

# VICTORY



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## WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER		Percent change from July 1941
July 1942:	Number	
Labor force-----	56,800,000	+ 0.4
Unemployed-----	2,800,000	-60.9
Employed:	*54,000,000	+ 6.1
Nonagricultural-----	*42,300,000	+ 5.2
Agricultural-----	*11,700,000	+ 9.3

FINANCE		In millions of dollars
Authorized program June 1940- August 15, 1942-----		**214,759
Airplanes-----		45,600
Ordnance-----		45,053
Miscellaneous munitions-----		32,858
Naval ships-----		18,460
Industrial facilities-----		17,601
Posts, depots, etc-----		15,534
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces-----		14,916
Merchant ships-----		8,494
Stockpile, food exports-----		4,851
Housing-----		1,392
Miscellaneous-----		10,300

Total expenditures, June 1940- August 15, 1942-----	**42,067
June 1940-June 1942	
Authorized program-----	**170,288
Contracts and other commitments-----	**129,998
Expenditures-----	**34,765
Sales of War Bonds--	
Cumulative May 1941-August 15, 1942-----	7,924
August 1-14, 1942-----	366

PLANT EXPANSION		
June 1940 to latest reporting date		
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,887 projects, June 30-----		13,524
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 8,688 projects, June 30-----		2,996

EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING		Percent increase from same month, 1941
All manufacturing industries-- June:		
Average weekly earnings---	\$37.99	19.2
Average hours worked per week-----	42.6	3.1
Average hourly earnings---	84.0¢	13.8
Cost of living (1935-39=100): Index		
May 1942-----	116.0	12.7
July 1942-----	116.9	11.0

\* New series starting August 18.  
\*\* Preliminary.

## Nelson says output of America's fighting equipment 3 1/2 times greater than pre-Pearl Harbor; production uneven

Munitions production increased 16 percent last month, continuing recent months' expansion in the output of planes, guns, tanks, ships, and other war equipment, WPB Chairman Nelson announced August 22 in his Second War Production Report.

Although progress was uneven, and efforts are being directed toward bringing about balance between production items, the WPB Index of Munitions Production advanced in July to 350 (preliminary)—3 1/2 times as great as in November 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor, upon which the index is based. The June index (revised) was 303.

### Output falls short

But July output was 7 percent short of the production forecasts made on the first of the month. It was, nevertheless, an improvement over June performance, indicating that progress is being made in working up toward scheduled objectives.

In brief, the score of war production for July (measured by the index) was as follows:

- Aircraft Production: Up to 11 percent over June
- Ordnance Production: Up 26 percent over June
- Naval Ship Production: Up 22 percent over June
- Merchant Ship Tonnage: Up 6 percent over June

### Must balance program

"The big job ahead of us right now," said Mr. Nelson, "is to bring our program into balance and make sure that we use our materials and facilities as

wisely as possible. This is one of the principal tasks on which the WPB is engaged. We must make sure that we produce promptly those most important fighting weapons the services must have; but, in addition, we must speed up the slow items and slow down some of the fast ones so that the unbalance which now marks part of the program is brought into adjustment.

"This means that we must redouble our efforts, particularly on the low spots, if we are to make our goals by the year's end, and the recent realignment of WPB, plus the further development of scheduling and use of the Production Requirement Plan—now our basic device for controlling industrial operations—are all designed to help us do this job.

"The War Department, Navy Department, and Maritime Commission thus far have scheduled production semi-independently. This has resulted in some scheduling ahead of over-all productive capacity. Forecasts of production have been increased several times. Now, since it will be a difficult task to meet all schedules, it is more than ever necessary to reconcile our needs with our resources, necessitating the adjustment of schedules, reducing some, and, perhaps, increasing others.

### Shutdowns only sporadic

"Continuing month-to-month increases in munitions production, despite difficulties in the supply of some raw materials and semifinished products, re-

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## Nelson . . .

(Continued from page 1)

flects the determination of the American people to overcome all obstacles. Available statistics show that plant shut-downs and stoppages so far are only sporadic, not general. Any inference that the war effort as a whole is slowing down is unwarranted, although difficulties in maintaining such large monthly increases will become greater as we approach maximum output. This will mean increased planning, increased effort, and firm use of the production controls and materials controls that have been developed.

"Study of the results reveals that production is uneven in relation to schedules. In some cases July production outstripped the forecasts; in others the forecasts were not approached. Even within certain categories, such as ordnance, we find unequal progress as between various types of equipment. Particularly is it important to keep the production of finished weapons and their component parts in step.

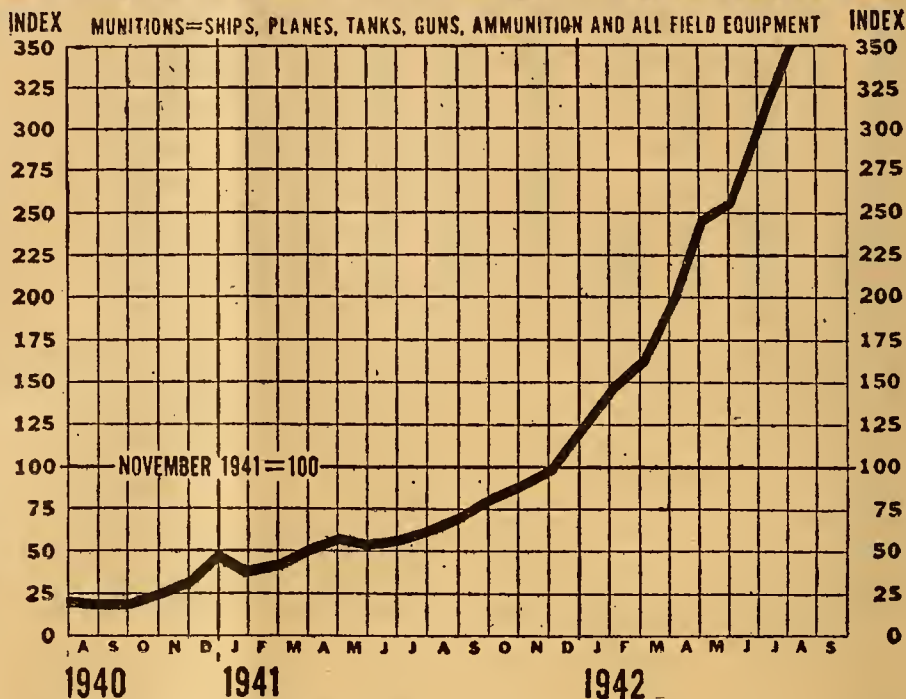
"Analysis of these factors suggests that the war production effort has entered a new phase—one in which more careful balancing of requirements will become increasingly important. For a long-range solution, there must be a close, effective control of the flow of materials and a comprehensive system of production control, to make certain that the right materials get to the right places at the right time.

### No reduction of major program

"This does not involve a reduction of our major programs. It will mean that while we expand the production of raw materials, we shall have to limit the production of some items which are easy to make. At the same time, we shall have to exercise care that production of vital weapons needed right now continues to increase.

"This problem will become less serious as production of basic materials increases. Substantial expansion programs are being pushed in such vital materials as steel, rubber, aluminum, magnesium and copper. The situation will be eased also by increased attention to salvage, to controlling the flow of materials and by tighter scheduling of military items."

## MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX



Item by item, the July picture of war production follows:

### AIRCRAFT

Aircraft production increased in July, 11 percent over June output. Although combat plane production rose 6 percent, it was not up to expectations. For the next few months, aircraft production is not expected to reach the production planned earlier in the year, due in part to the difficulty of balancing so vast a program. Vigorous efforts are being made to improve this condition, and production in the later part of the year is expected to show a marked increase.

### ORDNANCE

Over-all ordnance production in July increased 26 percent over June output, and was very close to schedules.

Production of medium tanks (measured numerically) was 35 percent greater than in the previous month and considerably ahead of schedules.

Light tanks showed a somewhat smaller percentage of gain—15 percent—but also were ahead of schedules.

The production of antiaircraft guns leaped upward, one class of guns showing

a gain of 64 percent in production, while output of another class shot upward 50 percent—both of them exceeding schedules by a wide margin.

The production of ammunition and explosives also was in excess of goals set at the beginning of the month, with exceptions in a few classifications.

The record on heavy artillery was mixed, some classes of these weapons showing much better gains than others. Some types expected to come into production during the month failed to do so.

### MERCHANT SHIPS

The Maritime Commission reported the delivery during July of 71 merchant vessels weighing 791,667 deadweight tons, compared with 67 vessels of 747,900 deadweight tons in June—an increase of almost 6 percent, and nearly on schedule for the month.

### NAVAL VESSELS

A gain of about 22 percent in construction of naval vessels was made in July—over-all production being nearly one-fourth greater than in June.

Deliveries of major combat vessels were

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## On the Home Front

Our troops and ships and planes are taking the offensive these days on many battle fronts. They are attacking the enemy wherever he is to be found, afloat, ashore, and aloft. American soldiers raced up the beach at Dieppe last week, last week our bombers were over the Egyptian desert, our planes were blasting the Japanese in China, our marines were fanning out from beachheads in the Solomons.

Overseas, on the fighting fronts, the order is "attack," overseas we are carrying the war to our enemies. But what of the battle at home?

At home we are engaged in battle on four vital sectors. We are fighting against inflation—fighting, that is, to keep down the cost of living and the cost of the weapons of war; we are fighting a shortage of materials for war; we are fighting the action of production; and we are fighting to make the most effective use of our manpower.

### On the defensive against inflation

In only one of these battles, *the battle of production*, have we achieved a successful offensive, although even in this sector we must gain more ground, and rapidly.

In *the battle against inflation* we definitely are on the defensive, are fighting, in the words of Price Administrator Henderson, "a delaying action." Statistics show that since the general maximum price regulation went into effect last May prices of controlled commodities have gone down. Costs of uncontrolled commodities, however, have risen greatly. This year our incomes will reach a total of 113 billions, while our production of goods and services for civilian use will total no more than 75 billions. Take out 29 billions from income for taxes and savings and you have 84 billions left to compete for only 75 billions in consumer goods.

It's obvious that we shall have to launch a new offensive, and it is probable that this offensive will mean price control for farm products as yet uncontrolled. There can be no unnecessary increase in wages paid workers, and profits of corporations must be cut deeply.

*The battle to overcome material shortages* is another battle which must enlist the strength and the determination of everyone at home. This battle has not been going too well—here, too, we have

been fighting a delaying action. The sector of materials adjoins the sector of production, and communiqués from the production front show how our advances in that area have been hindered by reverses on the field of materials. We have reached the point where we cannot use rubber to make gun grips, and last week the War Production Board re-

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stricted military uses of aluminum to "combat end-products for field combat use."

Four factors determine the course of battle on the materials front. One is our ability to develop new sources of raw materials; a second is our ability to find substitutes for scarce materials; a third—here the materials front is linked to the manpower front as both are linked to the front of production—is our ability to keep mines and forests at their full output; and the fourth—and most important—of these factors is our ability to do a job of salvage.

### "Scrap rallies" in order

You may be tired of hearing about salvage, and yet we cannot close our ears to the need for salvage; we cannot stop hunting scrap without risking defeat. WPA workers, beating the back roads of the farm country and digging old rails from city streets, have turned up 100,000 tons of scrap metal. Scrap rubber—454,155 tons of it—is moving to reclaiming plants at the rate of 4,000 tons a day. Washington, D. C., has set a pattern for "scrap rallies" to be held throughout the country. WPA's Conservation Division announces plans for a "Junior Salvage Corps" of school children to conduct a Nation-wide scrap canvass in October. And the American Legion is discussing with local governments a proposal that howitzers of 1918 be scrapped to make the guns of 1943.

All these enterprises will help but they are not enough. Only if each one of us

does his part will we have enough—barely enough.

### A labor paradox

In *the manpower section* we have been fighting hard and we have been making some advances, too—although not yet the great advances we must make for victory. We have made gains in overcoming prejudice against workers because of race or religion; we have accomplished increased employment of the handicapped. But the War Manpower Commission says that out of 160 important labor market areas surveyed in July, 35 had shortages of male labor—2 more than in June.

Just as a military development may affect a front thousands of miles away, so gains or reverses on separate sectors of the home front have their effect on all the other fronts. The shortage of raw materials, for instance, has resulted in lay-offs in some war production plants, thus producing the apparent paradox of labor scarcities in some communities, side by side with temporary unemployment elsewhere.

### Few try to dodge regulations

At this moment when our troops are fighting on world fronts and all of us are caught up in united effort we cannot tolerate sly attempts to dodge the restrictions and the deprivations most of us accept cheerfully. The people who try to dodge rationing regulations, who try to beat price and rent control, who think it smart to get illegally materials reserved for the armed forces—such persons are saboteurs as surely as though they had been landed on our coast from a Nazi sub. Fortunately they are few. Sugar rationing, according to OPA, has produced only 12 court actions so far. . . . Next month a lot of feet are going to be stepped on, a lot of arms are going to ache. The Office of Defense Transportation says that by the middle of September, when schools open, the country's local transportation systems will be carrying the heaviest load in their history. . . . During the last war the mail-order price for a pair of overalls rose from 82 cents to \$2.95. Last week OPA took steps to make sure that work clothes, this time, remain at reasonable levels.

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NAILS ARE LITTLE things but 4-H Club members in Greensburg, Ky., recently salvaged 3,125 pounds of them from the ruins of a burned tobacco warehouse to help keep the steel mills going.

## Over-all earnings are starting point in renegotiating war contracts; boards preserve profit motive; policies outlined

Policies and procedures to be followed in the over-all renegotiation of war contracts for the purpose of lowering costs were outlined August 19 in a statement by the price adjustment boards of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, which follows in part:

The Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission have separate Price Adjustment Boards functioning in Washington. These Boards work together in assigning war contracting companies to that agency for which the company does most of its war work. The assigned company renegotiates before only one Price Adjustment unit, and settlements thus reached will be made on behalf of all agencies concerned.

The fundamental policies governing the renegotiation of contracts are:

1. Excessive and unreasonable profits should be eliminated or recaptured.
2. Reasonable profits should be allowed to encourage an uninterrupted, efficient, and maximum production of war goods on a low cost basis.

### To recognize abnormal risks

However, no fixed, arbitrary formula for determining a reasonable profit is contemplated. The situation of no two companies is exactly alike. Due consideration is given, among other things, to relative efficiency (quality of production, rate of delivery or turnover, inventive contribution, economy in usage of materials, efficiency in lowering costs), risks (such as increases in labor and material costs, inexperience with new types of production, complexity of manufacturing technique, and delays attributable to unavailability of materials), financial record of the company, extent of conversion to war purposes, performance in the war effort, etc.

A company's over-all profit before taxes on its war business and not the renegotiation of individual contracts provides the primary approach for arriving at voluntary agreements in a spirit of cooperation. The agreement to accept a lowered operating profit may then be translated into the underlying contracts. Profits are to be computed before Federal taxes, since it is not the function of the Price Adjustment Boards to vary profit margins so as to shift or circumvent the tax burdens imposed

by Congress. The agreements on reduced profits usually cover fiscal periods, and so require estimates on the unfulfilled portions of the contracts. However, it is the policy to allow original agreements to stand unless the actual figures with respect to such factors as cost, volume of production, or nature of product prove to be materially at variance with the estimates upon which the settlements are based. In the final review, if it is shown that increased profits have resulted from extra effort by the contractor to reduce costs or increase production, consideration will be given to this factor.

### Army Board decentralizing operations

The Navy and Maritime Boards handle all their cases in Washington. The Army Board, however, is decentralizing its operations as much as possible. Price Adjustment Sections will function in the field procurement offices, as well as in Washington, in behalf of the Supply Services and the Matériel Command of the Army Air Forces. This should relieve much congestion and obviate the need for many company executives to travel to Washington for renegotiations.

This decentralization leaves the War Department Board, which is responsible to the Under Secretary of War, concerned primarily with governing policy and procedure of its underlying Price Adjustment Sections, whose recommendations and findings it will review. It will assign companies for renegotiation proceedings.

The War Department Board will conduct renegotiation with any company whenever because of the size of the company, the dollar volume of the contracts involved, the number of contracting services interested, new questions presented or for any other reason it appears that renegotiation by the Price Adjustment Sections of the Supply Services or the Matériel Command of the Air Forces is impracticable.

The work of these Price Adjustment Boards, in treating the over-all problem, will not obviate the duty of the contracting officers (unrelated to the Boards) to continue to survey the specific contracts in their care. The Boards desire to encourage contractors to adjust prices for future deliveries under individual con-

## WPB calls unions' conclave to tackle problem of raw materials shortage

A 2-day conference of officials of 18 AFL and CIO unions in metal-fabricating industries called August 19 by Wendell Lund, Director of WPB's Labor Production Division, was scheduled to meet in Washington August 24, to discuss raw material shortages and means to deal with them.

Lund called the meeting on request of his Division's six-man Labor Policy Committee, made up of AFL and CIO leaders.

President Green of the AFL, President Murray of the CIO, and the president of each international union directly affected, together with one associate, were among those invited. Eleven AFL and seven CIO unions were included. Other national officers of the AFL and CIO also were invited.

### Many-sided problem

"The purpose of the conference," Mr. Lund said in his letter to Presidents Green and Murray, "is to examine the problems faced by the unions and by the Nation as a result of material shortages, and to canvass the means by which such shortages can be reduced and their impact eased."

The following points were to be considered:

1. The amount of metal scrap available;
2. The existence of large or excess inventories of raw or semifabricated materials;
3. The effects of material shortages in terms of unemployment and curtailed operations.
4. Any other specific data on losses in war production as a result of metal shortages.

contracts, wherever there would otherwise result an excessive over-all profit margin for the company. This may avoid the need of further over-all readjustments by the Price Adjustment unit.

The renegotiation program has been necessitated, not by any desire of American industry to reap undue profits out of the war, but by the lack of foreknowledge, when contracts were let, of what the costs of a new war product would be under conditions as they prevail today. The program is, therefore, a tribute to the ability of American industry to reduce unit cost to unforeseen levels through mass production, production efficiency, and progressive technology.

## Are we fighting for freedom or profit? Henderson asks; labor and corporate earnings must be checked, he says

Before a mass meeting of war workers in Norfolk, Va., August 20, Price Administrator Henderson said Americans are "now fighting a delaying action" against inflation.

Urging additional price controls, Mr. Henderson said:

"Since the institution of the general maximum price regulation in May our cost of living has continued to advance. Without price regulation, admittedly, that cost would have been greater. Our figures show that prices on commodities that are controlled have gone down. That is an achievement. It is, however, merely a ledger achievement. Balanced against the rise on costs not controlled, you can see that, despite the gain, the cost of living has continued to rise. Now mark this—it has risen at the same rate as has prevailed over the past 12 months. There is but one conclusion. We must once again resume the offensive. We must resume it against those commodities which are not under control."

### Farm income up 75 percent

Outlining the various skyrocketing income factors which he said are conducive to inflation, Mr. Henderson stated:

"In 1942 farm income in America, it is estimated, will reach 15.1 billions of dollars! That compared with 8.7 billions, including Government cash payments in 1939, represents an increase of nearly 75 percent! I do not mean to suggest that some of this increase has not been fair, much of it justifiable. I say to you in all seriousness, however, that if we are to win this fight against inflation, increases of that sort in the income of any one group must not continue! He must be prepared to enlist in the offensive which I am proposing.

### Earnings overbalance living costs

Wages and salaries paid out to American wage earners during 1942 will total an estimated 75 billions of dollars! That, compared with 43.7 billions in 1939, also represents an increase of over 70 percent!

At the same time the cost of living has not even begun to catch up. On weekly earnings in money, the total gain for the American worker since August 1939 has been 30 percent. In real weekly

wages—that is, in the things which his money will actually buy—that increase has been 11 percent. Once more, I do not mean to suggest that some of this increase has not been fair, much of it justifiable. My point is not to belabor increases that have already been made or to attack increases that are equitable.

I say to you once again in all seriousness, however, that if we are to win this fight against inflation, increases of that sort in the income of any one group must not continue! Can we afford to fight a war for the profit of any one group?

### Corporate profits quadrupled

Does that mean that the farmer and the wage-earning group alone must accept these sacrifices? By no means. Corporations—big and small—must also accept the necessity for reduced incomes both for their stockholders and for their officers.

Corporate profits before taxes this year will be nearly four times what they were in 1939. It is imperative, if we are to win this fight against inflation, that these profits be cut—deeply and drastically. The program proposed by the Treasury is designed to work toward that end. I cannot exaggerate my belief that it is of the utmost importance that that program go through. Again I ask, are we fighting for freedom and victory, or for profit?

### Decidedly top-heavy

In the year 1942, our incomes of all individuals will reach the staggering total of 113 billions. That means that the vast majority of American wage and salary workers will have had more money in their pay envelopes than at any time in our history—more purchasing power than they have enjoyed even in the most dizzy of boom years. At the same time our national production of goods and services for civilians will amount to no more than 75 billions. I must emphasize that the physical volume of consumers' goods is declining at the rate of 1½ percent a month. Taxes and savings will amount to about 29 billions. That leaves approximately 84 billions of dollars.

What will be the result? In round terms there will be 84 billions of dollars fighting to purchase 75 billions in goods—85 billions in pay checks and greenbacks

competing one with another to buy food clothes, toys, books, movies—in short, all the hundreds and hundreds of items that make up our yearly bill of purchases.

### Prices will kick through ceilings

That means that the pressure will grow against our price ceilings. It means first and foremost, that unless we step in and put a stop to further increases those ceilings will crack and our battle for stability will be lost. It means that the cost of living will begin to skyrocket, that demands will outrace supplies and prices will finally outrace incomes in a dizzy, upward spiral that can only end—and will end—in economic chaos.

It is perfectly true that price regulations forbid the grocer, the baker, the candlestick maker, and most of the rest of our manufacturers and distributors to charge more for what they have to sell than the highest price in March. As consumers, too, we are forbidden to pay more for the things we buy.

To forbid a thing does not prevent it. We Americans, remembering the Prohibition Amendment, do not need to be reminded of that simple, human fact. Unless we develop the will to make price control work, it won't work.

### The will to win

For the worker, for the farmer, for businessmen as a group, I have already suggested how to express that will. For the worker, for the farmer, for the businessman—yes, for every one of 130,000,000 Americans—that will can express itself in another way in the offensive I am proposing.

We must have widespread, wholehearted, and complete compliance with price regulation, with rent controls.

I suggest that as your individual part in this offensive you as consumers patronize only those merchants who have posted their prices, that you refuse to patronize those who, through design, are palpably evading regulations.

More than that, I suggest that you yourselves refuse to hoard, refuse to join in an orgy of free spending, refuse to be wasteful. By so doing you will be contributing not only to conservation of materials but to the relief of pressure against our price ceilings.

Does this seem little? Perhaps it does. But think of it this way. Battles themselves are not won by individuals but by the united effort of the many.

I should like to believe—I do believe—that we have reached that point at which our offensive should and must be launched. I should like to believe—I do believe—that you, too, share that conviction and that faith.

# MANPOWER . . .

## Expanding need for labor has not changed, says McNutt, despite current lay-offs

Current lay-offs in war production plants because of raw materials shortages and allied difficulties have not changed the over-all manpower problem. In answer to numerous inquiries, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, stated August 20 that the present situation of developing labor stringency remains essentially unaltered.

### Opposed to shifting

Mr. McNutt declared:

Any workers who are now being laid off, will be needed at their old jobs or in new war jobs as soon as production problems responsible have been worked out. In no sense can they be considered an addition to the total available labor force. Any large-scale shifting of such workers to other areas of demand would only serve to confuse still further the already difficult labor recruitment and allocation problem.

Our expanding production requirements have not changed, nor has our expanding need for labor. The present situation only increases the necessity for greater production and for the fullest and most careful utilization of the workers we have. It is more important now than ever before to stop labor pirating and hoarding, and to make certain that every individual who is capable of doing a job is given a chance to work whether he is white or black, male or female, native or foreign born, physically perfect or handicapped.

Emphasizing the growing seriousness of the labor supply situation, Mr. McNutt stated that out of 160 important labor market areas surveyed in July by the U. S. Employment Service, 35 had current shortages of male labor—2 more than in June. The shortages were principally in the aircraft and shipbuilding centers.

In 81 additional areas, shortages of male labor were expected on the basis of known production requirements. There were 14 more such areas than in June.

The remaining 44 areas, Mr. McNutt said, had an adequate supply of male labor to meet present and future needs.

He explained, however, that many of these are not highly industrialized and, therefore, do not possess large reserves of skilled workers.

Mr. McNutt stated that the paradox of labor scarcity in many communities, side by side with unemployment in others, has for months been one of the most serious difficulties confronting the Manpower Commission.

"Maldistribution of our manpower resources can have even more serious consequences than maldistribution of raw materials. Effective utilization of the national manpower requires that additional war work should be directed towards areas with adequate labor supply and away from areas where labor shortages exist or impend. To increase contracts and labor demand in shortage areas will inevitably result in excessive migration, aggravated housing problems, increased pressure on overcrowded transportation and other community facilities. The result may well be inability to meet delivery dates."



JOE. He sees the doctor and keeps in trim. This is one of a series of 9 3/4" by 12 1/2" placards issued by the U. S. Public Health Service and the WPB. One- and two-column mats are available upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-127.

## Five-point program to keep miners producing

War Manpower Commissioner McNutt August 21 issued an urgent appeal to workers in mines, mills, and smelters producing copper, lead, zinc, and a half dozen other critical metals to stay on their jobs. At the same time, the Commissioner announced a five-point program of Government action to improve the employment conditions of miners and halt the serious drain of these essential workers to other war activities.

Stating that "the mines are where American war production starts," Mr. McNutt said "too many miners have left to take other jobs."

### Higher wages studied

The five-point program intended to make wages of miners more nearly comparable with those in other war industries calls for concerted action by a number of Federal agencies and by mine operators as follows:

1. The War Labor Board which is now considering the problem of increased wages for mine workers, has made arrangements for early and combined action on the large number of nonferrous mine cases now before it and for retroactive payments of any wage increases which may result.
2. The Selective Service System is advising its local boards to consider occupational deferments for mine workers.
3. Mine operators are being urged to utilize the training facilities of the War Manpower Commission and the recruitment facilities of the U. S. Employment Service to increase their labor force.
4. Tire Rationing Boards have been asked to give special consideration to transportation required by mine workers between their homes and jobs.
5. Steps are being taken to prevent contractors from pirating metal miners for jobs in war plants.

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## West Coast group signs contract to handle Lend-Lease shipments

Further consolidating freight forwarding activities at major ports throughout the United States, the War Shipping Administration August 15 announced that it had executed a contract with the Oregon Foreign Forwarders, Inc., for the handling of all Lend-Lease shipments through the port of Portland, and the Columbia River ports such as Vancouver, Wash., Astoria, Oreg., and others.

The contract is the second of its kind to be signed on the Pacific coast.

## Steps taken to retain essential mine workers on job

The appointment of a committee to confer with War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt and Major General Hershey, Director, Selective Service System, in an effort to stop further loss of men from critical occupations in the coal mining industry to other war industries and the armed forces was announced August 18 by Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes.

The step was recommended by the Solid Fuels Advisor War Council in the face of manpower losses that are seriously threatening the ability of the Nation's coal mines to supply the amount of fuel required for war industry and necessary civilian uses, Coordinator Ickes said.

The committee members named by the Coordinator were:

O. L. Alexander, president, Pocahontas Fuel Co., New York, N. Y.; Charles O'Neill, Barnes & Tucker Co., New York, N. Y.; H. T. DeBardeleben, president, DeBardeleben Coal Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas H. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D. C.; and Thomas J. Thomas (ex-officio), associate director, Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, Washington, D. C. All except Mr. Thomas are members of the Solid Fuels Advisory War Council.

Coal producers report that a large number of the men who are leaving the mines are experienced, key workmen, such as mine locomotive and machine operators, mechanics, and electricians, who are difficult and often impossible to replace.

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## Oregon shipyard honored by third production award

The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation at Portland, Oreg., has been given its third merit award for outstanding ship production, the Maritime Commission announced August 19.

On April 18 the Portland yard was awarded the first of the Commission's "M" pennants. The award was made for the most outstanding accomplishment during the first quarter of 1942 in the production of Liberty Ships. In July the yard was honored for the second time with the award of a gold star for having delivered into service 1 ship from each of its 11 ways in an average of less than 105 days from keel laying. The August award, consisting of another gold star, is for maintaining that production record. The stars are added to the pennant.

## Distinguished technicians to select first list of workers for production awards

War Production Drive Headquarters, August 17, announced the appointment of a Technical Committee for Individual Awards. The committee, composed of distinguished engineers and technicians, will select the first list of workers in war plants to be honored by the Government for contributing valuable suggestions for increasing production.

The members of the committee are:

John L. Savage, Chief Designing Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo.; Dr. J. L. Bray, Purdue University, Ind.; Whiting Williams, Cleveland, Ohio; Paul H. Stanley, Willow Grove, Pa.; Charles B. Francis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry C. Atkins, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Joseph Rockoff, Dayton, Ohio; William Plumer Hill, Sparrows Point, Md.; and Dr. Robert F. Blanks, Chief of Testing Laboratories, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver.

The committee was to meet in Washington August 20 and 21 to review approximately 100 of the best of more than 5,000 suggestions which workers have submitted to the labor-management committees in their plants.

### How the committee works

The suggestion system of the War Production Drive works in this pattern:

Labor-management committees in the more than 1,200 plants in the drive are urged to set up systems to receive suggestions for producing more war material, for producing it faster, or for producing it better. Labor-management committees are authorized to grant the Award of Individual Production Merit to

those workers who submit suggestions that materially advance the war effort. They are also authorized to submit to War Production Drive Headquarters those suggestions which have been proven in their plants and which they think would be useful in other plants.

The 100 that have been submitted to War Production Headquarters are those that the technical committee will consider this week. They will be tested and studied in detail. Those workers whose suggestions are of exceptional merit will receive the Certificate of Individual Merit and those whose suggestions are outstanding in that they will speed the production of arms on an industry-wide basis will receive the Citation of Individual Merit.

### Workers' suggestions a "secret weapon"

The Citation carries with it a small gold-plated silver eagle grasping an artillery shell in its talons. The emblem bears the word "Citation" and the WPB initials.

Suggestions are being "ploughed back" into industry through labor-management committees and technical publications.

Workers' suggestions have done so much to speed production in American plants that they have been termed by some the "secret weapon" with which free labor is fighting the war.

## Shipyard and 9 plants voted production merit awards for outstanding performance

One shipyard and nine manufacturing plants, located in the East and Midwest, have been designated by the Board of Awards of the Maritime Commission to receive the "M" Burgee-Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag, and Merit Badges for outstanding production performance, the Commission announced August 17.

The award of the "M" pennant carries permission to fly the insignia for a tenure of 6 months. At the end of that time the production performance of the recipient is again reviewed by the Board of Awards. The awards announced constitute the Board's designations for the month of August.

Those named to receive the awards are:

The North Carolina Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C.; Koppers Co., Baltimore, Md.; Combustion Engineering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. plant; Babcock & Wilcox, Barberton, Ohio; Globe American Corporation, Kokomo, Ind.; Hopeman Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; National Malleable Steel Casting Co., Sharon, Pa.; Kerotest Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Filer & Stowell Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; and American Holst & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.

In addition to the award of the "M" pennant to the plant, each worker engaged in Maritime Commission work will be given a Labor Merit badge. This later award is the Commission's recognition of workers for meritorious production effort.

# LABOR . . .

## President orders seizure of Massachusetts plant; Bayonne, N. J., plant returned to private management

President Roosevelt last week ordered the War Department to take over and operate the South Boston, Mass., plant of the S. A. Woods Co. because of a persistent refusal to accept an order of the Board for maintenance of membership and arbitration clauses. This action was followed by a return to private management of the General Cable Co.'s Bayonne, N. J., plant which had been seized to stop a wildcat strike against a Board order denying the workers a general wage increase.

On the afternoon of August 18, the Board unanimously told the President that the defiance of the S. A. Woods Co. "is bound to lead to a serious labor situation at the plant unless steps are taken to put the Board's decision into effect." The following morning the President signed an executive order directing the Secretary of War to operate the plant and "to carry out the . . . purposes of the Directive Order of the War Labor Board."

### Company sharply criticized

Robert T. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, issued a statement saying:

"This failure on the part of the company has created a serious threat to the production of the vital war material which it manufactures.

"In addition, this refusal has jeopardized the continued efficient functioning of the mediation and arbitration machinery of the government which representatives of industry and labor have promised to utilize as a substitute for strikes and lockouts.

The company is engaged in making munitions. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, which represents the 650 employees, had withheld a strike in order to give the Board an opportunity to enforce its order.

### Workers pledge compliance

The General Cable Co. plant was returned to private management August 20 on the recommendation of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox after the plant had been under government operation for less than a week. Secretary Knox reported that the workers had unani-

mously adopted a resolution urging restoration of the plant to the company and pledging compliance with the War

Labor Board's order and uninterrupted production for the duration of the war.

### Aluminum workers denied wage increase

The Board last week explained in a formal opinion that it had denied a general wage increase to 32,000 workers in 9 plants of the Aluminum Co. of America because those workers, on a company-

(Continued on page 9)

## SECOND FRONT



Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Mats in two- and three-column size are available for publication. Requests should be addressed to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-114.



## Nelson . . .

(Continued from page 2)

ahead of those in June and considerably ahead of forecasts. Marked progress over June production of minor naval vessels was reported, although output was materially behind expectations.

### PRODUCTION DRIVE

The war production drive with some 1,250 joint labor-management committees working in plants employing nearly 3,000,000 men and women, has made steady progress. Launched last spring the drive, through the cooperation at the plant level, has broken many little bottlenecks, solved many worker transportation problems, and performed service through emphasizing to men in the factories the importance to the war of their jobs and their work.

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## Labor . . .

(Continued from page 8)

wide basis, had received an average increase in straight time hourly earnings of 15.8% between January 1, 1941 and May 1942, and the cost of living had risen only 15% during that period.

The Aluminum Workers of America, CIO, which represents the workers in most of these plants, voted last week at a special meeting in Pittsburgh to reject the WLB decision and to refer back to the local unions the question of whether there should be a strike.

In writing the opinion for the majority, Dr. Frank P. Graham said that the two foundations on which the Board stands in playing its part in the battle against rising living costs are, first, the national agreement between labor and management last December, and, second, the President's message to Congress of April 27 in which he announced his seven-point program.

"Under the tripartite national agreement," Dr. Graham said, "the responsibility of the War Labor Board for settling wage disputes is democratic and clear. In the President's message announcing the seven-point stabilization program, the responsibility of the National War Labor Board for wage stabilization is explicit and direct.

### Reckless leadership

"It is particularly unfortunate that many people seem to be unaware of the democratic implications, moral obligations, and total war values of the national

## America's free labor urged to continue production in vital plants on Labor Day

Pointing out that "the battle of production is not yet won," Chairman Donald M. Nelson today called on American labor to arrange its annual Labor Day observance this year in such a way that there may be continuous operation of all industries, plants and mines in which a shut-down would be injurious to the war effort.

### Special significance this year

In Letters to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Nelson recognized the special significance of Labor Day and remarked that there are many plants in which it will be possible to rearrange war production schedules in such a way that Labor Day may be celebrated as a holiday. He added:

"Wherever this is possible, I am confident that our national unity and the morale of labor will be stimulated if workers take one day to review the contribution they have made to the war effort, to discuss the stake that free labor has in the world-wide conflict in which

we are engaged, and to make plans for intensifying their efforts toward increased output."

### Shop celebrations planned

Local representatives of the Armed Services, Mr. Nelson said, will be prepared to tell management and labor in various localities specifically which plants and mines should have continuous operation through the holiday. In such places, he suggested, brief celebrations should be planned within the shops. In all other cases, he said, he believed that observance of the holiday would be desirable.

Earlier in the year, Mr. Nelson had called on labor to give a full day's production in all war plants on New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Independence Day. The letters to Mr. Green and Mr. Murray were written after a number of labor leaders and local unions had written to Mr. Nelson asking whether Labor Day parades, picnics and other holiday observance should be cancelled this year.

agreement between labor, management, and the public banning strikes and lock-



"A FREE Labor Day—what's that?"

Cartoon drawn especially for VICTORY by artist HOWARD FRECK. Two- and three-column mats may be had for reproduction on request in Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-126.

outs. I am not referring here to the comparatively small number of workers who have shamefully, by outlaw and jurisdictional strikes, broken labor's solemn pledge, or to the comparatively few labor leaders who have not the stomach for leadership in a critical time. The record of both the leaders and the rank and file of labor has been, for the most part, characterized by patriotic devotion and unparalleled production. I am referring to those who, whether in public or private life, call for the scrapping of the democratic process, who, unwittingly reckless of their country's cause and crisis, would throw away the main victories of the democratic tripartite participation of labor, management, and the public (1) in the vital stabilization of union-management relations with all its disruptive potentialities, and (2) in the basic stabilization of wages with all its explosive power. Both are based on the national agreement for the tripartite democratic participation of labor, management, and the public in the processes and decisions concerning union security and wage stabilization. Regardless of personnel, this national agreement must be preserved."

# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Rents in 38 more defense-rental areas will be rolled back on September 1

Residential rents in 38 more defense-rental areas will be cut back and brought under Federal regulation on September 1, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced August 18.

### Scattered throughout 21 States

This order, the fourth issued by the OPA to reduce rents in its fight against inflation, will establish Federal control of rents in one-third of the Nation.

Over 6½ million persons live in the areas to be brought under control September 1.

The 38 new areas, all with a March 1, 1942, freeze date, are scattered throughout 21 States, and include such cities as New Orleans, Kansas City, Tampa, Fla., Des Moines, Iowa, Essex County in the Boston, Mass., area, Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa., Chattanooga, Tenn., Jackson, Mich., and Utica-Rome, New York.

### Ordnance plant areas

This September 1 action might be termed a move against high rents in areas containing ordnance plants. Nearly one-half of the areas are locations of this type of war production activity. Ordnance plant areas are those which see a tremendous in-migration of construction workers once ground is broken for a plant. These workers, their task completed, make way for the operating personnel of the plant, and a second in-migration of thousands takes place.

In the main, ordnance plants are located in isolated sections of the country. Small, nearby towns receive the sudden impact of the in-migration of workers; all housing facilities are snapped up, and rents start soaring.

Control of rents in the 38 new areas will be effectuated by issuance of two maximum rent regulations, one for hotels and rooming houses, the other for housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses.

The 38 defense-rental areas to be affected are:

Dothan-Ozark, Ala.; El Dorado, Ark.; San Bernadino, Calif.; Panama City, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.  
Dixon, Ill.; Quad Cities, Ill.-Iowa; Rantoul, Ill.; Savannah-Clinton, Ill.-Iowa; Clinton-Newport, Ind.-Ill.; Columbus, Ind.; Evansville-Henderson, Ind.-Ky.; Des Moines, Iowa; Baxter Springs, Kans.; New Orleans, La.; Hagerstown, Md.; Eastern, Mass.; Worcester,

Mass.; Jackson, Mich.; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.

Pipe, Mo.-Ill.; Elmira, N. Y.; Utica-Rome, N. Y.; Marlon, Ohio; Tulsa, Okla.; Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.; Meadville-Titusville, Pa.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

Clarkville, Tenn.-Ky.; Paris, Tenn.; Dumas-Sunray, Tex.; Point Pleasant-Gallipolis, W. Va.-Ohio; Madison, Wis.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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## Detroit landlords allowed time to present further evidence

Request made by a group of Detroit landlords for an opportunity to present further evidence in support of their protest against the Maximum Rent Regulation for Housing Accommodations other than Hotels and Rooming Houses for the Detroit, Mich., Defense-Rental Area has been granted, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 16.

### To support protest

An order issued by the Price Administrator grants 30 days from August 14 for the presentation of further evidence. The Detroit protest was filed with the Secretary of the OPA on July 27.

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## TERMS FOR COFFEE IMPORTS

Terms under which coffee may be procured and imported into the United States from foreign countries under contracts entered into subsequent to July 2, were announced jointly August 18, by the BEW, the OPA, the WPB, and the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture.

The plan provides that the importer shall become the agent of the CCC to purchase and import for its account specified quantities of green coffee from foreign countries. Generally, the plan provides that importers will repurchase coffee, upon arrival in the United States, from the CCC at a price which does not include increases since December 8, 1941, for ocean freight, marine and war-risk insurance, and certain other items of special expense. As a result, the CCC will absorb these increased wartime costs.

## Rice ceilings cut at milling level to relieve squeeze on wholesalers, retailers

Price Administrator Henderson August 19 reduced milled rice maximum prices on all varieties and classes an average of 9.7 percent from the ceiling levels set in the original Maximum Price Regulation No. 150 (Milled Rice).

### No change in consumer's price

This reduction, which will relieve the squeeze on wholesalers and retailers of milled rice, is effected through issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 150, as amended, effective August 19. The move will not mean any change in price to the ultimate consumer.

### Other provisions

Other changes in the regulation as amended include the following:

- (1) A formula is set for determining the new maximum prices.
- (2) Maximum prices also are set for second head milled rice.
- (3) A guarantee provision in the regulation requires every seller of milled rice to furnish the buyer with an invoice guaranteeing certain items.
- (4) The new maximum prices specified apply to any quantity of sales at the milling level, save sales in 3-pound packages or less and retail sales by millers.
- (5) The amended regulation also provides increases in maximum prices where the rice is packed in certain small packages.
- (6) Imperial, Calif., is named as a new base point for pricing.
- (7) The regulation has been amended to cover sales by persons having rice milled on a toll basis.
- (8) The period for which sales records on milled rice must be kept has been changed to two years from the one year previously required.
- (9) Several changes have been made in definitions to clear up possible ambiguities.

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## Prices cut on hide glue stock

In order to eliminate the threat of a price squeeze for hide glue manufacturers, Price Administrator Henderson August 15 ordered a reduction in the maximum prices of numerous grades of hide glue stock.

The action was contained in Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 68 (Hide Glue Stock) and adjusts the price which manufacturers pay for hide glue stock to conform with the lower grease prices.

## Self-executing formula covers sales of fabricated structural steel shapes, plates, and bars

A formula for determining maximum prices for fabricated structural steel shapes, plates, and bars and the service of fabricating these products when such prices cannot be established under section 2 of the general maximum price regulation was announced August 19 by the OPA.

The formula is contained in Order No. 61 under section 3 (b) of the general maximum price regulation, and became effective August 20.

It directs that when a seller cannot determine his maximum prices for sales of fabricated structural steel shapes, plates and bars (or for the service of fabricating these items) under section 2 of the general regulation, he shall calculate his ceiling price by using the same methods he would have used in March 1942.

### To speed deliveries

In calculating such a price the seller is required to employ the same cost factors (wage rates, prices of materials, and overhead) which were then in effect, and the same mark-up or margin over the March costs he would have then included on an identical sale.

Order No. 61 provides that sellers may use this method for determining maximum prices without waiting to secure authorization from OPA. The self-executing pricing formula provided by Order No. 61 will speed deliveries of shapes, plates, and bars for the war program.

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## Rulings on colorfastness would protect consumer, says Keezer

The Federal Trade Commission's proposal to control textile labeling according to degree and kind of colorfastness was welcomed August 18 by Dexter M. Keezer, OPA deputy administrator, as "an important advance in the battle we are waging to keep down wartime living costs."

In a letter to the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Keezer declared:

As you know, hidden price increases are among the most dangerous inflation threats we face today. And hidden price increases are achieved most often in the form of lower quality, sometimes disguised by improper labeling. A label which misrepresents the quality of a product takes as much out of the consumer's pocketbook as a price tag showing a figure higher than the ceiling price.

## BOY SCOUTS RING 20 MILLION DOORBELLS

The Boy Scouts of America received high praise August 18 from Price Administrator Henderson and OCD Director Landis for distributing price control information to 25,000,000 homes throughout the Nation.

"What You Should Know About Price Control" is the title of a leaflet which a million and a half Boy Scouts are delivering from door to door in every community of the United States. They have already completed 80 percent of the job, distributing to approximately 20,000,000 urban and rural homes in the past few weeks.

Ten thousand Scout leaders in 10,000 different communities are charged with this responsibility.

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## Top prices adjusted on wood waste sold to Ford plant

Adjustment of the maximum price for veneer mill wood waste when sold to the Ford Motor Co. for use as a raw material at its Iron Mountain, Mich., wood distillation plant was announced August 15 by the OPA.

This adjustment, which exempts veneer mill wastes used for this purpose from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation until November 1, was contained in Amendment No. 22 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, effective August 14, 1942.

Up to the present this particular plant, which produces important war chemicals such as wood alcohol, methyl acetone, and acetic acid, has used wood waste, along with chemical logs and bolts—small logs from 3 to 18 feet long and 3 inches and up in diameter—as raw materials. The logs are exempted from the general regulation and, as a result, the company has been able to pay a high enough price to obtain enough logs to operate at full capacity.

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## Mint dealers granted relief

Two midwestern dealers in peppermint and spearmint oils—important ingredients in the manufacture of confections and dentifrices—were authorized August 21 by the OPA to adjust their maximum prices under the general maximum price regulation in line with those of their competitors and to enable them to carry out their contracts with the farmers.

## Pricing methods adjusted on imported wool, other yarns

Several changes in methods for pricing imported wool yarns, British Wool Control wools, woolen "sales" yarns, and yarns spun from blends of wool and mohair were announced August 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Amendment No. 7 to Revised Price Schedule No. 58, as amended, became effective August 22. It accomplishes the following:

1. Imported wool yarns are exempted from the operation of the schedule and thus automatically placed under the general maximum price regulation.

2. Maximum prices for British Wool Control "pulled" wools which are pulled from the pelts of the sheep abroad are determined by the same method as British Wool Control shorn wools.

3. Ceilings for Australian, New Zealand, South American, and other British Wool Control shorn wools which have been carbonized, neutralized, and dusted in the United States are determined by adding 5 cents to the applicable maximum prices previously supplied by the schedule.

4. A premium may be added to the applicable maximum price for woolen "sales" yarns when sold in a scoured state. This premium is an amount equal to the loss due to shrinkage of the yarn as well as the costs of scouring and packing. "Sales" yarns are those sold directly by mills to fabric manufacturers.

5. A definite formula is provided for the pricing of blends of wool and mohair on the basis of the difference between the actual cost of the mohair top used and the maximum price for the wool top for which it is substituted.

6. A number of purely formal changes correct internal references to subparagraph numbers.

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## Rayon knit goods must be priced under GMPR, Henderson warns

Manufacturers, converters, and jobbers of rayon knit goods were reminded August 21 by Price Administrator Henderson that sales of these products come under the scope of the general maximum price regulation and that pricing methods of the general regulation for these fabrics must be observed.

Reports reaching the OPA indicate that in some instances producers and sellers of such products as circular knit, trico knit, milanese and brushed rayon cloths are failing to price these goods by the proper methods.

Styling and the production of so-called "novelty" cloths in order to obtain prices far in excess of their value seem to be the chief means adopted by some interests for evading the general maximum price regulation, OPA is advised.

## Dried fruit ceilings to be lifted at packer level to speed output for military

The OPA will issue a new price regulation shortly, lifting the March 1942 price ceilings on five important dried fruits and raisins at the packer level some 15 percent, it was announced August 19. Prospective action on dried fruits first was indicated by OPA on July 1 last.

This OPA move—allowing processors specified margins over the support buying prices to growers, set previously by the United States Department of Agriculture—is expected to provide another link in the coordinated program to encourage maximum production and distribution of dried prunes, pears, peaches, apricots and figs, as well as raisins.

### Military to get major share

The major portion of the dried fruit and raisin pack—a 500,000 ton output last year with a \$75,000,000 sales value—will be taken this season by the military forces and Lend Lease.

Under the recent War Production Board Order M-205, freezing all 1941 and 1942 stocks of dried fruits and raisins, sales to the domestic trade may be made only after the military and Lend-Lease requirements—which are on a tonnage basis—have been filled.

On the basis of present Federal buying ideas and pack size, it appears that little if any of the dried pear crop will find its

way back into civilian channels this season. The Government also will absorb most of the dried peaches and apricots; a lesser although still major share of the dried prune output and a still smaller but principal portion of the raisin pack.

### Other adjustments pending

Following the policy set in canned fruits, as well as in frozen fruits, vegetables, and berries, OPA in the near future will issue another regulation permitting wholesale and retail distributors of dried fruits and raisins to adjust their prices to the ultimate consumer in relation to the new packer prices.

In order to take care of the possibility of sales to the Government and private trade, OPA has established specific ceiling prices for both at the packer level. These apply to both the 1941 and 1942 packs, with differentials for other grades, varieties, and container sizes as they prevailed in the fall of 1941.

An early announcement is planned for a regulation on dried apple prices, which are not covered in the projected order.

Domestic whole dates are considered as fresh fruit by OPA and not subject to regulation as dried fruits. An early announcement is expected as to the status of date products processed from domestic dates.

## Retail chains may continue uniform central policy in determining maximum prices

Retail chain stores operating under a central purchasing and pricing policy were authorized by Price Administrator Henderson August 18 to continue this policy—after obtaining OPA approval—in the determination of maximum charges for any article or service covered by OPA regulations.

### Must get OPA permission

Earlier this provision had been incorporated in the general maximum price regulation. Extension to services and to commodities covered by any other OPA price regulation is contained in Supplementary Order No. 13, effective August 17.

The order permits a retail chain—consisting of two or more stores—having an established practice of selling commodities or services at uniform or substantially uniform prices to apply to the OPA Retail Trade and Services Division, Washington, for permission to determine and use uniform maximum prices. If the request is granted, it will be accompanied by instructions as to the exact methods to be followed.

### In two types of cases

“This provision will enable chain stores to continue a uniform-price merchandising policy,” Mr. Henderson said. “In so doing it will centralize responsibility for compliance with OPA ceilings and thus simplify enforcement. However, it will not be used to grant relief for hardship, since ample provision for this already exists.”

Primarily the order will be used in two types of cases:

(1) To permit a retail chain to continue central pricing for new products not carried during the base period, and (2) to average out occasional differences in prices where some outlets in a chain deviated from the established uniform price and were frozen upon a limited number of items at slightly nonuniform price ceilings.

OPA regulations make each individual outlet a seller with its own set of ceiling prices. Without Supplementary Order No. 13 each outlet selling goods or services not handled during the base period would have to determine its ceiling independently, in some instances by reference to prices charged by competitors. In time this practice would bring a substantial number of price variations among members of a chain selling identical goods or services normally priced uniformly, which variations would cause substantial confusion both in compliance with and enforcement of price ceilings.

## New pricing formula gives relief to packers of frozen food

Price Administrator Henderson August 18, 1942, announced complete details of the official formula by which frozen food packers will pass on increases in their raw material and other costs of the 1942 pack of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables over those of 1941.

### At packer level only

On July 9 last, the OPA issued preliminary indications of its contemplated action to be taken in order to relieve the squeeze on frozen food packers, as well as wholesalers and retailers. The formal action, taken August 18 in regulation No. 207, at the packer level only, does not represent a departure from these early indications. Relief of the same specific “dollars-and-cents” increase given the packer will be provided

shortly in a similar price regulation covering wholesalers and retailers.

The new pricing formula for packers of frozen fruits and berries, products which closely parallel canned fruit and berries, will be as follows:

(1) Take the weighted average price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory charged by the packer for such kind, grade and container size during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack. This figure is to be revised upward to reflect no more than 7 months' storage in the case of quick-frozen fruits, berries and vegetables and no more than 30 days' storage in the case of cold-packed fruits, berries and vegetables; plus

(2) 12 percent of such revised weighted average price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory. This 12 percent figure takes care of such increases as direct and indirect labor, packing material, freight and cold storage to the extent mentioned above; plus

(3) The actual increase per dozen or other unit in the cost of the agricultural raw commodity delivered in the factory in 1942 over cost of the same raw commodity delivered at the factory for the 1941 pack.

## Prices stabilized for important Vitamin A oils, concentrates

Price Administrator Henderson August 15 stabilized prices of the natural oils and concentrates from which Vitamin A is obtained at levels substantially lower than those prevailing during the speculative flurry of late 1941.

This was accomplished by establishing an independent price regulation for vitamin A-bearing oils—titled *Maximum Price Regulation No. 203, Vitamin A Natural Oils and Concentrates*. The measure applies to all persons who sell the oils or concentrates, and removes these products from the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils). The regulation became effective August 20.

### Second vitamin action

This regulation marks the second specific price action by the OPA in the vitamin field, the first having set maximum prices for vitamin C, ascorbic acid, vital to the development of sound bony structure. Sales of the other vitamins are subject to the general maximum price regulation.

The regulation applies only to the oils and concentrates and does not cover capsules, tablets, and the numerous finished products containing vitamin A.

Prices for vitamin A products sold at retail have not yet been subjected to separate maximum price regulations, but such regulations may be issued to cover them if further studies show they are not adequately controlled by the general regulation, the Administrator stated.

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## Schmid to head steel liaison group

Martin H. Schmid, manager of the Alloys Division of Republic Steel Corporation, Massillon, Ohio, has been elected chairman of the armament steels and alloys advisory committee, OPA, it was announced August 21.

The Committee, made up of 10 steel executives, is one of the industry advisory groups created under the Price Control Act of 1942 to discuss any questions or problems which may arise in connection with price control regulations. While purely advisory, it serves as a liaison body between the alloy steel industry and OPA. Through it OPA may receive any suggestions the industry may wish to make regarding maximum prices and pricing procedure.

## ALUMINUM SCHEDULE BROADENED

Broadening of Revised Price Schedule No. 2 to cover all secondary aluminum ingot and practically all grades of aluminum scrap was announced August 14 by Price Administrator Henderson.

It became effective August 20, 1942.

In the coverage of aluminum scrap, the amended schedule effects the following changes and additions:

1. It establishes maximum prices for segregated solid aluminum scrap other than 2S. (The 2S grade—purest of aluminum scrap—already was covered by the schedule before its issuance in amended form.)

2. It establishes maximum prices for aluminum drosses, skimmings, grindings, sweepings, sawings, and spatters.

3. It effects a reduction of 1 cent per pound in maximum prices for all grades of obsolete scrap except pure cable.

### Secondary aluminum ingot

In the coverage of secondary aluminum ingot, the amended schedule does the following:

1. It establishes methods for determining maximum prices for all grades of secondary aluminum ingot not previously covered. (The schedule covered five common alloys before its issuance in amended form.)

2. Maximum prices for secondary aluminum ingot, which formerly were f. o. b. point of shipment, are now established on a modified "carload freight allowed" basis.

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## Lazo to head Office of Exports

Appointment of Hector Lazo as assistant director, in charge of the Office of Exports, was announced August 20 by the Board of Economic Warfare, succeeding Col. Royal B. Lord. Change in the assistant directorship for exports was made necessary by decision of the Army to recall its officers for other assignments.

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## HANG YOUR CLOTHES ON A HICKORY LIMB

Because the manufacture of wire coat hangers has been stopped to conserve steel, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 20 that dry cleaners and laundries may require a reasonable deposit—of from one to five cents—to insure the return of such hangers used in delivering finished garments. An exception occurs when a customer furnishes his own hanger.

This statement was made in an interpretation of Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended (Services), which places a ceiling on dry cleaning, laundering, and similar services.

## Food suppliers may raise prices to cover glass containers' cost

Simplified methods for manufacturers and distributors to determine their ceiling prices on food products which during March were packed in tin containers and are now being packed in other types of containers, were established August 15 by the OPA.

The new order applies *only* when the containers vary by no more than 20 percent in contents and contain the same kind and quality of food as that packed in a tin can delivered by the same manufacturer last March, and only when the food products also are covered by the general maximum price regulation.

Primarily meeting conditions raised by the substitution of slightly more expensive glass jars for tin cans, the OPA action allows manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors to add to their March ceiling prices the actual difference between the costs of the containers. Where a less expensive container is used, the saving must be passed along to the consumer.

In preparing the new pricing formula, OPA officials recognized that manufacturers forced to find substitutes for strategic war materials have little control over the cost of substitute containers. If required to absorb the full increase, manufacturers might have to curtail or discontinue production of lower-priced items.

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## Import regulations on cocoa beans clarified

Cocoa beans acquired under purchase contracts made in foreign countries on and after 12:01 a. m., July 2, may be imported into the United States subject to specific authorizations by the WPB, under General Imports Order M-63, it was announced jointly August 17 by the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture.

This statement follows an earlier announcement on July 27, describing provisions affecting the importation of cocoa beans acquired by importers under unshipped contracts in force at 12:01 a. m., July 2, and cocoa beans which were acquired under purchase contracts made on or after June 19, and which were in transit to a point within the continental United States before 12:01 a. m., July 2.

## OPA rolls back prices on work clothing, materials; WPB sets preference rating

Recognizing that the cost and availability of work clothing—including overalls, overall jackets, dungarees, work shirts, pants, breeches, and one-piece work suits—represent a significant item to working families, Price Administrator Henderson August 21 issued three regulations for these goods, to become effective August 26, while the WPB August 22 issued Order M-207 authorizing the issuance of schedules allocating looms or yardages, assigning preference ratings, fixing quotas, regulating inventories, and otherwise controlling cotton textiles used in the manufacture of work apparel.

To relieve pressure at the retail level which might have forced an increase in the prices that workmen pay for their jumpers, overalls, work shirts, and other staple work clothing, Price Administrator Henderson issued a special regulation rolling back prices on these garments at the wholesale and manufacturing levels.

### Cloth price cut too

At the same time by amendments to two textile regulations, he reduced the "squeeze" on manufacturers' margins by lowering the ceiling prices on cotton cloths going into these garments by from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 cent per yard.

Mr. Henderson declared:

It is vital that men's work clothing should be, as far as possible, ample in supply and low in price. The experience of the last war, when the mail order catalogue price for a typical overall rose from 82 cents to \$2.98 between 1914 and 1920, must not be repeated.

A reduction in manufacturers' and wholesalers' selling prices of work clothing through formulas provided in Maximum Price Regulation No. 208 (Staple Work Clothing) is expected to result in a saving of over \$6,500,000 for all classes of retailers handling these garments worn by the great bulk of American workers in industry and agriculture. The regulation applies only to men's and boys' garments made of all-cotton fabrics and nonseasonal in character.

### Shirting material included

The simultaneous move reducing the maximum prices of denims, drills, jeans, shirting materials, and other specified cloth going into work garments is effected through Amendment No. 5 to Revised Price Schedule No. 35 (Carded Grey and Colored Yarn Cotton Goods) and Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods).

Two schedules issued concurrently with order M-207 list fabrics which are suitable for the manufacture of work clothes, and assign a preference rating of A-2 to orders placed for such fabrics to be used in the manufacture of work garments.

The order provides that materials obtained under the schedules must be used only as follows: (a) for the manufacture of the work garments listed in the schedules; (b) for sale to any person on order bearing a rating of A-2 or better; (c) to fill certified orders for such material to be used in filling orders for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.

### Other provisions

The A-2 rating may be assigned not only by the work clothing manufacturers but also by the manufacturer of waistbands or trouser curtains for use in work clothing, and by converters who bleach, finish, or process fabrics to be sold to work clothing manufacturers.

Schedule I lists the fabrics to which A-2 ratings may be assigned for the manufacture of men's work clothing.

Schedule II lists the fabrics to which an A-2 rating may be assigned for the manufacture of work gloves.

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## Order equipment now, converters warned

Home owners and plant operators should make immediate arrangements to obtain the grates and stokers needed to convert fuel-oil burners, and at the same time, arrange to purchase the necessary amounts of coal, the WPB plumbing and heating branch said August 17.

The branch pointed out that the action of WPB in setting aside 11,000 tons of material needed for conversion will have served its purpose only if manufacturers receive the orders on which to base their application for allocations of materials.

Industrial plants desiring to obtain stokers for conversion purposes should file an application for a preference rating with the plumbing and heating branch.

Manufacturers of these types of equipment should make applications for materials to the plumbing and heating branch on form PD-25-f, if they are under the Production Requirements Plan, or on form PD-1a if they are not.

## Top prices set on repairs, storage, parking, other automotive services

A list of automotive services for which prices are controlled and an outline of four main things which suppliers of these services must do to comply with price regulation was released August 19 by the service trades branch of the OPA.

### At all levels

Included in services controlled by Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended, effective August 19, are:

Repair, maintenance, storage, parking, rental, washing, painting, towing, and other servicing performed in connection with automotive vehicles;

Repairs to tires and tubes (except recapping and retreading, which are covered by Revised Price Schedule No. 66);

Repair and rental of parts and accessories, such as radios, heaters, etc.

Prices of all commodities such as parts and accessories, when sold in connection with the sale of a service.

The amended regulation covers the maximum price of these services at all levels, retail, industrial, and commercial.

### How to comply

Four main things that automotive service shops of all kinds must do to comply with the new service price regulation are

1. Charge no more than you did in March, or charge no more than you would have charged in March for services offered but not sold.

2. Keep all records showing prices charged during March.

3. Prepare for filing in accordance with the regulation a list of your March prices, and keep it up to date.

4. Give sales slips and receipts as required by the regulation.

Details of the requirements are given fully in the Service Price Regulation.

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## OPA clarifies specific terms of lumber regulation

The OPA made clear that the maximum prices for No. 2 construction boards contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 97 (Southern Hardwood Lumber) includes surfacing two, three, or four sides and that no addition to the specific ceiling price may be made for any surfacing or any other machining.

Clarification of this point, which has caused some misunderstanding, was contained in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 97, effective August 26.

## Prices cut on basic chemicals used in making smokeless powder

A substantial reduction in the price of certain basic chemicals used in the manufacture of important military and civilian products was ordered August 20 by Price Administrator Henderson.

This action was effected by the issuance of two new price regulations—Maximum Price Regulation No. 37 (Butyl Alcohol and Esters Thereof) and Maximum Price Regulation No. 36 (Acetone). These measures supersede and modify Revised Price Schedules Nos. 36 and 37, and are effective September 3, 1942.

### Many uses

The products covered by the regulations include normal butyl alcohol produced by both fermentation and syntheses, and synthetic and fermentation acetone and butyl acetate. These chemicals are essential in the production of a wide variety of products including smokeless powder, cordite, enamels, and plastics. In addition, they are used in the production of other and equally important chemicals.

### Specific adjustments

The measures contain the following adjustments in the price of these chemicals:

1. The maximum price for fermentation acetone is reduced from 15.8 to 8½ cents per pound in Maximum Price Regulation No. 36.
2. Maximum Price Regulation No. 37 reduces the maximum price for normal fermentation butyl alcohol from 15.8 to 12½ cents per pound. It also establishes a price for normal fermentation butyl acetate one cent per pound higher than for normal fermentation butyl alcohol: e. g. 13½ cents per pound, tank cars delivered.
3. Separate maximum prices for synthetic and fermentation acetone and for normal synthetic and normal fermentation butyl alcohol are established.

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## Prices set for shoe lining fabrics and Government rejects

The first cents-per-yard prices to be established for textile piece goods under Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 (Finished Piece Goods) were announced August 21 by Price Administrator Henderson for two limited groups of goods—shoe lining fabrics and "Government rejects" of certain finished piece goods made according to military specifications.

## LOWER FARES FOR TIN CANS

Old tin cans are destined for a more vital role in reclamation of critically needed tin and in the development of a good grade of scrap steel as a result of an announcement by the Office of Defense Transportation August 21 of a freight rate reduction on scrap for detinning purposes only.

At the request of ODT's division of rates, the western and southwestern railroads, cooperating with Central Freight Association lines, reduced the rates to 22.5 percent of the first-class interterritorial rates, subject to a minimum carload weight of 30,000 pounds, from points in the west and southwest to Pittsburgh, Pa.

ODT's proposals for the rate reduction were filed at the request of the Salvage and Surplus Property Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, and the WPB and are subject to a maximum rate of 75 cents per hundred pounds from any point of origin in the areas concerned, to Pittsburgh.

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## OPA issues correction to men's tailored clothing regulation

Three clarifying changes to the men's and boys' tailored clothing regulation, Maximum Price Regulation No. 177, were announced by the OPA August 15 through a correction to that order.

Section 1389.105 (a) (1) as issued provided that no maximum price for "made to measure" and "tailored to the trade" suits, separate coats, pants, or vests should exceed the highest price at which the seller during January or February 1942 "first offered" a garment of the same classification, plus a stated percentage mark-up. The section is corrected to refer to the highest price at which the seller "offered" a garment at any time during the stated months.

Section 1389.116 (d), Sales Slips and Receipts, requiring the giving of a receipt to a purchaser "on and after 1942," is changed to read "on and after July 11, 1942."

Section 1389.119 (a) (3), Definitions, states that "booking" means accepting orders (other than at retail) for delivery immediately or at any later time. The words "(other than at retail)" are now deleted since the term is used in the regulation to refer to orders taken in the "tailored to the trade" and "made to measure" business as well as orders taken in the ready-made business.

The corrections became effective July 11, the original effective date of the regulation.

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## AGAVE FIBER

Agave fiber processors are given until August 31 to file with the WPB application for permission to process more fiber than their quota in order to fill Army and Navy orders, under Amendment No. 1 to M-84 as amended. Previously the deadline for filing such applications was August 19.

## Sellers under GMPR told how to establish certain ceilings

A more direct method for sellers subject to the general maximum price regulation to establish ceiling prices for classes of purchasers with which they did not deal in March was established August 20 by the OPA.

At the same time OPA broadened the conditions under which a seller may put in effect price increases announced during or prior to March 1942 in cases where the seller did not make deliveries during March to all classes of purchasers at the higher prices.

As amended, the regulation permits a seller who, during or prior to March, increased prices to all classes of purchasers of a commodity or service to make the increased prices his ceilings for each class of purchaser as long as he made delivery during March at the higher prices to any one of his classes of purchasers.

However, if, after the general price increase, the seller delivered to a class of purchaser only at a lower price, the lower price is the maximum price unless the delivery was made under a contract.

The changes are contained in Amendment No. 23 to the general maximum price regulation and are of application primarily to manufacturers and wholesalers in maintaining their March price structure.

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## Cosmetics industry given more time to file data

Price Administrator Henderson announced August 20 that the date when questionnaires recently sent to various concerns in the cosmetic industry must be filed with the OPA has been extended to September 15.

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## New pricing formulas for idle, frozen materials

Formulas designed to simplify the pricing of idle or frozen materials sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13, thus further facilitating the flow of such materials into war uses, were announced August 15 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The formulas are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which became effective August 20, Idle or Frozen Materials Sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13.

# RATIONING . . .

## Tire quotas to be cut remainder 1942; Boards urged to interpret needs strictly

Warning that tire quotas will have to be cut in September from the August level, the Office of Price Administration August 21 called upon the local War Price and Rationing Boards for the "strictest possible interpretation" of a recent amendment to the tire rationing regulations restricting truck eligibility to vehicles essential to the war effort or public health and safety.

A letter to the boards explains that the War Production Board, which allocates rubber for military, civilian, and other uses has notified OPA that allotments for tires must follow a downward trend for the remaining months of 1942 in order to stay within the amount of rubber earmarked for the purpose.

### Luxury tires barred

Although the reduced allocation follows a seasonal pattern of prior years when truck tire use tapered in the fall and winter months, it comes at a time when war production and kindred activities are keeping many heavy vehicles at work night and day. It was to provide

tires for these and other essential trucks that OPA late in July made a change in its rationing regulations which will result in denying tires to an estimated 200,000 vehicles carrying alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, candies, furs, and other luxury goods.

During the past 5 months when quotas have been increased monthly to take care of additional requirements during the hot months, some local boards have followed a practice of carrying over unfilled applications from one month in anticipation of a larger quota in the next. With the trend now scheduled for reversal, however, OPA urges in its letter that each application be considered in light of each month's quota.

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THE SPARTANBURG (Ind.) Cemetery Association recently scrapped an old brass-jacketed cannon, originally acquired to decorate a soldiers and sailors monument. It weighed 995 pounds.

## Civilian car sales further restricted

Acting to halt outflow of a dwindling inventory of 1942 model Ford, Chevrolet, and Plymouth four-door, hard-topped sedans until Army and Navy requirements are filled, the OPA August 18 issued an order freezing until October 31 all sizes to civilians of cars of that description that have been driven less than 1,000 miles.

### Government pool short

The freeze was made necessary because there are not enough cars of that kind now in the Government pool, which was created to meet military and essential civilian needs, to satisfy the anticipated needs of the armed services. Army and Navy requirements of the four-door models are estimated at around 28,000, and there are only 12,562 in the Government pool. The estimated nonpool supply of 18,500 brings the total available to about 31,000.

Sales of other makes and models are not affected by the order and may con-

tinue under the rationing regulations, as before.

Purchases of smaller numbers of two-door sedans and coupes also are contemplated by the Army and Navy, but as there is no immediate prospect of exhausted supplies of these models, no action is necessary to stop their sale to civilian users.

### Exceptions

It specifically excludes those that had gone more than 1,000 miles before the effective date of the order, but cars that may be driven beyond the mileage limit between now and October 31 are not released thereby. Cars already in the hands of consumers are not affected by the freeze unless they are held for resale or other transfer. However, the order does forbid delivery of any cars of the designated makes and models to consumers even though actual sale may have been made before the freeze date.

## ODT assumes control of certain vessels to move oil Eastward

To increase the flow of oil to the eastern seaboard, the ODT August 17 assumed wartime emergency control over all domestic waterway craft capable of transporting liquid cargo in bulk.

### Permits required

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, issued an order establishing a permit system designed to give ODT direction of the movement of petroleum and petroleum products in Great Lakes, inland waterway, coastwise, and intercoastal shipping.

The order (General Order ODT No. 19), which becomes effective September 10, gives ODT authority to direct any vessel coming under the order's provisions to be moved to such points as ODT may specify and to load, unload, or transport cargo to such points as ODT may require.

The order provides that watercraft designed or converted for the transportation of liquid cargo in bulk may be operated only when authorized by ODT through special or general permits.

At the same time Mr. Eastman issued a suspension order (Suspension Order ODT No. 19-1), which eliminates from the general order's permit restrictions all craft carrying petroleum and petroleum products in a general northerly and easterly direction.

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## Sugar stamp No. 8 good for 5 pounds over 10-week period

Consumers may purchase 5 pounds of sugar upon the surrender of Stamp No. 8 in War Ration Books during the 10-week period beginning August 23 and ending October 31, the OPA announced August 15.

In announcing this action, the OPA said it would enable individual consumers to make their sugar purchases in larger units and also facilitate the disposal of 5-, 10-, and 25-pound packages.

The value of Stamp No. 8 is fixed in Amendment No. 8 to Rationing Order No. 3. Stamps Nos. 6 and 7 each were usable for the purchase of 2 pounds of sugar until midnight of August 22.



## Committee named to determine eastern oil rationing policy

WPB Chairman Nelson August 21 announced the appointment of a committee of three to determine, first, whether or not the use of fuel oil should be curtailed in the East Coast area during the 1942-43 heating season and, second, what method of rationing should be used if a decision to curtail is made.

### Recommended by WPB

The committee, which has full power to act, was named in accordance with a recommendation made by the WPB at its August 18 meeting.

Members of the committee are Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Mr. Nelson said that he would sit with the committee in its meetings.

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## Oil producing States get September quota

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, August 21 announced that a production rate for September of 4,066,500 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids had been certified to the various petroleum-producing States.

Except for California, no marked changes from the August rates were recommended. As a result of the continually increasing military demands in the Pacific area, it has been found necessary to increase California to almost 800,000 barrels daily.

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## Governors of Eastern States urge oil-burner conversion

Fighting the threat of serious fuel and heating oil shortages throughout the East this winter, Governors of States in the affected area have joined the drive to stimulate conversions of home oil-burners from the use of oil to the use of coal. Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War Ralph K. Davies announced August 21 the receipt of letters, pledging gubernatorial cooperation.

## Perfecting "blue print" for rationing:

# Eastern users warned to prepare now for fuel-oil shortage this winter

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator for War, and Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, agreed August 16 that every user of oil heat in the Eastern area should take immediate steps to prepare for a shortage in fuel oil this winter.

Messrs. Ickes and Henderson have also clarified the position of their agencies with respect to the fuel-oil situation. The Office of the Petroleum Coordinator, on the one hand, is engaged in intensive efforts to bring all the oil possible into the Eastern area in the hope of relieving the shortage sufficiently to avert the need for consumer rationing.

The Office of Price Administration, on the other hand, is perfecting a "blue-print" for a fuel-oil rationing plan in the event that such a step should be deemed necessary. The decision on whether or not rationing is necessary rests ultimately with the War Production Board.

### Precautions urged

The Petroleum Coordinator and the Price Administrator agreed that regardless of what measures are taken by the Government, the following steps are essential if persons who rely on oil for heat are to avoid being uncomfortable this winter:

1. Oil-burning equipment in the Eastern area should be converted to coal wherever possible.

2. Oil-heating units which cannot be converted should be cleaned, adjusted, and repaired, if necessary, in order to get maximum fuel utilization.

### Insulation measures

3. Whether oil or coal is used, steps should be taken to insulate homes against cold and thus cut fuel consumption. Insulation measures which are recommended are as follows:

Attic floors should be insulated with mineral wool or similar material.

Where possible, the outside walls of private homes should also be insulated.

Windows and doors should be weather-stripped and caulked to cut out drafts.

Storm windows and storm doors should be used to prevent the escape of heat through glass.

Any one of these measures may reduce heat loss and cut fuel consumption by as much as 10 or 15 percent. All four measures may result in savings up to 30 percent.

A new ruling of the Federal Reserve Board removes restrictions on credit payments for installing insulation, weather-stripping, and storm doors and windows.

## Oil pipe line extension, interim plan authorized to aid Atlantic Seaboard

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War August 22 announced its approval of plans for extension of the Plantation Pipe Line from Greensboro, N. C., to near Richmond, Va., in a move designed to make 30,000 barrels of oil products available daily at that point for movement to important eastern consuming centers, and on the same day approved an interim plan for the emergency movement of 15,000 barrels of essential oil products to the Atlantic Seaboard.

Arrangements for the extension of the Plantation line are being worked out in more complete detail in New York this week by the pipe line managing sub-committee representing the petroleum industry.

It has been agreed, Mr. Davies said, that the extension should be undertaken as a Government project.

Most of the refined products moved to Richmond via the extension would be transshipped by barge to such points as Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Trenton. The remainder would be consumed locally in the Richmond area.

Meantime, work is already well under way on two related projects designed to increase the capacity of the Plantation line to Greensboro from 60,000 to 90,000 barrels daily, thus making available at Greensboro the 30,000 barrels that would be piped on to near Richmond.

### Interim plan

The interim plan authorizes the temporary use of Great Lakes tanker or barge transportation between Toledo and Cleveland in order to accomplish the

*Continued on page 25)*

# WAR PRODUCTION . . .

## Fifth provisional report on relative scarcity of certain materials

The WPB August 21 issued the fifth provisional report on relative scarcity of certain materials. It was prepared by the conservation and substitution branch of the Conservation Division. The fourth report was published July 6.

Materials are again listed in 3 groups, ranked on the availability of existing supplies:

*Group I*—Materials of which the supplies are inadequate for war and most essential uses.

*Group II*—Materials of which there are sufficient supplies for many essential needs.

*Group III*—Materials of which the supplies are adequate for all appropriate types of present demand, including use as substitutes.

"There is always the possibility of a quick change in the status of an item," said Harvey A. Anderson, chief of the conservation and substitution branch. "The change may be due to a sudden demand for the materials, to modifications of Government regulations, or to variations in the labor, manufacturing, or transportation factors that affect the supply. For this reason the grouping in our report indicates merely the current availability of material within broadly defined categories."

Civilian industry, however essential the material may be to it, is or has been denied the use of items in Group I, and must accordingly use substitutes. All steel and zinc are now placed in this group, as well as many grades of lumber. Scrap materials, such as iron and steel and rubber scrap, fall in this "insufficient for essential needs" category.

Silver retains its position in Group II, for the metal is commercially scarce, though large stocks exist in this country.

The items listed in Group III are largely the mass products of coal mines, oil fields, quarries, forests and fields, with few metals or chemicals included. These items should be our first source of substitute materials. Here transportation difficulties, resulting in an unequal distribution of the material, in some instances confuse the situation.

### GROUP I

The available supply of the following materials is inadequate for war and essential civilian uses and, in many cases, for war purposes alone. The secondary and scrap metals are classified with the corresponding primary metal; in any given case the highest grades are the most critical and the secondary grades less critical.

### METALS

Alloy iron, \*aluminum, aluminum pigments, \*brass, \*bronze, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, \*copper, iridium, lithium, \*magnesium, \*molybdenum, \*nickel and nickel alloys, rhodium, steel (see below), \*tantalum, \*tin, \*tungsten, \*tungsten carbide, \*vanadium, wrought iron, zinc.

Supply status of certain steel products: Very critical—\*alloy and shell steel, \*steel plates, \*structural steel and piling, \*seamless tubing 4" and under, \*wire rope, \*tinplate, \*stainless steel; Critical—sheets and strip, wire products, black and terne plate, rails and reinforcing steel, semifinished steel and forgings, tool steel bars, pipe.

### CHEMICALS

\*Acrylonitrile, alcohol, lauryl, aluminum trihydrate and derivatives, ammonia and derivatives, ammonium cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, anthraquinone derivatives, arsenic trioxide, benzol and derivatives, bleaching powder, \*butadiene, butyl alcohol, calcium cyanamide, and derivatives.

Calcium hypochlorite, chlorosulphonic acid, cobalt chemicals, copper chemicals, \*cresols, diphenylamine, glycerol, iron oxide (yellow hydrated), lithium chemicals, mannitol, naphthalene and derivatives, naphthenic acids and derivatives, nitric acid, pentarythritol, perchloric acid, \*phenol and derivatives, phosphates:—tricresyl, triphenyl.

Phthalic anhydride and derivatives, silica gel, sodium nitrate, sorbitol, sulphur chlorides, \*tatuol and derivatives, urea, zonic oxide (French).

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Agar, alumina (for metal), asbestos (long fiber), balsa wood, bauxite, low silica, burlap, carbon black (furnace), \*copra, corundum, cotton:—chemical pulp, duck, \*linters, raw, long staple.

Lumber—All structural grades; No. 1 and 2: So. Pine, Doug. Fir, West. Hemlock, Sitka Spruce. No. 2 and 3: White Pines and Pond Pine. F. A. S., Sel. and No. 1: Hardwoods except Gums.

Methyl methacrylate sheets, mica (block), condenser film, quartz crystals, quinine, rayon (high tenacity), rotenone, rubber—\*chlorinated, \*crude, \*latex, reclaimed, \*synthetic. Shearlings, \*shellacs.

Diamond Dlea (fine sizes), down, feathers (goose & duck up to 4'), gasoline (aviation), graphite (crucible grade).

Hemp—Agave fiber, henequen, \*Manila fiber, cordage, seed, signal.

Jute, kapok, kyanite, nylon.

Oils—Cashew nut shell, \*coconut, oiticica, palm kernel, rapeseed, sperm, \*tung.

Phenol-formaldehyde, pig or hog bristles (3'—), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, pyrethrum, silk—\*raw, \*oils and waste, \*garnetted, reclaimed.

Spodumene, talc (steatite), teak, \*tung oil.

### GROUP II

Materials that are essential to the war industries but the supplies of which are not as limited as those in Group I. When considering the use of an item in Group II as a substitute for an item in Group I, the relative quantity available should be considered. When replacing large tonnage with smaller tonnage items, as for example copper with

\*Most critical.

silver, the supply of the smaller item will be soon exhausted.

### METALS

Antimony, beryllium-copper, bismuth, calcium, calcium-silicon, columbium, ferrosilicon, ferrotitanium, iron—gray cast, malleable, pig.

Mercury, platinum, ruthenium, silicomanganese, silicon and alloys, silver, spiegeleisen, zirconium and alloys.

### CHEMICALS

Acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, alcohol (amyl, ethyl, methyl), acrylic acid and acrylates, alkyd resins, aluminum chemicals, aniline and derivatives, atebine (for quinine), bromine.

Butyl acetates, chlorates and perchlorates, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents and waxes, chlorine, chromium chemicals, citric acid, ethers, formaldehyde, glycol, iodine, isopropanol, ketones.

Lactic acid and lactates, maleic acid and anhydrid, manganese chloride, molybdenum chemicals, nickel chemicals, phosphorus, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentoxide, potassium permanganate, strontium salts, xylol.

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Albumin, blood, alpha cellulose (wood pulp), aluminum oxide abrasives, cadmium pigments, cellophane, cellulose nitrate (acetate and other derivatives), chrome pigments, cohune nuts and kernels, coke (petroleum), cork, cottonseed (SXP), cryolite, diamonds (industrial), ester gum, flax, glues (animal and vegetable), hair (horse-tail and mane), halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants.

Hides, leather, lumber—select Grades Co., pines and West Coast, No. 1 and select West. Pine Assn.

Magnesite, mercury pigments, methyl methacrylate powder, molasses, natural gas, natural resins (except rosin), oils—babassu, castor, fish liver, fish, linseed, neatsfoot, palm, pine.

Paraffin, rayon filament (staple fiber), refractories (domestic) — andalusite, dumortierite, kyanite, sillimanite.

Rutile, silicon carbide abrasives, tanning materials, tetraethyl lead, urea-formaldehyde, vinyl plastics and resins, vinylidene chloride plastic, vitamin "A" products, vulcanized fiber, wool.

### GROUP III

Materials that are available in significant quantities as substitutes for scarcer materials, and materials that are available in large amounts unless restrictions are imposed by labor, manufacturing, or transportation difficulties.

### METALS

Ferroboron, ferromanganese, gold, indium, lead, osmium, palladium, sodium.

### CHEMICALS

Aluminum sulphate (comm.), barium carbonate, borax and borax acid, camphor, caustic soda, chromic acid for plating, muriatic acid, nicotine sulphate, soda ash, sodium silicates, sodium silicofluoride, sodium sulphide.

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Asbestos (short fiber), asphalt, bauxite (low grade), bentonite, brick, carbon black (exc. I), casein, cement (Portland), ceramics, charcoal, clay (common), ilmenite, lead pigments, lignin—extender for plastics, linoleum paste.

Lime, lithopone, lumber and millwork—

(Continued on page 23)

## Dairy repair ratings only for primary processing

Preference ratings for repair, maintenance, operating, and replacement materials are available only for the primary processing phases of manufacturing butter, cheese, ice cream, or other dairy products under Preference Rating Order P-118. This was made clear by Interpretation No. 1 of the order issued August 17 by the Director General for Operations.

These preference ratings are not available for secondary operations such as delivery of the processed product from the processing plant, or reprocessing or packaging dairy products.

Furthermore, the interpretation points out that the preference ratings under P-118 may not be used to purchase automotive replacement parts.

The line of demarcation between primary processing and secondary processing is at the point at which milk, cream, or dairy products have been made ready for delivery from a processor's original processing plant.

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## CCC authorized to handle bumper peanut, other seed crops

Allocation and other authority of the WPB has been delegated to Commodity Credit Corporation in respect to vegetable oil seeds and oil seed products, WPB Chairman Nelson announced August 18. Directive No. 7 was issued to make this effective.

Purpose of the action is to give to a single Government agency necessary authority to handle problems arising out of this year's bumper crop of cotton seed, flaxseed, peanuts, and soybeans.

Acting at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, farmers this year have grown the largest crops in history of these important sources of vegetable oils, designed to replace the oils formerly imported from the Orient, and to fill Lend-Lease needs.

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## ICC to check on freight rates for wool, mohair

Investigation of wool and mohair freight rates has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, it was announced August 15.

## ALUMINUM CONTROL MODIFIED

To provide adequate supplies of aluminum for implements of war, the Director General for Operations has issued Supplementary Order M-1-i, revoking Orders M-1-e and M-1-f, and consolidating their provisions, with changes, in a combination conservation and use-control order. By restricting some less essential military uses, the order will insure adequate supplies for combat items.

In consolidating the two previous orders, the August 19 order makes several important changes in aluminum control. The principal changes are:

1. Aluminum for the armed forces is limited to "implements of war." The order defines these as "... combat end-products for field or combat use..." Further, aluminum may be used here only to the extent and in the grade required by the latest issue of specifications of the purchasing agency. The earlier order permitted use of any aluminum specified in Army and Navy orders. A 90-day exception for the services to meet this restriction is granted in the new order.

### Procedure for requesting allocation

2. "Low-grade" aluminum, which is the only aluminum permitted for certain purposes, is defined as aluminum containing more than 4 percent copper and either iron or zinc in excess of 1 percent.

3. Procedure for applying for allocations of aluminum are formalized under the order. All requests for allocation of "eligible" items, as listed in the order, are to be made on Form PD-26. Requests for allocation of aluminum for purposes not "eligible" are to be made directly to the Aluminum and Magnesium Branch, WPB, by the manufacturer who wishes to use the aluminum. If approved, the order may be accepted by the fabricator of aluminum.

4. Use of aluminum in alloys, other than zinc alloys, is limited to a maximum of 15 percent in any one alloy, and a maximum average of 12 percent of aluminum in any one month. The former order did not limit aluminum content of specific alloys.

5. Aluminum for carbometer wire is added to the list of eligible uses. This wire is used for testing in steel manufacture.

6. Aluminum for essential chemical plant equipment may now be allocated only if the purchaser submits proof of his need for aluminum to WPB.

7. Procedure for obtaining aluminum for plant maintenance and repair, where no substitute is practicable, is clarified.

8. Core boxes and core dryers are added to the list of uses eligible for low-grade aluminum.

9. Another important change is the addition of certain portable electric tools to the list of uses eligible to receive low-grade aluminum. This provision was inserted because experience proved that some portable tools would cease to be portable if they had to be made entirely of heavier metals. Frequent appeals were made under the old order, and the change will permit, with careful restrictions, the necessary use of aluminum in these essential tools.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA., held a "scrap-out" recently, with air-raid wardens supervising a drive which netted 279 tons of metal and rubber.

## WPB interprets order affecting buying of office machinery

An official interpretation which formalizes a practice developed by the WPB's services branch in its administration of the office machinery order (L-54-c), was announced August 19.

The interpretation makes it clear that deliveries to "cost-plus-fixed-fee" contractors working on Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission orders must be authorized in one of two ways, depending upon the use to which the machinery will be put:

When an order is placed by a "cost-plus" contractor for office machinery to be installed by him for use by one of the three services (on a ship, for example), authorization to deliver must be secured by the manufacturer or distributor on Form PD-423.

If, however, the contractor wishes to purchase office machinery for his own use in the performance of his contract his purchase order must be accompanied by a preference rating on Form PD-1A.

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## Mohair subject to same curb as wool in boys', men's clothes

The recent amendment to Wool Conservation Order M-73 removing mohair from the restrictions of that order, in no way affects operations under the Men's and Boys' Clothing Order, M-73-a, it was said August 18 by E. H. Scull, of WPB's clothing section. M-73-a is an entirely separate order from M-73 and has not been amended.

The restrictions of M-73-a apply to any use of wool cloth, which means clothing containing any new reprocessed or reused wool.

Under the terms of the Wool Products Labeling Act, which applies to M-73-a, mohair is regarded as wool. Therefore, the restrictions on the use of wool in M-73-a apply to mohair, Mr. Scull said.

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## Exemption extended on finer grades of wool

Wools finer than grade 44s will continue to be exempted from the General Imports Order M-63, under an extension of M-63-b just issued by the Director General of Operations. The extension continues until midnight September 30.

Because the bulk of the finer grades of wool is suitable for use by the Army and Navy, the WPB textile branch took the position that importation of such grades of wool should be left unrestricted.

## Steel probe reveals no direct "black market" evidence

The Compliance Branch of the WPB August 17 reported on its probe into possible "black market" steel warehouse operations which was started when Frank Higgins of Higgins Industries, Inc., indicated that his firm had been able to buy steel products on a black market. The report draws two conclusions:

### To check possible quota violations

1. No evidence was developed to show directly that steel products had been shipped to the Higgins company in violation of WPB orders;

2. However, there is evidence to indicate that some steel warehouses, in addition to the 22 penalized last spring in other cases, may have violated WPB quota regulations.

As a result of the latter indication, the Compliance Branch is intensifying its current warehouse survey to ascertain all the facts. If any additional violations are uncovered, punitive action will be initiated against the violators.

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## Less iron and steel allowed for some household items

The use of iron and steel in the manufacture of kitchen utensils and household articles was further reduced in Amendment No. 6 to Limitation Order L-30 issued August 15.

During the period from August 1 to September 30 iron and steel needed in the manufacture of cooking utensils may be used at 70 percent of the rate of use during the 12 months ending June 30, 1941. This is a reduction from the previously permitted use of the iron and steel at a 90 percent rate.

During the same 2-month period iron and steel may be used in a second group of articles, consisting mainly of kitchenware and essential household articles, at a 50-percent rate. Previously the rate permitted for this group was 70 percent.

The amendment supplements Amendment No. 5 which extended previous restrictions during the first half of August.

The August 15 amendment does not affect a third group of household articles whose production was stopped June 30.

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## DYE ORDER DEFERRED

Cotton and rayon finishers were advised August 17 at a meeting of the industry advisory committee that a proposed WPB order affecting printed and discharge patterns as well as plain shades will not be issued for the present.

# PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From August 13  
\*Through August 25

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Agave fiber:					
a. Processors given until Aug. 31 to file application for permission to process more fiber than their quota to fill Army and Navy orders.	M-84 (as amend. 8-5-42)—(amend. 1).		8-19-42		
Aluminum:					
a. Aluminum for armed forces limited to "implements of war." Revokes orders M-1-e, and M-1-f, and consolidates their provisions, with changes, in a combination conservation and use-control order.	M-1-i	PD-26; 97; 500; 40A.	8-18-42		
b. Revocation of Supplementary Order M-1-e.	M-1-e (revoked)		8-18-42		
c. Revocation of Supplementary Order M-1-f.	M-1-f (revoked)		8-18-42		
Dairy products (repair, maintenance, and operation of plants processing or producing):					
a. States that preference ratings assigned are only for primary processing phases.	P-118 (Int. 1)		8-17-42		
Film:					
a. All motion picture film in hands of manufacturers frozen. Application must be made to WPB to acquire unexposed 35 millimeter film, except armed services.	L-178		8-20-42		
Imports of strategic materials:					
a. Wools finer than Grade 44s continue to be exempted from imports order by extension of order to Sept. 30, 1942.	M-63-b (Ext. 1)		8-15-42	9-30-42	
b. Effective Aug. 21, number of changes in listings of articles on lists I, II, and III affecting oils, wool, fabrics, and kaolin.	M-63 (as amend. 6-2-42)—(amend. 8).		8-18-42		
Industrial power trucks:					
a. List of approved standard models of industrial power trucks which manufacturers are permitted to produce issued.	L-112-a		8-14-42		
Kitchen, household, and other miscellaneous articles:					
a. Use of iron and steel in manufacturing of kitchen utensils and household articles further reduced.	L-30 (amend. 6)		8-15-42		
Office machinery:					
a. Makes it clear that deliveries to "cost-plus-fixed-fee" contractors must be authorized in 1 or 2 days depending upon use to which machinery will be put.	L-54-c (int. 1)	PD-423; PD-1-a.	8-18-42		
Petroleum, (production, transportation, refining and marketing (of):					
a. Petroleum producers permitted to use preference rating assigned under P-98 in securing material for maintenance and repair of liquefied gas equipment.	L-98 (amend. 1)	PD-897	8-15-42		
b. Reissuance of Preference Rating Order P-98, extended and amended.	P-98 (extended and amended).		8-13-42	9-15-42	
Pilchard:					
a. Effective Sept. 1, contracts or agreements between fishing vessel operators and canners of pilchards (sardines) which limit amount of pilchard that may be caught are prohibited.	M-206		8-18-42		
Plastics (thermoplastics):					
a. Changes order to limitation order and extends date for scheduling until Oct. 1.	M-154 (amend. 2)		8-14-42		
b. Restricts use of polyvinyl butyral, rubber substitute, to war orders, except by authorization.	M-154-a		8-14-42		
c. Provides that methyl methacrylate sheet scrap cannot be disposed of except to reprocess into sheeting.	M-154-b		8-14-42		
Plumbing and heating simplification.					
a. Permission to manufacture certain types of pipe fittings permitted.	L-42 (amend. 3 to Sch. II).		8-15-42		
Power, steam, and water auxiliary equipment:					
a. Effective Aug. 19 prohibits use of copper, copper base alloy, nickel, or tin in tube sheets.	L-154 (Schedule II)		8-14-42		
Printing ink:					
a. Orange mineral (lead oxide) permitted to be used in printing ink without restriction. Permits unrestricted use of varnishes containing glycerol phthalate resins and phenolic resins in making of inks.	M-53 (as amend. 6-29-42) (amend. 1).		8-13-42		
Rubber and balata and products and material of which rubber or balata is a component:					
a. Specifications for manufacture of rubber-covered rolls set which required use of less rubber.	M-15-b-1 (amend. 15).		8-15-42		
Suppliers' inventory order:					
a. Reissued to combine order and amendmets No. changes made.	L-63 (as amend. 8-13-42).		8-13-42		

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Dating
Tea: a. Special restrictions removed from sale or delivery of tea by wholesalers, and jobbers who, on Mar. 27, had large inventories.	M-111 (amend. 2)		8-13-42		
Tools, machine (production and delivery of): a. Amended to provide for reallocation of tools after certain quotas have been filled.	E-1-b (amend. 1)		8-13-42		
Tungsten: a. Ores or concentrates may be delivered by any producer, dealer, or processor to dealers or processors for purpose of being concentrated or beneficiated, without WPB authorization.	M-29 (as amend. 6-30-42) (amend. 1).		8-18-42		
Utilities: Maintenance, repair and supplies: a. Removes from P-46 authority to all utilities to complete construction projects 40 percent complete on Dec. 5, and provides no additions or expansions to electric systems except as authorized.	P-46 (amend. 3)		7-30-42		
Wood pulp: a. Removes shipments of less than 5 tons of wood pulp in any calendar month from restrictions on deliveries imposed by M-93.	M-93 (amend. 2)		8-17-42		
Wool: a. Mohair released completely from restrictions of Wool Conservation Order M-73, and permits its unrestricted civilian use.	M-73 (as amend. for period 8/3/42 to 1/31/43) (amend. 1).		8-14-42		

SUSPENSION ORDERS

Company	Order No.	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Exp. date
Duart Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Calif.	S-74...	Violation of aluminum orders M-1-e and M-1-f by incorporating material into 490 permanent-wave machines.	Prohibited from disposal of an equivalent number of machines containing aluminum now in possession of the company.	8-18-42	Until revoked.
Kronke Co., Oakland, Calif.	S-77...	Charged with making unauthorized deliveries of 10,000 yards of duck and used this material in manufacturing of awning strips in violation of M-91.	For period of 3 months company prohibited from accepting, delivering or manufacturing any article of cotton duck. Allocation and priority assistance withdrawn.	8-18-42	11-23-42.
Addressograph Sales Agency, San Francisco, Calif.	S-78...	Charged with violation of order M-126, in use of steel in manufacturing of 150,000 metal identification tags for city of San Francisco.	Prohibited from delivering to city of San Francisco or any other person any tags stamped out under its agreement with manufacturing company.	8-18-42	Until revoked.
California Cotton Mills Co., Oakland, Calif.	S-79...	Charged with diversion of 15,000 yards of cotton duck in manufacturing of canvas door strips without authorization from WPB in violation of order M-91.	For period of 2 months prohibited from cutting, processing, or delivering any cotton duck.	8-18-42	10-23-42.
Capitol Co., San Francisco, Calif.	S-84...	Charged with deliberate violation of order L-41, by beginning construction work on two buildings on Apr. 20, 11 days after stop order went into effect on April 9.	Prohibited from continuing construction, and specifically provided that no application to resume operations shall be granted.	8-18-42	Until revoked.
Elmer H. Farosworth, Brockton, Mass.	S-83...	Charged with violation of order L-70, by accepting more than his monthly quota of gasoline at two stations.	Prohibited from receiving any motor fuel at any service station which he may own, from Aug. 20 to Dec. 20, 1942.	8-18-42	12-20-42.

Limits lifted on sardine catch

Contracts or agreements between fishing vessel operators and cannery or other processors of pilchards (sardines) which limit the amount of pilchard that may be caught are prohibited, beginning September 1, under Conservation Order M-206 issued August 18 by the WPB. "Limits" provisions in contracts or agreements previously entered into become ineffective beginning September 1.

The purpose of the order is to assure maximum utilization of the part of the fishing fleet not taken over by the Navy.

About 95 percent of the pilchard catch is landed at California ports, and 5 percent at Oregon and Washington ports.

During the 1941-42 season (August 1 to February 28) about 315 vessels were employed in pilchard fishing. Their catch was approximately 613,000 tons.

Motion picture film frozen; movie output held to '41 amount

All motion picture film in the hands of manufacturers was frozen August 20 by the War Production Board.

Since 11:59 that night, motion picture producers and all other users of 35 millimeter film have been required to apply to the War Production Board for authority to acquire unexposed 35 millimeter film.

To meet military needs

Harold Hopper, Chief of the WPB motion picture and photographic section, said that the effect of the order (L-178) will be to limit movies to the amount of film they used last year. Government agencies will be able to obtain film upon approval by Lowell Mellett, Chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures in the Office of War Information.

The main purpose of the order is to enable the Armed Services to obtain all of the film they need.

He said no film will be available for commercial advertising pictures.

"Factual and morale films being made by various Government departments, when approved by Lowell Mellett, will be given sufficient film to properly handle the subjects," Mr. Hopper added. Mr. Mellett is Chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures in the Office of War Information.

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Delivery rules relaxed on tungsten ores to speed flow

Tungsten ores or concentrates may be delivered by any producer, dealer, or processor to dealers or processors for the purpose of being concentrated or beneficiated, without specific authorization by WPB, the Director General for Operations announced August 18 with the issuance of Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-29, as amended June 30, 1942.

May hold stocks 120 days

The August 17 amendment also extends to 120 days the period during which dealers may hold stocks of tungsten ores and concentrates acquired under the terms of this order. The purpose of this provision is to prevent accumulation of idle inventories of the critical metal.

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THERE'S ENOUGH metal in a broken-down farm tractor to make 38 .30 calibre machine guns.

## Fats and oils importers receive sales regulations

Procedure to be followed by importers on and after August 18, 1942, in submitting offers to sell fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials to the Commodity Credit Corporation for importation under provisions of WPB general order M-63 was announced jointly by the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Offers will be considered only if they are submitted to the Director of Foreign Purchases, Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by 4 p. m., Eastern War Time, on designated days of the week (see below). Importers or United States representatives of foreign firms must make offers via telegram or letter only, and must include the date of validity of the offer. Offers telegraphed will be subject to receipt of a letter of confirmation postmarked not later than midnight of the date of the offer.

The announcement stated that offers will be considered in force for acceptance or rejection until noon of the day following the date for which the offer was submitted for consideration. Free of all commissions and brokerage to the CCC, offers will be made (1) f. o. b. ship, point of shipment; or (2) cost and freight; or (3) cost, insurance, and freight (c. i. f.). All offers made to the Director of Foreign Purchases will be recorded, and all purchases will be made from the recorded list.

The schedule of commodities and consideration days on which offers must be received by 4 p. m., E. W. T., is given below.

The following 12 commodities will be considered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays:

Babassu kernels, babassu oil, castor beans, castor oil, palm nuts and kernels, palm oil, palm kernel oil, rapeseed oil, peanut oil, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, sunflowerseed oil.

The balance of commodities will be considered on the following days:

*Monday*—Cashew nut shell oil, coconut oil, corn oil, tallow, copra, glycerin, cohune nuts, neat's-foot oil.

*Wednesday*—Cashew nut shell oil, coconut oil, corn oil, tallow, copra, glycerin, sperm oil, seal oil.

*Friday*—Cohune nuts, neat's-foot oil, muru muru kernels, tucum nuts, curlicury nuts.

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THE TIN in 60 tooth-paste tubes is just about the amount of tin needed to solder electrical connections on one army training plane.

## PACKAGE REVISIONS UNDER FITZHUGH

Appointment of W. W. Fitzhugh as assistant chief of the containers branch in charge of package revision was announced August 19 by Douglas Kirk, chief of the branch.

Mr. Fitzhugh will be responsible for the change of consumer packages to forms requiring less critical materials. Centralized handling of this problem is necessitated by the several orders now in effect, which either eliminate or curtail the use of tin, steel, rubber, glass, and other materials in scores of consumer containers.

All applications for preference ratings for new machinery installations or for the development of existing installations relating to package revision will be reviewed by Mr. Fitzhugh's staff.

Franklin R. Kelley, of Philadelphia, former consultant in the folding and set-up box section, becomes acting chief.

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## Cobalt restricted for use in ground coat frit

Cobalt used for ground coat frit is limited, in any one quarter, to 35 percent of the amount used in the first 6 months of 1941, by the terms of Amendment No. 2 to Conservation Order M-39-b, issued August 21 by the Director General for Operations.

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## Hart to administer PRP plan

Appointment of Raymond Hart, New York City, as administrator of the Production Requirements Plan on the staff of A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations, was announced August 18.

Mr. Hart will be in charge of PRP operations within the industrial and commodity branches of WPB and will maintain liaison between the branches and the office of the Deputy Director General for Priorities Control.

Eric L. Kohler, Willamette, Ill., former member of the staff of Phillip D. Reed in the Division of Industry Operations, has resigned from the WPB, Mr. Henderson announced. Mr. Kohler had been tentatively named to the post now held by Mr. Hart but resigned before actually serving.

## Chemicals, some other materials exempt from PRP restrictions

Companies operating under the PRP are given permission to purchase a number of commodities in greater quantities than authorized on the PRP certificates by Exemption No. 2 to Priorities Regulation No. 11, issued August 20 by the Director General for Operations.

The exemption provides that a PRP unit is free to accept delivery of any material not included on Materials List No. 1 of the fourth quarter PD-25A application form, or of any material exempted from inventory restrictions by General Inventory Order M-161, even though such acceptance is in excess of the amount authorized on the company's PRP certificate.

Materials chiefly affected by the exemption are chemicals, which were omitted from the materials list of the fourth quarter PD-25A form. Among other materials exempted from PRP restrictions because they are listed in General Inventory Order M-161 are certain materials used in the manufacture of refractory brick, waste paper, bulk salt, borax, caustic soda, and soda ash. The exemption will also apply to such other materials as may be added to M-161 from time to time.

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## Imports of oils, wool, fabrics, kaolin affected by new listings

A number of changes in listings of articles on Lists I, II, and III of General Imports Order M-63 were made August 18 by the Director General for Operations to take effect August 21.

The materials affected are oils, wool, fabrics, and kaolin.

Articles on List I of the order are those in great demand for war use. Imports or contracts to import cannot be made without specific authorization by the Director General, although existing contracts are allowed to stand. Imports of these articles must be sold to governmental agencies unless special permission is given otherwise.

Articles on List II are less critical. Imports may be made under existing contracts, or with special authorization. Existing orders govern use of these articles after they are imported.

Specific permission must be obtained for each importation of articles on List III.

## Program will reclaim solvents for war and civilian use

A program for reclamation of millions of gallons of war-essential chemical solvents and oils was announced August 18 by the Conservation Division of the WPB.

It is estimated that over one billion pounds of solvents are now recovered annually. Close to double this amount could be recovered if cooperation of all producers were obtained.

"Our conferences with business firms engaged in the reclamation and recovery of commercial solvents indicate that we can increase from 50 percent to 75 percent the amount of solvent reclamation currently accomplished," said Mr. Perlman.

### Reclaiming plants listed

Steps to speed up the reclamation program have already been taken and the Industrial Salvage Section has acquainted all users of solvents with the urgency of putting an end to waste in their plants. In order to make the fullest possible use of existing reclaiming facilities, a list of reclaiming plants in the country has been compiled and published for the first time. At the same time, a broad educational campaign on the need for reclaiming and recovering solvents has been under way.

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## ... Scarce materials ...

(Continued from page 18)

low common grades, soft and hard woods, all grades gums.

Rosin and derivatives (exc. seter gum), salt, silica sand, soybeans (protein), starch (domestic), stone—granite, limestone, marble, slate, soapstone.

Coal and coke, coal tar pitch, concrete (plain), corn stalks, cotton (raw, to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "), diatomite, emery, feldspar, felt (hair), fiberboard, flint, gilsonite, glass, gypsum and products hair—cattle, calf and goat.

Mica (exc. block), mineral wool, oils—cottonseed, peanut, soybean, sunflower seed.

Paper, paperboard, petroleum products—crude oil, gasoline (exc. aviation), lubrication oil. Plywood (unrestricted binder), pottery, straw, sulphur, tile, titanium pigments, tripoli, turpentine, vermiculite, wallboard, wood products—sawdust, wood fiber, wood flour, wood pulp (exc. II). Zinc oxide (Am. process).

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Materials (not all in Group III) on which the Inventory Restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 have been released

Andalusite (domestic), ball clay, bentonite, borax, boric acid, caustic soda, coal and coke, diatomaceous earth, dumortierite (domestic), feldspar, ilmenite, kaolin, kyanite (domestic), phosphate rock, pinitite, potter's flint, pyrophyllite.

Salt, sillimanite (domestic), soapstone, soda ash, spodumene, stoneware clay, sulphur, talc (exc. steatite), titanium oxide, waste paper, wood and pulp.

## ZINC IN ONE TOY LOCOMOTIVE EQUALS the amount of zinc in ONE PARACHUTE FLARE



TOYLAND CONVERTS to war. This is one of a series of "FOTOFACTS." Two-column mats may be had for reproduction on request to Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V number.

## 200 cars daily toting citizens' rubber offerings to reclaiming plants

Scrap rubber collected in the President's recent whirlwind drive is now being moved to central receiving depots, and to rubber reclaiming plants at the rate of 200 cars every 24 hours, Herbert L. Gutterson, Chief, general salvage section, WPB Conservation Division, stated August 18.

"This movement," said Mr. Gutterson, "represents a shipment of 4,000 tons daily. The scrap rubber piles still seen in some places will be moved as soon as transportation facilities permit and the plants can process them. Meanwhile, each pile, where it lies, is held in trust

for the Government as part of our national Stockpile for Victory.

"The President's whirlwind scrap rubber campaign (June 15 to July 10) brought into local filling stations 454,155 tons, according to the report of the Petroleum Industry's War Council. Never before has so large a stock pile been accumulated in such a short period of time."

Conservation Division officials are urging everybody to get in every scrap of unused rubber that can be found in their houses, farms, barns, shops, and mills, and add it to the Victory Stockpile for 1943.

## Power expansion projects vital for war assigned higher priorities

The War Production Board announced August 22 the issuance of a series of orders to effect a readjustment of the power expansion program.

### Some projects halted

The orders involve extensive revision of existing priority ratings on public and private power projects throughout the country. All utility projects which are regarded as urgently necessary in the war program have been assigned higher priorities in order to assure their completion on schedule.

In the case of the remaining projects, action has been taken so that they will not compete with immediate military requirements for critical materials and equipment, particularly equipment needed for the Navy and merchant ship programs, and copper and steel. This has meant the halting of some projects and continuance of another group only to the extent possible on low ratings.

The decisions are the result of a comprehensive review of the electric utility construction program in the light of the power supply and requirements situation.

In the program of projects to be assured completion, 5,500,000 kilowatts of new capacity are provided for the remainder of 1942, 1943, and to a limited extent, early in 1944. Of this amount, 3,400,000 kilowatts is private and 2,100,000 kilowatts public.

Work on projects totaling 2,200,000 kilowatts, scheduled for operation in 1943 and 1944, is being stopped. Of this amount, 355,000 kilowatts represents capacity on which priorities are being suspended subject to reinstatement in the future should changing power requirements dictate such action.

In addition, projects totaling 1,890,000 kilowatts, scheduled for installation in 1943, 1944, and 1945 and authorized by the Congress as part of the program for Federal generating projects, are being reduced to low ratings, or are being held to their present low rated or nonrated status. Work on the low rated projects is permitted to continue but only to the extent that it does not compete for critical materials and equipment needed for direct war uses.

## Conservation Division urges standard equipment for power, oil, and synthetic rubber plants

The WPB has appealed to all contractors in the fields of power-plant construction and oil refinery and synthetic rubber plant construction to use, insofar as possible, only equipment of standard design.

Howard Coonley, chief of the simplifications branch of the Conservation Division, in letters to 36 designers and constructors of power plants, oil refineries, and synthetic rubber plants, pointed out that almost all materials used in this construction are on the critical list. "The war effort may compel the Government to prohibit the production of 'specials,'" he said, unless voluntary cooperation does the job.

Mr. Coonley said every one of the contractors to whom the appeal was made has expressed his intention to do his best to comply with the request.

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## Ickes offers up 172 million acres of public lands on victory altar

Public lands totaling 172,500,000 acres and their nonmineral resources, previously unavailable, may now be utilized in the war program in accordance with regulations which Secretary of Interior Ickes signed August 21.

### Authorizing legislation

Recent legislation authorized the Secretary to lease or sell lands in the public domain "for use in connection with the manufacture of arms, ammunitions, and implements of war, or the production of equipment, supplies and materials, or machinery usable in such manufacture." The regulations which he signed set the lease-sale program in motion.

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## BONNEVILLE POWER HITS NEW PEAK

Bonneville Administration power deliveries reached an all-time high of 678,000 kilowatts last week.

The peak was reached by drawing 50,000 kilowatts above the 626,000 kilowatts for which the nine generators at Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams were designed to operate.

## U. S. seizes German, Italian, Japanese properties, including Alabama nursery

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, August 18 announced seizure by his office of the following properties of foreign nationals:

The beneficial interest of Fritz von Opel in a contract with Amerlagene, Inc., a previously seized von Opel property. The contract provided for assignment of certain assets to Amerlagene by a New York private bank acting as agent for Overseas Finance Corporation, Ltd., of Switzerland, Fritz von Opel's personal holding company. The assets were valued at \$430,000.

The stock holdings of two German nationals in Cork Foundation Co., Inc., and Korfund Co., Inc., companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of vibration-absorbing units. Nearly all of the present production of these companies is devoted to defense work, going into ships and airplanes.

All of the outstanding stock of Midland Investment Co., Chicago, a personal holding company with assets valued at

about \$102,000, wholly owned by Mrs. L. Zuleikha von Vietinghoff of Berlin, Germany.

### Including Japanese nurseries

Johann Maria Farina, Inc., of New York, a company that licenses manufacture of toiletries under its trade marks.

A trust created under the will of Henry Elias, probated in 1888. The estate amounts to about \$200,000 and all beneficiaries are residents of Germany.

The holdings of Leonardo Cerini, an Italian, in R. A. C. E., Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, a company engaged in the design and manufacture of chemical equipment.

The Kiyono Nurseries, Semmes, Ala., owned by nationals of Japan.

German holdings of the stock of G. Bruning Tobacco Extract Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va., a firm that has specialized since 1904 in a tobacco extract used as a flavoring in the manufacture of chewing tobacco.



## Price schedule revised for petroleum and products

Several modifications of the maximum price schedule for petroleum and petroleum products designed to encourage the maintenance of central storage facilities and to simplify certain methods of determining maximum prices for crude petroleum were announced August 21 by the OPA.

The changes were in the form of an amendment (No. 30) to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, Petroleum and Petroleum Products, effective August 26, 1942.

## Pipe line

(Continued from page 17)

earliest possible utilization of pipe-line facilities now being rearranged, expanded, and extended in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. It is to remain in effect pending completion of a new 100-mile pipe line across Ohio, which will eliminate need for the lake movement to Cleveland.

Preliminary surveys and other engineering details of the Fostoria-to-Akron trans-Ohio line are now being developed. When completed, the line will link the pipe-line systems of the Shell Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Ohio with the Sun-Susquehanna system at Akron to make possible the delivery, entirely by pipe line, of 15,000 barrels of products daily to Susquehanna's eastern terminus at Newark, N. J.

### Texas-Illinois pipe line

At the same time, Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies released a progress report on the construction of the new 550-mile pipe line from Texas to Illinois, and on various of the pipe-line reversal and relocation projects now under way as part of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator's comprehensive program to step up the flow of oil to the East Coast.

The report on the Texas-Illinois line showed four contractors on the job and making satisfactory headway; a fifth contractor about to get going; and work already started on the Red River and Little Missouri River crossings.

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A NEW YORK WOMAN, Mrs. Joseph Paterno, donated the \$3,000 iron gate to her estate to the scrap campaign. It weighed 10 tons.



# FREE LABOR WILL WIN

ACE PHOTOGRAPHER Anton Bruehl photographed shipyard worker William Shoop to make this WPB poster. Two-column mats are available on request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. Please refer to V-115.

## Rent director named

Daniel B. Gage has been appointed rent director for the Portland-Vancouver defense-rental area, Price Administrator Henderson announced August 17.

The area, in which a ceiling is placed on rents at levels of March 1, includes Clark County in the State of Washington, and Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties in Oregon.

## Rail-hauled oil increases

The flow of oil by rail from the southwestern fields to the Eastern Seaboard in solid train lots of from 50 to 60 cars per train increased during the past week to include more than 75 percent of the 4,000 tank cars loaded daily for eastern consumption, the Office of Defense Transportation announced August 21.

# AGRICULTURE . . .

(Information furnished through Office of Agricultural War Relations,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture)

## Farmers ready to lead battle against inflation, Secretary Wickard tells Nation

Farmers, as one of the Nation's great economic groups, are ready to take the lead in the battle against inflation as they have taken the lead in the battle of production, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the Nation in a radio address August 19.

"On the home front," he said, "a self-sacrificing America must wage two great battles—the battle for production and the battle against inflation."

The Secretary expressed the belief that it would be wise to repeal the 110 percent parity provision for farm produce under the Price Control Act.

"I think I know particularly well how the great majority of American farmers feel," he stated. "Farmers want action now to win the battle against inflation. They favor controls clear across the board. But action is being held up behind a log-jam of unwillingness of each of the great economic groups to accept controls unless at the same time controls are placed on the others. Farmers are ready to lead in breaking the log-jam."

### "Now the situation is different"

On the question of 110-percent parity, Mr. Wickard said:

"Now let me say right here that I have changed my own thinking on this question. I have changed because conditions have changed. A year ago when I testified before a House committee in support of the price control bill I approved the 110-percent limitation. At that time many prices were far below parity. It seemed to me that they could never average parity unless there was an opportunity for some of them to be slightly above parity at least part of the time. Now the situation is different. Farm prices have reached parity on the average. We are in war. Every day makes it clearer that we must put everything we've got into winning the war. Also every day makes it clear that we must take drastic steps to check inflation.

"Today the 110-percent provision is being pointed to by other groups to prove that farmers are asking for more than their fair share. It is being used as an argument to slow down economic controls in other fields. Under the present

circumstances I believe it would be wise to repeal this provision.

### Subsidies for some

"It is my earnest hope that the prices of each farm commodity can be held at the level which will make completely effective the price-control part of the President's wartime economic program. I am not forgetting that production is all-important, and that we may need to increase returns to farmers on some products in order to get production of vital war commodities. In instances where changes within the framework of price controls cannot accomplish this, I think it is in the national interest to give farmers increased returns through subsidies rather than through increased prices which may endanger the price-control structure."

## Rationing, meatless days forecast by AMA chief to assure fair distribution

"The current shortage of meat is only a forerunner of things to come—and the sooner that is realized the better," Roy F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administrator, warned in an address before the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, at Chicago, August 17.

### Shortage for civilian consumers

During the year that began July 1 there will be "a shortage of 3 billion pounds of meat in relation to the quantity of meat civilian consumers would buy at ceiling prices," Mr. Hendrickson said. He explained that "we need some system—perhaps rationing, meatless days, a combination of the two, or something else to assure equitable distribution of what will be a short supply of meat."

"Until livestock marketings pick up in the fall, the Department of Agriculture has put into effect two programs aimed at relieving the current pinch," Mr. Hendrickson advised. "First, purchases for our allies have been reduced tempo-

## Meats for armed forces bring special prices

Costs of certain special services, and actual transportation costs, may be added to the maximum prices for sales of beef and veal carcasses and wholesale cuts to the armed forces and to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, under Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 169, issued August 22 by Price Administrator Henderson.

### To encourage sales

The amendment permits sellers in these transactions to:

1. Add actual cost of freezing and special packaging when these services are performed according to specifications for overseas shipment.
2. Add the actual transportation charges in car route sales, to the f. o. b. shipping point prices.

The amendment, OPA said, removes factors which tend to discourage sellers from doing business with the armed forces and the FSOC.

rarily to make more meat available for domestic consumption. Second, prices paid for the meats still being purchased for shipment abroad are below the OPA ceilings specified for AMA purchases."

### Stop-gap plan for packers

The AMA chief advised also that the Department of Agriculture is "formulating plans whereby packers facing the necessity of suspending operations may continue to operate by entering into a processing contract on foods purchased for our allies. This plan is necessary as a stop-gap measure if several small packers are to continue in business until the large volume of hogs begins to be marketed this fall, when our processing capacity will begin to be heavily taxed."

Discussing the current meat situation further, he said:

"The bumper livestock crop of 1942, when translated into terms of meat, is expected to total 21.7 billion pounds. That figure compares with an average

(Continued on page 27)

## British, U. S. Combined Food Board announces plans, secretariat

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and the Honorable R. H. Brand, Head of the British Food Mission, the members of the Combined Food Board of the United States and the United Kingdom, August 21 announced the establishment of headquarters and a secretariat for the Board and outlined the work to be undertaken immediately and the initial organization for handling the work.

The Board will investigate and make plans regarding food problems in which the two governments have a common interest, including supply, production, transportation and allocation, throughout the world, of foods as well as equipment and nonfood materials related to food production, and farm materials from which foods are made, and will make recommendations to the two governments in respect of these questions.

The secretariat of the Board will have its offices in the South Building of the Department of Agriculture. The principal officers of the secretariat will be:

*Joint Executive Officers:* For the United States, Leslie A. Wheeler, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA; for the United Kingdom, Maurice I. Hutton of the British Food Mission.

*Deputy Executive Officers:* For the United States, Robert B. Schwenger, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA; for the United Kingdom, Eric Roll, of the British Food Mission.

Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, and E. Twentyman, Senior Member of the British Food Mission, will act as advisers to Secretary Wickard and Mr. Brand, respectively.

## Hendrickson . . .

(Continued from page 26)

of 16.3 billion pounds for the 5 years from 1932 to 1936 inclusive, and with an average of 17.8 billion pounds for the 5 years from 1937 to 1941 inclusive. Production in 1941 reached the high total of 20 billion pounds."

### Temporary relief in late October

Explaining that the over-all reason for meat shortage is the keen wartime demand for meat arising from our armed forces, our allies, and from civilians, he pointed out that the combined total of requirements for the armed forces and for our allies during the year that began July 1 is equivalent to about 35 percent of our federally inspected meat production or about 25 percent of total meat production.

## Area meat rationing advocated; civilian rationing if necessary

The Foods Requirements Committee of the WPB through its chairman, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, issued the following résumé of its meeting August 18 on the problem of meat supplies:

Arrangements were made for the determination of the total requirements to be filled with United States meat during the coming months, including those of the United States military forces, the United Nations, and the American civilian population. Estimates of these needs will be provided by the responsible agencies of the United States Government and by the Combined Food Board of the United States and the United Kingdom.

### Packers to share alike

After reviewing the current supply situation, and the preliminary reports on the future requirements and supplies, the Committee recommended that the military agencies, the Lend Lease Administration, and the WPB collaborate in developing a program for allocation of Government procurements as equitably as possible among Federally-inspected

packing establishments in the United States.

### Meat for all tables

The OPA representatives reported that work has been in process for some weeks to remove inequities as between regions in meat price ceilings. To provide assurance that inequalities in distribution to civilians will be remedied, the Committee recommended that the WPB develop a program for allocation of meat supplies in the different regions of the country.

OPA representatives reported that for some time that agency had been developing procedures for rationing meats and other commodities among civilians if the supply situation required such action. The Committee asked the OPA to proceed as rapidly as possible with the formulation of such procedures for consumer rationing of meat, to be applied in the future only in case the allocation of Government meat purchases among packers, and the adjustment of price ceilings combined with regional allocation of meat should not solve the problems of equitable distribution throughout the country.

## Danger stalks into kitchen as certain uncontrolled food prices inch upward

A dangerous pattern is being drawn by the continued advance in food prices over which OPA has no control, Price Administrator Henderson declared August 21.

Termining the June 15-July 15 cost-of-living figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics a warning "that should be read carefully by every housewife," the Price Administrator said that uncontrolled food prices are counteracting the stability that OPA has achieved in prices of controlled foods, clothing, and rents.

According to the BLS cost-of-living figures, uncontrolled food prices rose 2.5 percent between June 15 and July 15 on top of a 4.8 percent advance in the previous month. In sharp contrast, food prices under OPA controls rose only three-tenths of 1 percent in the June 15-July 15 period and declined 1 percent in the previous month.

In the same period prices of all unregulated goods and services advanced 1.6 percent, while prices of controlled

items showed a nominal increase of one-tenth of 1 percent, largely as result of higher prices allowed for gasoline and fuel oil in the East. Most of this latter increase later was rescinded by OPA.

"The price increases in uncontrolled foods are drawing a dangerous pattern," Mr. Henderson stated. "If the June 15-July 15 rate of increase—2.5 percent—were projected over a year, and this is anything but a fanciful projection, we would be paying an average 30 percent more for many important foodstuffs 12 months hence. Inflation would have a large foot in the kitchen, even if OPA continued to succeed in holding the line of prices it has set for the things it is empowered to control."

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THE 680 PEOPLE of Block Island, 12 miles off the Rhode Island coast, collected 35½ pounds of rubber scrap for every man, woman, and child on the island.

## New industry advisory committees

The WPB has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### ANTI-SKID CHAIN INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—R. L. Vaniman, automotive branch.

#### Members:

J. B. Bambenek, president, Peerless Chain Co., Front and Walnut Sts., Winona, Minn.; Frank Bond, vice president, McKay Co., 1005 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. S. Brisbin, vice president, Columbus-McKinnon Chain Corporation, Tonawanda, N. Y.; George J. Campbell, Jr., president, International Chain & Manufacturing Co., York, Pa.; W. D. Kirkpatrick, vice president, American Chain Division, American Chain & Cable Co., 929 Connecticut Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.; V. J. Rumppler, Hodell Chain Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Henry St. Pierre, president, St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Frank St., Worcester, Mass.

### ASBESTOS TEXTILES INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Fred W. Gardner, chief, cork-asbestos branch.

#### Members:

C. H. Carlough, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C.; George S. Fahel, Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Robert D. Fox, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa.; G. W. Marshall, Jr., Raybestos-Manhattan, Manheim, Pa.; F. J. Wakem, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, N. Y.; George L. Abbott, The Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y.

### CARBON BRUSH INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John Gammell, chief, electric motors and controls section.

#### Members:

Smith Bolton, United States Graphite Co., Saginaw, Mich.; H. S. Conrad, Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Mary's, Pa.; E. F. Fuller, Graphite Metallizing Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. H. Hardman, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. A. Lapham, Morganite Brush Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; D. H. Miller, Speer Carbon Co., St. Mary's, Pa.; H. R. Partidge, The Carbone Corporation, Boonton, N. J.; H. H. Winkle, Superior Carbon Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Williford, National Carbon Co., New York, N. Y.

### HEARING AID MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Francis M. Shields, chief of the health supplies branch.

#### Members:

Dean Babbitt, president, Sonotone Corporation, Elmsford, N. Y.; L. H. Collins, engineer, Penn-Clif Service Co., 1802 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.; Denison B. Hull, president, Ontario, Inc., 448 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; Allen Jones, president, Telex Products Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. C. McMullen, Western Electric Co., 120 Broadway, New York City; E. J. Myers, president, E. A. Myers & Sons, 306 Beverly Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stanley Osserman, chairman of board, Dictograph Sales Corporation, 580 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; W. D. Penn, chief engineer, Vacolite Co., 3003 N. Henderson St., Dallas, Tex.; James Roberts, general manager, C. L. Hof-

mann Corporation, 436 Blvd. of the Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### LUMBER WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Arthur Upson, chief of lumber and lumber products branch.

#### Members:

Robert B. Cowles, secretary, Carlos Ruggles Lumber Co., 1562 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; J. Arthur Currey, president, J. C. Turner Lumber Co., Irvington, N. Y.; H. A. Crane, 500 North Exeter St., Baltimore, Md.; William H. Schuette, president, Wm. Schuette Co., 239, Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry G. Brabston, Jr., Henry G. Brabston & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Samuel Richey, Richey, Halsted & Quick, 432 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter E. Morgan, Morgan Lumber Sales Co., 8 East Long St., Columbus Ohio; P. J. McHugh, vice president, Edward Hines Lumber Co., 77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Curtis T. Vaughan, president, George C. Vaughan & Son, Gibbs Building, San Antonio, Tex.; William Dallin, Lewis & Dallin, Inc., Portland, Ore.

### MEAT PACKING WHOLESALE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—W. C. Codling, meat products section of the food branch.

#### Members:

George A. Eastwood, president, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of board, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Rath, president, The Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; Jay C. Hormel, president, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; G. L. Childress, general manager, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex.; R. G. Thomas, vice president, Lima Packing Co., Lima, Ohio; H. J. Madden, vice president, East Tennessee Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; T. Henry Foster, president, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Walter Seiler, manager, Karl Seiler & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Mady, president, Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Wm. F. Schluderberg, president, Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Co., Baltimore, Md.; August Miller, president, Chas. Miller & Co., North Bergen, N. J.; Albert T. Luer, secretary and treasurer, The Luer Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank Weiland, secretary and treasurer, Weiland Packing Co., Phoenixville, Pa.

### ORGANIC PLASTICS AND RESINS MANUFACTURERS

Government presiding officer—Arthur E. Petersen, chief of the organic plastics and resins section, chemicals branch.

#### Members:

John C. Brooks, Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.; H. Krehbiel, Catalin Corporation, New York, N. Y.; I. F. Laucks, I. F. Laucks, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; S. Nixon, Nixon Nitration Works, Nixon, N. J.; E. E. Novotny, Durite Plastics, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. E. Palmer, Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.; A. E. Pitcher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; S. W. Putnam, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; P. C. Reilly, Jr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.; James L. Rodgers, Jr., Plaskon Co., Inc., Toledo, Ohio; L. M. Rossi, Bakelite Corporation, New York, N. Y.; George Simon, American Plastics Corporation, New York, N. Y.

### SPICE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—R. Barclay Scull, chief, imported foods and deserts section of the food branch.

#### Members:

Arthur G. Dunn, Arthur G. Dunn Co., New York, N. Y.; K. Schussler, Otto Gerdau Co., New York, N. Y.; J. B. Bond, Wixon Spice Co., Chicago, Ill.; Emil Frank, Frank Tea & Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. W. Jones, McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; J. Max Weyer, Van Loan & Co., New York, N. Y.; R. H. Cardwell, C. W. Antrims & Son, Richmond, Va.; Wm. G. Volkman, A. Shilling & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; V. H. Fischer, Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, N. Y.; William M. Shields, David G. Evans Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### WIREBOUND BOX INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Eldo F. Tomiska, chief, fibre and wood container section, containers branch.

#### Members:

J. B. Adkins, Adkins Manufacturing Co., Gainesville, Fla.; J. C. Brill, Chicago Mill and Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.; Taylor L. Gaugh, California Barrel Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.; D. R. Gooding, Wisconsin Box Co., Wausau, Wis.; J. A. McGill, Cummer-Graham Co., Paris, Tex.; R. F. Miles, Rathborne Hair & Ridgway Co., Chicago, Ill.; John R. Miller, T. R. Miller Mill Co., Brewton, Ala.; L. F. Powell, David M. Lea & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.; C. Claude Watkins, General Box Co., Louisville, Ky.

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## RAILROAD TONNAGE DROPS IN JUNE

Still holding near the 9-ton mark as the average load of less-than-carload freight per car, the Nation's major railroads showed a 1.5 percent seasonal decline in merchandise tonnage handled during June, the ODT announced August 18.

All roads reporting, both large and small, under the terms of General Order ODT No. 1, showed 422,553 cars loaded in merchandise service for an over-all average of 8.1 tons per car. Class I roads loaded 412,221 cars for an average of 8.9 tons per car.

Twenty-six Class I railroads failed to attain the 6-ton June minimum as compared with 24 which failed to reach it in May. This was due not to noncompliance with the order, but to various factors covered in the order's exceptions such as operation of cars serving points not reached by other carriers, use of non-interchangeable equipment, the handling of explosives, etc.

The 3-mile Milstead Railroad, Milstead, Ga., continued to top all roads with an average load of 19.3 tons per car, a new record high. The May mark set by the Milstead Railroad was 17.2 tons per car.

# CIVILIAN DEFENSE . . .

## Lt. Gen. Somervell orders war plants to consult OCD on medical facilities

The Office of Civilian Defense August 20 advised its regional medical officers that Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief, Services of Supply, has ordered all plants owned by the War Department as well as civilian plants engaged in production of war material, to plan with local chiefs of the Civilian Defense Emergency Medical Service for the use of available emergency medical facilities.

General Somervell also ordered that plant protection inspectors make sure that plans have been formulated for this cooperation.

### Navy approves plans

The Navy also is sending out, with its official approval, OCD recommendations regarding coordinated plans by industrial plants to use the protection facilities of the OCD Emergency Medical Service in time of emergency. A memorandum issued by OCD to its region representatives, although dealing especially with Emergency Medical Service for war industry plants, outlines plans for all factories.

### Everyone to work together

Industrial plants are expected to provide medical services and first aid equipment within the plant, the memorandum points out, but in the event of enemy action, plant physicians, nurses and first aid detachments may be unable to care for all the seriously injured.

It is considered essential, therefore, that protection of personnel in the plant be coordinated with the local Emergency Medical Service, the OCD advised, so that plant facilities may be supplemented by those of the OCD organization in case of need.

### Available aid for plants

Assistance which may be extended by the Emergency Medical Service to industrial plants includes: (1) services of ambulances and Emergency Medical Field Units when needed; (2) available beds at one or more hospitals to which the severe casualties may be transported, and (3) establishment of a casualty station within a short distance of the plant.

In addition to the facilities of the Emergency Medical Service itself, coordination of the industrial plant's medical

program with that of the Citizen's Defense Corps assures the planned assistance of other civilian defense units which work with the medical service. These include rescue squads, stretcher teams, decontamination squads and the emergency food and housing unit.

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## "WHAT CAN I DO?" PAMPHLET TELLS ALL

To help people of all ages and occupations get in the war effort more than "ankle deep," the Office of Civilian Defense August 29 released "*What Can I Do: The Citizen's Handbook for War.*"

This is the first official compilation of the various opportunities for volunteer war work.

Copies may be obtained from State and local defense councils, or from the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington.

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THE SHROUDS of a single army parachute contain as much nylon as 3 dozen pair of stockings, or more than a year's supply for the average woman.

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## Government to recruit personnel for plane-cargo service

The newly created Air Transport Manpower Committee, in cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation, August 21 tackled the job of providing trained men and women to handle the rapidly expanding plane-cargo service.

At a conference called August 20 by Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT's division of transport personnel, and a member of the War Manpower Commission, the Committee discussed steps to be taken immediately toward the training of future personnel under auspices of the United States Government. It is believed women comprise one of the greatest potential reservoirs for the required personnel, especially for ground work.

## Technical committees will turn scientific X-ray on America's civilian defense facilities

To provide Nation-wide technical advice and research on civilian protection problems, OCD Director Landis August 21 requested the formation of regional, State, and local committees representing the technical and scientific professions.

Three "urgent missions" were assigned to these technical assistants:

1. Organization and training in each city of a suitable number of technical intelligence units.
2. Check as to the adequacy and suitability of air-raid shelters, as now selected and designated.
3. Check as to the adequacy of provision for break-down service in the most essential public utilities, especially water supply, electric power, and communications.

"Experience abroad has shown the necessity for immediate trained technical observation in case of air raid or other general damage instigated by enemy action," Director Landis said in outlining the work of local technical intelligence units. These reports would cover, for example, the immediate effect of various kinds of bombs, not only on persons but on structures.

"Only in this way," the Director added, "can the effects of bombs be ascertained and protection afforded against them in passive defense, new types of bombs and their characteristics be discovered, and the best and most economical measures of civilian protection against them devised."

The various national technical and professional societies—which, in addition to Government agencies and such bodies as the National Research Council, have assisted the OCD in Washington—have offered the services of their offices and members in developing technical committees for Civilian Defense throughout the Nation, Director Landis said.

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THE WATERBURY (Conn.) Rotary Club collects scrap, sells it, uses the money to buy shaving kits for army selectees.

# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## Strap hanging fast becoming a patriotic necessity, Eastman says

The Nation's local transport systems face the heaviest load in their history by mid-September, the ODT warned August 15.

### All-time peak ahead

Already, the streetcars and buses throughout the country are carrying loads averaging about 40 percent greater than a year ago, due largely to curtailment in the use of private automobiles and the increasing demands of war workers. The opening of schools will throw a sudden, additional burden on the transit industry next month, when an all-time passenger peak is anticipated.

As a result, declared Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the ODT, "strap hanging, stepping back in the car, walking a little farther to the bus stop, and other minor inconveniences are fast becoming patriotic necessities."

### "Back to the rails"

The data submitted by the transit operators was in response to the ODT's request for specific information on what

conservation steps had been taken. By far the biggest saving in mileage, as indicated in the reports, was attained by sending commuters "back to the rails."

In recent years bus travel has shown a steady growth as railway traffic fell off, but now the reversal of that flow is one of ODT's objectives. By diverting passengers from buses to streetcars, the operators estimate they will save some 183,000,000 tire-miles a year. In Portland, Oreg., for instance, a rail line which had been out of use was restored to service at a saving of seven buses and more than a million tire-miles.

The savings in vehicles represented a wide range of ingenuity on the part of the operators. In Chicago, for example, 10 snow plows were converted into buses. In Houston, Tex., the use of employees as "street loaders," to assist in filling cars rapidly during peak hours, saved enough time to eliminate the necessity of eight coaches.

Other cities drastically overhauled their repair-shop practices in an effort to "keep 'em rolling."

## ODT moves to prevent freight congestion at ports

To facilitate the movement of export traffic through the ports by preventing the accumulation of freight at the ports, ODT Director Eastman, August 18 announced that the railroads have agreed to place in effect storage-in-transit privileges on carload export freight at points intermediate to the ports.

The arrangement covers all commercial carload freight other than bulk traffic. Tariff provisions for the movement of freight under the agreement became by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission effective on 1 day's notice.

The new arrangements will permit flexibility by use of storage facilities strategically located within short running time to the principal Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports and will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of export traffic to the ports to meet vessels in which cargo space has been allocated.

## Special committee to plan for needs in air transport manpower

Appointment of a special committee to aid in developing plans for meeting increasing personnel requirements in air transport was announced August 17 by the ODT.

### Headed by Gorrell

The new committee, to be known as the Air Transport Manpower Committee, was set up at the request of Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT's division of transport personnel and a member of War Manpower Commission.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, is chairman of the new committee. Other members are Samuel J. Solomon, president of Northeast Airlines and director of the air transport industry's training program, and Robert M. McCraith, director of personnel relations for the Air Transport Association.

## OLD GREY MARE MAY PULL SIGHTSEERS

The ODT took some more rubber out of rubbernecking August 21 by abolishing for-hire sightseeing service by any motor vehicle using rubber tires.

The amendment issued August 21 extended the ban in Odt's General Order No. 10, to "any rubber-tired vehicle propelled or drawn by mechanical power, for hire or under hire," which would be used primarily to transport passengers to see places or objects of general or special interest.

Already, in Boston, the ODT reported horse-drawn carriage units between 50 and 75 years old have been resurrected so that visitors may continue to visit that city's historic places.

The effective date of the amendment (Amendment No. 2 to General Order ODT No. 10) is September 10.

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## Holzborn put in charge of all waterway transportation

In a move designed to bring about better coordination and a more efficient use of domestic waterway facilities, ODT Director Eastman named Ernst Holzborn, who has been director of the division of coastwise and intercoastal transport, as assistant director of ODT in charge of all waterway transportation.

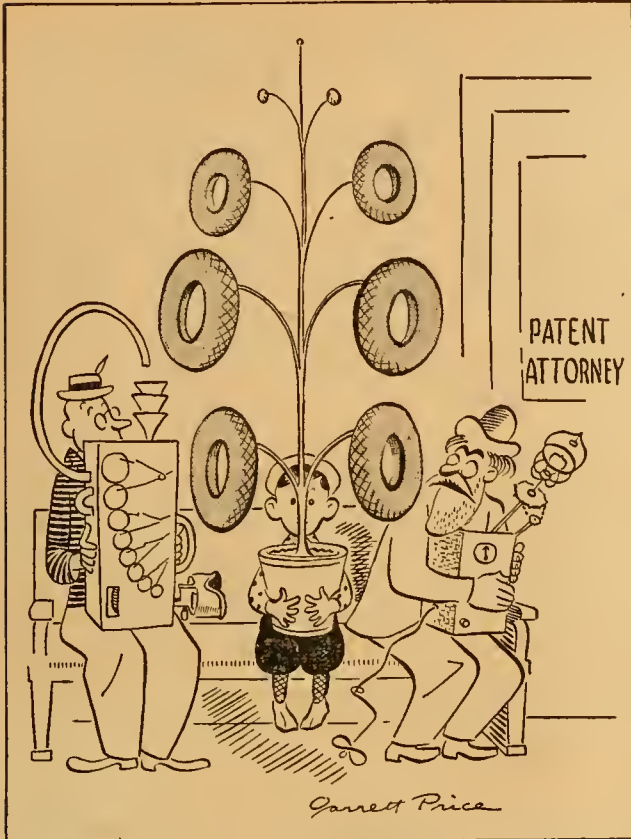
By the creation of this office Mr. Eastman brought under Mr. Holzborn's direction ODT's Inland Waterways, Great Lakes Carriers, and Coastwise and Intercoastal Transport Divisions.

### Other appointments

At the same time Charles F. Kellers, who has been serving as associate director to Mr. Holzborn, was named director of the coastwise and intercoastal transport division.

Glenn E. Taylor, who has been assistant director of the inland waterways division, was made deputy assistant director of ODT to aid Mr. Holzborn in the administration of the new office.

A. T. Wood, of Cleveland, continues as director of the Great Lakes carriers division, and Edward Clemens, of St. Louis, continues as director of the inland waterways division.



V-120-8/24

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-116-8/24

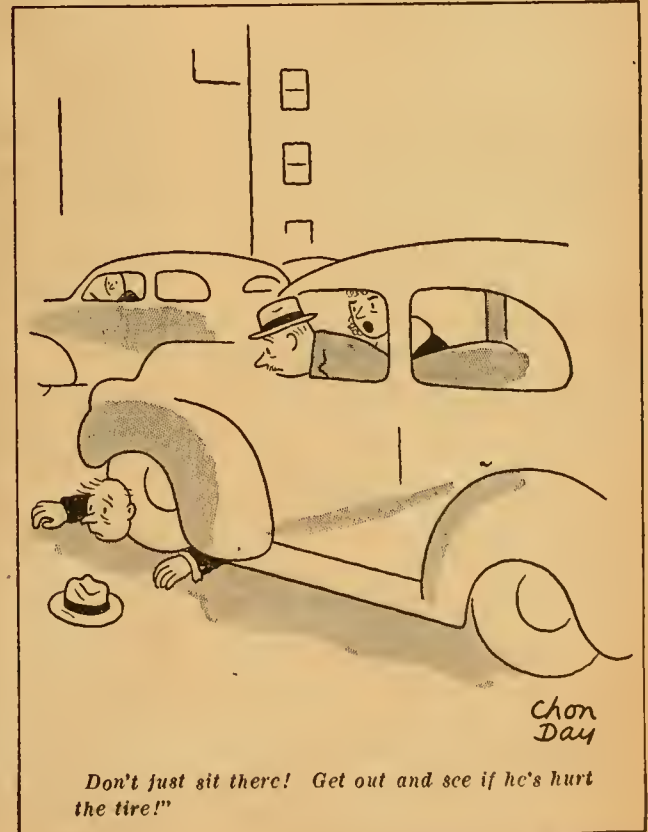
Drawn for Office of War Information

"Warn't doin' anythin' wrong—jes tryin' to make some rubber."



V-119-8/24

Drawn for Office of War Information



V-121-8/24

Drawn for Office of War Information

"Don't just sit there! Get out and see if he's hurt the tire!"

**"Get out—we've got work to do"**

## **"Old gent and myself" request production pennant—receive same**

Two men, of the combined age of 139 years, who comprise an entire war production plant at Bay City, Mich., have won the recognition and flag they sought via the White House.

Mr. Jake Sparling, 60 years old, who, with his assistant, Percy Fogelsonger, 79 years old, runs this tiny unit of America's giant production machinery, wrote to President Roosevelt:

In the last 18 months we have turned out approximately 18,000 flanges. We work on an average of 15 hours per day 7 days per week. There is only 2 men in the shop. I am 60 years old and my assistant is 79 years old he handles all flanges from 12 inches down and I take them from 14 inches up to 30 inches. We feel owing to our age, and the amount of work we are doing we are entitled to a pennant. I am enclosing 2 snap shots of the old gent and myself, and a truckload of the finished product that we got out from Friday night until Monday morning. Some of the casting weigh 365 pounds. We are very glad that we are able to help in this defense work. And it gives us money to buy bonds and stamps.

The President referred the letter to WPB Chairman Nelson who ordered that the "old gent and myself" be sent a large American flag poster. In addition, Mr. Nelson authorized that the two-man plant head the list of 1,300 other War Plants enrolled in the War Production Drive, some of which have over 60,000 employees in multiple buildings covering miles.

A representative of War Production Drive Headquarters who visited Sparling's shed in Bay City, Mich., reported labor-management relations there ideal.

"When we need money," Mr. Sparling said, "I go over to the pipe company that buys our flanges and get what we have coming. We take out what we need for grub and living expenses and buy bonds with what's left. What good would money do for men like us anyway if we don't win? Now get out of the way—we've got work to do."

## **Rail hauling of auto gas banned in 20 States**

Hauling of automotive gasoline by rail was banned August 21 in 20 States of the Middle West and Southwest by a directive from the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Ickes.

This action releases an estimated 5,000 to 7,000 additional tank cars for oil movement to the east coast.

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THE NAZIS have warned German civilians not to smuggle letters into parcels sent soldiers at the front "containing detrimental utterances against high officials."

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## **Movies must pinch materials**

Operators of motion-picture theaters and legitimate theaters have been urged by WPB officials to conserve all possible materials because it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet their requirements.

At a meeting of the motion picture and speaking stage theaters industry advisory committee, however, it was recognized by WPB spokesmen that an important morale factor is involved in efforts to continue theaters in operation.

## **SCHOOL BOYS, GIRLS WILL SCOUR NATION FOR SCRAP**

The Conservation Division August 18 announced plans for organizing a junior salvage corps to begin operations October 5. Over 30,000,000 boys and girls of school age are eligible for admission to the corps, which will conduct a Nationwide, house-to-house canvass.

The young volunteers will scout out and bring in, or report to their superiors, the whereabouts of every ounce of scrap materials needed to help produce arms and equipment for America's fighting forces.

Plans for the program have been reviewed by J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, who endorsed the program and presented it to school officials throughout the country.

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## **Fitzgerald named director WPB information division**

Chairman Donald M. Nelson August 19 announced the appointment of Stephen E. Fitzgerald as Director of the Division of Information of the WPB.

## **U. S. WORKING CREED**

"We can no longer take breezily and casually the fact of war. Daily and hourly it has been growing grimmer and more deadly, and it will continue to do so. We dare not think that, of course, victory is ours; but we must think that nothing else than victory dare be ours. To think boldly is to act boldly, and to act boldly is to make each effort count in this war with spiritual death."

—James M. Landis, Director,  
Office Civilian Defense.

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## **Armada of small pleasure boats now active in war service**

Many hundred small vessels of all types ranging from small pleasure craft to fishing trawlers and oceangoing tugs, have been requisitioned by the War Shipping Administration since the start of the war for either the Coast Guard or the Navy, the WSA announced August 21.

These small craft, used primarily for patrol boats and in some instances, submarine chasers, are playing an important part in the Nation's war effort, and many of them already in service have achieved creditable war records.

### **Many on charter basis**

For the most part, the small boats, which are 1,000 gross tons or less, are requisitioned for title or charter by the Shipping Administration. While many are donated by patriotic owners, requisition for title or charter is considered the most feasible method of acquisition, since under other circumstances the Government would be responsible for the restoration of the boats after the emergency is over.

Prices paid for the boats range anywhere from \$750 for small pleasure launches to as high as \$300,000 for the large steel trawlers, the latter being considered the most easily converted to any type of patrol work necessary. Many of the craft are obtained on a charter basis for as long a time as they may be useful in the war effort.

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THE NICKEL that used to go into a dozen silver-plated table forks is enough to supply the nickel required for making 675 magnesium incendiary bombs.