective Service Act?
A. The War Department states that these men will receive physical examinations of the same standard, with minor allowances, as are given to regular Army enlistments. Physical disabilities not a cause for deferment in the World War draft may be cause for deferment in the peacetime draft, according to Lt. Col. Charles Pruitt, Medical Adviser to the Selective Service Committee. One of the minor allowances made for the present draft is that men 5 feet tall will be accepted, though 5 feet 4 inches is required for regular Army service.

Q. Will Federal employees called under the Selective Service Act continue to receive pay from their civilian positions?
A. No. Except in the case of naval reservists, civilian pay of Federal workers will stop the day they are inducted into the armed forces, according to a ruling by Acting Comptroller General Elliott. Naval reservists will be paid for their accumulated Government leave under an act of Congress passed several years ago.

Q. What State defense councils have women members?
A. Eight of the 30 State advisory defense councils reported to the Division of State and Local Cooperation up to September 30 had women members. These 32 members were distributed as follows: California 3, Connecticut 2, Indiana 1, Iowa 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 21, Michigan 1, New Mexico 1, Vermont 1.
As I See It

Agriculture's responsibility in this crisis is the same as that of all other American interests—to make resources and manpower available for defense purposes. Farmers are probably better prepared than any other group to meet that responsibility. Agricultural production is now at higher levels than during the decade of the twenties. With minor exceptions, it has no bottlenecks. Through the AAA, an outstanding development in applied economic democracy, American farmers have had valuable experience in unified action to meet changing demands. The "ever normal granary" program has built up reserve stocks of essential farm materials for military and civilian requirements.

Notwithstanding agriculture's preparedness, it faces some vital problems which concern this division of the Defense Commission. Because farmers have always produced abundantly, their economic future is complicated by loss of export markets shut off by war. Additional steps are necessary to prevent the loss of these markets from jeopardizing their ability to continue to produce.

We are striving for maximum possible decentralization of the new industries and new orders required for defense not only because it is sound practice for the Nation as a whole, but because of its importance to agriculture. Decentralized industry brought close to rural areas means jobs for low income farm families and a diversified new market for farm products.

No defense program can succeed if farm income and prices are not maintained at a level which will keep the farm plant healthy in the defense front. Our job is to help keep it that way. I repeat that American agriculture is one branch of our economy that really doesn't have to expand its plant or step up its production to meet whatever demand may be thrown upon it.

Chester Davis,
Agriculture Commissioner.

Contracts and Labor—A Statement of Policy

Following is a statement of general principles adopted by the National Defense Advisory Commission governing letting of defense contracts. President Roosevelt considered it of such importance as to justify sending it to members of Congress as a matter of information:

The essence of the preparedness program is the getting of an adequate supply of materials of the proper quality in the shortest space of time possible. Considerations of price alone are highly important, but in the emergency are not governing.

Speed

1. Speed of delivery of all items on the defense program is essential. This means:
   (a) That orders should be placed in such a manner as to insure the most efficient use of each particular facility from the point of view of the program as a whole;
   (b) That proper consideration should be given to contributory industries, such as the machine-tool industry, to avoid creating underlying bottlenecks;
   (c) That, once delivery dates are fixed, assurance should be given that they will be met by the supplier.

Quality

2. Proper quality is also of prime importance. It is therefore necessary to determine first of all whether or not the supplier can meet the quality requirements, as specified. There should be a willingness on the part of both the Army and Navy, on the one hand, and of the supplier, on the other, to adjust specifications on a cooperative basis in order that such specifications may come as near as possible to meeting commercial standards while at the same time fulfilling the military requirements.

3. Price, while not the sole consideration, is of outstanding significance, and every effort must be made to secure a fair price. This must take recognition, among other things, of determination of proper cost factors.

4. The impact of the defense program upon the consumers must be recognized. This relates to such factors as—
   (a) Due regard to the necessity of protecting civilian needs and morale;
   (b) Proper health and housing conditions among employees;
   (c) Consideration to possible off-season production in order to dovetail the military program into production for civilian requirements. Off-season production should also lead to lower overhead and consequently to lower prices for both the consumers and the Government.

Financial Responsibility

5. Adequate consideration must be given to labor.

6. Undue geographic concentration of orders should be avoided, both as to procurement districts and as to industrial sections within any such procurement districts. Reasons for such decentralization relate to factors of military strategy, as well as avoiding congestion that will slow down production.

7. Financial responsibility of the supplier should be examined. Ability to post a bond does not necessarily dispose of this

(Continued on next page)

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Contracts and Labor—A Statement of Policy

(Continued from preceding page)

problem. The probability should exist that the supplier will be able to continue in business, at least long enough to complete his contract satisfactorily. Further, an ability to finance himself through private sources should take preference over necessity for securing Government aid.

8. The avoidance of congestion of transportation facilities should be sought. The same applies to warehousing facilities.

9. Due consideration should be given to the adequacy of power facilities, particularly where furnished by public utilities.

10. A general preference should be given to firms having experience with so-called educational (or practice) orders.

11. The moral responsibility of the supplier is important, and in some respects fundamental. There should be evidence of his honest and sincere desire to cooperate with the Army and Navy in producing what is called for, and on time, without profiteering; to assume some risks himself rather than attempt to shift all such risks to the Government; and to furnish a correct statement as to his capacity and experience. The supplier's general standing and reputation among reputable businessmen (as distinct from his financial rating) are one index of such qualifications.

12. The Commission recognizes that competitive bidding is the better procedure in certain types of industry and circumstances. However, it is often impossible to make sure that the principles outlined above are followed when contracts are placed on the basis of price alone and are let to the lowest bidder. Therefore, in cases where competitive bidding will not fulfill the above-stated needs of national defense, the Commission recommends that the use of the negotiated contract be authorized in order that these objectives may be achieved in making defense purchases.

Labor

Following is a statement of labor policy adopted by the National Defense Advisory Commission, which President Roosevelt also transmitted to Members of both houses of Congress:

Primary among the objectives of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense is the increase in production of materials required by our armed forces and the assurance of adequate future supply of such materials with the least possible disturbance to production of supplies for the civilian population. The scope of our present program entails bringing into production many of our unused resources of agriculture, manufacturing, and manpower.

This program can be used in the public interest as a vehicle to reduce unemployment and otherwise strengthen the human fiber of our Nation. In the selection of plans for actions for new production, in the interest of national defense, great weight must be given to this factor.

Avoid Excess Hours

In order that surplus and unemployed labor may be absorbed in the defense program, all reasonable efforts should be made to avoid hours in excess of 40 per week. However, in emergencies or where the needs of the national defense cannot otherwise be met, exceptions to this standard should be permitted. When the requirements of the defense program make it necessary to work in excess of these hours, or where work is required on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, overtime should be paid in accordance with the local recognized practices.

All work carried on as part of the defense program should comply with Federal statutory provisions affecting labor wherever such provisions are applicable. This applies to the Walsh-Healey Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, etc. There should also be compliance with State and local statutes affecting labor relations, hours of work, wages, workmen's compensation, safety, sanitation, etc.

Adequate provision should be made for the health and safety of employees;

As far as possible, the local employment or other agencies designated by the United States Employment Service should be utilized;

Workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race, or color.

Housing

Adequate housing facilities should be made available for employees.

The Commission reaffirms the principles enunciated by the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, during the World War, in his order of November 15, 1917, relative to the relation of labor standards to efficient production:

"In view of the urgent necessity for a prompt increase in the volume of produc-

tion * * *, vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down. It is a fair assumption that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production. * * * every attempt should be made to conserve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment. But the pressing argument for maintaining industrial safeguards in the present emergency is that they actually contribute to efficiency."

NO C. M. T. C.

The War Department has announced that the Citizens Military Training Camps will not be operated in the summer of 1941 and that their sites, supplies, and equipment will be used in the Army's expansion program. Graduates of the 1940 "white course"—the third year of training—who have been recommended for the final course will be allowed to establish their eligibility for reserve commissions by enrolling in Army extension courses.

RESERVE OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Gullion, Army Judge Advocate General, has ruled that the Army has authority to order Reserve officers now on active duty to remain on duty an additional year, without their consent, even if they volunteered for the first period.

CARIBBEAN SURVEY

The War Department this week announced plans for strengthening the defense of the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic seaboard with four new bases in Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, and the Navy Department disclosed that a joint Army-Navy board will survey the Caribbean sites recently acquired from Great Britain.

LATIN-AMERICAN TOUR

The first of 20 high military officers from 11 Latin-American countries arrived in Washington for a 16-day inspection tour of the Nation's defenses, general conferences on hemisphere defense, and a meeting with President Roosevelt.