

VICTORY

BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 16, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 24

Nelson Reports 1943 War Program Will Top 1942 by 80 Percent

Supply of Goods, Services Available to Civilians May Be Cut One-fifth by End of Year

The United States over-all war program set early this year amounted to \$106,000,000,000—80 percent more than the \$59,000,000,000 total for 1942.

This statement is made in a formal report on war production progress for 1942 and 1943 prospects made to President Roosevelt by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and summarized in a report by the Office of War Information. The two figures cover the total war program—including munitions, construction, and nonmunitions such as pay, subsistence, and other items.

Impossible Without Compromise

"This record could not have been achieved in so short a time," Mr. Nelson said, "had we not taken some short cuts, made some compromises, and assumed some risks."

The report itself—which is secret, for security reasons—stresses the fact that the task posed for the industrial system by the 1943 military production program is most formidable.

Among difficulties are the continued tightness of many materials, the increasing manpower problems, and, in general, the fuller impact of the production program on the civilian economy. The report also mentions the growing need to give thought to post-war considerations.

Munitions More Than Half

The 1942 total war program of \$59,000,000,000 equalled three and a half times the 1941 figure of \$16,500,000,000. Munitions formed 55 percent of the total war program.

The output of munitions in 1942 was \$32,500,000,000, a dramatic increase over the \$8,400,000,000 recorded in 1941. Principal components of the 1942 total were aircraft, ships, ground ordnance and miscellaneous (military automobiles, clothing, and other equipment).

The value of aircraft and related munitions increased from \$2,200,000,000 in 1941 to \$9,200,000,000 in 1942. The output of Navy, Army, and merchant vessels, including naval ordnance and other naval equipment, increased at about the same rate as aircraft, the sharpest rise being in the production of merchant vessels. Throughout 1942 aircraft and related equipment comprised about 30 percent of total munitions. During the year certain types of aircraft—bombers—took precedence over others as the result of war needs.

Impressive as the foregoing production record is, actual war production in most categories fell short of scheduled production throughout most of 1942—increasingly so as the year advanced.

Actual, Scheduled Output

There are several explanations for this:

1. The objectives were too high.
2. As critical resources became scarcer, schedules were boosted in order to strengthen the claim of the competing services on such resources.
3. The coordination of the country's resources in an attempt to meet these schedules was insufficiently rigorous.
4. The schedules were not subjected to a centralized review and control. This decentralization existed not only among, but also within, agencies.

Had schedules been prepared realistically, it would have been obvious early in 1942 that objectives were out of line with resources, and goals could have been brought down to the limits of feasibility, thereby requiring early in the year a complete review of the entire program.

Late in 1942 a major step forward in the solution of this problem was made with the introduction of the Controlled Materials Plan and of a centralized WPB

review of schedules. The two innovations go hand in hand, and are expected to result not only in a more rigorous co-ordination of the country's resources but also in the determination of more realistic and meaningful production schedules.

Prospects for 1943

The military program for 1943, including pay, subsistence, and other nonmunitions, was set at \$106,000,000,000, as compared with \$59,000,000,000 for 1942. This represents an 80 percent increase. And the available supply of manpower and materials is tighter than it was at the beginning of last year. The task posed for the industrial system by the 1943 military production program is a most formidable one.

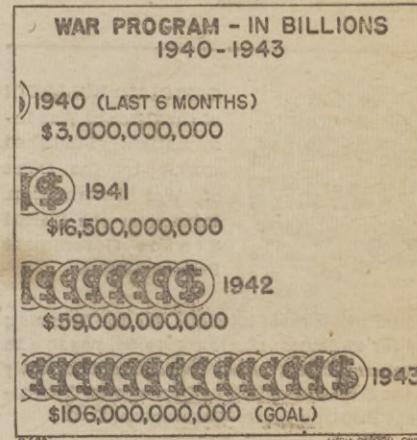
In general, it may be said that any failure to reach 1943 objectives would be due to shortages of material and labor and to shortcomings in scheduling and organization of production, rather than to insufficiency of plant and equipment.

Civilian Consumption Cut

In 1942 economy barely maintained the level of civilian consumption while absorbing a great increase in war production and a great drain of manpower to the armed forces. The present indication is that it cannot repeat its performance in 1943.

Forecasts have indicated that the supply of goods and services available to civilians in 1943 is likely to be between

(Continued on page 639)



In This Issue . . .

	Page
Nelson Reports 1942-43 Munitions Production	617
Negroes Awarded Equal Pay for Equal Work	618
War Wages and Labor	
Board Decision on Portal Pay Expected	619
War Transportation	
Civilians Asked to Curb Vacation Travel	620
Icke: Tells Vacationers to Avoid Parks	621
The President Last Week	622
The War Last Week	623
War Agriculture	
Davis Confirms Crop Damage During May	624
The Congress Last Week	625
War Manpower	
Adequate Eating Facilities Reduce Absenteeism	626
Selective Service	
Occupation Deferments Limited to 6 Months	627
Act to Cut Industrial Accidents	628-629
War Rationing	
OPA Asks Care in Transferring Rations	630
Rationing Reminders	631
War Production	
Cotton Yarn Production Shows Increase	632
Machinery Program Emphasizes Farm Equipment	633
War Facts	634
War Prices and Rents	
OPA Establishes Subsidy Program for Meat	635
Priorities	636
Appointments; Civil Service	637
War Releases	638-639
More Simplification of Goods Seen	640

EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.



OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the Office of War Information. Published weekly by the Office of War Information. Printed at the United States Government Printing Office.

Subscription rates by mail: 75¢ for 52 issues; 50¢ for 26 issues; single copies 5¢, payable in advance. Remit money order payable directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

NWLB Orders Equal Pay Rates For Negroes Doing Equal Work

Wage Classifications Based on Race Difference Are Without Validity, Labor Board Rules

Last week the National War Labor Board, in a small but significant case, unanimously ruled that wage classifications based solely on difference in race are without validity, and ordered the abolition of pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing equal work.

Directing the Southport Petroleum Co. of Texas City, Tex., to grant wage increases to its Negro employees which would "place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification," the Board abolished the classifications "colored laborer" and "white laborer" and reclassified both simply as "laborers" with the same rates of pay for all in that classification without discrimination on account of color.

Decision Explained

In a far-reaching opinion, Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member of the Board and President of the University of North Carolina, explained the Board's decision. Dean Wayne L. Morse, public member, who did not participate in the decision on this case, asked special permission to be recorded as concurring in Dr. Graham's opinion.

"The Negro workers in this classification are hereby granted wage increases which place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification. This wage increase is made without regard to the "Little Steel" formula, but with regard simply for the democratic formula of equal pay for work equal in quantity and quality in the same classification.

"This equalization of economic opportunity is not a violation of the sound American provision of differentials in pay for differences in skills. It is rather a bit of realization of the no less sound American principle of equal pay for equal work as one of those equal rights in the promise of American democracy regardless of color, race, sex, religion, or national origin."

In Line With FEPC

The decision, the Board said, is in line with the President's Executive order setting up the Fair Employment Practices Committee, with the general policy of the Board, with the union's request, with

the unanimous recommendations of the review committee, with prophetic Americanism, and with the cause of the United Nations.

Writing the Board's opinion, Dr. Graham continued:

"Economic and political discrimination on account of race or creed is in line with the Nazi program. America, in the days of its infant weakness the haven of heretics and the oppressed of all races, must not in the days of its power become the stronghold of bigots . . . Understanding religious and racial differences makes for a better understanding of other differences and for an appreciation of the sacredness of human personality, as a basic to human freedom.

"It is the acknowledged fact that in spite of all the handicaps of slavery and discrimination, the Negro in America has compressed more progress in the shortest time than any race in human history. Slavery gave the Negro his Christianity. Christianity gave the Negro his freedom. This freedom must give the Negro equal rights to home and health, education and citizenship, and an equal opportunity to work and fight for our common country.

America Needs Negroes

"Whether as vigorous fighting men or for production of food and munitions, America needs the Negro; the Negro needs the equal opportunity to work and fight. The Negro is necessary for winning the war, and, at the same time, is a test of our sincerity in the cause for which we are fighting. More hundreds of millions of colored people are involved in the outcome of this war than the combined populations of the Axis Powers. Under Hitler and his master race, their movement is backward to slavery and despair. In America, the colored people have the freedom to struggle for freedom. With the victory of the democracies, the human destiny is toward freedom, hope, equality of opportunity and the gradual fulfillment for all peoples of the noblest aspirations of the brothers of men and the sons of God, without regard to color or creed, region or race, in the world neighborhood of human brotherhood."

War Wages and Labor . . .

WLB Decision on Coal Dispute Expected to Settle Portal Pay

Board Orders 15 Percent Wage Increase For 40,000 Western Union Employees

An early decision on the issue of portal-to-portal pay for the bituminous coal miners was expected as the National War Labor Board resumed its consideration of the case last week.

On Wednesday, June 9, at the expiration of the 15-day period of bargaining which the Board had directed in its order of May 25, no agreement had been reached on payment for miners' travel time to and from the working face of the mine.

Reported to Board

Operators reported the impasse to the WLB and requested an oral hearing to "report on the status of the negotiations and also request reconsideration and interpretations of certain portions of the May 25th directive."

Shortly after this reported break-down of negotiations, Charles O'Neill, chairman for the northern operators, withdrew Pennsylvania operators from the Appalachian Joint Conference and reached a separate agreement with the United Mine Workers on \$1.30 portal-to-portal pay.

At a public hearing before the WLB on Thursday, June 10, public members of the Board questioned O'Neill to find out whether he had gone beyond the scope of the Board's May 25 directive, which had required that any agreement reached by the parties on pay for travel time "must be genuinely and reasonably related to the portal to portal issue" and must not be "an indirect wage increase in violation of the wage stabilization policies."

Settlement Called Complete

In answer to a question to what extent the settlement he made was a settlement of the dispute and to what extent it was a settlement of legal rights, Mr. O'Neill said he didn't know to what extent the settlement "hews to the fine line of the law" but that it was a complete settlement of the labor dispute in the industry.

A Board member commented: "To that extent it is a wage increase."

Said O'Neill: "To that extent it is a settlement."

"The definition is the same," the Board member countered.

O'Neill also stated that the settlement was based upon "allaying the disturbance," "promoting harmony in the industry," and bringing about a situation under which the mines could be returned to their owners.

His agreement for \$1.30, plus the 17½ cents a ton, would cost the Nation about \$180,000,000 a year, O'Neill estimated.

Asked to Modify Order

The operators as a group asked the Board to modify its order regarding the operators' responsibility for delivering cars to and from the face in all mines and regarding the furnishing of tools to piece workers.

Negotiations, the breakdown of which led to WLB resumption of the case, were recommended Monday, June 7, when striking miners returned to the job.

Western Union Wage Increase

Approximately 40,000 employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co. were last week awarded a 15 percent wage increase, allowable under the Little Steel formula.

There had been no previous general increase since January 1, 1941, and the Board denied the company's contention that merit increases granted since that time should be subtracted from the 15 percent cost-of-living adjustment. Average hourly rates as of January 1, 1941, were 51.4 cents.

Industry members dissented from the majority's determination of the amount allowable under the Little Steel formula. The Board denied, with labor members dissenting, the union's request for additional increases to eliminate inequalities.

Twenty-six thousand workers covered by the present order are members of the

Commercial Telegraphers Union and 14,000 are represented by four AFL Federal Labor Unions.

Midwest Aircraft Rates

In a decision involving midwestern plants of North American Aviation, Inc., and Douglas Aircraft Co., the WLB last week approved an agreement embodying the same rates and job classifications as those set in its decision in the Southern California Airframe companies case last March.

The Board considers the rates established by its southern California airframe decision to be—in general—a stabilizing scale for the industry.

Workers at the North American plants are represented by the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Increases will average 5.6 cents and 4 cents per hour for employees at Kansas City and Dallas respectively. Increases at the Douglas plants in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, which will approximate 4 cents an hour, were requested voluntarily by the company, with no union representing the workers.

COAL PRODUCTION LOST THROUGH STRIKES

The Bituminous Coal Division estimated that work stoppage in the mines during the week ended June 5 cut bituminous coal production to 3,050,000 tons, compared with a production of 11,940,000 tons the week ended May 29. The Bureau of Mines estimated that anthracite production was reduced in the week ended June 5 to 137,000 tons, compared with an output of 1,352,000 tons during the previous week.

It is estimated that work stoppage since April 1 incidental to the dispute between the operators and miners over a new work agreement has resulted in a loss of production of approximately 12,350,000 tons. This estimated loss is equal to the total production for some of the larger weeks this year on a 6-day basis.

Work stoppage in the anthracite mines since April 1 has resulted in an estimated production loss of slightly more than 1,500,000 tons, or somewhat more than a full week's production.

War Transportation . . .

OWI Asks Civilians to Eliminate Nonessential Vacation Travel

Over 2 Million Troops Moved Per Month; War Business Traffic Also Increasing

With troop movements and other military traffic mounting to new peaks, it is imperative to keep down seasonal increases in civilian travel, the Office of War Information emphasized this week. These increases can be held to a minimum, OWI has been advised by the Office of Defense Transportation, if every citizen will place on himself the patriotic responsibility of traveling only when necessary.

As a guide in determining whether a trip is necessary, the ODT has defined as nonessential trips to other cities to visit friends; trips home for the week end; sightseeing; trips to the theater, races, or other places of amusement; any social travel or travel for pleasure; and travel merely for the sake of going somewhere.

Vacation travel, going to and from the place where the vacation is spent, also is considered not essential but is less undesirable than travel for the foregoing reasons. Vacation travel does not mean commuting to summer homes, a series of week-end trips, or side excursions during the annual vacation, all of which are designated as clearly nonessential. Vacation travel is defined as a single round-trip to and from the place of vacation.

Vacation Travel Rules

ODT appealed to people who feel they must spend their vacations away from home to observe the following rules to minimize the strain on overburdened trains and buses:

1. Take the vacation, if possible, in the fall or winter and not in July or August, when travel normally increases.
2. Take the whole vacation at one time; don't split it up into several short periods or a number of long weekends.
3. Begin and end the vacation on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday.
4. Spend the vacation as near home as possible.
5. Go to one place and stay there.
6. Travel on day coaches; carry box lunches on trains, to avoid putting a

further burden on Pullmans and dining cars; avoid overnight trips.

7. Carry as little baggage as possible and check the heavy pieces.

8. Plan to allow for transportation contingencies requiring last minute changes.

9. Be prepared to expect delayed arrivals, crowded conditions and lack of the usual travel comforts.

10. Remember that most of the usual supplementary rail services to resort areas will not be running this year.

Essential Travel Defined

Essential travel, according to ODT, is in general travel on company or Government business, travel by men and women in uniform, and travel in connection with personal emergencies. If a person doubts whether a trip is essential, it probably is not and he can help directly to win the war by staying at home.

Trains and buses from now until November will be unable to accommodate both those who must travel and those who merely want to travel, ODT explained. This period is the season when all travel normally increases, but this year there will be more passengers than ever before in our history. The simple fact is that essential travel cannot be assured of space unless the nonessential is eliminated.

More than 2,000,000 troops a month are moved, and the number is increasing. Their destination is victory. This movement requires more than one-half of the Pullman sleepers and nearly one-fourth of the day coaches. About an equal number of soldiers travel on furlough. It is estimated that a soldier moves by train in organized groups at least eight times from the time of his induction until he embarks for overseas.

Travel on war business also is increasing as the tempo of production rises.

An enormous potential demand for seats on trains and buses has been thrown on these transportation services by the rationing of gasoline to save rubber and the denial of extra rations for vacation travel.

Permit System Extended To Help Lake Craft

Lake Ore Movement

Lags Behind Schedule

With the movement of iron ore on the Great Lakes lagging further behind schedule every day, the Office of Defense Transportation broadened its permit system to cover virtually every commercial craft afloat on the Lake to help the water carriers meet the 1943 goal certified to the ODT by the War Production Board.

In issuing a new general order covering Lake movements, ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman indicated the difficulties that the Lake carriers will encounter in meeting the 91-million-ton goal for ore while filling the other high quotas set by WPB. The order is effective June 14.

Iron ore movement is approximately 8,500,000 gross (long) tons behind last year's operation at this time. With a goal about 1 million tons less than was moved last year, the deficit is approximately 7,500,000 tons, most of it the result of the fact that late ice kept vessels idle a month longer than last year.

As of June 3, the carriers had moved from upper Lake docks to ports on the lower Lakes 12,550,836 gross tons of ore—as against 20,839,647 tons carried up to the same date last year. The daily average loading of ore during the week ending May 31 was 385,057 gross tons, eight percent below the daily average loading during the corresponding week last season.

Fogs Caused Delay, Accidents

Heavy fogs, resulting from warm weather and the unusually cold waters left by the late winter, have caused considerable delay to vessels and caused many marine accidents. One vessel was lost and four others were laid up for repairs from 1 to 4 weeks as result of accidents.

Only four Canadian vessels have loaded ore for a United States port this year. Last year some 500,000 tons had been loaded in vessels of Canadian registry by this time.

Other factors accounting for the deficit are that about 27 ore-type vessels still are in the grain trade, as against none at this time last year, and that only 3 of the 16 ore-type ships being built by the Maritime Commission have been placed in service.

Ickes Asks Civilians Not to Visit Parks

Cuts in Travel Requested To Conserve Coal, Gasoline

As a wartime conservation measure, Secretary of the Interior Ickes called upon several million civilians contemplating vacations in the "great open spaces" to avoid visiting the national parks unless they are lucky enough to live close to one of them.

"It is more than an anomaly for a Secretary of the Interior, who also numbers among his most pleasant responsibilities the trusteeship of the National Park System, to be forced by circumstances to take this position. It is news of the same type as 'man bites dog,' and an equally unpleasant job," Mr. Ickes said.

"But, as Petroleum Administrator for War, I am in daily touch with the vital and urgent need for conservation of petroleum and petroleum products of all kinds, including gasoline, and I therefore find myself (as Petroleum Administrator) telling myself (as Secretary of the Interior) that this summer definitely is no time for pleasure driving through our great parks.

Need to Save Gas, Rubber, Coal

"Similarly, as Solid Fuels Administrator, I cannot in conscience encourage recreational travel by train, appreciating as I do, that such travel means more trains in service during the vacation months, and that more trains spell more coal consumed. We have acute coal problems in many sections of the Nation in addition to petroleum, gasoline, and rubber problems, and we need urgently to conserve all of these products in order to win the war.

"So, as Secretary of the Interior, I ask the millions of private car operators and their families to try to get along this year without enjoying the pleasures of the National Park System's nearly 22,000,000 acres of recreational areas and historical sites. The parks will still be there when the war is over, as beautiful and perhaps even more so than they were before. By staying away from them now, civilian vacationists will be making a positive contribution to our ultimate victory over the Axis."

Parks Opened to Armed Forces

The Park System and all 168 of its units will be open this year as usual to members of the armed forces and to

NO ROOM



—Mats available.

those civilians living close by who are able to visit them under present transportation restrictions, Secretary Ickes declared. Some park areas are being utilized at present by the military, both for recreational and other purposes. In addition, park officials expect to welcome large numbers of the armed forces in convoys to the parks during the summer.

It was announced that because of the national emergency it has been necessary to curtail certain services hitherto provided to the public, but in each area the National Park Service will maintain a sufficient force of personnel to protect

that park adequately and to keep it open.

Private automobiles will be admitted to the parks as usual, and the regular entrance fee will be charged, except for members of the armed forces, who will be admitted free.

"Recreational travel will be discouraged, but it will be permitted to make use of available space on regularly scheduled trains," said Mr. Ickes. "There will be no special seasonal railroad service to the various parks this summer, and no reduced fare will be offered."

The President Last Week...

President Advises Italian People To Overthrow Fascist Leaders

Will Be Given Free Choice of Government When Germans Are Driven Out of Italy

Shortly after news of the fall of Pantelleria reached him last week, President Roosevelt advised the Italian people that, once their fascist leaders are overthrown, they will be given free choice of a new government. He reminded Italians that the United Nations had no choice but to prosecute the war against Italy so long as Mussolini continued his ruthless and traitorous course.

At his regular press conference on June 11, the President told reporters that he thought the right moment had arrived to speak directly to the people of Italy through the newspapers and radio. When the Germans are driven out and fascism is abolished in Italy, he said, the United Nations can assure the Italian people of their opportunity to choose their own nonfascistic government and take their place as respected members of the European family of nations. (Earlier, Secretary of State Hull had said of Mussolini, "The timely end to which he is rapidly approaching is but in harmony with the kind of operations that he has undertaken to carry on during the past three years").

Presents Boat to Greek Fleet

On the day before issuing his warning to the Italians, the President had predicted that the day would soon come when the Greeks, too, liberated from Axis domination, would maintain their own democratic government. As he presented to the Greek Government an American-built patrol vessel which will be manned by a Greek crew and used to combat enemy submarines, Mr. Roosevelt described Greece today as a "gaunt and haggard example of what the Axis is so willing to hand to all the world."

In a statement issued June 8, the President warned the Axis powers of the terrible consequences that would follow use of poisonous gas or other inhumane devices of warfare. Asserting that under no circumstances would the Allies resort to use of gas unless it was first employed by the enemy, the President said "I want to make clear . . . that acts of this nature committed against any one

of the United Nations will be regarded as having been committed against the United States itself and will be treated accordingly. We promise to any perpetrators of such crimes full and swift retaliation . . ."

Signs Pay-As-You-Go Bill

The need for funds with which to prosecute the war effort and methods of raising such funds were discussed by the President at his press conference last week. On June 10 he signed the pay-as-you-go income tax bill providing for a 20 percent withholding tax to start July 1 and forgiving from 75 to 100 percent of a year's tax liability for all persons. The next day he told reporters that it is indisputably clear that the Administration wants to close the inflationary gap, but that it is up to Congress to decide on the means to be used. He said that a combination of taxation and compulsory savings could be used to cut down inflation, but that he had no intention of suggesting tax plans to Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt told 360 delegates of the United Nations Food Conference that the international meeting was proof that free people all over the world can agree upon a common course of action. He called for forward action by the United Nations to achieve freedom from want and freedom from fear. On June 9, he discussed the establishment of an international relief system for the immediate post-war period with leaders of both parties in Congress. Speaker Rayburn said the meeting considered an international relief set-up which would function in bringing rehabilitation to Axis-occupied nations as they are retaken by the Allies.

Two Other Bills Approved

The President signed the resolution extending the Reciprocal Trade program for a 2-year period beyond June 12. He also signed legislation making available to military and naval personnel on active duty the civilian pilot program now being carried on by the CAA.

German Agents Aided Japanese Before Pearl Harbor

OWI Report Reveals Collaboration Between Japanese, Nazi Spies

German espionage agents collaborated with the Japanese in preparing the way for Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the Office of War Information disclosed.

In a report based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation OWI revealed that Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, German agent and member of the Nazi party, conspired with Japanese spies to betray the United States Fleet in Pearl Harbor to the Imperial Japanese Government 4 days before the attack on December 7, 1941.

Kuehn, who went to Honolulu in 1935 for the ostensible purpose of studying the Japanese language, who banked more than \$70,000 his first 3 years in Hawaii, and whose daughter operated a beauty parlor for the families of our Navy men in the Islands, was tried before the Military Commission in Honolulu for violations of the United States Code Annotated; was found guilty on February 21, 1942, and was sentenced to be shot. On October 26, 1942, his sentence was commuted to 50 years at hard labor.

The story has been made public for the first time.

Signal System Devised

Special Agents of the FBI, aided by material furnished by the Military Intelligence Division of the Army and the Office of Naval Intelligence as well as their own material, learned that on December 3, Nagao Kita, the Japanese Consul-General in Honolulu, had furnished his Foreign Office with a complete system of signals to be used in the transmission of intelligence information regarding movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. One such signal was a light in a dormer window of a house in Kalama occupied by Kuehn.

FBI Agents apprehended Kuehn and his wife December 8, 1941, on the authority of the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department who, immediately following the declaration of war against the United States, had ordered all German and Italian aliens to be picked up for temporary detention.

The War Last Week . . .

Allies Clear Mediterranean Straits, Taking 3 Islands in 3 Days

Record-Breaking Tonnage Dropped on Germany As USAAF, RAF Resume Bombing Offensive

Surrender of Pantelleria (Friday, June 11) gives the Allies an airdrome and naval base only 60 miles southwest of Sicily. Surrender of Lampedusa, second largest of the stepping-stone islands in the Sicilian narrows, gives the Allies another valuable base, just 90 miles southeast of Pantelleria and 110 miles west of Malta.

Occupation of Linosa, the third Italian island to give up in 3 days, completes the Allied clean-up of the "nuisance" islands in the Sicilian bottleneck.

But more important than our acquisition of these islands is the Axis' loss of them. In Axis hands they were a constant threat to Allied shipping, jeopardizing the convoys moving men and supplies from Gibraltar to Egypt. In Allied hands they are a threat to Italy, for coupled with Malta, the British island fortress about 150 miles to the southeast, they will provide the Allies with highly fortified bases from which to push offensives against Sicily, Sardinia and Italy.

First reports of casualties in the seizure of Pantelleria showed Allied losses at 40 airmen killed or missing, Axis losses at over 10,000 men—all Italians—taken prisoner. The island fell without a single shot being fired in opposition.

Forced by Air Power

The communique reporting the fall of Pantelleria said the surrender was the result of a period of "continuous and intense air bombardment, supported by naval bombardment."

It was an unprecedented capitulation, brought about almost solely by air power. The British Navy shelled the island six times, but the greater part of the attack was carried on by American and RAF planes of all types—wave after wave of bombers heaping fire and destruction on the smoking ruins of previous bombings. In the last phase of the onslaught, the island was under constant, unremitting attack, and 37 Axis planes were knocked down in the final air battle.

Secretary of the Navy Knox told a press conference this was the first in-

stance that he could recall in which the surrender of the enemy was forced wholly as a result of surface and aerial bombardment. Although the occupation was planned as a combined air, sea, and land operation, aerial operations were so successful that land forces had only to occupy the island.

Tons of Bombs Dropped

Approximately 3,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the island in the final phase of the bombing operations—the first 11 days of June. Releasing this figure, Brig. Gen. Laverne G. Saunders, Deputy Chief of Air Staff, said that high level, low level and skip bombing were intensively employed, the last specifically aimed to destroy underground hangers.

General Saunders said the aerial operations were primarily American, with over 75 percent of the aerial attack by American planes operated by American pilots and crews. Allied plane losses, he said, were exceeding light—less than one-half of 1 percent of the bombers engaged.

Striking on Many Fronts

Even as the Northwest African Air Forces were concentrating on Pantelleria and Lampedusa, American four-engined bombers of the middle eastern command were raiding the Gervine and Catania airdromes in Sicily, thus carrying for-

ward the campaign to cut down Axis air strength in preparation for possible large-scale amphibious operations. Again, on Sunday, the giant bombers struck, shattering installations at the same two airdromes, covering the areas with bomb bursts, fires, and explosions.

This assault took place only 24 hours after the Northwest African Air Forces destroyed or damaged 150 enemy planes in raids on three airdromes on the western portion of the island.

Secretary of War Stimson, emphasizing that American air forces are striking with increasing vigor and effectiveness on widely scattered world fronts, said the recent relaxation of bombing raids over Europe was due to inclement weather.

But after a 12-day lull—the longest interruption in the night air offensive against Germany since the 24-night quiet that preceded the Allied landings in North Africa—U. S. bombers in daylight Friday hammered the great German submarine installation at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. More than 200 planes took part in the raid. Following up these devastating attacks, British and American bombers over the week end dropped 5,250 tons of bombs on targets within the Reich—a record-breaking performance.

Photographs taken of German naval installations at Bremen after Sunday's Flying Fortress raid showed an intense concentration of bomb bursts in the area of Haven No. 1, part of the Bremen shipbuilding yards, and at least a dozen hits on and around the buildings of the Atlas Werke shipyards. Other hits on adjacent warehouses were disclosed. Explaining the lack of an accounting for the raid on Kiel, an official announcement said that crewmen of the planes that attacked Kiel were so busy using their guns against the Germans that the cameras aboard the bombers were largely unused.

USAAF Doubled in Britain

Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, head of the American air forces in the European theater, said the USAAF in Britain has doubled since March and will be doubled again by September. By the end of the summer, said Gen. Eaker, the USAAF, increasing 15 to 30 percent monthly, will be carrying its full share of the bombing offensive against the Axis. The increase in American planes, he added, is in both bombers and fighters, with a preponderance of bombers, both heavy and medium.



War Agriculture . . .

Davis Report Confirms Damage To Crop Prospects in May

Agriculture Outlook Now Less Promising Than in Any of Last Three Years

According to a statement by Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, the June crop report has confirmed reports of damage to crop prospects during May. The damage indicated is serious, though not so extensive as many had feared in view of the widespread flood during the past month and continuing drought in some areas of the West.

Crop prospects, the report said, are lower than they were a month ago and a little less promising than at this season in any of the last 3 years. By June 1, planting had been seriously delayed by wet weather in important Central and Northeastern States. At the same time, lack of moisture was causing increasing concern in portions of the Great Plains.

The Crop Reporting Board's account of the remarkable planting record made by Illinois farmers in the week after the rain stopped and the fields started to dry out concurs with reports from many other sections that the farm people are working without a bit of let-up to get in all the acreage that can be cropped this year.

Acre Yield Under 1942

The crop report does not carry acreage figures, and therefore does not give a basis for estimating the outcome of the year's harvest. Its preliminary indications, however, point toward per-acre yield under 1942 but approaching that for 1937-41. Including livestock output, which will be bigger, the total food production of 1943 will probably about match or reach that of 1942, given average weather from here on, and adequate labor and supplies for bringing the harvest home. As the report notes, however, either further delay in planting or early frost would be costly. The need for food is greater than last year.

"The meaning of this report," said Administrator Davis, "is redoubled effort to produce food on the farm, in victory gardens, to conserve every scrap of food, to waste nothing. That is the way to make food fight most effectively for our side in this war."

The total wheat production of 730,524,000 bushels indicated June 1 is 26 percent less than the 981,327,000-bushel crop last year and 1 percent smaller than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 738,412,000 bushels.

In the northern half of the country, corn planting was delayed materially by cool and rainy weather during May. In Ohio, Michigan, and in the Northeastern States fields were too wet for plowing and very little planting was accomplished by June 1. Planting is expected to be from one week to more than a month late in most of the Corn Belt.

AAA Provisions Relaxed

To encourage maximum food production in the face of the weather handicaps of a late and wet spring, the War Food Administration has relaxed the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation program which prescribe deductions in AAA payments to farmers who fail to plant at least 90 percent of their war crop goals.

The changes provide that in areas where hay and pasture goals have been established, and in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma, the deductions will apply only to farms on which the county AAA committee decides that abnormal weather conditions have not interfered with achieving the farm's war crop goal. On other farms in those designated areas and on all farms throughout the rest of the country, the deductions no longer will apply.

Floods Upset Cropping

War Food Administration officials said that the action is designed to help offset recent unfavorable weather conditions. They pointed out that the floods in the Midwest have seriously upset the cropping programs which farmers in that area had planned for 1943; that spring planting has also been delayed by wet and cool weather over large sections to the East; and that drought conditions have prevailed in some Western areas.

Shell eggs placed in storage before March 25 may remain in storage after June 15 under the shell-egg reservation order. This change will become immediately effective as an amendment to Food Distribution Order 40.

Wool Order Amended

Producers and pools of producers anywhere in the United States may now sell shorn wool direct to mills instead of to the Commodity Credit Corporation, the War Food Administration said in an amendment to Food Distribution Order 50. All provisions of the order on pulled wool remain in effect.

The War Food Administration has terminated the national marketing quota and revoked the national acreage allotment for peanuts produced in 1943, and in issuing Food Order No. 4 has made the Commodity Credit Corporation the sole purchaser of farmers' stock 1943-crop peanuts. Both actions are for the purpose of facilitating the production, processing, and marketing of the 1943 crop under a one-price system, instead of the two-price "quota" and "excess" method in use last year.

The purchase program will be operated by CCC under contracts with handlers who will purchase, store, and sell farmers' stock peanuts only for the account of the Corporation. The normal trade channels, including peanut producing cooperative associations, crushers, and shellers, will be used as agents under handlers' contract.

Order Beef Set Aside

Because Government purchasing agencies have been unable to purchase adequate supplies of beef to meet their urgent requirements, all livestock slaughterers operating under Federal inspection will be required, effective June 14, to set aside 45 percent of all the steer and heifer beef they produce which meets Army specifications, the War Food Administration said.

Deliveries of the reserved beef must be made in the form of boneless and carcass beef which meet Army specifications. The order applies to weekly production of beef and does not apply to inventories.

To make meat produced in excess of civilian quotas more readily available to Government purchasing agencies, frozen and cured beef and pork inventories of all slaughterers, wholesalers, meat handlers, and meat processors will be restricted, beginning June 12, by an order of the War Food Administration. The limitation does not apply to stocks of meat in retail stores.

The Congress Last Week...

Senate Passes Agriculture Funds, Including \$29,000,000 for FSA

Conference Report on Antistrike Measure Approved, Waits President's Signature

The Senate passed the agricultural appropriations bill providing \$850,680,709 for operations in 1944, and sent the measure back to the House for concurrence in amendments. An allotment of \$25,000,000 for the War Food Administration was unanimously approved. A point of order, which would have ruled out of the bill an amendment providing \$29,607,573 for the Farm Security Administration and increasing FSA's lending power to \$97,500,000, was rejected by a vote of 54 to 23.

The Senate eliminated from the bill a provision prohibiting use of funds for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation in order to grant RACC an opportunity for normal liquidation. The chamber approved an amendment appropriating \$30,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration for purchase of equipment and for making loans—\$10,000,000 more than the figure voted by the House. Other amendments would increase the funds for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation from the House-approved sum of \$3,500,000 to \$7,818,748; and would relieve farmers whose land had been damaged by floods or insects in 1943 from all acreage restrictions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Antistrike Bill Passed

Both Houses approved the conference report on the antistrike bill last week. The measure, which went to the White House, would authorize the President to seize any plant, mine or facility useful to the war effort where a strike is in prospect; provide a \$5,000 fine and one year in prison for anyone who induces or encourages a strike after the Government has taken over; decree a 30-day cooling-off period and a secret ballot before a strike could be effected; give the War Labor Board statutory powers, and prohibit union contributions to political campaigns.

Congressional action continued on other financial measures last week. The

Senate approved and sent to the White House the \$6,273,629,000 lend-lease supplemental appropriations bill for 1944, accepting a House amendment that prohibits use of any of the funds for payment of subsidies on U. S. food products. The naval appropriations bill totalling \$24,850,427,198 for fiscal 1944—the largest naval appropriation ever considered—was approved and returned to the House for concurrence. The Senate unanimously voted against writing into a \$143,-000,000 deficiency appropriation bill a requirement that three Government employees be dismissed from the Federal pay roll. Members of the conference committee reported that they could not judge the accuracy of charges that the men had engaged in subversive activities.

The deficiency bill was returned to the House.

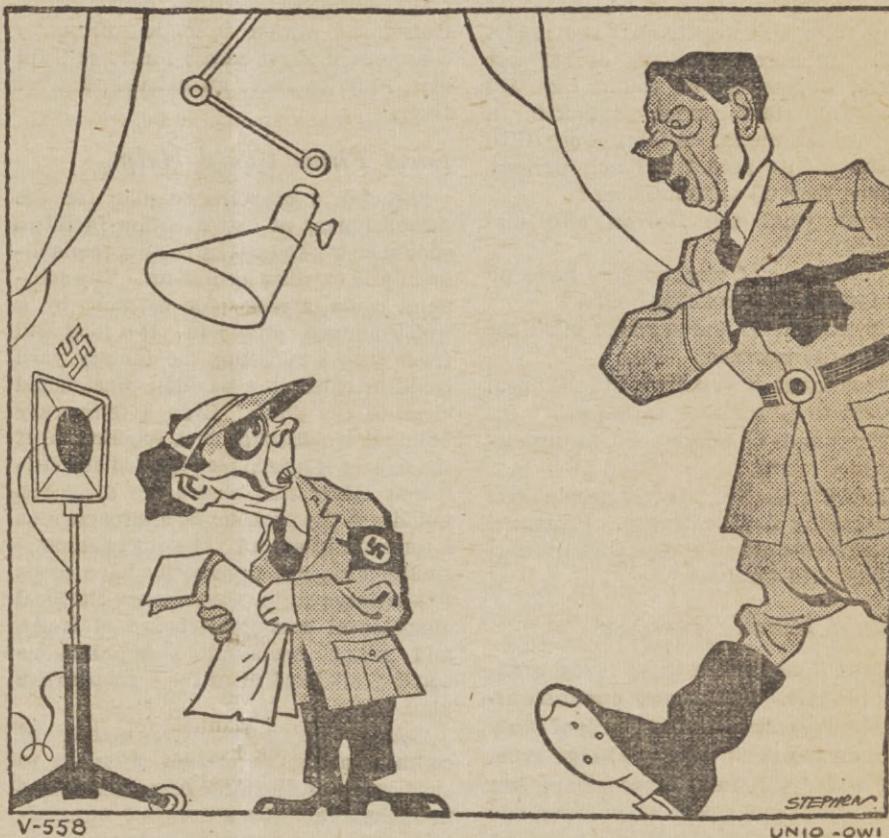
Overseas Duty for WAVES

The House passed and sent the Senate a bill to permit WAVES to go overseas. The WAVES would be granted all privileges and benefits accorded male reservists except that husbands of WAVES will not be considered dependents. The measure stipulates that no WAVE shall be sent overseas if qualified to fill an available billet in the Navy Department proper.

Two bills dealing with Federal-State post-war problems were passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Congressional Action Completed

The Senate completed action on a bill authorizing the President to acquire, convert, or undertake construction of 1,000,-000 tons of auxiliary vessels for the Navy. Among other bills sent to the White House were a joint resolution providing for the release of 50,000,000 more bushels of Government wheat for feed; a bill authorizing acquisition and improvement of the Gulf County Canal in western Florida for use as a branch of the Gulf intra-coastal waterway; a resolution continuing the 3-cent postal rate for 2 years.



"Dumkopf! They're using that divide and conquer stuff on us now!?"

—Mats available.

War Manpower . . .

Adequate Eating Facilities in Plants Help in Reducing Absenteeism

Department Asks Managements, Communities To Provide for Nutrition of Workers

Labor management in some war production plants needs suggestions and aid so that war workers will have a well-rounded daily diet, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported on the basis of a survey made by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. The survey pointed out that the Government has mapped balanced diets for industrial workers and the Office of Price Administration's rationing branch is willing to make allowances for increased food allotments if labor or management will take the initiative and work out mass feeding facilities.

"The Women's Bureau has formulated standards for eating periods for women in war plants—a minimum of 30 minutes' time, a menu that includes hot, nutritious foods at a reasonable price and a pleasant place in which to eat away from the workroom," the report said. "In a recent survey of 183 war plants, Bureau agents found that 123 gave 30 minutes for lunch, not paid for in the worker's wages. A total of one-fifth of the plants paid for lunch periods, ranging from 15 to 30 minutes."

Here's what the Bureau also discovered:

"Thousands of war workers have no hot food during working hours.

"Thousands of war workers must eat lunch in 15 minutes.

"Thousands of workers eat in the open, exposed to all weather variations.

"Thousands of workers eat in unsanitary rest rooms.

"And the results? Lately people have been calling it absenteeism. Personnel offices call it anemia, indigestion, nervous debility, and work lag."

Cannot Handle Increase

"Conditions such as these have a number of causes. The primary one is an inadequate supply of food at places of work. Secondly, workers cannot always bring food with them from home—many live in boarding houses, others have too many home duties to spare the time for preparation of lunches or do not want to take

rationed items from the family group. Thirdly, peacetime service facilities simply cannot cope with the huge increase on top of labor shortages and rationing. The rapid conversion of the production set-up to a war economy has brought in its wake dislocations in essential civilian establishments that cannot be easily overcome."

"Through education and planning by both plant officials and community interests, these conditions could be corrected," Secretary Perkins said.

"First the worker himself must be made to realize the importance of good food and enough food. Rationing has resulted in any number of nutrition programs and both Government and private agencies are eager to make information on this subject available to all workers through plant employee relations departments. Unless the worker is made sufficiently conscious of the necessity for a healthful diet, America faces an exhausted labor force.

Local Firms Could Help

"Second, a coordinated plan for the establishment of better eating facilities should be worked out by factory management and existing local firms. The company could arrange for catering by a well-equipped restaurant. Hot food sold from trucks run into the factory yard could be eaten in a pavilion constructed close to the plant. Even a temporary building is adequate as a lunchroom, if some form of heating is provided and sufficient tables and chairs are available. Could not the problem be approached as a community affair? The entire responsibility does not necessarily have to be left to busy plant management—the local chamber of commerce, board of trade, and other community organizations could draft local firms for a cooperative plan.

"Many war production plants, of course, do not have such obstacles to surmount and the large new aircraft and munitions factories are models of excellent plant housekeeping. . . In the main, however, these stream-lined services are

Regional Directors Should Consult Union

McNutt Stresses Decision Be Left to Director

The area and regional directors of the War Manpower Commission have an obligation to consult with "everyone who is in a position to advise" them in the carrying out of WMC policies—particularly unions, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Commission, told a press conference last week.

The WMC directors, according to McNutt, should consult with "everyone who has a contribution to make." And "no one is in a better position to advise than the collective bargaining agency at a plant."

McNutt was commenting on the recent instructions to the steel industry which ordered WMC regional directors to confer with the management and the recognized collective bargaining agency before granting any exemptions from the WMC regulation ordering the steel industry to adopt a 48-hour week.

A reporter asked if the Manpower Commission was planning to place the same instructions in other 48-hour week orders. McNutt said he did not know.

McNutt stressed the fact that labor and management, in such cases as covered in steel, only advise, leaving the final decision up to the WMC director.

"Management has its say. Labor has its say. But the decision is up to the WMC director," McNutt said. "Neither labor nor management can or should make the decision."

in the huge new plants that have mushroomed since 1940. Conditions are particularly unsatisfactory in shipyards, where most of the work is out of doors and where dust and heavy cranes complicate the use of grounds for eating purposes. In one shipyard with a cafeteria, girl workers have been told to bring their lunch 'so you won't get caught in the cafeteria mob.'

"As demands on America's food supply increase, citizens will be forced to concentrate on quality rather than quantity. The good health of the Nation's labor force is of primary importance. Any serious break-down in the physical well-being of that force will be a weakness in the home front. Through the concerted efforts of the worker, his employer, his community and his government, America's soldiers on the production front must be kept on the job."

Armed Forces Need 11 Million by 1944

Military Has Taken 5 Million Since July of Last Year

In House Appropriations Committee testimony made public this week by Congress, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt revealed that the Nation's armed forces are to be supplied 2,400,000 more men in the next 12 months, while the munitions industries will increase their work force by 1,300,000.

McNutt disclosed that the armed forces, numbering 8,000,000 at the end of March and 9,200,000 as of July 1, are expected to add 1,700,000 during the last 6 months of this year, and 700,000 additional in the next 6 months for replacements and possible increases in the strength of the Army and Navy. The armed forces thus will reach 10,900,000 at year-end, and possibly more in the first 6 months of 1944.

15,000 Per Day

McNutt disclosed that 5,400,000 will have been drawn into the armed forces in the 12 months ending July 1, 1943—an average rate of 450,000 a month, or 15,000 every day of the year.

The munitions industries, producing directly for war, are now employing 10,000,000 persons, and must increase this figure to 11,300,000 in the next 12 months, McNutt said. Included in this increase are 300,000 additional airplane plant workers, 350,000 more in production of guns, tanks, and other ordnance, and 150,000 more for the shipyards.

To meet the needs of the armed forces and munitions industries, McNutt told the congressmen, 2,500,000 more workers will be shifted over from present civilian industries, and 1,200,000 will be drawn into war jobs—housewives, students, older workers and others not normally in the labor force. In meeting this goal, McNutt said, the total labor national force will be lifted to a record high of 64,400,000 workers.

The farm labor force, he said, will reach a seasonal peak of about 12,000,000 this July and the same number will be needed next summer to meet 1944's larger food production goals.

McNutt also disclosed for the first time the terrific increase in employment in the airplane and shipbuilding industry since the United States entered the war.

Since Pearl Harbor, when 465,000 were employed in aircraft, this industry in-

Selective Service

Limit Occupational Deferments To 6 Months for Non-Fathers

After October, Replacement Schedules Will Plan for Induction of Fathers

After July 1, the occupational deferments of men between 18 and 25 who are not fathers will be limited to 6 months, and after October 1 replacement schedules will prepare for the induction of workers who are fathers, local Selective Service Boards have been informed.

Instructions sent out by the Selective Service bureau of the War Manpower Commission state that every man 25 or under who is single or married without children must be scheduled for replacement during the 6-month period between July 1 and January 1. Only exceptions will be (1) those with the "highest skills or professional qualifications" who are in "key or supervisory" positions, and (2) those who have "demonstrated capacity for a certain assignment for which no replacement is available."

Men with children, who were not listed previously on replacement schedules, will be covered after July 1, although the instructions state that no father shall be listed for replacement before October 1.

Few Men Deferrable

The instructions pointed out that replacement schedules in the future will list "only a few" key men who will be deferrable.

Those to be listed for replacement first will be workers in occupations having the shortest training and replacement time. Consideration will also be given to

increased to 1,800,000 at the end of last March.

Shipbuilding increased in the same period from 523,000 to 1,600,000 workers.

Eight million persons were in uniform at the end of March, an increase of 6,000,000 in a little more than a year—"with relatively little disruption of our communities or industries," McNutt said.

The basic jobs now are to allocate the labor available to maintain war production, to utilize manpower most effectively, and to mobilize new manpower, with the programs of the War Manpower Commission adjusted to local needs and conditions in each community, he added.

previous and existing deferments. In cases where employers are faced with the replacement of a large number of men in an occupation requiring a short time for training replacements, the employer may find it necessary to spread the replacement of such men over several months by scheduling a definite number each month as rapidly as replacements can be secured.

Single Men First

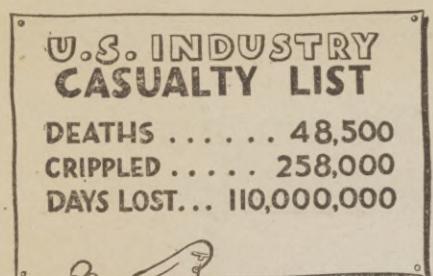
In general, single men will be scheduled for replacement before married men and married men without children will be listed before fathers. In each group, those with the lowest order number will be listed first for replacement.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, told a House subcommittee that, in taking fathers, no distinction will be made between the father with one child and the man with two. Fathers will be called for induction according to order number. Only those meriting classification as "hardship cases" will be deferred for dependency reasons.

Asked to define a hardship case, General Hershey said: "I would say that would be the case of a man with two or three children, whose wife is an invalid, and who has nothing except what he earns and who, when he went home, had to take care of his wife and children, who gets the meals and who washes the children's clothes before he went to work."

About 8,000,000 of the 22,000,000 men of military age are fathers, Hershey said. With the lower physical standards, he said 60 percent could probably pass the physical examinations.

Selective Service has revised its definition of a "child" to include a youngster who "is supported in good faith by the registrant in a relationship similar to that of parent and child" even though it is not his offspring and has not been adopted. Legitimate children, illegitimate children, step children and adopted children were previously listed.



Labor Department Moves to Cut Industrial Accident Rate

Job Accidents Take Heavier Toll of Life Than First 18 Months of Warfare

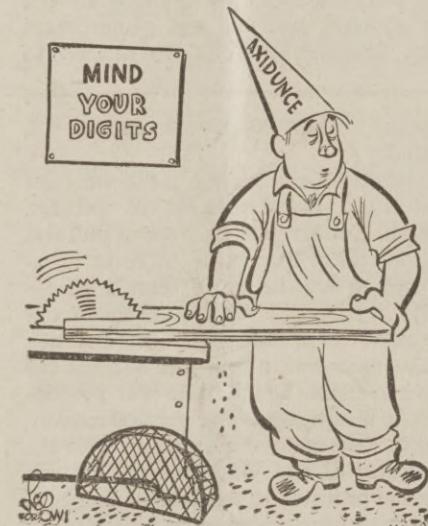
The Office of War Information has released a series of nine short articles summarizing the major points of safety education, prepared by the Nation's outstanding safety experts for the U. S. Department of Labor. These points are important to workers everywhere, and their observance and wide dissemination will aid managements, labor, and the Government in the prosecution of the war.

Hundred Million Days Lost

Job accidents in the United States from July 1940 to January 1943, the 30 months covering the defense program and the first year of war, brought death to 48,500 workers, cost 258,000 an eye, finger, hand, arm or leg, and laid up 5,300,000 for an average of three weeks each. Days of work lost in these accidents totalled 110,000,000—more than 375,000 man-years.

In the first 18 months of the war, our announced battle casualties have numbered 12,123 dead, 15,049 wounded; 40,435 missing and 10,628 prisoners of war, a total of 78,235.

Most job accidents, the Department of Labor said, can be prevented and valuable production for war can be saved, by careful supervision on the part of management, safe work habits on the part of the workers, and the fullest use of safety devices.



The suggestions prepared by the Department of Labor are intended to help workers protect themselves in their own interest and in the interest of war production.

FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION

1. Wear snugly fitting clothes. Never wear loose clothes or other unsafe apparel while working around machinery.
2. Wear suitable gloves and gauntlets when handling sharp-edged stock.
3. Wear goggles when doing any work where flying or splashing material might enter the eyes.
4. Wear shoes with soles sufficiently heavy to give adequate foot protection.

FOR WORKERS ON MACHINERY

1. Stop machine or other dangerous operations while listening to instructions.
2. Before cleaning, adjusting, or oiling a machine, make sure that the power is off.
3. Never reach over moving cutters, rolls, or other dangerous machine parts.
4. Always remove chuck wrenches from chucks immediately after they have been used.
5. Stand out of direct line with rapidly moving or revolving machine parts from which objects may fly. Do not stand in line with materials being fed to circular saws or jointers.
6. Always use a push stick when feeding short or narrow work past saws or knives.



Keep fingers away from moving machine parts. 7. When operating any machine, do not lean over the work so that your hair or clothing may be caught in any moving part. 8. Do not start any machine unless safeguards are in place.

WHEN USING HAND TOOLS

1. Use only tools that are properly sharpened and in good condition. 2. Use suitable shields to cover the dangerous parts of sharp-edged or pointed tools that must be carried about. 3. Use only tools free from broken or splintered parts. 4. Chisels, hammers, or other tools on which the heads have become mushroomed should not be used. 5. When using wrenches, be sure that the jaws are not sprung and that they are properly applied to the nut. Never use a wrench or any other makeshift as a hammer. 6. Use wrenches properly sized for the job.

WITH LADDERS AND SCAFFOLDS

1. Use care in placing a ladder. 2. Do not leave tools on top of a stepladder or on any other elevated place from which they may fall. 3. Place ladders only against solid and stationary backing. 4. Always face the ladder when ascending or descending. Use both hands going up or down a ladder. 5. Use only ladders in good repair.

IN HANDLING MATERIAL

1. Learn to lift the right way. Keep the body upright; lift with the leg muscles and not with the back. Do not try to lift too much. 2. Wear hand pads or gloves when handling sharp-edged scrap or rough material. 3. Remove all projecting nails from barrels, crates, and all other places where they might cause ac-

cidents. 4. Keep floors clean. 5. Do not use gasoline or other inflammable substances in a closed room or near an open flame or on a hot surface. 6. All oils, paints, and other inflammable or explosive substances should be stored in specially provided safety containers. Containers for inflammable substances should be marked with proper identification. 7. Arrange materials carefully and securely. Do not pile materials in such a position that they can fall over or block passageways. 8. When piling materials, do not leave projecting edges or points.

IN MINING AND TUNNELING

1. Watch your roof. Take time to scale down loose material. 2. Keep clear of trips or other rolling stock. 3. In operating trips, locomotives, or other moving equipment, watch out for your fellow workers. 4. Place all explosives a safe distance away from the face and from haulage, from water, and from the danger of falling materials. 5. Watch out for live wires, particularly around water. Even 110 volts can kill. 6. Warn others and get out if you run into gas or bad air.

IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

1. Look out for those below you. 2. Test a scaffold plank with four times the load it may have to bear in actual use. 3. Keep out from under suspended loads. 4. Report immediately any defective tools, ladders, or scaffolding. 5. Make sure that any temporary staging or platform is constructed safely. 6. Don't work on, or attempt to fix, electrical apparatus unless that is part of your job. 7. Make sure of your footing. 8. Use equipment that will make your job safer for you.



—Mats available.

War Rationing

OPA Asks Retailers, Distributors To Use Care in Ration Transfers

Agency Requests Ration Checks, Stamps Be Handled Like Commercial Checks

Butchers, storekeepers, and other distributors of rationed commodities have been asked by the Office of Price Administration to use the same care in making out ration checks, and in transferring ration stamps, that they use in handling commercial checks or cash.

"If a ration check lacks the name of the establishment issuing the check, is minus the signature of the person authorized to write such checks, or fails to name the specific commodity account against which it is issued, the omission may require hours of investigation to correct," OPA said.

Coffee Rationing Change

Coffee drinkers who order their favorite blends by mail may "pay for" the purchase by enclosing detached ration stamps with the order rather than the entire ration book, the Office of Price Administration stated last week.

Up to the present, consumers purchasing roasted coffee by mail have been required to forward their war ration book to the retailer or wholesaler for removal of stamps. The mail-order trade in roasted coffee is large enough, however, to warrant elimination of the inconvenience of sending the entire ration book, OPA officials stated.

If the dealer is unable to fill the consumer's mail order, he will refund the consumer's stamp by ration check. Coffee stamps or certificates will be accepted by mail-order dealers if postmarked on or before the last day they are valid.

Frozen Food Inventories

All institutional users except those in Group I, which consists primarily of small boarding houses, will be required to report their inventory of frozen foods in containers over ten pounds as of the close of business on June 5, the Office of Price Administration announced.

The necessity for filing inventory reports results from an OPA order placing the bulk sizes of frozen foods under rationing, effective June 6.

The inventory reports are to be filed when institutional users apply for their

third-period ration allotments, covering July and August. Such inventory will be treated, under the order, as excess inventory. The point value used in converting the inventory from pounds into points will be four, the present official point value for such sizes.

Group III institutional users that used frozen foods in containers over ten pounds during December 1942—the base month used in computing allotments—may amend their registration, filed last March, by including the amount of these frozen fruits and vegetables used during December. The point value of 13—prevailing at that time—will be used in computing such usage. In some cases, the inclusion of usage in bulk containers will increase the December base, but this will apply only in those instances where it is not already limited by the ration ceiling under General Ration Order 4.

Meats, Fats Changes

A modification of the meats and fats rationing program which will eliminate most point gains and losses by sellers of canned meat, canned fish, and pre-packaged cheeses in replenishing supplies was explained last week by the Office of Price Administration.

The new system for rationed meats and fats, container-packed, is similar to the one used for processed fruits and vegetables. It has been in effect for canned milk since the rationing of that product began last week.

Hereafter, the point value of any packaged item under Ration Order 16 will be the same at retail, wholesale and primary distributor levels. Previously, the retailer in some cases had to pay more points, and in other cases fewer points, for quantity replenishments than he collected from consumers who normally buy one or two cans or packages at a time. In consequence, the merchant showed undesirable increases or decreases in his ration point "capital."

Under the new system, the retail point cost will be figured just as it has been in the past: The weight of the rationed product in a single can or other con-

Shoe Stamp Number 18 Good Through October

Validity Period of New Stamp Approximately That of Old

Stamp 18 in War Ration Book One becomes good for the purchase of one pair of rationed shoes next Wednesday, June 16, and will remain valid through October 31, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Where the expiring stamp 17 is used for mail orders, it is valid if the envelope containing the stamp is postmarked before midnight June 15, the expiration date of stamp 17.

The validity period of stamp 18 is only 11 days longer than that of stamp 17. In holding the length of the second shoe ration period to approximately the same as the first, OPA said that the rate of purchasing under rationing had been reduced in line with wartime curtailments from the all-time high in shoe purchasing set during 1942. However, the rate remains approximately the same as set in the period from 1936 through 1941.

In continuing this rate of purchase, OPA pointed out that shoe stamps remain transferable among members of a family who live in the same household, enabling a family to pool its stamps for the benefit of any member who may need to buy more than one pair of shoes during any ration period.

In cases where a family pool of stamps is not adequate to fill all actual needs, extra rations are available to prevent hardship. If all the family shoe stamps have been spent, a member of the family who would suffer hardship because he needs shoes for work or general wear may apply to the local War Price and Rationing Board for a special shoe stamp, good for the purchase of one pair of shoes. This special shoe stamp is not transferable. It may be used only by the person to whom it is issued.

tainer, times the point value per pound for that product.

Wholesalers and retailers may apply for temporary increases in their allowable inventories of sugar to meet the anticipated increased demand for home canning, according to an amendment to the sugar rationing regulations issued today by the Office of Price Administration.

The amendment permits dealers to operate with double their allowable inventories for approximately the next three months, for a period ending August 31.

Rationing Reminders

FOOD

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Red stamps A through H have expired; J through M remain valid through June; N becomes valid June 20.

Evaporated and condensed milk have been added to the list of rationed foods. Red stamps in War Ration Book Two will be used for canned milk, with ration value set at 1 point per pound.

Processed Foods.—Blue stamps A through J have expired; K through M will continue good through July 7.

Red or blue stamps are still valid in trade channels even after they have expired for consumers. Housewives who have not used up such stamps should destroy them to prevent their use in black markets.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 13 in War Ration Book One is valid for 5 pounds through August 15. Stamps No. 15 and 16 are good for 5 pounds each for use in home canning. Housewives who require more than 10 pounds for canning may apply at local ration boards.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 24 in War Ration Book One is valid for 1 pound through June 30. Consumers who order their coffee by mail may enclose detached ration stamps with the order rather than the entire ration book.

STOVES

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves will begin late in June. Applicants for purchase certificates must qualify under general eligibility rules.

Householders may use their oil cooking stoves this summer regardless of the availability of coal or wood-fired stoves, in view of the shortage of alternate fuels in some areas.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons remain valid in all zones until September 30. They are worth 10 gallons for class 1 users and 100 gallons for class 2 users in all rationed areas except Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and the northern parts of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, where they are worth 11 and 110 gallons, respectively.

It is planned to give householders in the 33 fuel-oil-rationed States and the District of Columbia their next season's ration coupons through the mails, and to permit the use of approximately one-third of next season's coupons beginning July 1 so that tanks may be filled during the summer season.

Apartment houses, rooming houses, hotels, and similar residential buildings using fuel oil for hot water purposes only will be eligible to receive extra rations if basic hot water needs have increased.

GASOLINE

B and C coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books. Their value has been cut from 3 gallons to 2½ gallons in the Northeastern States now under a ban on nonessential driving.

A-5 coupons are valid for 3 gallons until July 21 in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia; elsewhere A-6 coupons are worth 4 gallons.

A new TT coupon, which replaces the present T coupon, will be valid for use throughout the country on July 1. The old type used by commercial operators will be invalid on and after July 1, except in the Northeastern shortage area, where operators must keep on using the old type of T coupons through July 25.

Basic books for motorists outside the eastern shortage area expire on July 21. Applications for new books will be available about June 22 at service stations or other conveniently located places.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One expired June 15. Stamp No. 18 is valid for one pair of shoes through October 31. Women's safety shoes have been added to the types of shoes available through the issuance of supplemental ration stamps.

Prompt Action Asked On Oil Applications

New Gas Coupon Designed To Thwart Black Market

Occupants of oil heated homes should act promptly in returning applications for next year's fuel oil rations to their War Price and Rationing Boards in order to benefit fully from plans to assure them adequate supplies in their fuel tanks before winter sets in, the Office of Price Administration declared last week.

About one-third of the coupons in each consumer's ration sheet will be valid on July 1 to enable householders to get deliveries weeks, even months, in advance of cold weather, OPA pointed out.

While War Price and Rationing Boards throughout the fuel oil rationed area—33 States and the District of Columbia—have made special arrangements for renewing heating oil rations before July 1, this cannot be accomplished, OPA warned, unless householders fill out their forms at once and mail them to their boards.

The application blanks are now being placed in the mails by rationing boards in most localities, and householders who have not received their copy of the single-page application will do so in a few days.

As a further means of taking up "slack" mileage and of removing potential sources of black market gasoline, OPA has changed the design of the gasoline ration coupons to be used by commercial vehicles after July 1. Thereafter, a TT coupon will be used in place of the current T ration stamp.

In the northeastern restricted area both the T coupons and the new TT coupons will be valid between July 1 and 25. This is necessary because the T ration period in the critical area, comprising 12 northeastern States and the District of Columbia, will not end until July 25.

Stocks of gasoline on the East Coast increased last week, Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes announced. The improvement resulted in part from decreased consumption. The index of stocks of principal petroleum products dropped one-tenth of a point to 25.7 percent of normal, the PAW Administrator stated.

Tank car shipments to New England points averaged 162,294 barrels per day, an increase of 13,514 barrels daily.

War Production . . .

Cotton Yarn Production Increase Reported for First Quarter

Carded Yarn Output Up 12 Percent This Year; Continued Production Gains Expected

Gains in cotton sales yarn production and release for civilian use of leather inventories and olive drab wool clips constituted the chief textile developments last week.

Encouraging gains in yarn production for the first quarter of this year were reported by Frank L. Walton, Director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division, WPB. Sales yarn includes all yarn except that spun by an individual mill for its own use.

Pointing out that the entire cotton textile industry has performed an outstanding job in the war program in maintaining and even increasing production in the face of serious difficulties, Mr. Walton made it plain that circulation of erroneous production figures without attempting to get verification was unfair both to the industry and to the public.

Olive drab wool clips, rags and wool waste formerly restricted for military purposes were released for civilian use by WPB through revocation of Order M-87.

This wool, which has been used in the manufacture of cloth for garments for the armed forces, has been restricted to military use since March 10, 1942, when Order M-87 was issued. That which is now being released can be stripped and redyed for use in the manufacture of cloth for popular-priced garments for civilians.

This action, which becomes effective at once, has been taken because the supply of O. D. (olive drab) waste, rags and clips now in the hands of the Quartermaster and currently being accumulated is in excess of immediate or anticipated requirements.

More Leather Products

Many civilian leather products, the manufacture of which was prohibited after June 1, can be produced during the remainder of 1943 out of manufacturers' inventories as a result of action by WPB.

Under an amendment of Conservation Order M-273, manufacturers are per-

mitted to use, until December 31, cattle hide and calf and kip skin leather for any purpose if it was ordered prior to February 17, 1943, and delivered to them prior to April 1, 1943. However, the products must be completely fabricated by December 31. Previously, the use of such leather was prohibited after June 1.

Among the common civilian products affected are dress gloves and mittens, brief cases, new upholstery, radio cases, pocketbooks, handbags, cigar and cigarette cases, key cases, tobacco pouches, watch straps and dog furnishings.

Cuff Restrictions Lifted

Because their purpose has been accomplished, WPB lifted all restrictions on the finishing of men's and boys' wool trousers, in effect permitting the sale of trousers either without cuffs or with simulated cuffs.

Limitations on trouser lengths continue unchanged, however, and will make the finishing of individual trousers with full cuffs the exception rather than the rule. Only in those rare instances where there is sufficient material left over after the trousers have been fitted may full cuffs be attached if desired.

More Burlap Available

The number and quantity of products which can be packed in new burlap bags is increased under the terms of Conservation Order M-221, as amended by WPB. This reflects an improvement in the supply of burlap and, in addition, the availability of heavyweight burlap. Heretofore, only lightweight burlap has been available for bag making.

Under the amendment, flour, petroleum waxes, and stearic acid (cakes or slabs) are permitted, for the first time, to be packed in new burlap bags. At the same time, more new burlap bags are allowed for packing processed feed and seed and grain.

This was made clear by the issuance of Amendment 1 to Priorities Regulation No. 3 as amended June 4.

Chemical Allocations Reported by WPB

Mercury Stock Reports Asked; Cellulose Under Control

Distribution of chemicals for June under allocation orders of the Chemicals Division, was made public by WPB in the ninth of a series of monthly reports, with chemicals allocated amounting in value to an estimated \$87,500,000. Of the total quantity allocated, more than 51 percent by value entered into identifiable direct military consumption. An additional 19 percent by value went into indirect military use.

The allocated military chemicals are the essential raw materials for the production of all the explosives, propellants, war gases and other chemical combat items; aviation, naval, Ordnance and Signal Corps insulation; special protective coatings for military vehicles and guns; and special paints for war and merchant ships.

Mercury Stocks Reported

The War Production Board acted to move all idle mercury stocks throughout the Nation into useful channels. In line with this effort, operators of all gold mines, whether in active production or idle, were requested to report the amount of mercury on hand.

Further, they have been urged to attempt to sell as much of their inventories as possible to dealers or authorized users of the metal. In case owners refuse to sell this material, which is urgently needed in the war effort, the War Production Board may step in and requisition available supplies.

Two allocation orders were issued by the War Production Board to control cellulose ester flake and cellulose plastics.

One order was issued to govern cellulose ester flake, which is used in the manufacture of rayon, photographic film, and various thermoplastics, the end uses of which include noncombat aircraft sheeting, gas mask lenses, industrial and home piping, and toothbrushes.

To control the end use of cellulose ester flake in plastics, a second order was issued to govern molding powder, sheets, rods and tubes in primary form produced from cellulose ester flake.

Exemption from the required WPB authorization is provided for delivery, use, or acceptance of delivery of 100 pounds or less of cellulose ester flake in the aggregate during any calendar month.

Wood Furniture Order Takes Effect July 1

Number of Available Patterns Reduced by Two-thirds

As America hits full war production stride, extreme variety in furniture becomes one of the luxuries civilians must forego for the duration. WPB's wood furniture order, calling for an approximate two-thirds cut in the number of existing patterns, comes into full effect on July 1. New patterns were prohibited as of March 15.

Nothing in this country's wartime furniture rulings, however, so far approaches the drastic regulations in England. There, all furniture production is government-controlled, and only 66 articles of rigidly functional type are permitted. In this country, total quantity of furniture is restricted only by difficulties in securing materials and manpower.

It is commonly said in the furniture trade that 75 percent of the business is done from 25 percent of the patterns. Assuming this generalization to be fairly accurate, the present style reduction should not eliminate big-demand items. Manufacturers—free to choose which patterns to keep in their line—will most likely concentrate on their most wanted and most profitable articles. Novelties will be fewer.

Wood, today, is hardly less critical than steel.



Hitler: "Our soldiers are equipped as never before . . ." —Mats available.

Farm Machinery Program Emphasizes Output of Harvesting Equipment

300,000 Tons of Carbon Steel Allocated For New Machinery in Third Quarter

Increased production of farm machinery—care of agricultural equipment—putting idle appliances to work—production of processing equipment—and sales and distribution of steel materials last week came within operating spheres of new orders of the War Production Board.

A total of 300,000 tons of carbon steel, with other materials in proportion, has been allocated to the farm machinery program for the quarter beginning July 1.

Farm equipment manufacturers are being authorized by telegram to place orders for materials for the new program. Detailed certificates of authorization will be mailed shortly.

Repair of Farm Machinery

Repair and maintenance of agricultural tillage equipment and machinery will be facilitated by WPB Order L-223 as amended last week, which permits the use of certain low-alloy hard-facing compositions for such purposes on orders rated AA-4 or higher.

The compositions which are permitted by the amended order for tillage equipment are lower in alloy content than

those normally used, but are expected to serve adequately, and at the same time, conserve urgently needed alloy metals for war requirements.

The amended order also tightens control on all uses of hard-facing material by restricting deliveries to orders rated AA-4 or higher for maintenance or repair of specifically mentioned end-products. Previously, the preference rating requirement was AA-5.

Purchasers must certify to their producers as to the end use of hard-facing materials by means of a simple statement incorporated in purchase orders.

Methods of attracting idle machines into normal channels of distribution for resale were discussed at length by the Used Construction Machinery Industry Advisory Committee with WPB and other Government officials in Washington.

It was pointed out to members of the committee that many contractors who had worked on army camp construction are holding large stocks of equipment in idleness in the expectation of further construction.

Many contractors fail to realize that the need for new posts and stations is practically nonexistent and that the holding of construction equipment in idleness in the expectation of future military contracts may be a definite obstruction to other vital wartime projects.

The immediate action was to formulate recommendations to be made to various Government agencies designed to stimulate the flow of idle equipment into channels leading to immediate use.

New controls over production and distribution of new and used processing machinery for food, beverages and tobacco are established by WPB Limitation Order L-292.

The new order permits WPB to integrate production and distribution of food processing machinery and equipment with the food program of the War Food Administration and thus make certain that sufficient processing machinery is manufactured and properly distributed to meet the food, beverage and tobacco demands of the armed forces, the Department of Agriculture, Office of Civilian Requirements and the Lend-Lease Administration.

War Facts

Financial and Construction Data

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES



Cumulative from June 1940

	May 31, 1943	April 30, 1943	June 30, 1942	Dec. 31, 1941
(Billions of dollars)				
Authorized war program ¹	\$246.1	\$246.1	\$175.6	\$77.7
Commitments ²	(³)	211.4	133.9	52.8
Expenditures ⁴	102.3	94.9	34.9	15.8

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS BY AGENCY



Cumulative from June 1940

	April 30, 1943	Commitments ²	April 30, 1943	Commitments ²
(Billions of dollars)				
War Department	\$126.7	\$109.0	\$32.0	\$22.6
Navy Department	66.1	56.2	21.7	15.4
Lend-Lease	18.4	14.2	13.0	6.3
RFC and subsidiaries	16.0	16.0	5.5	5.5
Other United States war agencies	18.9	16.0	5.5	3.0
Total	246.1	211.4	77.7	52.8

¹ Includes funds made available by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by Government corporations.

² Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.

³ Not available.

⁴ Include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes. ^p Preliminary. ^e Estimated.



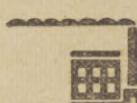
BOND SALES AND DEBT

War bond sales¹
Net Federal debt²

	May 1943	April 1943	May 1942	May 1941
(Millions of dollars)				
War bond sales ¹	\$1,335	\$1,470	\$634	\$370
Net Federal debt ²	123,200	117,200	65,400	45,800

¹ Total funds received. ² Excludes guaranteed obligations.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES



Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of April 30, 1943	Completions as of April 30, 1943	Value completed during April 1943	Value completed during Mar. 1943
(Millions of dollars)				
Total Government-financed	\$14,498	\$11,175	\$487	\$558
Construction	7,128	6,071	214	239
Machinery and equipment	7,370	5,104	273	319
Commitments for privately-financed expansions as measured by estimated cost of 14,895				
Certificates of Necessity approved as of April 30, 1943			\$4,314,000,000	

¹ Total as of Mar. 31, 1943, revised to \$14,424,000,000; construction revised to \$6,988,000,000, and machinery and equipment revised to \$7,436,000,000. ^r Revised.

NON-INDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION



Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of April 30, 1943	Completions as of April 30, 1943	Value completed during April 1943	Value completed during Mar. 1943
(Millions of dollars)				
Total Government-financed ¹	\$12,485	\$10,276	\$377	\$387
Military	10,487	8,901	293	300
Housing and community facilities	2,1,998	1,375	84	87
Privately-financed war housing	1,447	1,093	42	39

¹ No longer includes military overseas construction.

² Total as of March 31, 1943, revised to \$1,926,000,000. ^r Revised.

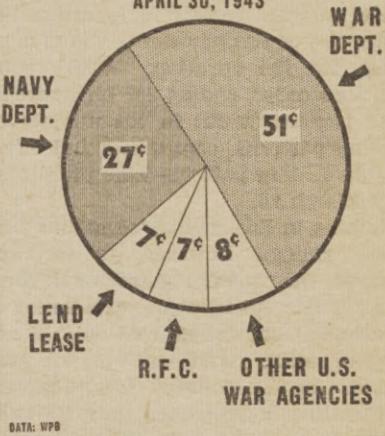
War Facts are assembled by Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WAR DOLLAR

breakdown of appropriations

by agency

APRIL 30, 1943



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

	November 1941 = 100	April 1943	March 1943
Munitions production	567	530	
War construction	166	182	
Total war output	400	383	

LABOR DISPUTES

	March 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	230,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	3/100 of 1%

MANPOWER

	May '43	April '43
(Millions of persons)		
Labor force	53.0	52.1
Male	36.7	36.5
Female	16.3	15.6
Employed	52.1	51.2
Unemployed	0.9	0.9

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase April 1942 to April 1943
Combined index	7.8
Selected components:	
Food	17.6
Clothing	1.0
Rent	-1.1
Housing	2.2

^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.

For additional information on Index Numbers of Program Progress and Labor Force, see VICTORY BULLETIN, June 9, 1943, p. 610; for Cost of Living, see issue of June 2, 1943, p. 588; for Labor Disputes, see issue of May 26, 1943, p. 560.

War Prices...

OPA Subsidy Roll-back Program Established for Meat, Butter

New Set-up Effective at Retail June 21;
Will Reduce Price to Consumer

One week after the butter subsidy program went into effect, the Office of Price Administration announced a similar subsidy-plus-roll-back program for meat which will reduce the price of meat about 10 percent for the consumer and is scheduled to become effective at the retail level on June 21. (In the case of cured and processed pork, the effective date is July 5.)

The butter roll-back was carried out by payment of a 5-cent-a-pound subsidy to the creameries—which meant that the 5-to-6-cents-a-pound roll-back of retail butter prices was put into effect with no loss of income to dairy farmer, creamery or distributor.

Where dollars-and-cents butter ceilings had been set in more than 150 communities for all types of grocery stores, these ceilings were refigured by OPA regional and district offices and the new ceilings announced.

In communities where grocers still were establishing maximum prices by formulas, each grocer recalculated his maximum price for butter on the basis of the lower prices which had become effective for him. Where he bought from creameries, this reduction had come on June 4, 1943; where he bought from primary distributors and jobbers, on June 6.

In no case can the butter reduction at retail amount to less than 5 cents a pound. In many stores, it will amount to 6 cents a pound. The average will be about 5½ cents a pound, a 10 percent reduction under the Nation-wide average price of 55 cents a pound.

The amount of the reduction in each store depends on such factors as the type of the store and the type of supplier.

The butter subsidy is being paid by the Defense Supplies Corporation, a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Meat Price Reduction

In similar fashion, the reduction in meat prices, which will average about 3 cents per pound at retail, is being put into effect without any loss of income for the farmer, the slaughterer or the distributor. The subsidy, paid to the

slaughterer, will be based upon the live weight of livestock slaughtered and will be equivalent to approximately 2 cents per pound on the dressed carcasses.

Mandatory Discounts

Another OPA action, partially attributable to the meat subsidy program, is the elimination of the permission granted to packers to waive certain mandatory discounts on carload sales of carcass beef and frozen boneless beef to war procurement agencies. The permission originally granted April 23, 1943, was extended for four times and finally lapsed on June 13. It was considered inadvisable to extend it further since the subsidy program and other recent actions have effected price equalization.

Because of higher costs, sellers of wholesale pork cuts have been allowed to double the premium which they are permitted to add to maximum prices when the cuts are delivered to hotels, restaurants and other purveyors of meals. This action brings the premium up to \$2 per hundredweight, which is somewhat less than that requested by the industry.

To make sure that changes in food prices at the processor level are passed on to the ultimate consumer, OPA has announced an amendment to the Fixed Mark-up Regulation. When substantial changes are made by OPA in suppliers' prices they are now required to notify wholesalers and retailers that they in turn must recalculate their prices based on the new costs.

Upon receipt of the first delivery of an item from his customary type of supplier with such a notice after the final date provided in the regulation for the recalculation of his ceiling price, a retailer must refigure his ceiling price based on his new cost. Thus a roll-back at the processor level will automatically be reflected at the retail level.

The regulation covers such commodities as canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, preserves, rice, sugar, coffee, lard, shortening, cereals, and baby food.

Real Estate Earns More Under Rent Control

1942 Net Operating Incomes Show Increase Over 1939

A comprehensive survey of the rental housing field has proved "beyond controversy" that residential real estate is in a far better earning position under the controls set up by the Office of Price Administration than it was in the three year period from 1939 to 1941.

The report, supplementing an earlier survey which estimated increases in net operating income to landlords under rent control, now shows by actual records that 1942 net operating income from the average apartment studied rose 31 percent over 1939. For the average small structure studied the increase was more than 45 percent. It covers 40,000 units of 20 large cities. Of the dwellings surveyed about 30,000 are apartment house units and the remainder units in small structures, that is, one- to four-family houses.

Based on Records

The conclusions, OPA points out, are not estimates, but are based on operating records taken from the books of property management organizations and individual property owners. More than half the cities from which the present findings were obtained have "roll back" maximum rent dates or "freeze" dates in 1941. Eight have March 1, 1942, as their maximum rent date.

Further evidence of the sound position of real estate today is summarized by the report under three main headings:

1. The sharp drop in nonfarm real-estate foreclosures.
2. Decrease in the number of residential properties owned by financial institutions.
3. The maintenance of the volume of sales of residential real estate.

Stating that "the healthy condition of the residential real estate market is independently confirmed by all the standard barometers of the trade," the report cites Federal Home Loan Bank Administration figures on foreclosures. Since 1933, when they averaged 21,000 a month, foreclosures have dropped to 2,000 at the present time. During the first 6 months of rent control, the monthly average of foreclosures was well below the figure of 8,000 a month which prevailed in the boom years 1926-1929.

WPB Orders and Forms . . .

Compiled each week especially for VICTORY BULLETIN by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board. Direct inquiries to E. Hamilton Campbell: Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone, REpublic 7500, Extension 3946.

Order No.	Modification	Issued	Title	Related WPB Forms	Federal Register Citation	Division	Administrator—REpublic 7500—Extension
E-6	Amended	6-12-43	Hand service tools			Tools	L. E. Beaupre 3447
L-13-a	Interpretation 1	6-12-43	Metal office furniture and equipment			Consumers' Durable Goods	G. M. Chandee 71247
L-53-a	Amended	6-9-43	Track-laying tractors and auxiliary equipment			Construction Machinery	F. S. Foster 4928
L-59	Revocation	6-10-43	Metal plastering bases and accessories			Building Material	S. L. Wrigman 5794
L-63	Amended	6-10-43	Suppliers	825		Wholesale and Retail Trade	N. G. Symonds 5777
L-103	Amended	6-8-43	Glass container and closure simplification			Containers	K. Ayres 5806
L-123	Amended	6-7-43	General industrial equipment			General Industrial Equipment	R. W. Charles 3343
L-150	Amended	6-9-43	Softwood plywood scheduling	2532		Lumber and Lumber Products	L. J. Wolby 3981
L-150-b	Revocation	6-14-43	Hutment grade plywood			General Industrial Equipment	
L-193	Amended	6-11-43	Conveying machinery, etc.			Radio and Radar	C. R. Heller 72336
L-203	Amended	6-9-43	Electrical indicating instruments	1682, 1685		General Industrial Equipment	E. R. Crane 75604
L-250	Interpretation 1	6-8-43	Electric motor controllers			Automotive	C. G. Skidmore 74118
L-253	Amended	6-8-43	Motor truck and trailer bodies	2317		Automotive	F. H. Wells 74725
L-265	Amended	6-14-43	Electronic equipment			Radio and Radar	F. H. McIntosh 2686
L-279		6-11-43	Paper shipping sacks			Containers	K. R. Karlson 72717
L-292		6-5-43	Food processing machinery			General Industrial Equipment	F. W. Smith 72004
L-300		6-9-43	Small circuit air breakers			General Industrial Equipment	J. A. Herrmann 2935
M-15-b	Amendment 4	6-8-43	Rubber and balata			Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins 6104
M-21	Amended	6-9-43	Iron and steel			Steel	C. W. King 3817
M-28	Amended	6-5-43	Chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants			General Industrial Equipment	F. W. Smith 72005
M-63	Amendment 1	6-10-43	Imports of strategic materials			Stockpiling and Transportation	E. Browning, Jr. 71601
M-73	Amended	6-8-43	Wool			Textile, Clothing and Leather	K. W. Marriner 3625
M-81	Amended	6-7-43	Cans			Containers	R. S. Solinsky 72716
M-81	Amended	6-11-43	Cans			Automotive	R. S. Solinsky 72716
M-216	Amended	6-11-43	Conservation of new automotive vehicles	1565		Textile, Clothing, and Leather	C. F. Wissmeyer 4050
M-217	Amended	6-12-43	Footwear			Containers	H. W. Boyd, Jr. 72512
M-221	Amended	6-11-43	Textile bags			Containers	J. E. Zeller 5617
M-294	Amended	6-7-43	Waste manila rope	915, 1619		Pulp and Paper	D. Graham 2360
M-307	Amended	6-9-43	Casein	2945-6		Chemicals	Nils Anderson, Jr. 4794
M-326		6-8-43	Cellulose ester flake	2945-6		Chemicals	E. F. Swenson 3668
M-326-a		6-8-43	Cellulose ester sheets, rods, tubes, and molding powder	2947		Chemicals	E. F. Swenson 3668
M-327		6-7-43	Ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate	2945-6		Chemicals	F. E. Bennett 5011

Form No.	Previous Form No.	Issued	Title	Related Order	Division
WPB-167	PD-107	6-3-43	Application of laboratory for serial number and quarterly reporting form	P-43	Safety, Technical Equipment
★WPB-195	PD-128	5-24-43	Cordage: Processor's statement of finished goods	M-36, 84	Textile, Clothing and Leather
★WPB-247	PD-32	6-4-43	Interim report of import consignments of raw cork	M-8-a	Cork, Asbestos, Fibrous Glass
WPB-547	PD-1X	6-1-43	Distributor's application for preference rating	L-63	Wholesale, Retail Trade
WPB-829	PD-466	5-22-43	Indian Kyanite—crude and calcined and Indian sillimanite: Application	M-143	Miscellaneous Minerals
WPB-1172	PD-224A	6-1-43	Benzene producer's and distributor's report; also replaces PD-699	M-137	Chemicals
WPB-1245	PD-380	5-25-43	Antimony: Report of inventory, consumption, production and requirements	M-112	Tin and Lead
WPB-1279	PD-76D	6-12-43	Refined copper allocation certificate	M-1-h	Copper
★WPB-1293	PD-567	6-7-43	Restricted bauxite: Application for allocation	E-6	Aluminum and Magnesium
★WPB-1317		6-2-43	Supplemental letter re WPB-1317	L-97-a	Containers
★WPB-1319.34	PD-556.34	5-31-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-1319 for mechanic's hand service tools	M-184	Tools
★WPB-1334	PD-599	6-4-43	Semimonthly report of new railroad type car deliveries	M-21-e	Transportation Equipment
WPB-1346	PD-583	6-1-43	Aniline customer's application for delivery	M-21-e	Chemicals
WPB-1383	PD-614	5-25-43	Tin plate, short tenses, and black plate: Purchaser's report	L-219	Steel
★WPB-1385	PD-612	5-25-43	Tin plate, short tenses, and black plate: Producer's report	L-219	Wholesale, Retail Trade
WPB-1621	PD-690	5-31-43	Merchants' report of inventories and sales of "consumers' goods"	L-292	Wholesale, Retail Trade
WPB-1622	PD-691	5-31-43	Work sheet for computing inventories of "consumers' goods"	L-292	General Industrial Equipment
★WPB-1902.4		6-2-43	Letter to manufacturers of canning plant machinery and equipment	L-159	Chemicals
WPB-1953	PD-741	5-18-43	Application for new or used plastics molding machinery or fixtures	L-97	Transportation Equipment
WPB-2002	PD-747	5-6-43	Application for authorization to dispose of used locomotives	M-1-h	Aluminum and Magnesium
WPB-2026	PD-568	6-4-43	Alumina: Application for allocation	P-56	Mining Equipment
WPB-2363	PD-813	5-29-43	Core or churn drills: Application for serial number	M-293	Radio and Radar
★WPB-2484.31	PD-902.31	6-2-43	Revised instructions for preparation of WPB-2484 for transformers	CMP	Aluminum and Magnesium
WPB-2530	CMP-19	5-5-43	Aluminum castings: Monthly report of operations, inventory and orders	L-150	Lumber and Lumber Products
★WPB-2531		6-4-43	Softwood plywood manufacturer's monthly report	L-150	Lumber and Lumber Products
WPB-2532		6-4-43	Soft plywood: Application for authorization	L-227	Consumers' Durable Goods
★WPB-2555		5-29-43	Softwood plywood distributor's initial report of volume and character of sales	L-292	General Industrial Equipment
★WPB-2719.4	PD-880.4	6-4-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-2719 for pens, pencils, etc.	L-292	Textile, Clothing and Leather
WPB-2721		6-3-43	Food processing machinery and equipment: Manufacturer's report on production	M-73	Redistribution
★WPB-2738		6-1-43	Cotton and rayon mill production bottlenecks	M-21-a	Steel
★WPB-2755		5-15-43	Report on idle inventories of mercury	M-21-a	Chemicals
WPB-2766		5-25-43	Producer's report of Lend-Lease iron and steel shipments and forecast	L-292	General Industrial Equipment
★WPB-2783		5-27-43	Steel wire nettings: Annual consumption by manufacturers of glue	L-292	General Industrial Equipment
WPB-2805		6-2-43	Food processing machinery and equipment: Manufacturer's report on production	M-21-a	Bureau of Mines
★WPB-2824		5-31-43	Celestite: Quarterly report, production, receipts, consumption, shipments, stocks	M-9-a, b	Consumers' Durable Goods
★WPB-2853		5-28-43	Letter: Re inquiries regarding manufacture of domestic food dehydrators	M-9-a, b	Textile, Clothing and Leather
WPB-2857	PD-274	5-31-43	Report of processing of tops and scoured wool; consumption of wool, etc.	M-21-a	Steel
★WPB-2858		6-2-43	Letter: Re additional information on PD-883	M-21-a	Copper
WPB-2886	PD-76	5-12-43	Copper allocation certificate	M-21-a	Steel
★WPB-2933	PD-391	5-26-43	Alloy steel melting schedule	M-21-a	Steel
★WPB-2934	PD-391	6-4-43	Supplemental letter to producers of stainless steel	M-21-a	Steel
WPB-2953	PD-59	5-12-43	Ferro-alloys required for melting schedule	M-21-a	Steel
WPB-2954	PD-59A	6-3-43	Copper inventory and requirements	M-9-a, b	Copper
WPB-2959	PD-59G	6-3-43	Copper or copper-base alloys in intermediate form: Sales or purchases	M-9-a, b	Copper
★WPB-3000.05	PD-900.05	6-3-43	Ingot maker's application for copper, copper-base alloy ingot, and scrap	M-293	General Industrial Equipment
WPB-3000.12	PD-900.12	6-4-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-3000 for electric motor controls	M-293	General Industrial Equipment
★WPB-3000.20	PD-900.20	6-3-43	Instructions for preparing WPB-3000 for conveying machinery, etc.	M-293	General Industrial Equipment
★WPB-3002.23	PD-902.23	6-4-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-3000 for fans and blowers	M-293	Aircraft Scheduling Unit

★ Indicates restricted form; not stocked in field offices.

Appointments, Resignations**WEINER RESIGNS
FROM WPB**

Joseph L. Weiner, director of the War Production Board Office of Civilian Supply since December 1942, has offered his formal resignation. For the past 2 months he has been assisting Arthur Whiteside, head of the new Office of Civilian Requirements.

Charles E. Kohlepp, vice president and controller of the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, has been named director of the WPB Program Bureau, following the resignation of *John F. Fennelly*. *Joe Turner* has resigned from his post as director of the Canadian Division of the WPB Bureau of Distribution to return to private industry. *Hugh Porter*, who has been serving as chief of the Washington, D. C., branch of the Division, will assume Mr. Tucker's duties as acting director.

A. C. Hoffman resigned as acting deputy administrator of Food Price Control for OPA. *Donald H. Wallace*, who was appointed with Mr. Hoffman recently to succeed OPA Deputy Administrator *J. Kenneth Galbraith*, now becomes sole acting deputy administrator for price. He will be assisted by *Kenneth W. Rowe*, who aided in the administration of the food price program.

Sparks E. Bonnett, Los Angeles tire distributor, has been named chief of the OPA Tire Rationing Branch. He succeeds *Robert S. Batten* who has been commissioned as a naval lieutenant. *Lester V. Chandler*, on leave from the Economics Department of Amherst College, will be price executive of the Rubber Price Branch, filling a post made vacant several months ago by the return to private business of *Robert F. Bryan*.

Appointment of *George E. Talmage, Jr.*, of New York City, as assistant director of ODT's Division of Traffic Movement has been announced. He succeeds *John W. Montigney*, who resigned recently because of ill health. *Arthur A. Adams* will be Chicago regional manager of ODT's Tank Car Service. Formerly a transportation specialist for WPB, Mr. Adams will have control over permits for tank car movements of 200 miles or less in his area.

Studies of the economic manufacture of synthetic rubber will be made under the direction of *Dr. Hugh M. Huffman*, who will head operations of a new

NEW WAR FILMS

Identification of the now famous Japanese Zero fighter plane, Russia's magnificent fight against the Nazis, *do's* and *don't's* of wartime eating, and the *why* and *how* of successful Victory gardens are the four subjects covered in the newest 16 mm. motion pictures released by the Office of War Information.

JAP ZERO (20 minutes).—A plane is in your sights: Is it friend or enemy? P-40 or Jap Zero? A training film in aircraft identification emphasizing the keen sight and quick decisions required of American airmen. Produced by the U. S. Army Air Forces.

REPORT FROM RUSSIA (8 minutes).—Russia's "secret weapon" is the strength of the Russian people—the men, women, and children who punctured forever the myth of German invincibility. Produced by Office of War Information.

WARTIME NUTRITION (10 minutes).—Simple rules of eating to be followed by Americans at home, in factories, in restaurants and cafeterias. Produced by Office of War Information.

FARM GARDEN (20 minutes).—Planning, planting, cultivating, and harvesting a farm garden with special emphasis upon vegetables to be planted, control of pests, and hard work. Produced by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These 4 pictures—plus 46 other subjects ranging from 7 to 48 minutes in length and from Bataan to the RAF in content—are available from coast to coast for use in clubs, churches, schools, unions, and community gatherings of all kinds. For a list of the films and of the 191 distributors from whom they may be obtained, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington.

laboratory at the Bureau of Mines Petroleum Experiment Station at Bartlesville, Okla.

John J. Seidel, assistant superintendent for vocational education in the State of Maryland, has been appointed executive assistant in vocational education in the Office of Education's Vocational Division.

The director of the WPB *Industry Advisory Committees* has announced formation of the following committees: Used Construction Machinery; Paper Cup Industry; Safety Pin Manufacturers; Asbestos Friction Material Industry. Listings of the members of these committees will be found in press releases WPB-3785 and WPB-3773, which may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Civil Service Jobs . . .**WAR JOBS OFFERED
BY SIGNAL CORPS**

The War Department announced that an exceptional opportunity is presented to women seeking war jobs, in a large-scale program about to be launched by the Signal Corps to train civilian inspectors for duty in factories producing military telephone, radio, and radar equipment.

Several thousand women already are engaged in this work, and their services have proven highly satisfactory. Men, too, are sought, but they must be outside Selective Service age brackets or unfit, physically, for military service.

The course lasts 6 weeks, 8 hours a day, 6 days a week. The pay, at the rate of \$1,752 a year, starts when the trainee begins the course. Opportunities for advancement depend on the individual's skill and the available vacancies.

Trainees learn electrical and radio terminology, the use of diagrams and simple blueprints, many factory processes, and the application of such measuring instruments as vacuum-tube meters and cathode ray oscilloscopes. In the final week of the course, the individual works under the resident Signal Corps inspector to whom he or she is to be assigned.

Applicants are advised to apply to the nearest office of the Civil Service Commission, where selections are to be made through interviews and simple aptitude tests. High-school graduates are preferred, but those with equivalent education and experience are eligible. Those selected will receive the training in their home areas.

Urgently Needed

JUNIOR NAUTICAL SCIENTISTS, \$2,433.—*Needed*: Persons with academic training and some responsible navigational experience to examine source material (ships' logs, observers' reports, etc.) and to assist in preparation of publications dealing with hydrography, aviation, navigation, and related subjects. See: Announcement 306.

BLUEPRINT, PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS, \$1,752. *Needed for appointment in Washington, D. C.*: Operators who have had 3 months or more of paid experience, or who have completed an appropriate training course of at least 80 hours, including 50 hours of actual blueprint or photostat machine operation. See: Announcement 301.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Saturday, June 5, through Friday, June 11. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

Office of Economic Stabilization

PROCESSED VEGETABLES TO BE STABILIZED. OWI-2027.

Department of the Interior

SWORDFISH SEASON OPENING. OWI-1958.

PUERTO RICO FOOD IMPORT RULE EASED. OWI-1966.

DR. HUFFMAN TO DIRECT LABORATORY at Bureau of Mines Petroleum Experiment Stations. OWI-2002.

REPORT ON SQUID CANNING INDUSTRY. OWI-1977.

FISH TO BE USED AS STOCK FEED. OWI-1990.

SEIDEL JOINS OFFICE OF EDUCATION. OWI-2012.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COAL CODE DENIED. OWI-2018.

Petroleum Administration

GULF COAST CRUDE OIL QUOTAS UP. OWI-1985.

TANK-CAR RULE 57 REVOKED. OWI-1987.

PETROLEUM PLANT OPERATION UNDER CONTROL. OWI-1988.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY REPORT. OWI-2016.

Solid Fuels Coordinator

ICKES ISSUES COAL ESTIMATES. OWI-1989.

COAL WAGE ADJUSTMENTS ORDERED. OWI-1997.

COAL SHIPMENTS EAST DROP. OWI-1976.

ICKES ASKS RETURN OF STRIKING MINERS. OWI-1994.

ICKES ORDERS REPUBLIC STEEL CO. to stock coal. OWI-2001.

Department of Labor

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS—No. 1. OWI-1978.

PLACEMENT FACTOR IN ABSENTEEISM. OWI-1975.

Office of War Information

WOMEN TAKING HEAVIER JOBS. OWI-1903.

RATION DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. OWI-1974.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 75). A summary of the week. OWI-1970.

HIRING ALIENS SIMPLIFIED. OWI-1952.

FLAG DAY GREETINGS CABLED TO BRITAIN. OWI-2013.

SUBSTITUTE CONSUMERS' GOODS REPORT. OWI-2008.

FLAG DAY PROCLAMATIONS. OWI-2024.

Office of Civilian Defense

1,500,000 FIRE GUARDS NEEDED. OCD-36.

Public Health Service

DR. VOEGTLIN'S FINAL REPORT before retiring. OWI-1996.

War Production Board

TRUCKS RELEASED FOR RATIONING, week ended June 5. WPB-3817.

STEEL CABINET RULE INTERPRETED. WPB-3818.

CMP REGULATIONS MADE TO CONFORM. WPB-3820.

CELLULOSE ESTER FLAKE UNDER CONTROL. WPB-3821.

CASEIN DELIVERY REPORTS REQUIRED. WPB-3822.

RADIO INSTRUMENTS PRODUCTION INCREASE PLANNED. WPB-3823.

AA-2 RATING RESTORED. WPB-3824.

DOWN-RATING CLARIFIED as to maintenance, repair, supply orders. WPB-3825.

WIRE MILL DIRECTION CLARIFIED. WPB-3826.

ALUMINUM RIVETS STOCKED. WPB-3827.

WOODPULP RECEIPTS DROP. WPB-3777

SUPPLY INFORMATION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE by Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division. WPB-3778.

FOOD MACHINERY UNDER NEW CONTROL. WPB-3779.

MOLASSES RE-DEFINED. WPB-3800.

REFRIGERANT CONTROL TIGHTENED. WPB-3803.

WELL-DRILLERS TO GET NECESSARY MATERIALS. WPB-3802.

MICA REQUIREMENTS DIVISION SET UP. WPB-3803.

WOOL WASTE RELEASED FOR civilian use. WPB-3804.

IDLE SHEET-STEEL RELEASED for some uses. WPB-3805.

SCRAP TIRES MAY BE WITHHELD. WPB-3806.

GLASS CONTAINER RULE MODIFIED. WPB-3807.

PAINT THINNERS ALLOCATED. WPB-3808.

USE OF PREFERENCE RATINGS LIMITED. WPB-3809.

CMP INSTRUCTIONS SIMPLIFIED. WPB-3811.

WPB FORMS SIMPLIFIED. WPB-3780.

TENTH MUNITIONS REPORT ISSUED. WPB-3781.

STEEL STITCHING WIRE UNDER CONTROL. WPB-3796.

WASTE MANILA ROPE USES EXTENDED. WPB-3797.

JUNE CHEMICAL REPORT ISSUED. WPB-3798.

RADIO TUBES to be provided for home sets. WPB-3767.

COFFEE URN CONTROL CLARIFIED. WPB-3770.

CERTAIN WAREHOUSES DESIGNATED to stock aircraft hardware. WPB-3772.

USED CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY COMMITTEE NAMED. WPB-3773.

SEWING MACHINES UNDER CONTROL. WPB-3774.

STEEL PLATE PRODUCTION RECORD MAINTAINED. WPB-3775.

FARM REPAIR ORDER AMENDED. WPB-3776.

ARSENALS OF AMERICA—REGION VI. WPB-3685.

STEEL DISTRIBUTION MODIFIED. WPB-3799.

WPB FIELD POWERS ENLARGED regarding construction applications. WPB-3815.

BROOM CORN RELEASED to industry. WPB-3828.

SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD DATA REQUIRED. WPB-3829.

700 LUMBER DRY KILNS IDLE. WPB-3830.

WPB SEEKS IDLE MERCURY. WPB-3831.

COTTON SALES YARN OUTPUT UP. WPB-3832.

ARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION INCREASED. WPB-3833.

JOE TURNER LEAVES WPB. WPB-3812.

CIVILIAN WOOL QUOTA RAISED. WPB-3813.

KOHLEPP BECOMES PROGRAM DIRECTOR. WPB-3814.

ELECTRIC CONSERVATION STUDIED. WPB-3816.

CMP DIRECTION EXPLAINED. WPB-3841.

ELECTRIC SWITCH ORDER DISCUSSED. WPB-3842.

IDLE STEEL CONTROL CHANGED. WPB-3819.

FURNITURE PROBLEMS STUDIED. WPB-3834.

CHLORINATED PARAFFIN RULE REVOKED. WPB-3835.

OUTPUT OF CERTAIN TRACTOR TYPES ALLOWED. WPB-3836.

WPB SEEKS IDLE MACHINERY. WPB-3837.

WORK GLOVES SIMPLIFIED. WPB-3838.

AUTOMOBILE BODY MAKERS STUDY SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS. WPB-3839.

CIRCUIT BREAKER OUTPUT CONTROLLED. WPB-3840.

CERTAIN STEEL USES ALLOWED. WPB-3843.

YARN PREFERENCE RATINGS CLARIFIED. WPB-3844.

CANNED FOODS RELEASED FOR CIVILIANS. WPB-3845.

COPPER PRICE "BONUS" TO CEASE. WPB-3846.

RUST-INHIBITING OIL DEFINED. WPB-3847.

CERTIFICATIONS MAY BE SENT BY WIRE. WPB-3848.

BURLAP BAG USE EXPANDED. WPB-3849.

PAPER SHIPPING SACKS UNDER CONTROL. WPB-3850.

HOW WPB AIDED FLOOD RELIEF. WPB-3851.

NEWSPAPER PROBLEMS STUDIED. WPB-3852.

ALLOCATION OF CHLORATES SIMPLIFIED. WPB-3782.

PRISON INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE HELD. WPB-3783.

BRAZIL'S "RUBBER MONTH" APPRECIATED. WPB-3784.

WPB FORMS THREE COMMITTEES. WPB-3785.

CONTAINER PRODUCTION INFORMATION SOUGHT. WPB-3786.

FURNITURE RATINGS FOR WAR WORKERS EXPLAINED. WPB-3787.

NON-FOOD CAN PRODUCTION QUOTAS INCREASED. WPB-3788.

PREFERENCE RATING PROCEDURES MADE UNIFORM. WPB-3789.

STEEL STRAPPING RULE EXPANDED. WPB-3790.

LEATHER MANUFACTURE EASED. WPB-3791.

MATCH PURCHASES CONTROLLED. WPB-2792.

ZINC CONSERVATION ORDER CLARIFIED. WPB-3793.

WEINER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. WPB-3794.

FARM EQUIPMENT ORDERS SIMPLIFIED. WPB-3795.

War Manpower Commission

WOMEN FORM 10% OF SHIPYARD ROLL. PM-4398.

U. S. E. S. ACCOMPLISHMENTS SURVEYED. PM-4397.

Combined Board

BOARD REPORTS on production programs. OWI-1998.

National Housing Agency

1,100,000 HOUSING UNITS placed under construction since July 1940. OWI-1953.

Federal Security Agency

CHILD-CARE PROGRAMS READY for passage of War-Area Child-Care Bill. OWI-2000.

VOCATIONAL TRAINEES INCREASE. OWI-2017.

Office of Price Administration

EXPORT CONTROL CLARIFIED. OPA-T-995.
 CERTAIN STEEL VALVES FREE from price control. OPA-T-999.
 FARM TIRE NEEDS AIDED. OPA-T-1004.
 UNDERWEAR PRICING STUDIED. OPA-T-1020.
 COUNTRY SHIPPERS CAUTIONED on report dates. OPA-2529.
 RED CEDAR CEILINGS SET. OPA-2620.
 CERTAIN CHEWING TOBACCO PRICE RAISED. OPA-2629.
 GMPR GOVERNS BOLT PRICES. OPA-2644.
 FOOD DEALERS TO REPORT on operation of community-wide ceilings. OPA-2647.
 HOFFMAN LEAVES OPA. OPA-2648.
 FROZEN FOOD INVENTORIES to be reported. OPA-2649.
 FUEL OIL FORM EXPLAINED. OPA-2638.
 COFFEE STAMP PROCEDURE for consumers who order by mail. OPA-2640.
 BENNETT NEW TIRE RATION CHIEF. OPA-2652.
 REPORT ON RENT CONTROL. OPA-2653.
 CATALYSTS REMOVED from price control. OPA-2621.
 TIRE INVENTORY REPORTS SIMPLIFIED. OPA-2633.
 UNIFORMS UNDER SPECIAL PRICE RULE. OPA-2639.
 POINTS SYSTEM ADJUSTED as to canned meat, fish. OPA-2643.
 FUR MANUFACTURERS must have licenses for sales. OPA-2645.
 "GAS" COUPON DESIGN CHANGED. OPA-2646.
 PRICE AMENDMENT 14 to RPS-49 corrected. OPA-T-986.
 MEAT PRICE CUT OF 10% effective June 21. OPA-2641.
 OPA TO NAME ADVISORY COMMITTEES. OPA-2654.
 CERTAIN FREIGHT REDUCTIONS to be reflected in lower ceilings. OPA-T-1000.
 GROCERY ITEMS TO BE REPRICED. OPA-T-1001.
 CERTAIN NEWSPRINT REPRICED. OPA-T-1003.
 PRICES SET ON "BLITZ" CANS. OPA-T-1027.
 RATION BANKING ACCURACY URGED. OPA-T-1027.
 OBSOLETE SUGAR RULE REVOKED. OPA-T-996.
 RULE ON MILK FOR ANIMAL FEED CLARIFIED. OPA-T-993.
 HAWAIIAN TIRE CONTROL MODIFIED. OPA-T-994.
 GROCERY PRICING CLARIFIED. OPA-T-1006.
 STEEL PRICES SET for new producers. OPA-T-1011.
 FOOD PLAN STIMULATES CANNING. OPA-T-1015.
 INCREASED SUGAR INVENTORIES allowed to meet canning needs. OPA-2650.
 NEW STEEL PRICES REPORTED. OPA-T-924.
 CERTAIN LUMBER PRICES CONSOLIDATED. OPA-T-966.
 GRAIN DOOR CEILINGS SET. OPA-T-1017.
 OFFICERS' SUMMER UNIFORMS under price control. OPA-T-1018.
 CALIFORNIA LUMBER UNDER MPR-26. OPA-T-1019.
 CHANDLER TO HEAD RUBBER PRICE BRANCH. OPA-T-1039.
 LINSEED OIL TYPE EXEMPTED from price control. OPA-T-1043.
 CERTAIN GARMENT CHARGES RAISED. OPA-T-1046.
 COAL PRICES STABILIZED. OPA-2667.
 GALVANIZED SHEETS REPRICED. OPA-T-971.
 OBSOLETE FOOD-PRICE RULES REVOKED. OPA-T-1007.
 TEA BAG PRICE DIFFERENTIALS STATED. OPA-T-1008.

THIRD TRADE POINT TABLE ISSUED. OPA-2642.

VEGETABLE OIL PRICE RULE EXTENDED. OPA-T-979.

MORE CORN PRODUCTS UNDER PRICE CONTROL. OPA-T-989.

PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFER OF ESTABLISHMENTS handling rationed goods. OPA-T-990.

BUTTER PRICE ROLL BACK EFFECTUATED. OPA-T-1016.

FABRIC CONSTRUCTIONS DEFINED. OPA-T-1012.

AMENDMENT ON NEW PRICE METHODS CLARIFIED. OPA-T-1030.

WHOLESALE PORK PREMIUM UP. OPA-T-1034.

CERTAIN RUBBER-GOODS PRICES ADJUSTABLE. OPA-2636.

RENTAL AGENCIES MAY PURCHASE NEW CARS. OPA-2651.

BUTTER PRICE ROLL-BACK ANNOUNCED. OPA-2658.

BEEF DISCOUNT WAIVERS EXTENDED. OPA-2659.

Board of Economic Warfare

JAPAN'S WAR DIET ANALYZED. OWI-1967.

Alien Property Custodian

ALIEN PROPERTY RULES. OWI-2005.

Office of Defense Transportation

MOTOR IDLING CONDEMNED as fuel waste. ODT-235.

LAKES ORE MOVEMENT LAGS. ODT-286.

LARGE SAVINGS IN DAIRY MILEAGE. ODT-287.

"GAS" PRIORITIES REVISED. ODT-283.

QUICK COAL UNLOADING URGED. ODT-282.

TRUCK RATION PROCEDURES EASED. ODT-289.

STATES' COOPERATION ON WAR TRAFFIC COMMENDED. ODT-290.

MIDWEST RAILROADS RECOVER FROM FLOOD DAMAGES. ODT-291.

PICNICKERS URGED TO USE STREET-CARS. ODT-284.

NONESSENTIAL TRAVEL DEFINED. ODT-288.

TALMAGE NAMED TO ODT POST. ODT-280.

DELIVERY ORDER CLARIFIED. ODT-281.

Department of Agriculture

BUTCHERS' BEEF QUOTAS FOR JUNE. AG-517.

MILLFEED PRICE SUPPORT DROPPED. AG-514.

FOOD CONFERENCE discussed by Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture. AG-516.

PREVENTION OF MILDEW explained. AG-503.

ARGENTINA CONTROLS OIL EXPORTS. AG-508.

LA PORTE MILK VOTE SET. AG-511.

IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT RELEASED. AG-512.

FARMERS GET MILK ORDER CHANGES. AG-504.

WFA ASKS CUT IN FREIGHT RATE on used containers. AG-505.

FROZEN BEEF, PORK INVENTORIES LIMITED. AG-507.

REA ALLOCATIONS ANNOUNCED. AG-498.

FOOD CERTIFICATE SYSTEM for army schools. AG-506.

DEHYDRATED SWEETPOTATOES RELEASED. AG-513.

CONTROL OF ORGANIC NITROGEN. AG-509.

POTATO SHIPPING ORDER MODIFIED. AG-510.

SUGARCANE WAGE HEARINGS SET. AG-522.

AMERICA'S FOOD SUPPLY. Report by Roy F. Hendrickson. AG-515.

CERTAIN STORED EGGS MAY BE HELD. AG-519.

BEAN BEETLES ARE THREAT TO VICTORY GARDENS. AG-520.

REPORT SHOWS CROPS OFF. AG-521.

Lend-Lease Administration

RECIPROCAL LEND-LEASE REPORT. OWI-2011.

**NELSON REPORTS
1943 PROGRAM**

(Continued from page 617)

10 and 15 percent lower than in 1942. In the fourth quarter of 1943, civilian supply, restricted by mounting military demands, may by some estimates be as much as 20 percent below the level of the same quarter of 1942. Serious as are these declines, however, per capita consumption will in most areas remain at a level higher than in 1939. Consumers' durable goods and clothing consumption are the most significant exceptions. There are a few items that will be scarce even by comparison with minimum requirements. One is household fuels; another is transportation both by private automobile and by common carrier. A third shortage, of high importance, is in medical care.

Unlike the United Kingdom, where standards of living have by now been pushed far below prewar levels, the United States has thus far enjoyed higher standards than before the war, and only during this year shall we reach prewar levels. It should be kept in mind, however, that there will be unavoidable inequalities in the reductions of various commodities and services among various population groups and areas—inequalities which will aggravate the burden on consumers.

Basic Policy Problems

Comprehensive, Nation-wide programming must be achieved, the report said, in the widest sense of the word, comprising basic decisions among military, indirect military and civilian production. Increasing tightness, coordination, and intensity of government controls over production are unavoidable in 1943. The year 1943 will be one in which there is certain to be much discussion of and conflict over the extent of Government direction, regulation, and control of the economy. Whatever controls and regulations are considered should be carefully appraised in relation to their contribution toward the earliest winning of the war.

Simplification Program for 1943 Covers Wider Range of Items

Frills, Style Variations Will Be Cut To Save War Materials, OWI Reports

The American household will have to get along with fewer colors, sizes, styles and ornamentations in the furnishings it buys this wartime year than last.

Plans are being made to maintain a supply of necessary equipment; and no drastic eliminations are contemplated at this time. But the simplification program laid down for 1943 covers a wider range of civilian goods than did last year's schedule, with resulting increased limitations on variety if not on quantity.

These facts were brought out in a recent report on simplification of consumer goods by the Office of War Information.

Another report issued by the OWI revealed that substitution in consumer goods has just about reached its peak. Some substitute materials have now become critical; some materials are without satisfactory substitutes. What is now needed, the OWI said, is a definite program of conservation in the household itself.

Simplification Continues

For the 1943 program for conservation of war essential materials, manpower and machines, about 1,000 items have been picked as candidates for possible simplification measures.

By the end of 1943, it is expected, all possible simplifications which make a major contribution to the war program will have been substantially completed.

Already tremendous savings in critical materials have been effected by orders covering the simplification and curtailment of consumer and industrial items. Typical are the following:

Steel	tons	600,000
Copper	tons	17,000
Solder	pounds	35,000
Cloth	yards	180,000,000
Pulp	tons	227,000
Lumber	board feet	450,000,000
Tungsten	pounds	8,000

Pre-War Consumer Goods

The year before war came to America, the goods which went into the home in the form of clothing and dress accessories, housefurnishings and equipment, food and transportation items consumed very sizeable quantities of the metal resources of the country.

Variety was demanded by the consumer and variety was given, at the cost of around 150,000,000 manpower hours. Additional millions of manpower hours were consumed in the production of machines, dies, and tools with which to make the items.

War Demand Exceeds Supply

Pearl Harbor flashed the stop sign on the free-handed use of materials, manpower, and machinery.

America was faced with the desperate necessity of retrenching, not only in essentials secured from other nations, but in those essentials indigenous to this country, supplies of which formerly outstripped demand.

One answer to the necessity was complete elimination, or the prohibition of the use of certain materials for certain goods.

The home felt this in many ways, notably in the dwindling supplies or complete disappearance from the market of such things as aluminum cooking utensils, the mechanical refrigerator, silk stockings, and the washing machine.

Another answer to the necessity of retrenching was curtailment, or the limi-

ting of the amounts of critical materials allowed to be used in consumer goods.

Simplification Cuts Variety

A third answer was simplification, and to it can be credited a considerable part of the results of the retrenchment program.

Simplification, as it is applied in the war program, is a procedure for eliminating unessentials from an item or a line of items. It reduces the number of items in a line and the variety of style, size, color or ornamentation not actually necessary to the efficiency or usefulness of the product.

Another answer was substitution. Substitution, a word once carrying the stigma of "something not as good as the original," is in large part responsible for the American household continuing to function efficiently in the face of increasing demands on the country's raw materials, the OWI said.

As it is considered in the conservation program, substitution is a three-fold operation—the substitution of material, the substitution of a process, and the substitution of a design. Substitution of a process must use less material and time; substitution of design must save material and may save other things as well.

Future of Substitution

What is now needed, rather than further attempts at substitution, is a definite program of conservation within the home itself.

Proper care, proper use, and immediate repairs when they are needed will go much farther now in maintaining American standards of living than any future program of substitution can hope to attain.

Recently there was set up the Office of Civilian Requirements within the War Production Board, invested with the power necessary to provide civilians with essential goods and services. As stated in the order creating it, the objective of this new office is "to provide consumer goods and services adequate to maintain essential civilian life and the highest productive efficiency."

Simplification is not an arbitrary decision on the part of the Government that such-and-such can and must be done. Before any simplification measures are ordered, careful study is made of the necessity of the items affected and the simplification methods are worked out with the makers of the items. Many of the suggestions already adopted or in process have come from the manufacturers themselves.

