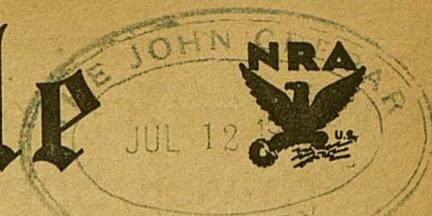




# The Blue Eagle

33



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## \*Service Trades Public Contracts

Executive Orders Allow NRA to Administer Certain Industries in Uniform Manner

Standards Set for 55 Uncodified Business: Those Codified in Localized Districts Handle Own Problems When 85% Sign Agreement

The President has issued two Executive orders affecting two types of Service Trades. The first, issued on May 26, affected Service Trades whose Codes have already been approved. The second, issued on June 28, affected Service Trades whose Codes have not yet been approved.

The effect of these two orders will make all Service Trades one unit under the Recovery program to be administered in a uniform manner. Both orders provide that in the absence of local Codes submitted by 85 percent or more of a local trade and providing for fair-trade-practice regulation, individual members of Service Trades are eligible to display the Blue Eagle, as evidence of cooperation and compliance when such members are complying with labor provisions for their industry which have been approved by the Administrator. Labor provisions are defined to include wages and hours, child labor, and collective bargaining.

A brief discussion of the significance of these orders may be helpful to those who are anxious to get a clear-cut picture of the present status of the Service Trades.

The first Executive order, issued May 26, suspended all but the labor provisions of the following seven Service Trade Codes: Motor Vehicle and Storage and Parking, Bowling and Billiard, Cleaning and Dyeing, Shoe Rebuilding, Advertising Display Installation, Advertising Distributing, and Barber Shop.

### Three Distinct Provisions

The order contained three distinct provisions:

(1) The Administrator for Industrial Recovery could designate additional trades to be properly included within the purpose and intent of said order. Acting under this authority the Laundry and Hotel Industries have been included under the order.

(2) Members of any trade which is affected by this order are eligible to display the Blue Eagle if they comply with the labor provisions of their Codes in the absence of a local Code.

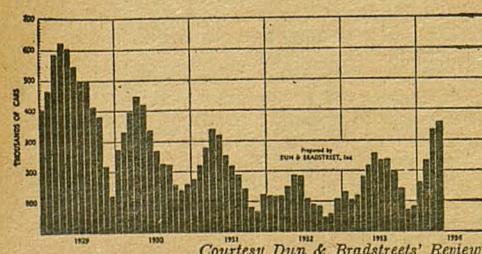
(3) When 85 percent of a local trade is agreed upon a local code containing fair trade practice provisions they may submit it to the Administrator for his approval. If it is approved, it becomes binding on all the members of the local trade for which the Code is approved. A local member will not be eligible to display the Blue Eagle if he refuses to comply with all the provisions of his local code.

### Uncodified Service Trades

The second Executive Order issued June 28 affects approximately 55 service trades not yet codified. These trades are not named but are to be designated by the Administrator. In the case of these trades, no National Code will be approved. Instead, the President offers to enter into individual agreements with each member of these trades. Such members shall agree to abide by labor provisions for their industry after such labor provisions have the approval of the Administrator for Industrial Recovery. Such members shall be eligible to display the Blue Eagle for their industry as evidence of compliance with such an agreement except under the following conditions:

In many localities 85 percent or more of the local industry will wish to submit for the approval of the Administrator local codes to regulate their activities which will include

## Automobile Production Up 100%



Automobile production in April reached 560,620 units, the largest for any 8 months since May 1930. It was an increase of 7 percent over the March figures, and 100 percent higher than the total set down for March 1933. The gain over the April 1932 output amounted to 145 percent, and over April 1931, to 7 percent.

## Regulations Governing Bids Modified to Offer Government Agencies Prices 15% Below Published Quotations

Regulations governing bids on public contracts have been modified sharply by an Executive order of June 29 to permit all bidders to offer Government agencies prices as much as 15 percent below the quotations publicly filed by them under the open price provisions of their Codes. "Public contracts" includes those awarded by agencies of State, municipal, and other public agencies as well as by the Federal Government.

Application of the order is specifically limited to industries which are Code-bound to bid in accord with previously posted prices and it in NO way alters other regulations adapting Government purchasing policies to the rules of NRA Codes.

The modification order does NOT authorize the breaking of posted open prices in bidding on private work, Code regulations remaining in full control. But, for protection of both the industry and its consumers, the order requires that whenever a firm cuts below its posted price in bidding on Government work, it must, immediately after the bids are opened, file a copy of its bid with the appropriate price-reporting agency. However, the previously posted prices will remain in force until and unless changed by their makers.

### Access to Filed Bids

Private customers having access to the posted open prices will also have access to the filed bids and will therefore know exactly what prices are being quoted to the Government and, it is expected, will guide their purchasing policies accordingly.

The direct effect sought by the order is to restore, within a reasonable range, a price competition of true sealed bids on all Government work without undoing the beneficial effects of price reporting Code requirements. The new rule was instituted to meet the repeated complaints of public purchasing agents who, though directed by law to buy from the lowest bidder, have been insistently confronted with identic bids, set in accordance with previously filed open prices. Many Codes have required such a course, with NO freedom for bidding firms to depart from the effective price level thus established.

To take care of cases in which the full 15-percent variation may cause damage to an industry's price structure, the order provides that if complaint is filed, the Administrator for Industrial Recovery may after due investigation and finding of the facts reduce the allowable percentage, but in NO case to less than 5 percent below the posted prices.

A study and report on operation of the new plan is required to be made within 6 months.

trade practice provisions as well as labor provisions. When a local code of this kind has been approved by the Administrator, all members of a local industry are required to comply with all of its provisions if they wish to display the Blue Eagle as evidence of their cooperation and compliance.

### No Change in Responsibility

There are several most important facts to be remembered by all members of Service Trades. Contrary to rumors it should be definitely understood that the Service Trade Codes have not been "thrown out." The method of stimulating recovery in Service Trades has been revised, but if these industries have regard for the President's Recovery Program and their own best interests, they will immediately recognize that their responsibility has undergone no change.

Individual members are urged to face the new conditions and carry on the work of recovery by immediately giving evidence of their understanding and desire to cooperate to the limit of their ability. The Code Blue Eagle means to the public that a shop is not shirking its responsibility. If Service Trade members have not as yet obtained their Blue Eagles, they are urged to do so immediately.

NRA is ready and waiting to act with dispatch on local codes. If there is doubt in the minds of local trade leaders as to the extent of their locality, their request for a ruling should be addressed to the Administrator promptly. Fair trade practice provisions in local trades should conform to those originally contained in proposed National Codes whenever they are suitable to the needs of the locality. Trade practices, relating to minimum price will be approved in local codes in accordance with existing NRA policy.

★ For the order referred to in this story see p. 5 col. 4.

## OVERLAPPING CODES

### Policy to Group Related Industries Under Master Codes

#### Not Considered a Cure-All and NRA Will Help Solve Various Individual Problems

NRA has recognized throughout the code-building period of the recovery program that the employer whose operations fall under more than one code is immediately faced with two problems, practical management and fair competition.

To minimize the number of such cases it has been the policy of the Administration to group related industries under so-called master codes, wherever practicable. This practice has served to eliminate in large measure the problem of overlapping codes in industries so grouped, but there is still a real job to be done to resolve conflicts and to reduce multiple code requirements to an operating basis without loss of competitive equality. Many employers, at first confused by the fact that they are subject to several codes, have independently discovered a simple solution. Some have found it possible actually to segregate their employees along the lines of the codes covering their special products or services. Others have found it possible to comply with their several codes by merely segregating employees on their books.

### Motor Bus

#### Code Protects Carriers from Cutthroat Competition; Insures Passengers Greater Safety

Many evils that were part of the motor bus business have been eliminated by organization under the Code, according to figures compiled by John M. Meighan, secretary of the Motor Bus Code Authority.

"Under the fair practice provisions of the Code, all bus operators have been protected from the indiscriminate cutthroat competition which has prevailed in the motor bus industry since 1925, when the United States Supreme Court decided that State Commissions could not control the operation of interstate bus lines. The registration provision of the Code prevents new operations from starting in interstate service until certain conditions, such as requiring certificates of convenience and necessity permitting intrastate operation, are met. The filing of tariffs and the adherence thereto by the operators has prevented the most common form of cutthroat competition—making rates on a bargaining basis. Under the Code an operator must sell tickets at rates on file with the Motor Bus Code Authority and cannot sell a ticket at a different rate unless a change is made in his filed tariff.

"Another practice which has been eliminated by the Code and which has caused a great deal of unfair competition in the motor bus industry in the past is the payment of commissions at greater than 10 percent. Prior to the adoption of the Code, operators dealing through commission agents would pay exorbitant commissions in order to have the commission agent push the sale of their tickets over the sale of their competitors.

"The provision in the Code requiring every interstate operator to comply with the State laws with reference to insurance is a protection not only to the public but to the legitimate operator who has been making every effort to give good service but who is handicapped by operators competing with him on a low-cost basis. Heretofore while a State could require a bus operator to carry insurance to indemnify other users of the highway, it could not require insurance for the protection of the passenger. Consequently many lines operated without any insurance protection for passengers, and because this represents quite an item of expense in the operation of a bus line, such operators could make a rate lower than those lines which did carry insurance."

### Pay Rolls Over 1928

The number of employees in the automotive parts and equipment industry increased from 72,800 in February 1933, to 180,222 in March 1934, it was revealed by C. C. Carlton, of Lansing, Mich., secretary of the Motor Wheel Corporation, and chairman of the Code Committee for the wheel and rim products group. Total pay rolls, he said, are higher today than in 1928, when there were 128,000 employees.

It has been our experience that the most difficult cases of overlapping code provisions have resolved themselves into cases of overlapping and conflicting labor provisions. Many employers have reported that in their plants the same employees during one week perform operations which by definition fall under several codes. It is immediately obvious that it is well nigh impossible to pay a man 35 cents an hour on Monday, 37½ cents on Tuesday, and 40 cents on Wednesday. It is equally difficult to meet the varying maximum hour requirements with their differing peak load and overtime provisions.

### Favorable Working Conditions

A number of employers have met this situation squarely and, after a careful study of the cost involved, have voluntarily agreed to give all their employees the benefit of the most favorable working conditions to which a part is subject. This solution is usually found to be practical where the most favorable conditions are required by the code for the principal line of business. In an effort to adopt this last solution, many employers, however, have found themselves at a competitive disadvantage. Under such circumstances, the employer has made application to NRA for relief.

NRA has been endeavoring to arrive at a definite policy to guide employers who are faced with the multiple-code problem. Because of the ramifications of the problem growing out of peculiar individual circumstances, no cure-all has been found. The foregoing methods of adjustment have the whole-hearted support of the Administration. In case of undue hardship, a remedy to fit the need has been sought and in many cases a satisfactory solution found.

### Typical Overlapping Problems

Recently, Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain, Conn., were granted relief, and their case is only typical of how the NRA is meeting the overlapping problem. Landers, Frary & Clark were subject to the following codes: Electrical Manufacturing, Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing, Washing and Ironing Machine Manufacturing, Plumbing Fixtures Manufacturing, Corrugated and Solid Fiber Shipping Container, Graphic Arts, Silverware Manufacturing, and Nonferrous Foundry.

The solution recommended by the Deputy Administrator and approved by the Division Administrator granted exemption from all the above-mentioned Codes providing, among other things, the firm "complies with the provisions of the code for the Electrical Manufacturing Industry in respect to all electrical goods; and, in respect to all other goods that can be segregated, from the standpoint of good business operation, with the provisions of the code for the Fabricated Metal Manufacturing and Metal Finishing and Metal Coating Industry." The text of this important order will be found in another column.

### Welcome Suggestions

Employers who are still struggling unsuccessfully to adjust their operations to meet multiple codes may find the experience of others helpful. The Administration will welcome and cooperate to make effective suggestions from employers to meet their individual problems.

# Jewelry—Design Given Protection; Sweat Shop Eliminated

E. O. Otis, Jr., Secretary Medium and Low-Priced Jewelry Manufacturing Industry, Believes the Code Has Brought About Two Great Accomplishments

Edward O. Otis, Jr., secretary, Medium and Low-priced Jewelry Manufacturing Industry, believes two great accomplishments have been brought about through the Code. One, the elimination of sweat and home-work conditions, and the other the protection of design. He says:

"I believe that I am expressing the opinion of the Code Authority as well as the industry as a whole when I say that the Code has materially helped this industry. It has entirely eliminated sweat labor, of which some existed prior to the effective date of the Code. It has entirely eliminated home work in the industry except for the stay, of which you are informed. As you know it was home work where much child labor was used in not cleanly conditions and where rates of pay were meager, to say the least. The terms and discount provisions of the Code have worked out exceptionally well, with the net result that the industry has reduced its terms and discounts to the place where they are considered economically sound."

"The design protection paragraph of the Code and the consequent machinery for setting it up and enforcing it, which the Code Authority has done at the Rhode Island School of Design, has worked out far beyond our fondest expectations. Already in the short span of its existence more than twelve hundred designs have been protected through registration. More than 40 alleged violations have been equitably and satisfactorily adjusted by both parties at issue and we are now in the process of invoking the provisions of the Recovery Act to restrain three other companies from violating these provisions.

"Fifth, and not by any means last, the industry for the first time in its existence has been completely united and cemented on a national basis. All the old jealousy and unsound practices eliminated by the Code have been removed on contracts written by various groups assembled for the discussion and deliberation of Code problems."

## TOBACCO

### Codes Increase Pay 10%

Cigar Merchandising Plan Adopted by Manufacturers to Assure Best Product in Each Class

Under the Codes for both the wholesale and retail tobacco trades, just approved, the minimum wage scales are estimated to result in at least 10 percent increases in all pay rolls. The Code for the cigar manufacturing industry, announcement of the approval of which was made simultaneously, reduces the hours of its 50,000 workers, more than 75 percent women, to 40 per week and fixes minimum pay at from 25 to 34 cents an hour. No estimate of pay-roll increase was filed but the Code provides for a complete review of labor provisions within 9 months.

All three Codes contain a "cigar merchandising plan" whereby the manufacturer establishes the retail price of his product and which regulates trade discounts at different stages of cigar distribution. In his letter to the President announcing approval of the wholesale tobacco code, the Administrator commented on the plan as follows:

#### Merchandising Plan

"This plan was originated by the retail dealers and was proposed by them to the wholesalers and cigar manufacturers. At the public hearing on this Code, it was supported by these three groups as well as by representatives of tobacco growers. It now has the approval of the Consumers' Advisory Board, Industrial Advisory Board, Labor Advisory Board, and the Legal Division.

"It has long been a recognized custom of the industry for manufacturers to declare intended retail prices, and internal-revenue taxes on cigars are computed on such a basis. The plan is based on this custom, but free competition between manufacturers, as well as the industry's recognition of the imperative need for the retention of the 5-cent cigar, should serve to prevent increase in prices.

"The sale of 'long shot' cigars, induced by excessive discounts to distributors, has been an abuse of consumers which will be remedied by the provisions limiting the amount of such discounts. This plan will permit each manufacturer to make the best possible cigar in each price class.

"The use of cigars as 'loss leaders' by unrelated business has been a severe handicap to those persons whose major line of business is in tobacco and tobacco products. The placing of the retail price on the container of cigars should prevent passing down to the wholesaler the burden caused by such practices, and thus protect those who are dependent for their livelihood on this trade."

At the request of the trades, the order approving the wholesale and retail tobacco Codes substitutes the Administration's recently announced price maintenance policy for the proposals contained in the Codes. The proponents were entirely willing to accept the new policy and asked that the change be made in the order of approval. Acting promptly under the terms of the order, the Code Authority petitioned NRA to declare an emergency condition and to establish minimum prices. The request is now being studied and will be submitted for a decision by the Administrator. Meanwhile, the cigar merchandising plan provisions for filing prices and discounts are stayed, as is the waiting period of the open price association.

### Get Coal Ordered—

"Specifications are being sent to the NRA Coal Code Authorities", announces the Scranton, Pa., Republican, "which provide for the classification of various fuels, particularly coal. They were issued by the sectional committee of the American Standards Association and are the result of years of study, made in the interest of fair measures of value and trade."

That definite information as to the quality, and also the price, of coal must be supplied prospective as well as regular customers is an innovation introduced by the Code, and it has the full force of law. At the public hearings it was revealed that many orders for coal for domestic consumption are telephoned in by housewives. It was freely admitted that the terms used in describing brands were at least confusing, especially as a considerable proportion of such orders were classified as "emergencies."

The feature of the adoption of plainly defined standards by the coal industry, as by many others, was the willingness of its leaders to render to the public the type of service which had not been possible in the old era of unrestricted competition. Now that all producers and distributors are paying the same scale of wages and abiding by the same rules of business ethics, it is actually more convenient and economical to maintain quality standards that the average person can readily understand.

### 50%—350% Gain!

The Code Authority for the Alloy Casting Industry says: "The smallest increase I have heard of in sales volume is 50 percent increase first 6 months 1934 over entire year 1933. The greatest, 350 percent first 6 months over corresponding period 1933. Labor has benefited inestimably."

The first section of the cigar merchandising plan, carried identically in all three Codes, deals with sales by cigar manufacturers, who are required to file with the council representing the three industries the minimum sales price of such cigar at retail. That price is to be used in computing discounts and each container must bear that retail price prominently displayed.

#### Sales to Retailers

Sales to retailers other than chain stores or drop shipments are to be at a discount not over 28 percent. Accredited jobbers get an additional discount of not more than 14 percent; service jobbers get not more than two-thirds as much extra discount if there is an accredited jobber in the territory, otherwise not more than 10 percent. Drop shipments to retailers are permitted, with the permission of the accredited jobber, if any, in quantities of not less than 2,000 Class A or B cigars or 1,000 other classes, at an additional discount of 5 percent. Chain stores may receive the same discounts as accredited jobbers. An additional cash discount of 2 percent is permitted.

These discounts do not apply to manufacturers selling exclusively to the consumer but other manufacturers are bound by the terms of the plan affecting retailers when they sell to the consumer at retail. "Free deals" by manufacturers are prohibited. Retailers must sell cigars at not less than the manufacturers' indicated price. Sales in lots of not less than 10, if the cigar sells for more than 5 cents, may be allowed 5 percent discount; boxes of 25 or more, 8 percent off, unless the manufacturer has set a box price. State taxes must be added to the minimum price.

## TAG

### Benefits of Group Action

Small Manufacturer Obtains Share of Business in Specific Territory Served

The tag industry has greatly benefitted under the operation of its Code and "we feel that we have only just started to enjoy the benefits that can come to us through permanent group action", F. H. Baxter, executive director of the industry's Code Authority wrote the Administrator expressing the constructive gains made in the industry since the adoption of the Code.

The following are specific gains shown by the industry since its Code was approved, according to Mr. Baxter:

"Over 60 percent of our manufacturers have raised wages, affecting about 80 percent of our employees, about 32 percent.

"Over 60 percent of our manufacturers have reduced factory and office hours by 15 percent.

"Eighty percent of our employees referred to are at wage levels above 1929, and our more skilled employees are being paid about 95 percent of 1929 wages.

"On September 1, 1933, our employment was within 11 percent of what it was on September 1, 1929. As near as can be estimated the approach to 1929 has been closer for the first quarter of the year 1934.

"A recent analysis of sales figures shows that no small manufacturer of this industry has lowered its normal percentage of total business during March and April of 1934, since the Code has been effective. This showing is in spite of a level of prices slightly higher than last year and also a level of prices virtually uniform through the operation of the competition-meeting clause of the open-price plan.

"The small manufacturer, with a specific field or territory to serve, can obtain his share of the business at prices at or above costs, even though prices are virtually uniform and although he is subject to competition from his larger competitor salesmen. I really think we have here one of the best indications in the world that the small manufacturer has been helped—and not hurt—by the Tag Industry Code.

"Thousands of people are stringing and wiring bags in the homes, and while there have been presented definite schedules for getting this class of work out of the industry entirely by 1935, yet we have already set new rates that will be paid these home workers that will yield them an increase of over 100 percent for this work.

"The unit volume of our industry for the first quarter of 1934 showed an increase of 40 percent over the same quarter in 1933."

### Passes Peak of 1929

The General Fireproofing Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, employing 1,300 men, has passed the peak of its employment in 1929.

The company, it was said, would show a small profit for the first half of this year, but contracts had been taken at a close margin to provide work for employees.

The Truscon Steel Co. will finish the second quarter of the year "in the black", an official said recently.

## FERTILIZER

### "Hardly Eked Out Existence"

C. G. Crockett, North Carolina Industrialist, Says Wages Raised, Price Cutting and Rebating Stopped

C. G. Crockett, president of the Standard Fertilizer Co., Inc., Williamston, N.C., relates how the Code has put the fertilizer business in North Carolina on a sound economic basis, increased wages, and bettered living conditions. He said:

"In the fertilizer industry we are one of the little fellows. We are located in a town of 3,000 population. In our town is located a peanut factory, two lumber mills, and a tobacco factory. Ours is the town's largest industry and together with the other factories mentioned, along with the various merchants and other small enterprises that go with a town of this size, employs all the labor. During the 12 months prior to the time the Fertilizer Code became effective, we paid our common labor at the rate of 10 cents per hour. This same rate was paid by numerous fertilizer manufacturers throughout North Carolina, and was forced upon us by destructive competition within the industry. Our common labor now gets a minimum of 25 cents per hour, and with living conditions as they are in our community, they are now happy and contented, whereas before they were justly disgruntled and earned hardly enough to eke out an existence."

"The farmers, who are the consumers of our product, are highly pleased with the workings of our Code for the very simple reason that each and every one gets the same treatment and it has done away with the fear and distrust among them that their neighbor is paying a lower price for the same goods than he is paying. We have had not one complaint from the farmer regarding our Code."

"For several years prior to the adoption of our Code we lost money and it was steadily growing worse. The most ruinous kind of price cutting, secret rebating and numerous other unfair trade practices were prevalent in our industry. During the past year we have been able to show a small profit."

### No Profit: No Loss

But for the National Recovery Act, our little business would have been folded up and put away, we believe, as we lost \$2,000 in 1931, \$1,700 in 1932, and even in 1933, and so far in 1934 we are practically even with the board. H.O.L. and C.W.A. have enabled us to do this this year.

We are operating under the Lumberman's Code having filed our own prices in this district of four counties, absolutely on a cost basis, having kept our costs for the past 10 years, and our trade are not critical of our operation although the district east of us are some lower on a few items.—J. B. Mathews, Portland, Mich.

## Lumber—Climbs from Lowest Point in 60 Years

### Industry Back to Place Where Prices, Volume, Wages, are on a Profit Basis

One year's operation of the lumber industry under its Code, and the amazing results it has obtained have astonished and gratified members of that industry.

From a position just a year ago where the industry saw its business volume shrink to the lowest point in over 60 years, and to a price level the lowest in over a quarter of a century, with record losses in 1932 equal to half of its gross sales, to an "about face" of an increase in volume of nearly 30 percent; employment over 55 percent; prices over 60 percent; wages of over 90 percent; and pay rolls nearly 120 percent.

"The lumber industry has seen the establishment of over 30,000 concerns for the first time. Its spirit of 'collective thinking' and the means of collective action was a substitution of a hopeful for a hopeless industry attitude", said Dr. Wilson Compton, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, at the institution's 32d annual meeting held recently in Chicago.

"This is not what I say but what the mills themselves say—thousands of them in their reports to the Lumber Code Authority and to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics", emphasized Dr. Compton.

"The problem of overproduction in the lumber industry was finally controlled by the Code of the industry", continued Dr. Compton.

"During the past 5 years the consumption of lumber dropped from 36 billion feet in 1929 to 26 billion in 1930; 19 billion in 1931; 13 billion in 1932; and during the first quarter of 1933 to an annual rate of less than 11 billion feet. In the second quarter of 1930 the total stocks in the possession of lumber manufacturers totaled nearly 14 billion feet, the greatest recorded aggregate in the industry's history. This was the result of uncontrolled production and a diminishing consumption."

"The Code's provisions authorizing this maintenance of a 'balance' have been used effectively to equalize production as between divisions of the industry and between individual competitors. They have not yet been used to 'control' production nor to establish a balance between supply and demand but have already proved their workability as between divisions and individual competitors, in the industry's desire to 'equalize' its production, as between various grades and kinds of lumber."

## COTTON

NRA Economic Adviser, Discusses Textile Wage Increases

Great Divergencies Exist Among Various Plants Because of Competitive Conditions of Industry

The text of the preliminary report of the economic adviser to the Administrator on the question "What increase, if any, in cotton textile wage rates is possible as required by NRA release no. 5514-A?" is as follows:

"The Division has studied the question as it relates to possible increases in wage rates specified by the Cotton Textile Code. This report is based entirely on presently available statistics of wages, prices, costs, and margins, and does not interpret the question in terms of wage theories. For this reason, no completely conclusive answer can be given.

"Under existing conditions, there is no factual or statistical basis for any general increase in Cotton Textile Code wage rates.

"It does not at all follow that no wage adjustments would be in order. On the contrary, it is an acknowledged fact that very great divergencies exist, as among the various plants, with respect to wages in the higher brackets. It would improve the competitive conditions of the industry if these divergencies were smoothed out; and if they were thus smoothed out, a very considerable improvement in wage conditions would be secured for large numbers of workers. Furthermore, such an equalization of competitive conditions might properly be regarded as an appropriate first step toward a later consideration of the possibility of raising the general level of wages in the industry—or, less happily, of a general reduction if justified by later conditions.

## Present Status of Wages

"Average hourly wages are now about 37.3 cents per hour compared to 22 cents a year ago and between 32 and 33 cents in 1928 and 1929 (based on publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics). This represents an increase of 70 percent from a year ago and 15 percent from 1929.

"These rates are about 70 percent of average hourly earnings in manufacturing, which are now about 53 cents. This is a decided gain over a year ago, when hourly rates were about half those in manufacturing, and over 1929, when they were about 60 percent of hourly earnings in manufacturing.

"Average weekly earnings were \$13.41 in April, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, compared to \$10 a year ago and \$15.65, estimated, in 1929. As the purchasing power of the dollar is almost one-third greater than in 1929, the \$13.41 average weekly earnings in April will buy about as much as \$17.60 did in 1929. Thus, in purchasing power, weekly pay is apparently 12 percent over 1929 and if liberal allowance be made for possible errors in cost of living indexes, it is safe to conclude that average weekly earnings have a purchasing power at least equivalent to 1929.

"Earnings of cotton textile workers are higher than stated above by the value of services furnished below cost by company-owned mill villages, but as amount and value of such services is controversial, this consideration has been omitted.

## Prices

"With the exception of a spurt in January and February 1934, prices have tended downwards since the Code and processing tax went into effect, and with sharpest decline in April and May. The price drop was in response to lessened demand.

## Costs and Margins

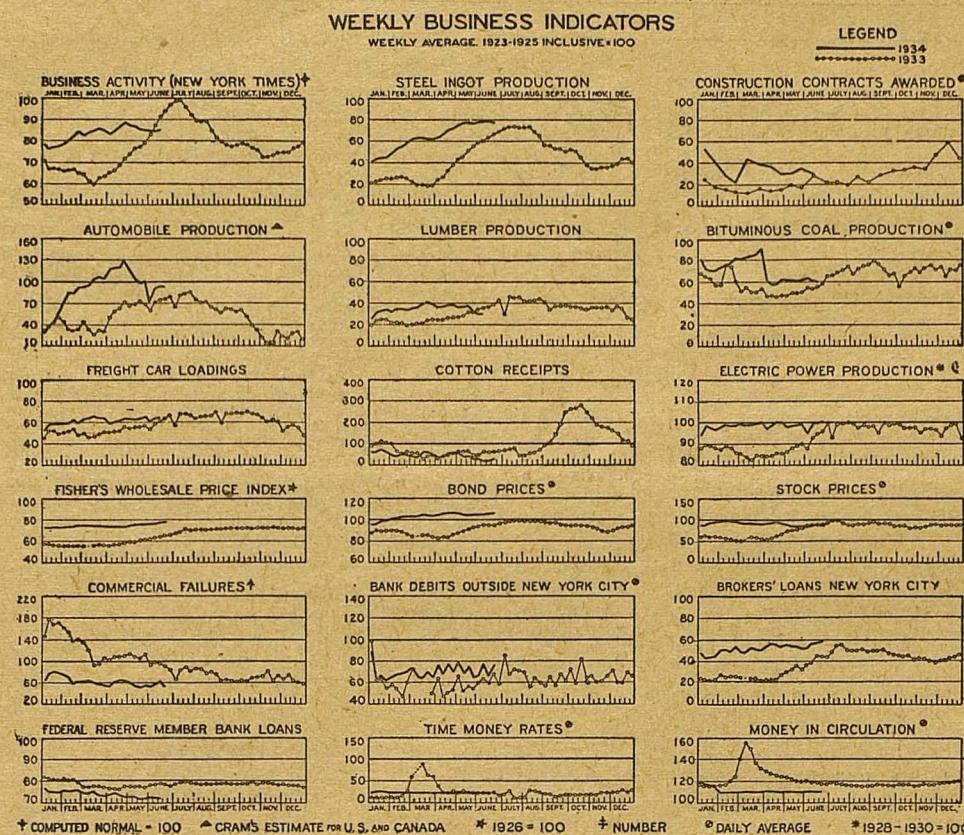
"Cost of raw material has increased over 100 percent, with the processing tax taken into account. Raw cotton is now selling at about 16.4 cents per pound, including processing tax, compared to 6 cents to 7 cents a pound early last year, and 13 cents to 14 cents including processing tax, in the first month of Code operation.

"The margin available to the industry is thus being squeezed between declining prices of finished goods and increasing costs of raw materials. The margin was about 16.4 cents per pound of raw cotton handled in April 1934, compared with about 20 cents when the Code went into effect, and about 16.5 cents in 1929. Labor received about 9.5 cents per pound out of 16.5 cents in 1929, or 57.5 percent, about 9.5 cents out of the 20.5 cents when the Code first went into effect, or 46 percent, and about 10.2 cents out of the 16.4 cents margin of April, or 62.2 percent.

"Representative print cloth costs per pound show a total raw-material cost of about 20 cents, mill salaries, insurance, fuel, power, and taxes, at between 5 cents and 6 cents, and labor cost at 10 cents, the total cash cost being 35½ cents compared to a net selling price of approximately 33 cents per pound. Cash loss amounts to 2½ cents per pound.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DATA PLOTTED, WHERE AVAILABLE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1934



## 700 More Men; \$25,000 Higher Wages

The following telegram was received from the Code Authority of the Porcelain Breakfast Furniture Assembling Industry, New York City:

"The Code Authority of the Porcelain Breakfast Furniture Assembling Industry unanimously adopts a resolution congratulating the administration on the outstanding successful year of industrial recovery and social reconstruction. The effect of NRA on the porcelain breakfast furniture assembling industry has increased wages \$25,000 per week and has put 700 men back to work. On behalf of the manufacturers and workers engaged in this industry we offer our profound faith in the fundamental principles of the National Recovery Act and hope that the administration will make the National Recovery Act a permanent law for the people of this Nation."

## Percentage Gains

The quarterly report of Gerrish Gassaway, manager, Chamber of Commerce, Wilmington, Del., shows employment on May 15, from the pay rolls of 306 concerns:

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1934.....   | 30,465 persons employed. |
| 1933.....   | 24,015 persons employed. |
| Net gain of 761 persons in the 30-day period, April 15 to May 15.             |                          |
| The following percentages are of interest, May 1934, as compared to May 1933: |                          |
| Building permits.....   | +40 percent              |
| Postal receipts.....  | +13 percent              |
| Power consumption.....  | +13 percent              |
| Bank clearings.....   | +5 percent               |
| Bank debits.....  | +15 percent              |
| Express receipts.....   | +1 percent               |
| Telephone traffic.....  | +5 percent               |
| Transportation gross tonnage.....   | +31 percent              |

"As the raw material cost and processing tax in the above example are known exactly, and labor costs can be estimated approximately from B.L.S. data, elements in the above estimated costs which might be questionable are limited to the item of salaries, insurance, fuel, power, and taxes.

## Difficulties in Wage Increases

"Under existing conditions, a further increase in wages would involve considerable difficulties, because:

- (1) Increased costs cannot be passed along to consumer, except in part, and except at cost of lessened demand and fewer opportunities for employment, as shown by recent price behavior, and recent low levels of cotton consumption.
- (2) Margin available for payment of wages has been squeezed between falling finished goods prices and rising raw-material prices, including processing tax.
- (3) A further increase in costs cannot readily be absorbed by industry, for apparently even present costs have to be met to some extent by dissipation of working capital.

## Further Increase Possible

"The foregoing conclusions refer only to existing conditions, and labor may properly ask, "Under what conditions can wages—real wages—be increased?" As the cotton workers themselves probably purchase less than 1 percent of the industry's output, the small volume of demand for cotton textiles is due almost wholly to the low production and consequent low purchasing power in other industries, particularly the capital goods industries. Increased production, more or less simultaneously, in all industries, would provide increased purchasing power for cotton textiles, and is the necessary prior condition for a permanent increase of real wages."

## PRINTING

Graphic Arts Industry  
Stops Taking Work  
"At Any Price"

Eliminates Unfair Practices and  
Printers Produce Work at Profit  
Instead of Destructive Losses

Mr. E. H. Dettner, president, general manager of Dettner's Printing House, San Francisco, Calif.: "We feel that we are just beginning to recover from the throes of the depression. One of the principal factors which has produced this, has been the Code of Fair Competition assuring reputable concerns of some measure of protection against the chiseling price cutter. As a result of the business revival thus far experienced, it has been possible for us to employ more workers and increase the wages of those already employed. We therefore urge that the program of the NRA be continued even more strenuously than it has been in the past."

Mr. H. C. Morrell of the Ledger Co., Fort Worth, Tex.: "We have had only a few months experience under the Code, even with the short time it has been in actual operation, the benefits therefrom are so apparent that we cannot conceive of any sane person familiar with what was happening a year ago, giving any consideration whatever to any plan that would lead us back in the hands of the chiseler. We believe that not one inch of ground already gained under the Graphic Arts Code should be given up."

Mr. H. C. Hinton of the Atlas Printing & Engraving Co., Birmingham, Ala.: "After celebrating one year's working conditions under the National Recovery Act, we wish to express our appreciation for what NRA has done to a weakened industry."

Mr. J. E. H. Railey of the Railey Printing Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.: "We want you to know that since the signing of the President's Code, when the NRA first came upon the scene, the printing business in Wichita Falls began to show signs of recovery. The NRA has saved our industry in this locality. There has been very little if any chiseling and we expect to continue the use of the Price Determination Schedule for it means continuation in business or closed doors."

Mr. Charles E. Band, of Band & White, Clarksburg, S.C.: "For the past few years we have been running our plant almost solely for the benefit of our employees; that is, just keeping body and soul together. We have been doing work at any price we could get and giving the profit to concerns who could better afford to pay them than we could to lose them."

"Starting with the NRA, supplemented with the Graphic Arts Code, we and all the printers in our community have done much better. There is a much better feeling between competitors, we have lunch together, talk over our problems, help 'the little fellow' and try to keep our industry on the plane it is entitled to be."

Mr. Charles Emerie, president of the Pottawattamie County Printers' Association of Council Bluffs, Iowa: "The printers in this community, to our knowledge, for the past 12 years have sold printing below cost. Some of the prices were cost, others were deliberately below cost, just to get the business. Since the enactment of the NRA all this has been changed. Every printer in this community thinks the other fellow is a good fellow and is surprised he did not find out so before."

## No More "Mystery of Production"

In behalf of the consuming public, the Federal Government is represented and exercises veto power on each of the Code Authorities, or governing agencies, of all of the industries and trades now operating under Codes. Heretofore the man in the street, or even in the library of a luxurious home, has known little of the methods of production and distribution of what he wears and uses and eats. Under the Codes these processes will not be mysterious; possibilities for practices inimical to the public interest, such as were discussed at Code hearings, are removed.

In the operation of the Codes, industries and trades have not infrequently expressed their evidently sincere appreciation of the service these representatives of NRA on the Code Authorities are able to render them in the new process of mandatory fair conduct in business. The vast majority of the business men of America who are devoting their time to perfecting the organization of the Code Authorities welcome the presence and counsel of the Administration members. They reflect the views of consumers and as a forward-looking industrialist said recently: "Business men are coming more and more to a realization that what is best for the country is best for them."

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS—JUNE 21-27

## OFFICIAL ORDERS OF NRA

The Blue Eagle will print in each issue all administrative orders, interpretations, appointments, and by-laws approved by the Administrator during the current week. Whenever necessary to give full explanation of an order, it will be found in another section of the Blue Eagle marked by a (★) designating page and column.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE—  
WHOLESALE INDUSTRYCODE OF LABOR PROVISIONS FOR THE  
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WHOLESALE  
INDUSTRY

## ORDER NO. LP 15-3

Order of Approval of Plan of Election of the Code Authority

WHEREAS, the Code of Labor Provisions for the Alcoholic Beverage Wholesale Industry, approved March 22, 1934, provides in Article VI, Section 1, as follows:

"Six (6) persons selected by and representing members of the Industry who are engaged in the wholesale distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages other than products of the brewing industry.

"Three (3) persons selected by and representing members of the Industry who are engaged in the wholesale distribution and sale of products of the brewing industry.

"No member of the Industry shall be entitled to vote for members of the Code Authority in more than one of the foregoing groups, and the class in which each member votes shall be determined in the method set forth in the approved plan. The plan shall be submitted by members of the Industry within fifteen (15) days after the approval of the Code; such plan is to be approved by the Administrator."

WHEREAS, there has been submitted and is now on file an equitable plan of election of the Code Authority:

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of the said Code and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Executive Order of July 15, 1933, and the Executive Order of December 30, 1933, I hereby approve the plan of election of a Code Authority that is truly representative of the Industry and in other respects complies with the provisions of the Act. This approval is given by the Administrator, subject to his right to prescribe such hearings as he may deem proper and thereafter if he shall find that the plan does not provide for the election of a Code Authority that is truly representative or does not in other respects comply with the provisions of the Act, he may modify or cancel this Order.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval recommended:  
ARMIN W. RILEY,  
Division Administrator.  
June 23, 1934.

CANDIES AND CONFEC-  
TIONERIES463-2  
ORDEREXTENDING STAY OF ARTICLE VIII,  
RULE 19, OF CODE OF FAIR COMPETI-  
TION FOR THE CANDY MANUFACTUR-  
ING INDUSTRY

WHEREAS, in the Executive Order dated June 11, 1934, approving Code of Fair Competition for the Candy Manufacturing Industry, it is therein provided that the provisions of Article VIII, Rule 19, of said code, are stayed and do not become effective for a period of ten (10) days in order to afford consideration of the objections of any interested parties;

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the President of the United States, I, Hugh S. Johnson, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise, do hereby further stay the provisions of Article VIII, Rule 19, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Candy Manufacturing Industry, to July 15, 1934, in order to afford consideration of the objections of any interested parties and on the date herein specified the provisions of said Article VIII, Rule 19, shall become effective unless I shall by my further Order otherwise determine or extend such stay.

Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval recommended:  
ARMIN W. RILEY,  
Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 21, 1934.

458-3  
ORDEREXTENDING STAY OF ARTICLE VIII, RULE  
21, OF CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR  
THE WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS' IN-  
DUSTRY

WHEREAS, in the Order dated June 6, 1934, approving Code of Fair Competition for the Wholesale Confectioners' Industry, it is therein provided that the provisions of Article VIII, Rule 21, of said Code, are stayed and do not become effective for a period of ten (10) days in order to afford consideration of the objections of any interested parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the President of the United States, I, Hugh S. Johnson, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise, do hereby further stay the provisions of Article VIII, Rule 21, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Wholesale Confectioners' Industry, to July 15, 1934, in order to afford consideration of the objections of any interested parties and on the date herein specified the provisions of said Article VIII, Rule 21, shall become effective unless I shall by my further Order otherwise determine or extend such stay.

Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval Recommended:  
ARMIN W. RILEY,  
Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 21, 1934.

## CANVAS GOODS INDUSTRY

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 333-12

## ORDER

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE  
CANVAS GOODS INDUSTRY

Approval of Code Authority Budget and Basis of Contribution for the period of calendar year ending December 31, 1934.

An application having been duly made by the Code Authority for the Retail Division of the Canvas Goods Industry for approval of its budget for, and of the basis of contribution by members of the industry to, the expenses of administering the Code for the period of a calendar year ending December 31, 1934, and opportunity to be heard having been afforded all members of said industry and any objections filed having been duly considered, and such budget appearing to be reasonable and necessary to support the authorized activities of the Code Authority, and such basis of contribution appearing to be equitable.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered, subject to any pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Administrator, that

(a) Said budget, the original of which, as approved, is on file with the National Recovery Administration, be and it is hereby approved.

(b) The following basis of contribution by members of the Industry, authorized by Article VI, Section 12 of such Code, by which each member of the industry subject to the jurisdiction of the Code, accepting benefits thereof insofar as his business relates to the Retail Section, shall pay one-half of one percent (1/2%) of his or its gross sales for the preceding fiscal year, be and it is hereby approved.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.  
By H. O. KING,  
Division Administrator.

Approval Recommended:

F. S. BLANCHARD,  
Deputy Administrator.  
June 21, 1934.

CARPET AND RUG  
INDUSTRY

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 202-9

## ORDER

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE  
CARPET & RUG MANUFACTURING IN-  
DUSTRY

Granting Application of Gulbenkian Seamless Rug Company, New York, N.Y., for an Exemption from the Provisions of Article VII, Section 2.

WHEREAS, an Application has been made by the above-named applicant for an exemption from the provisions of Article VII, Section 2, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Carpet & Rug Manufacturing Industry; and

WHEREAS, the Assistant Deputy Administrator has reported, and it appears to my satisfaction, that the exemption hereinabove granted is necessary and will tend to effectuate the policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered that the above-named applicant be and it hereby is exempted from said provisions of said Code until November 1, 1934.

H. O. KING,  
Division Administrator.

Order Recommended:

A. HENRY THURSTON,  
Assistant Deputy Administrator.

CIGAR MANUFACTURING  
INDUSTRY

## 467-2

## ORDER

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE  
CIGAR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Extending Stay of the Provisions of Article VI and of Schedule I.

WHEREAS, the President, in approving the Code of Fair Competition for the Cigar Manufacturing Industry, stayed until Monday, June 25, 1934, the effective date of the provisions of Article VI and of Schedule I—the Cigar Merchandising Plan—and of Articles III and IV, relating to hours and wages; and

WHEREAS, said approval was given on June 19, 1934, and it may be impossible for certain members of said Industry fully to inform themselves of their obligations pursuant to said provisions prior to June 25, 1934.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered that the operation of said provisions of said Code be and it is hereby stayed as to all parties subject thereto until Monday, July 2, 1934.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

By  
Administrative Officer.

Order Recommended:  
June 23, 1934.

## COFFEE INDUSTRY

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE  
COFFEE INDUSTRY

## ORDER NO. 265-10

Approval of Plan of Selection of the Coffee Industries Committee

WHEREAS, the Code of Fair Competition for the Coffee Industry provides in Article VIII, Section 1, as follows:

"A Coffee Industries Committee consisting of nine (9) members, hereinafter called the Committee, shall be selected by the members of the industry for the purpose of supervising the per-

formance of the provisions of this code. From and after the effective date of this code the Executive Committee of the Association shall function as the Committee, and shall, within thirty (30) days after the effective date hereof, submit for the approval of the Administrator a plan for the selection of a Committee, which shall truly represent all elements of the industry irrespective of membership in the Association."

WHEREAS, there is on file an equitable plan of selection of the Coffee Industries Committee, submitted by the Associated Coffee Industries of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of said Code and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Executive Orders of July 15, 1933, and the Executive Order of December 30, 1933, I hereby approve the plan of selection of the Executive Committee.

In order that the plans shall at all times provide for the selection of a Coffee Industries Committee that is truly representative of the industry and in other respects comply with the provisions of the Act this approval is given by the Administrator subject to his right to prescribe such hearings as he may deem proper and thereafter if he shall find that the plan does not provide for the selection of a Coffee Industries Committee that is truly representative or does not in other respects comply with the provisions of the Act, he may modify or cancel this Order.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator.

Approval recommended:  
ARMIN W. RILEY,  
Division Administrator.

June 23, 1934.

COTTON TEXTILE  
INDUSTRY

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1-72

## ORDER

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE  
COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Granting Application for a Stay of the Provisions of the Administrative Order of May 22, 1934, so far as it affects knitters of underwear owning their own spindles.

WHEREAS, by order dated June 13, 1934, the application of certain knitters of underwear owning their own spindles for an exemption from the provisions of the Administrative Order of May 22, 1934, providing for a curtailment of twenty-five percent (25%) in the use of productive machinery for three (3) periods of four (4) weeks each, beginning June 4, 1934, was denied, and WHEREAS, said knitters have made application for reconsideration of their petition, and

WHEREAS, the Assistant Deputy Administrator has reported, and it appears to my satisfaction, that the stay hereinabove granted is necessary and will tend to effectuate the policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me by the Administrator for Industrial Recovery, it is hereby ordered that the operation of the provisions of said order be and it is hereby stayed as to all knitters of underwear owning their own spindles for the first period named in said order, provided that in the interim a conference shall be held between three (3) representatives of the knitters of owning their own spindles, three (3) representatives of knitters not owning their own spindles who favor said exemption, three (3) knitters not owning their own spindles who do not favor said exemption and three (3) yarn manufacturers, for the purpose of developing further facts so that the whole question can be adequately reconsidered; further, provided that if upon reconsideration the original decision is adhered to, said knitters of underwear owning their own spindles will be required to curtail their operations in the second and third periods to such an extent that the total number of machine hours curtailed will be equivalent to the number of machine hours which would have been curtailed during all three (3) periods had the stay herein not been granted; and further, provided that during the time when this stay is in effect such knitters of underwear do not sell yarn in the market.

R. L. HOUSTON,  
Division Administrator.

Order Recommended:  
A. HENRY THURSTON,  
Assistant Deputy Administrator.

June 22, 1934.

## Fabricated Metal Products

## 84-29 (Amend. No. 2)

ORDER APPROVING AMENDMENT OF  
CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE  
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS MANU-  
FACTURING AND METAL FINISHING AND  
METAL COATING INDUSTRY

An application having been duly made pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, for approval of amendment to the Code of Fair Competition for the Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing and Metal Finishing and Metal Coating Industry, and due consideration having been given thereon and the annexed report on said amendment, containing findings with respect thereto, having been made and directed to the President:

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the President of the United States, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise do hereby incorporate, by reference, said annexed report and do find that said amendment and the Code as constituted after being amended comply in all respects with the pertinent provisions and will promote the policy and purposes of said Title of said Act, and do hereby order that said amendment be and it is hereby approved, and that the previous approval of said Code is hereby modified to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as amended, such approval and such amendment to take effect fifteen (15) days from the date hereof, unless good cause to the contrary is shown to the Administrator before that time and the Administrator issues a subsequent Order to that effect.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval Recommended:  
BARTON W. MURRAY,  
Acting Division Administrator.

Washington, D.C.,

June 27, 1934.

It being found necessary in order to support the administration of this code and to maintain the standards of fair competition established hereunder and to effectuate the policy of the Act, the Code Authority is authorized:

(a) To incur such reasonable obligations as are necessary and proper for the foregoing purposes and to meet such obligations out of funds which may be raised as hereinafter provided and which shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Code.

(b) To submit to the Administrator for his approval, subject to such notice and opportunity to be heard as he may deem necessary (1) an itemized budget of its estimated expenses for the foregoing purposes, and (2) an equitable basis upon which the funds necessary to support such budget shall be contributed by members of the industry.

(c) After such budget and basis of contribution have been approved by the Administrator, to determine and obtain equitable contribution as above set forth by all members of the industry, and to that end, if necessary, to institute legal proceedings

therefor in its own name. Each member of the industry, whether operating under an approved supplementary code or otherwise, shall pay his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of the maintenance of the Code Authority, determined as hereinabove provided, and subject to rules and regulations pertaining thereto issued by the Administrator. Only members of the industry complying with the code and contributing to the expenses of its administration as hereinabove provided, shall be entitled to participate in the selection of members of the Code Authority or to receive the benefits of any of its voluntary activities or to make use of any emblem or insignia of the National Recovery Administration.

The Code Authority shall neither incur nor pay any obligation in excess of the amount thereof as estimated in its approved budget, except upon approval of the Administrator; and no subsequent budget shall contain any deficiency item for expenditures in excess of prior budget estimates except those which the Administrator shall have approved.

GEAR MANUFACTURING  
INDUSTRY

## ORDER

## 117-11 (Amend. No. 1)

AMENDMENT TO CODE OF FAIR COMPETI-  
TION FOR THE GEAR MANUFACTUR-  
ING INDUSTRY

An application having been duly made pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, for approval of amendment to a Code of Fair Competition for the Gear Manufacturing Industry, and as contained in a Published Notice of Opportunity to File Objections, Administrative Order No. 117-8, dated May 31, 1934, and no objections having been filed as provided in said Published Notice, and the annexed report on said amendment, containing findings with respect thereto, having been made and directed to the President.

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the President of the United States, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President, including Executive Order 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise, do hereby incorporate, by reference, said annexed report and do find that said amendment and the Code as constituted after being amended comply in all respects with the pertinent provisions and will promote the policy and purposes of said Title of said Act, and do hereby order that said amendment be and it is hereby approved, and that the previous approval of said Code is hereby modified to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as amended, such approval and such amendment to take effect fifteen (15) days from the date hereof, unless good cause to the contrary is shown to the Administrator before that time and the Administrator issues a subsequent Order to that effect.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS—JUNE 21-27—Contd.

GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY  
(A-3 Periodical Publishing)

287-30

## ORDER

APPROVING EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY STAY OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE II, SECTION 21 (b), PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRIES

An application having been duly made by the National Code Authority for the Periodical Publishing and Printing Industry, approved by the National Graphic Arts Coordinating Committee, for an extension until July 1, 1934, of a temporary stay of the provisions of Article II, Section 21 (b), Paragraph 3, of said Code granted by Order No. 287-8, dated May 3, 1934; and upon consideration of a report of the Deputy Administrator recommending that such extension be granted, approved by the Division Administrator; and finding that such extension is necessary in the interests of justice,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Hugh S. Johnson, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President, including Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise, do hereby extend said temporary stay of the provisions of said Article II, Section 21 (b), Paragraph 3, as applied to said Periodical Publishing and Printing Industry, until July 1, 1934; provided that any adjustment, which may be required under said provisions at the expiration of this extension, shall be made retroactive and effective as of March 28, 1934.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator.

Approval recommended:  
GEORGE BUCKLEY,  
Division Seven.  
June 21, 1934.

## GRAY IRON FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

277-8

## ORDER

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE GRAY IRON FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

Granting of Application made by the Code Authority for an exception to Paragraph III of Administrative Order X-36, dated May 26, 1934. The Code Authority for said Industry having made application to the Administrator for, and showing cause why, an exception to paragraph III of Administrative Order X-36, dated May 26, 1934, should be granted to the Code Authority for the said Industry so that all members of said Industry may be assessed to cover the expense of administering the Code for the said Industry, and an opportunity to be heard having been afforded all members of said Industry and any objections filed having been duly considered and the application for such exception appearing to be reasonable and necessary to support the authorized activities of the Code Authority,

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered, subject to any pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Administrator, that

Said application for said exception to paragraph III of Administrative Order X-36, to empower the Code Authority to assess all members of the Industry to cover the expense of administering the said Code, whether or not their principal line of business is embraced within the definition of the Gray Iron Foundry Industry as defined in Article II, Section 3, of the Code of Fair Competition for said assessments shall affect only that portion of the business of such members as is embraced in the Industry as so defined, be, and it is hereby granted; provided, however, that such exception be limited to those members of industry whose foundries produce gray iron castings, whether processed or not, for sale as castings; and provided further, that this exception shall not apply to those members of industry whose foundries produce processed gray iron castings all of which castings are sold as parts or products covered by the definitions of other codes.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.  
By BARTON W. MURRAY,  
Acting Division Administrator.

Approval Recommended:  
J. G. COWLING,  
Deputy Administrator.  
June 22, 1934.

## GRAY IRON FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

ORDER NO. 277-9

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE GRAY IRON FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

Approval of Code Authority Budget and Basis of Contribution for the period of February 10, 1934, to January 1, 1935.

An application having been duly made by the Code Authority of the Gray Iron Foundry Industry for approval of its budget for, and of the basis of contribution by members of the Industry to, the expenses of administering the Code for the period of February 10, 1934 to January 1, 1935, and opportunity to be heard having been afforded all members of said Industry at a public hearing held May 31, 1934, and no objections having been filed, and such budget appearing to be reasonable and necessary to support the authorized activities of the Code Authority, and such basis of contribution appearing to be equitable,

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered, subject to any pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Administrator, that

(a) Said budget, the original of which, as approved, is on file with the National Recovery Administration, be, and it is hereby approved,

(b) The following basis of contribution by members of the Industry, authorized by Article III Section 4 of such Code:

A quarterly assessment on all members of the Industry at the rate of one quarter of two tenths of one per cent, which will amount to fifty cents (50¢) on one thousand dollars of sales per quarter, assessments to be based on total dollars of net sales for the year 1933, be, and it is hereby approved.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.  
By BARTON W. MURRAY,  
Acting Division Administrator.

Approval Recommended:  
J. G. COWLING,  
Deputy Administrator.  
June 23, 1934.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS, STORAGE, AND MOVING

399-3

## ORDER 399-

GRANTING A STAY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORAGE AND MOVING TRADE

WHEREAS, Article VI, Section 7 of this Code provides for the registration by every member of the Trade within thirty (30) days after the effective date of the Code of the number and type of vehicles operated by him and of his gross warehouse space; and

WHEREAS, Subsection (c) of said Article and Section provides that forty-five (45) days after the effective date of said Code it shall be a violation of said Code for any member of the Trade to operate any vehicles or warehouse without registration insignia; and

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 1 provides that each member of the Trade shall file with the appropriate Administrative Board in each area in which he solicits business within forty-five (45) days after the effective date of said Code, a complete schedule of his individual terms, rates, tariffs, prices, discounts, dock charges and all other conditions relating to charges for services in the Trade; and

WHEREAS, the Temporary Code Authority for said Trade, not having perfected its organization and being unable to set up the Regional Administrative Boards and Local Administrative Boards required by said Code within the time specified, it is not possible to comply with the time limitation specified in said Code for said registration of vehicles and warehouses and for obtaining said registration insignia and for filing said schedules.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for National Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President and the Code of Fair Competition for the Household Goods Storage and Moving Trade and otherwise, do hereby order that the time requirements as set forth in the above named provisions of said Code be and the same are hereby stayed and shall be computed from May 31, 1934, instead of from the effective date of said Code.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval Recommended:  
Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 21, 1934.

## HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC FIXTURES, SHIPPING CONTAINERS, GRAPHIC ARTS, SILVERWARE, NON-FERROUS FOUNDRY INDUSTRIES

## ORDER

CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE VACUUM CLEANER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, WASHING AND IRONING MACHINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PLUMBING FIXTURES INDUSTRY, CORRUGATED AND SOLID FIBRE SHIPPING CONTAINER INDUSTRY, GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY, SILVERWARE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, NON-FERROUS FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

Granting Application of Landers, Frary and Clark of New Britain, Connecticut, for an exemption from the Provisions of the above named Codes.

WHEREAS, an application has been made by the above named applicant for an exemption as here stated; and

WHEREAS, an opportunity to be heard has been duly afforded to all interested parties, and the Deputy Administrator has reported, and it appears to my satisfaction that the exemption hereinafter granted is necessary and will tend to effectuate the policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered that the above named applicant be and is hereby exempted from the provisions of said Codes.

PROVIDED: that the applicant complies with the provisions of the Code for the Electrical Manufacturing Industry in respect to all Electrical Goods; and, in respect to all other goods that can be segregated, from the standpoint of good business operation, with the provisions of the Code for the Fabricated Metal Manufacturing and Metal Finishing and Metal Coating Industry, except that he shall be required to conform to the Cost Accounting System set up by the Code Authority for the Electrical Manufacturing Industry; and/or, in respect to all sales of products, with the trade practice and marketing provisions of the Code under which the sale of such goods is regulated.

PROVIDED: that, in the production of printed matter that is not an integral part of the production process or of applicant's product as sold, he complies with the Employment, Wage and Hour provisions of the Code for the Graphic Arts Industries, and

PROVIDED, FURTHER: that the Code Authority for any Industry, the provisions of whose Code are here stated to control the acts of the applicant, may require such equitable contribution, proportionate to that portion of his finished product so controlled, as may be approved by the Administrator; and that any Code Authority may require such appropriate statistics as the Administrator may approve.

BARTON W. MURRAY,  
Acting Division Administrator.

## ICE INDUSTRY

43-17

## ORDER NO. 43-17

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE ICE INDUSTRY

Approval of Code Authority Budget and Basis of Contribution for the period of one year from May 1, 1934, and ending April 30, 1935.

An application having been duly made by the Code Authority of the Ice Industry for approval of its budget for, and of the basis of contribution by members of the industry to, the expenses of administering the Code for the period of one year from May 1, 1934, and ending April 30, 1935, and opportunity to be heard having been afforded all members of said industry and any objections filed having been duly considered, and such budget appearing to be reasonable and necessary to support the authorized activities of the Code Authority, and such basis of contribution appearing to be equitable.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered, subject to any pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Administrator, that

(a) Said budget, the original of which as approved, is on file with the National Recovery Administration, be, and it is hereby approved,

(b) The following basis of contribution by members of the industry, authorized by Section 5, Article X of the Code of Fair Competition for the Ice Industry as amended on April 24, 1934:

Each member of the Industry, regardless of whether or not the Ice Industry embraces his or its principal line of business, will pay six mills

upon each ton of ice sold by such member during the fiscal year, the minimum to be paid by each member to be \$2.00.

The minimum of \$2.00 will become due immediately upon approval of the budget by the Administrator, and upon notice to the member.

After payment of the minimum, a member will pay no further tax until the number of tons of ice sold by him subsequent to May 1, 1934, and prior to April 30, 1935, shall have exceeded 334 tons, (which number multiplied by six mills equals approximately \$2.00).

Each manufacturer of artificial ice, or producer of natural ice, or wholesale distributor of ice will be required to report to the Committee of Arbitration and Appeal for the territory in which ice is sold, as of the end of each calendar month, the number of tons of ice sold by him during such month, the amount of this assessment thereon, the names of all peddlers or dealers to whom he has sold ice for re-sale during the month, the number of tons of ice sold to each such peddler or dealer, and, based upon such number of tons, the assessment against each such peddler or dealer.

Each manufacturer, producer, and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal within thirty days after being duly notified of approval by the Administrator of this budget, a sum equaling the minimum assessment of \$2.00 for himself and \$2.00 for each peddler and dealer served by him. Thereafter each manufacturer, producer and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal at the end of each calendar month a sum of money equaling the assessment of six mills per ton on all ice sold by himself and by each of the dealers or peddlers served by him upon which the levy of six mills per ton has not been previously paid. All assessments against sales of dealers and peddlers, paid by the manufacturers, producers or wholesale distributors shall be passed on to each such dealer or peddler; it being the purpose that each manufacturer, producer and wholesale distributor shall be held responsible for collecting from each dealer or peddler served by him the assessment against such dealer or peddler, and for remitting such collection to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal.

Each manufacturer, producer, and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal within thirty days after being duly notified of approval by the Administrator of this budget, a sum equaling the minimum assessment of \$2.00 for himself and \$2.00 for each peddler and dealer served by him. Thereafter each manufacturer, producer and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal at the end of each calendar month a sum of money equaling the assessment of six mills per ton on all ice sold by himself and by each of the dealers or peddlers served by him upon which the levy of six mills per ton has not been previously paid. All assessments against sales of dealers and peddlers, paid by the manufacturers, producers or wholesale distributors shall be passed on to each such dealer or peddler; it being the purpose that each manufacturer, producer and wholesale distributor shall be held responsible for collecting from each dealer or peddler served by him the assessment against such dealer or peddler, and for remitting such collection to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered, subject to any pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Administrator, that

(a) Said budget, the original of which as approved, is on file with the National Recovery Administration, be, and it is hereby approved,

(b) The following basis of contribution by members of the industry, authorized by Article X of the Code of Fair Competition for the Ice Industry as amended on April 24, 1934:

Each member of the Industry, regardless of whether or not the Ice Industry embraces his or its principal line of business, will pay six mills

upon each ton of ice sold by such member during the fiscal year, the minimum to be paid by each member to be \$2.00.

The minimum of \$2.00 will become due immediately upon approval of the budget by the Administrator, and upon notice to the member.

After payment of the minimum, a member will pay no further tax until the number of tons of ice sold by him subsequent to May 1, 1934, and prior to April 30, 1935, shall have exceeded 334 tons, (which number multiplied by six mills equals approximately \$2.00).

Each manufacturer of artificial ice, or producer of natural ice, or wholesale distributor of ice will be required to report to the Committee of Arbitration and Appeal for the territory in which ice is sold, as of the end of each calendar month, the number of tons of ice sold by him during such month, the amount of this assessment thereon, the names of all peddlers or dealers to whom he has sold ice for re-sale during the month, the number of tons of ice sold to each such peddler or dealer, and, based upon such number of tons, the assessment against each such peddler or dealer.

Each manufacturer, producer, and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal within thirty days after being duly notified of approval by the Administrator of this budget, a sum equaling the minimum assessment of \$2.00 for himself and \$2.00 for each peddler and dealer served by him. Thereafter each manufacturer, producer and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal at the end of each calendar month a sum of money equaling the assessment of six mills per ton on all ice sold by himself and by each of the dealers or peddlers served by him upon which the levy of six mills per ton has not been previously paid. All assessments against sales of dealers and peddlers, paid by the manufacturers, producers or wholesale distributors shall be passed on to each such dealer or peddler; it being the purpose that each manufacturer, producer and wholesale distributor shall be held responsible for collecting from each dealer or peddler served by him the assessment against such dealer or peddler, and for remitting such collection to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered, subject to any pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Administrator, that

(a) Said budget, the original of which as approved, is on file with the National Recovery Administration, be, and it is hereby approved,

(b) The following basis of contribution by members of the industry, authorized by Article X of the Code of Fair Competition for the Ice Industry as amended on April 24, 1934:

Each member of the Industry, regardless of whether or not the Ice Industry embraces his or its principal line of business, will pay six mills

upon each ton of ice sold by such member during the fiscal year, the minimum to be paid by each member to be \$2.00.

The minimum of \$2.00 will become due immediately upon approval of the budget by the Administrator, and upon notice to the member.

After payment of the minimum, a member will pay no further tax until the number of tons of ice sold by him subsequent to May 1, 1934, and prior to April 30, 1935, shall have exceeded 334 tons, (which number multiplied by six mills equals approximately \$2.00).

Each manufacturer of artificial ice, or producer of natural ice, or wholesale distributor of ice will be required to report to the Committee of Arbitration and Appeal for the territory in which ice is sold, as of the end of each calendar month, the number of tons of ice sold by him during such month, the amount of this assessment thereon, the names of all peddlers or dealers to whom he has sold ice for re-sale during the month, the number of tons of ice sold to each such peddler or dealer, and, based upon such number of tons, the assessment against each such peddler or dealer.

Each manufacturer, producer, and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal within thirty days after being duly notified of approval by the Administrator of this budget, a sum equaling the minimum assessment of \$2.00 for himself and \$2.00 for each peddler and dealer served by him. Thereafter each manufacturer, producer and/or wholesale distributor will be required to remit to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal at the end of each calendar month a sum of money equaling the assessment of six mills per ton on all ice sold by himself and by each of the dealers or peddlers served by him upon which the levy of six mills per ton has not been previously paid. All assessments against sales of dealers and peddlers, paid by the manufacturers, producers or wholesale distributors shall be passed on to each such dealer or peddler; it being the purpose that each manufacturer, producer and wholesale distributor shall be held responsible for collecting from each dealer or peddler served by him the assessment against such dealer or peddler, and for remitting such collection to the appropriate Committee of Arbitration and Appeal.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered, subject to any pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Administrator, that

(a) Said budget, the original of which as approved, is on file with the National Recovery Administration, be, and it is hereby approved,

(b) The following basis of contribution by members of the industry, authorized by Article X of the Code of Fair Competition for the Ice Industry as amended on April 24, 1934:

Each member of the Industry, regardless of whether or not the Ice Industry embraces his or its principal line of business, will pay six mills

upon each ton of ice sold by such member during the fiscal year, the minimum to be paid by each member to be \$

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS—JUNE 21-27—Contd.

(Continued from p. 5, col. 4)

3. Every member of any such designated trades, by displaying the appropriate code insignia, shall be deemed to agree with the President to comply with the hours of labor, rates of pay and other conditions of employment under said code, and after approval under said Order of a local code of fair trade practices for his locality, then to comply with such fair practices;

4. Code Eagles shall be issued to the members of said designated trades who certify compliance with the labor provisions of their codes, through the agency of such local code committees as shall apply for and be granted permission to do so, otherwise through NRA.

5. Schedules of fair trade practices under said Executive Order should, wherever suitable to the needs of the locality, conform to the practices originally contained in said designated codes, provided, however, that practices, including those relating to minimum price, will be approved only in accordance with existing NRA policy on such matters.

6. Notwithstanding the absence of agreement of eighty-five percent (85%) of the members of the laundry or barber trades in a particular locality, any member of either such trade complying with the labor provisions of his code shall be entitled to display NRA insignia as evidence of his agreement with the President to comply with such provisions; but, after approval of a local code of fair trade practices for any such locality such insignia may only be displayed while in compliance with said local code as well as said labor provisions.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 27, 1934.

## LOCAL CODES FOR UNCODED SERVICE TRADES

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

By virtue of authority vested in me under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby offer to enter into an agreement with the members of such service trades not heretofore codified as shall hereafter be designated by the Administrator for Industrial Recovery, whereunder any such member displaying appropriate NRA insignia shall evidence his agreement to comply with the standards of labor approved by the Administrator, on the condition, however, that in any locality in which eighty-five percent (85%) of the members of any such designated trade shall propose to agree with me to abide by any local code of fair trade practices suggested by them for that locality, after approval of such local code by the Administrator, no member of such trade in such locality shall be entitled to display such NRA insignia, unless, in addition to the provisions of the said standards of labor, he is complying with all terms of such local code.

The Administrator may supplement this Order by such rules, regulations, exceptions, modifications, conditions, and determinations as, in his opinion, shall effectuate the purposes of this Order and of said Act.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
The WHITE HOUSE,  
June 28, 1934.

★ For further information relating to this order see story p. 1 col. 1.

## LUMBER INDUSTRIES

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 9-41

## CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INDUSTRIES

Extending Approval of Minimum Prices

WHEREAS, Article IX of the Code of Fair Competition for the Lumber and Timber Products Industries authorizes the Code Authority to establish and from time to time revise weighted average minimum prices of lumber and timber products; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said Article the said Code Authority has established and published minimum prices for items and classifications of lumber and timber products, which minimum prices are now in effect; and

WHEREAS, on June 9, 1934, it having been shown to me that at that time an emergency existed in said industries threatening the impairment of employment and wage scales therein, threatening particularly the existence of small enterprises therein, and threatening the demoralization of the entire industries as well as general recovery, I found that justice and the public interest required that I approve, and I did approve for a period expiring on the first day of July, 1934, the said weighted average minimum prices for items and classifications of lumber and timber products established and published pursuant to the provisions of Article IX of said Code by the said Code Authority; and

WHEREAS, the situation is still obscure and the aforesaid emergency still exists;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, and having found after investigation that justice and the public interest so require, I hereby reaffirm my said approval of weighted average minimum prices for items and classifications of lumber and timber products made effective by my Order dated June 9, 1934, and extend the said approval until the same shall be modified or terminated by my further Order in the premises.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator.

Approval recommended:  
BARTON W. MURRAY,  
Acting Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 27, 1934.

## MACHINERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

## 347 M-3 (Amend. No. 1)

## ORDER

## SUPPLEMENTAL CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE WATER POWER EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION OF THE MACHINERY AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

WHEREAS, the Supplemental Code of Fair Competition for the Water Power Equipment Manufacturing Subdivision of Machinery and Allied Products Industry was duly approved by my order dated June 7, 1934, upon condition, however, that the provisions of Article VIII, Sections 6 to 9, inclusive, be stayed for a period of fifteen (15) days, then to become effective "unless, I, by my further order, otherwise direct; within which time cause may be shown, if any there be, why the above provisions should not become effective"; and

WHEREAS, by the above mentioned order it was directed that the temporary Code Authority for this Subdivision send notice of the stay of these provisions and of the opportunity to show cause why they should not become effective to all known employers of the Subdivision; and

WHEREAS, notice in accordance with my order has not been sent to all known employers of the Subdivision:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President, including Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise; do hereby order and direct that the application of the provisions of Article VIII, Sections 6 and 9, inclusive, of the above mentioned Supplemental Code be and they hereby stay for a further period of fifteen (15) days from the date of expiration of the original fifteen (15) day period, then to become effective unless I by my further order otherwise direct; within which time cause may be shown, if any there be, why the above provisions should not become effective; and that notice of the stay of these provisions and of the opportunity to show cause why they should not become effective be sent to all employers of the Subdivision.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval recommended:  
BARTON W. MURRAY,  
Acting Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 26, 1934.

## MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED JEWELRY

## 175-11 (Amend. No. 1)

## ORDER APPROVING AMENDMENT TO CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED JEWELRY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

An application having been duly made pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, for approval of an amendment to a Code of Fair Competition for the Medium and Low Priced Jewelry Manufacturing Industry, and opportunity to be heard having been afforded all interested parties, and any objections filed having been duly considered, and the annexed report on said amendment, containing findings with respect thereto, having been made and directed to the President:

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the President of the United States, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President, including Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise; do hereby incorporate, by reference, said annexed report and do find that said amendment and the Code as constituted after being amended comply in all respects with the pertinent provisions and will promote the policy and purposes of said Title of said Act, and do hereby order that said amendment be and it is hereby approved, and that the previous approval of said Code is hereby modified to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as amended.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval Recommended:  
GEO. L. BERRY,  
Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 26, 1934.

## AMENDMENT TO THE CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED JEWELRY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Delete Section 5 of Article VII and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Each trade or industrial association directly or indirectly participating in the selection or activities of the Code Authority shall impose no inequitable restrictions on membership."

Add the following as Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Article VII:

"Section 6. It being found necessary in order to support the administration of this code and to maintain the standards of fair competition established hereunder and to effectuate the policy of the Act, the Code Authority is authorized:

(a) To incur such reasonable obligations as are necessary and proper for the foregoing purposes, and to meet such obligations out of funds which may be raised as hereinafter provided and which shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Code;

(b) To submit to the Administrator for his approval, subject to such notice and opportunity to be heard as he may deem necessary (1) an itemized budget of its estimated expenses for the foregoing purposes, and (2) an equitable basis upon which the funds necessary to support such budget shall be contributed by members of the industry;

(c) After such budget and basis of contribution have been approved by the Administrator, to determine and obtain equitable contribution as above set forth by all members of the industry, and to that end, if necessary, to institute legal proceedings therefor in its own name.

"Section 7. Each member of the industry shall pay his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of the maintenance of the Code Authority, determined as hereinabove provided, and subject to rules and regulations pertaining thereto issued by the Administrator. Only members of the industry complying with the code and contributing to the expenses of its administration as hereinabove provided, shall be entitled to participate in the selection of members of the Code Authority or to receive the benefits of any of its voluntary activities.

"Section 8. The Code Authority shall neither incur nor pay any obligation in excess of the amount thereof as estimated in its approved budget, except upon approval of the Administrator; and no subsequent budget shall contain any deficiency item for expenditures in excess of prior budget estimates except those which the Administrator shall have so approved.

"Section 9. Failure on the part of any member of the industry to contribute his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of maintaining the Code Authority, determined as hereinabove provided, shall be a violation of this Code, subject however to rules and regulations issued by the Administrator which pertain hereto."

## PRECIOUS JEWELRY INDUSTRY

## 130-6 (Amend. No. 1)

## ORDER APPROVING AMENDMENT TO CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE PRECIOUS JEWELRY PRODUCING INDUSTRY

An application having been duly made pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, for approval of an amendment to a Code of Fair Competition for the Pre-

cious Jewelry Producing Industry, and opportunity to be heard having been afforded all interested parties, and any objections filed having been duly considered, and the annexed report on said amendment containing findings with respect thereto, having been made and directed to the President:

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the President of the United States, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President, including Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise; do hereby incorporate, by reference, said annexed report and do find that said amendment and the Code as constituted after being amended comply in all respects with the pertinent provisions and will promote the policy and purposes of said Title of said Act, and do hereby order that said amendment be and it is hereby approved, and that the previous approval of said Code is hereby modified to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as amended.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval Recommended:  
GEO. L. BERRY,  
Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 26, 1934.

## AMENDMENT TO THE CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE PRECIOUS JEWELRY PRODUCING INDUSTRY

Delete Paragraph (d), Section 2, Article VI and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Each trade or industrial association directly or indirectly participating in the selection or activities of the Code Authority shall impose no inequitable restrictions on membership."

Add the following as Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Article VI:

"Section 5. It being found necessary in order to support the administration of this code and to maintain the standards of fair competition established hereunder and to effectuate the policy of the Act, the Code Authority is authorized:

(a) To incur such reasonable obligations as are necessary and proper for the foregoing purposes, and to meet such obligations out of funds which may be raised as hereinabove provided and which shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Code;

(b) To submit to the Administrator for his approval, subject to such notice and opportunity to be heard as he may deem necessary (1) an itemized budget of its estimated expenses for the foregoing purposes, and (2) an equitable basis upon which the funds necessary to support such budget shall be contributed by members of the industry;

(c) After such budget and basis of contribution have been approved by the Administrator, to determine and obtain equitable contribution as above set forth by all members of the industry, and to that end, if necessary, to institute legal proceedings therefor in its own name.

"Section 6. Each member of the industry shall pay his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of the maintenance of the Code Authority, determined as hereinabove provided, and subject to the rules and regulations pertaining thereto issued by the Administrator. Only members of the industry complying with the code and contributing to the expenses of its administration as hereinabove provided, shall be entitled to participate in the selection of members of the Code Authority or to receive the benefits of any of its voluntary activities.

"Section 7. The Code Authority shall neither incur nor pay any obligation in excess of the amount thereof as estimated in its approved budget, except upon approval of the Administrator; and no subsequent budget shall contain any deficiency item for expenditures in excess of prior budget estimates except those which the Administrator shall have so approved.

"Section 8. Failure on the part of any member of the industry to contribute his or its equitable contribution to the expenses of maintaining the Code Authority, determined as hereinabove provided, shall be a violation of this Code, subject however to rules and regulations issued by the Administrator which pertain hereto."

## PAINT, VARNISH, AND LACQUER INDUSTRY

## 71-26 (Amend. No. 2)

## ORDER

## APPROVING AMENDMENT OF CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

An application having been duly made pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I, of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, for approval of an amendment to the Code of Fair Competition for the Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Manufacturing Industry, and an opportunity to file objections having been duly given and the annexed report on said amendment, containing findings with respect thereto, having been made and directed to the President:

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the President of the United States, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President, including Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise; do hereby incorporate, by reference, said annexed report and do find that said amendment and the Code as constituted after being amended comply in all respects with the pertinent provisions and will promote the policy and purposes of said Title of said Act, and do hereby order that said amendment be and it is hereby approved, and that the previous approval of said Code is hereby modified to include an approval of said Code in its entirety as amended.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval Recommended:  
GEO. L. BERRY,  
Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 27, 1934.

## AMENDMENT TO CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Article X is amended by the addition of the following paragraph which is to follow immediately after the first paragraph:

"The Paint Industry Recovery Board may incorporate under the laws of any state of the United States or of the District of Columbia, such corporation to be not for profit and to be known as 'Paint Industry Recovery Board, Inc.'; provided that the powers, duties, objects and purposes of the said corporation, shall, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, be limited to the powers, duties, objects and purposes of the Paint Industry Recovery Board as provided in the Code; provided further, that the existence of said corporation shall be during the term of the Code; and provided further that the certificate of incorporation and by-laws and any amendments thereto shall be subject to approval of the Administrator."

## PREFORMED PLASTIC PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

## ORDER

359-5

## CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE PREFORMED PLASTIC PRODUCTS INDUSTRY; APPROVING RULES FOR PROTECTION OF CUSTOMERS

The Code Authority of the Preformed Plastic Products Industry having established rules for the protection of customers on closed contracts and quotations actually outstanding against an increase in published prices as provided in Article VIII, Section 1, of said Code, and a report having been made on said rules:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Orders of the President, including Executive Order No. 6543-A, dated December 30, 1933, and otherwise; do hereby incorporate, by reference, said annexed report and do find that said rules comply in all respects with the pertinent provisions and will promote the policy and purposes of said Title of said Act, and do hereby order that said rules be and they are hereby approved.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator for Industrial Recovery.

Approval Recommended:  
BARTON W. MURRAY,  
Acting Division Administrator.  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 27, 1934.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP.

## APPLICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 6646

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. X-52

EXCEPTION NO. 22  
UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION,

By virtue of the delegation of authority by the President of the United States in Paragraph 5 of Executive Order 6646, the following exception from the operation of Paragraph 1 (e) of the Order is hereby made; when, in the opinion of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it is impossible or impracticable to fulfill the requirements of said Section 1(e):

"All activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to its existing statutory powers, as of June 8, 1934;

"Except agreements executed after March 14, 1934, and agreements executed prior thereto which permit additional conditions to be imposed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for:

(a) Construction projects under Section 201 (a) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, (Public, No. 302, 72d Congress);

(b) Railroad construction projects, under Section 5 of the R.F.C. Act, as amended, (Public, No. 2, 72d Congress);

(c) Construction projects requiring loans by R.F.C. in excess of \$500, pursuant to An Act "

# ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS— JUNE 21-27—Continued

## RETAIL TRADE

### ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 60-109 ORDER

#### CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE RETAIL TRADE

Denial of application of R. G. Martin, 12 North Forsyth St., Atlanta, Georgia, and thirteen others, all members of the Atlanta Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, for exemption from the provisions of Article V, Section 4 (d).

An application having been duly made by R. G. Martin, 12 North Forsyth St., Atlanta, Georgia, and thirteen others, all members of the Atlanta Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, for an exemption from the provisions of Article V, Section 4 (d) of the Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Trade, approved by the President on October 21, 1933, and the Deputy Administrator having recommended, and it appearing that justice requires that said application be denied:

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me by orders of the Administrator for Industrial Recovery and otherwise, it is hereby ordered that the said application for exemption be denied.

This Order shall become effective immediately.

By *Division Administrator.*

Denial Recommended:

By HARRY C. CARR,  
*Deputy Administrator, Retail Trades Section,*

Assistant *Deputy Administrator,*  
*Retail Trades Section.*

June 22, 1934.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP- REPAIRING INDUSTRY

2-18

### ORDER

#### CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING INDUSTRY AS AMENDED; FURTHER STAY OF THE PROVISIONS OF PART 3, SEC- TIONS (a) AND (b)

WHEREAS, Part 3, Sections (a) and (b) of the Code of Fair Competition for the Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Industry as amended provides as follows:

(a) *Shipbuilding.*—No employee on an hourly rate shall be permitted to work more than thirty-six (36) hours per week. If an employee on an hourly rate works in excess of eight (8) hours in any one day, the wage paid will be at the rate of not less than one and one-half (1½) times the regular hourly rate, but otherwise according to the prevailing custom in each port, for such time as may be in excess of eight (8) hours.

(b) *Shiprepairing.*—No employee on an hourly rate shall be permitted to work more than thirty-six (36) hours per week averaged over a period of six (6) months, not more than forty (40) hours during any one week. If any employee on an hourly rate works in excess of eight (8) hours in any one day, the wage paid will be at the rate of not less than one and one-half (1½) times the regular hourly rate, but otherwise according to the prevailing custom in each port, for such time as may be in excess of eight (8) hours; and

WHEREAS, an order was signed by me on April 27, 1934, staying the said provisions of said Part 3, insofar as the hours of employment for employees of shipbuilders or shiprepairs are concerned, for a period of sixty (60) days from the date of the order and subject to my further orders, to permit exceeding the maximum hours of work of employees provided in the Code in testing installations, machinery and equipment for ships, dock trials, and sea trials to demonstrate satisfactory operation or contractual requirements where it is impracticable to do the work with safety or to the satisfaction of the customer's inspectors by the employment of additional men, provided that the stay shall not operate or be used to decrease employment or reclassify employees at a lower rate of wages. *Provided, however,* That if an employee on an hourly rate works in excess of eight (8) hours in any one (1) day, the wage

## Interpretations, Appointments, and Approvals

### Interpretations

#### Outdoor Advertising Trade

FACTS.—At meeting of Temporary Code Authority of Outdoor Advertising Trade held with NRA officials in Washington, question was raised by a member of Code Committee, representing so-called independent units in the Trade.

QUESTION.—Does Section 6 when read with Sections 7 and 8 of Article VII of Approved Code No. 304 make it an unfair trade practice for any member of the Outdoor Advertising Trade to offer or to give free posters, free postings, or free panels as an inducement in obtaining business or as a means of securing a competitive advantage over other members of the Trade?"

INTERPRETATION.—Section 6, Article VII is interpreted to prohibit extending to an advertiser or his agent free space, free postings, and free panels—not provided for in contract between such members of the trade and any advertiser or his agent, or not invoiced to the advertiser or his agent—in such a way as to constitute a secretly arranged privilege or service not extended to all customers of the same class, or in such a way as to induce a breach of existing contracts or to oppress or harass free competition, or in such a way as to evade the purposes of Section 4 of Article VII.

It is recognized, however, that a proportion of four extra panels or posters in a contract calling for 50 postings or poster panels shall be a maximum trade tolerance to enable a poster plant to fulfill its guarantee of service to the customer in the event of street or highway closing, obstructions caused by building construction, damage or destruction by weather or other like causes.

Nothing in this interpretation shall, however, govern the question of over-runs as affecting painted walls, painted boards, and spectaculairs, since this question is now under study as required by Section 11, Article VI of this Code and is subject to determination by the Administrator.

paid will be at the rate of not less than one and one-half (1½) times the regular hourly rate, but otherwise according to the prevailing custom in each port, for such time as may be in excess of eight (8) hours: *And provided further*, That in every case where code hours are exceeded hereunder the facts and circumstances shall be reported to the Code Authority and the Industrial Relations Committee on a form stipulated by said Industrial Relations Committee; and

WHEREAS, my said order of April 27, 1934, expires June 27, 1934, and justice requires that an extension of the said stay be granted;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, pursuant to authority vested in me, do hereby order that the said provisions of said Part 3, Sections (a) and (b) of the Code of Fair Competition for the Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Industry, stayed in my order of April 27, 1934, be further stayed for a period of six (6) months from and after June 27, 1934, subject to my further orders.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
*Administrator for Industrial Recovery.*

Approval Recommended:

C. E. ADAMS,  
*Division Administrator.*

## SHOE REBUILDING TRADES

### ORDER

#### CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE SHOE REBUILDING TRADE NO. 372-6

Denying Application of Tracey McCarty, 108 East Marland, Kokomo, Indiana, for an Exemption from the Provisions of Article IV, Section 1.

WHEREAS, an application has been made by the above-named applicant for an exemption from the provisions of Article IV, Section 1, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Shoe Rebuilding Trade; and

WHEREAS, the Deputy Administrator has reported, and it appears to my satisfaction, that the exemption applied for is not necessary and would not tend to effectuate the policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me, it is hereby ordered that the said application for an exemption be and it is hereby denied.

SOL A. ROULDEN,  
*Division Administrator.*

Order Recommended:

G. deTREEST LARNER  
*Deputy Administrator.*

June 22, 1934.

## STEEL CASTING INDUSTRY

### ORDER NO. 82-7

#### CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE STEEL CASTING INDUSTRY

Approval of Plan to Handle Trade Practice Complaints by the Code Authority

An application to be officially authorized to handle Trade Practice Complaints having been duly made by the Code Authority for the above named Industry and evidence having been submitted to establish the ability of said Code Authority to render prompt and unbiased decisions in respect thereto:

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in me by Administrative Orders and otherwise, I hereby order that:

The Code Authority for the Steel Casting Industry be, and it is hereby, officially authorized to handle Trade Practice Complaints.

This official authorization to handle Trade Practice Complaints as granted to the Code Authority is subject to revocation at any time by the Administrator.

BARTON W. MURRAY,  
*Acting Division Administrator.*

Approval Recommended:

J. G. CUSHING,  
*Deputy Administrator.*

D. E. W.

Washington, D.C.,

June 22, 1934.

#### Retail Trade (Booksellers Division)

FACTS.—Section 3 (a) of Schedule "B" of the Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Trade reads as follows:

"Except as hereinafter specified, no bookseller shall sell or offer for sale any copy or edition of any book during the first six (6) months after the publication date thereof, or if published before July 1st in any year, until January 1st of the following year, at a price lower than the publisher's published price thereof."

Certain questions have arisen as to the books included therein.

QUESTION.—What Books are included within the terms of said Section 3 (a)?

INTERPRETATION.—(1) Under Section 3 (a) the following classes of books may not be sold at a price lower than the publisher's published price thereof during the period specified in said Section:

(a) A new or first edition of any book published for the first time under the original or first publication date.

(b) Any new printing or new impression of any such new or first edition printed during the period of six (6) months commencing on the first publication date of such new or first edition, or if such new or first edition is first published before July 1 in any year, then during the period ending on January 1 of the following year. The period specified in Section 3 (a) during which the bookseller shall not sell such new printing or new impression below the publisher's published price thereof, shall commence on the first publication date of such new or first edition.

(c) A "reprint" or "rebind" of any book. The terms "reprint" and "rebind" shall, for the purposes of this subdivision, mean any book published under a new publication date by the original or another publisher and sold or offered for sale to the public at a list price at least fifty (50) per cent less than the list price of any previous edition or editions of such book; the "reprint" or "rebind" may be from the same or different plates as the previous edition.

(d) A bona fide "revised edition" of any book. The term "revised edition" shall, for the purposes of this subdivision, mean any book published under a new publication date by the original or another

publisher and which contains changes and/or revisions in textual matter and/or new textual matter and/or a change in format, materially different from any contained in any previous edition or editions of such book.

(2) The National Booksellers Code Authority has the duty of issuing rulings, with the concurrence of the Administration Member thereof, upon questions arising within the Trade as to the application of said Section to any publication. All persons affected by any ruling of the Code Authority have the right to appeal to the Administrator.

#### Dress Manufacturing Industry

FACTS.—It appearing that inquiries have been made with regard to Article IX, Section 13, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Dress Manufacturing Industry as amended, the Fair Trade Practice Committee of the Dress Code Authority has made the following interpretation on this section, and requests that it be approved by the Administration:

QUESTION.—Shall the notation on an order blank reading "All merchandise must be shipped by \_\_\_\_\_ or is canceled" be considered written notice of cancellation?

INTERPRETATION.—The notation on an order blank reading "All merchandise must be shipped by \_\_\_\_\_ or is canceled" shall not be considered written notice of cancellation, and it is provided that written notice of cancellation shall be a separate instrument.

In regard to Article IX, Section 15.

QUESTION.—Is the practice of giving by a member of the Industry advertising allowances to advertising agencies, printers, or others, which allowances are used by the advertising agencies, printers, or others to prepare advertising booklets for retail stores, advertising the merchandise of such retail stores, a violation of Section 15 of Article IX of the Code of Fair Competition for the Dress Manufacturing Industry, as amended April 10, 1934?

INTERPRETATION.—The practice of giving advertising allowances to advertising agencies, printers, or others, which allowances are used by the advertising agencies, printers, or others to prepare advertising booklets for retail stores, advertising the merchandise of such retail stores, is interpreted to constitute a violation of Section 15 of Article IX of the Code of Fair Competition for the Dress Manufacturing Industry, as amended April 10, 1934, in that it is indirectly giving an advertising allowance to a customer.

## Code Authority Members

The Administrator during the past week approved the following selections and appointments of code authority members.

BIAS TAPE INDUSTRY.—I. Newton Davies, John Bell, Theodore Simon, Howard M. Fry, and H. H. Cutler. All to serve for an indefinite period.

WADDING INDUSTRY.—E. E. Leonard, R. J. Stack, J. R. Carruthers, to represent the Association, and Ralph L. Loomis to represent non-members of Association. All will serve for an indefinite period.

SAND-LIME BRICK INDUSTRY.—C. H. Carmichael, Medfield, Mass., Region 1; Harold J. Levine, Long Island City, New York, Region 2; Thomas H. Lineaweaer, Philadelphia, Pa., Region 3; George E. Dunan, Miami, Florida, Region 4; J. T. Sheffield, Phoenix, Arizona, Region 5; J. C. R. Felker, Saint Louis, Missouri, Region 6; J. Morley Zander, Saginaw, Michigan, Region 7. All to serve until April 23, 1935.

METAL ETCHING INDUSTRY.—E. C. Coolidge, Chicago, Illinois, M. C. Jacober, New York, N.Y., O. C. Kuhrt, Springfield, Massachusetts, C. M. Ownes, Chicago, Illinois, H. D. Pape, Long Island City, New York.

BANK & COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.—William H. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn., Barron Schoder, New York City, Claude N. Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa., St. Elmo Newton, Memphis, Tennessee, Percy N. Calvert, Cleveland, Ohio, Leo M. Flynn, Chicago, Ill., W. R. Skinner, St. Louis, Mo., Leslie B. Gardner, Waco, Texas, C. Stuart Dennison, Denver, Colorado, Howard B. Wade, San Francisco, Calif., J. S. Dodsworth, Kansas City, Missouri, J. H. Harland, Atlanta, Georgia, A. M. Glossbrenner, Indianapolis, Indiana, R. D. Jackson, Rochester, New York, C. D. German, Washington, D.C., E. G. Ragsdale, Des Moines, Iowa, George Duehbeis, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINERY AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY (Basic Code Authority).—W. S. Shipley, York, Pennsylvania; W. C. Dickerman, New York, N.Y.; Leo W. Grothaus, Milwaukee, Wis.; Paul C. DeWolf, Providence, R.I.; P. C. Brooks, Chicago, Illinois; George P. Torrence, Chicago, Illinois; N. W. Pickering, Ansonia, Conn.; Robert E. Friend, Milwaukee, Wis.; George H. Houston, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. M. Mattison, Rockford, Ill.; Guy A. Wainwright, Indianapolis, Ind.; Denis F. O'Brien, East Orange, N.J.; Henry P. Dutton, as administration member, to serve during the pleasure of the Administrator.

CANNING INDUSTRY.—Elmer E. Chase, San Jose, Calif.; Fred B. Childs, Chicago, Ill.; William Clapper, Des Moines, Iowa; S. E. Comstock, Rochester, N.Y.; Ralph O. Dulany, Fruitland, Md.; Alfred W. Rames, San Francisco, Calif.; Frank Gerber, Fremont, Mich.; Francis A. Harding, Watertown, Mass.; Porter S. Lucas, Crane, Mo.; H. E. MacConaughay, San Francisco, Calif.; K. K. Mayer, Brighton, Colo.; Julian McPhillips, Mobile, Ala.; W. A. Miskimen, Hooperston, Ill.; Robert C. Paulus, Salem, Oreg.; Fred A. Stare, Columbus, Wis.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER'S INDUSTRY.—Joseph M. Weber, New York City; Martin Greenstein, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. E. Morgan, Asheville, N.C.; M. W. Hutchinson, Cambridge, Ohio; Allen L. Gerber, Oak Park, Ill.; E. H. Wilson, Kansas City, Kans.; Oscar Everett, Jackson, Miss.; H. E. Thompson, Tacoma, Wash.; A. D. Caldwell, Meriden, Conn.

ADVERTISING TYPOGRAPHERS INDUSTRY.—E. M. Diamant, New York City; Kurt H. Volk, New York City; George Willens, Detroit, Michigan; H. A. Knight, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Ruckstuhl, New York City; P. J. Frost, New York City; P. J. Perrus, New York City; E. G. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Fred J. White, San Francisco, Calif.; Homer E. Daniel, Nashville, Tenn.

BOTTLED SOFT DRINK INDUSTRY.—Chas. V. Rainwater, Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. B. Hatfield, Brooklyn, N.Y.; James Vernon, Jr., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. O'Hara, Dallas, Texas; Frank P. Carr, Philadelphia, Pa. All to serve until December 31, 1934. William H. Willis, as administration member, to serve during the pleasure of the Administrator.

TEXTILE PRINT ROLLER ENGRAVING INDUSTRY.—George H. Phelps, Paterson, N.J.; Thomas L. Stone, Newark, N.J.; Vivian McCollom, East Paterson, N.J.; Thomas Kirkman, Providence, R.I.; Robert Goudie, Jr., Providence, R.I.

AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.—Chosen by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, E. R. Breech, H. S. Martin, W. A. Patterson, L. D. Seymour, J. T. Tripp. Selected by members outside Chamber,—Temple Bowen, T. E. Braniff. All to serve for period of one year.

BICYCLE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—E. H. Teall, Little Falls, New York; N. R. Clark, Westfield, Mass.; H. C. Brokaw, Shelby, Ohio; H. M. Huffman, Dayton, Ohio.

WHOLESALE STATIONERY TRADE.—F. E. Palmer, vice C. H. Sparks; to represent non-members of the Wholesale Stationers' Association.

FOLDING PAPER BOX INDUSTRY—PAPER DISC MILK BOTTLE CAP INDUSTRY—PAPER BAG MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—Edward R. Boylan, New York City, as administration member to serve during the pleasure of the Administrator.

(Continued from p. 7)

**Lift Truck and Portable Elevator Manufacturing Industry.****Approved June 23, 1934.—Effective July 3, 1934.**

A division of the fabricated metal products manufacturing and metal finishing and metal coating industry, the code for this industry adopts the wage, hour, and labor provisions of the basic code. Approval was granted subject to a stay of the clause providing for a waiting period between the date of filing and effective date of price lists.

**Automobile Hot Water Heater Manufacturing Industry.****Approved June 23, 1934.—Effective July 5, 1934.**

A division of the automotive parts and equipment manufacturing industry, the code establishes the wage, hour, and labor provisions of the basic code. The supplemental code provisions deal with administration and fair practices.

**Cigar Manufacturing Industry.****Approved June 19, 1934.—Effective dates: Labor provisions, June 25, Cigar Merchandising Plan, July 2, other provisions June 19.**

Establishes a basic 40-hour week, 8-hour day, with overtime permitted for production employees during two peak seasons each year. Minimum wages for clerical employees \$15.00 per week, watchmen \$15.00 per week, strippers 25¢ an hour, slow workers 22½¢ an hour, unskilled laborers in the South 25¢ an hour. Productive employees making stogies or hand-made cigars to retail for not more than two for 5¢, 27¢ an hour, machine operators producing the same low-price cigars, 20¢ an hour; other cigar makers in the hand-made industry, 30¢ an hour in the North, 28¢ an hour in the South. Cigar makers producing figures other than Class A and B cigars, 4¢ per hour more. Other machine operators 34¢ an hour in the North, 32¢ an hour in the South. Other employees 28¢ an hour.

**Retail Tobacco Trade.****Approved June 19, 1934.—Effective dates, Labor provisions and Cigar Merchandising Plan, July 2, other provisions, June 19.**

Establishes maximum work week of 40 to 56 hours per week, depending on the hours of store operation and minimum wages of \$10.00 to \$16.00 per week, depending on population and hours of store operation, following the precedent of the code for the retail trade.

**Wholesale Tobacco Trade.****Approved June 9, 1934.—Effective date, Cigar Merchandising Plan, July 2, Labor provisions, June 25, other provisions, June 9.**

Establishes a basic 40-hour week with overtime permitted up to 48 hours in two weeks of each year at time and one-third; minimum wages range from \$13 to \$16 per week, depending on the population and geographical location.

This code provides that in case the basic work week established in the code for the wholesale food and grocery trade is reduced to not less than 36 hours per week this code will automatically be amended to correspond.

**Special Investigator****John G. Barry Named to Review Labor Conditions of Copper Industry**

John G. Barry of El Paso, Tex., has been named by the Administrator as special investigator to review conditions in the copper industry with regard to the averaging of work hours as provided in the industry's Code of fair competition.

The Code provides a 40-hour work-week averaged over a 3-month period and that employers at the end of each quarter shall report to a Code Authority any action taken in regard to the averaging of working hours. It further provides that the Administrator may appoint an impartial investigator to review averaging conditions in the industry.

Mr. Barry, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a mining engineer and geologist and is widely experienced in the copper mining industry. He will contact both employers and employees in making his review and report his findings to the Administrator.

**Code of Fair Competition for the Copper Industry****APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR.**

WHEREAS, Article III of the Code of Fair Competition for the Copper Industry provides:

Section 1. On and after the effective date of this Code no employee shall be permitted to work in excess of 40 hours per week, averaged over a three-month period, or in excess of eight hours in any twenty-four hour period except as herein otherwise provided. Every employer at the end of each quarter shall report to the Code Authority, in such detail as may be required by it or by the Administrator, any action taken by the employer in connection with the averaging feature herein provided, giving the number of man-hours so worked, the reasons therefor and the ratio which such man-hours bear to the total number of man-hours worked during said quarter. Such report shall be transmitted by the Code Authority to the Administrator. The Administrator may, at his discretion, appoint an impartial investigator to review conditions in the industry concerning the averaging provisions herein. Such investigator shall contact employers and employees and, on completion of his review, shall report to the Administrator and forward a copy of such report to the Code Authority."

AND WHEREAS, it is my desire that an investigation to review conditions in the industry be made.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Executive Order of July 15, 1933, and the Executive Order of December 30, 1933, and otherwise, I, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Recovery, do hereby order that John G. Barry be and he hereby is appointed and constituted a Special Investigator to review conditions in the Copper Industry in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Fair Competition of the Copper Industry, to serve as such during the pleasure of the Administrator.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator.

Appointment recommended:

C. E. ADAMS,  
Division Administrator.

June 21, 1934.

**SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS**

| INDUSTRY OR TRADE   | PLACE                              | DEP. ADM. | ASSOCIATION                     |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>July 6, 1934</b>   |                                    |           |                                 |
| Men's neckwear (ex. and/or mod.) (1)                        | Mayflower Hotel                    | Edwards   | N.J. Men's Neckwear Assn.       |
| Men's neckwear (repre. char. of code authority)             | Mayflower Hotel                    | Edwards   | N.J. Men's Neckwear Assn.       |
| Rubber mfg. (heel and sole div.) (1)                        | Washington Hotel                   | Kress     | Code Authority.                 |
| Gray iron foundry (uniform cost and estimating system)      | Dpt. Comm., 2062-64                | Cowling   | Code Authority.                 |
| Textile processing (1)                                      | Willard Hotel                      | Thurston  | Code Authority.                 |
| <b>July 9, 1934</b>   |                                    |           |                                 |
| Ladies hand bag   | Washington Hotel                   | Edwards   | Groups in Dade Co., Fla.        |
| Painting, paperhanging, and decorating (3)                  | School Bd. Adm. Bldg., Miami, Fla. | Campbell  |                                 |
| Hosiery (1)   | Mayflower Hotel                    | Thurston  | Code Authority.                 |
| <b>July 10, 1934</b>  |                                    |           |                                 |
| Wiping cloth (1)  | Washington Hotel                   | Houston   | Code Authority.                 |
| Candy mfg.  | Mayflower Hotel                    | Dunning   | Ind. Oil Burning Equip. Assn.   |
| Wholesale confectioners'                                    | Mayflower Hotel                    | Dunning   | Indep. Avia. Oper. of the U.S.  |
| Ind. oil burning equip. mfg.                                | Willard Hotel                      | Foster    | Code Authority Board.           |
| Commercial aviation   | Mayflower Hotel                    | Hughes    |                                 |
| Fur dressing and fur dyeing (1)                             | Willard Hotel                      | Berry     |                                 |
| <b>July 11, 1934</b>  |                                    |           |                                 |
| Vacuum cleaner mfg. (outline of cost accounting principles) | Dpt. Comm., 2062-64                | Cowling   | Code Authority.                 |
| Seed trade (adj. from 6-13-34)                              | Carlton Hotel                      | Carlson   | American Seed Trade Assn.       |
| Cement (2)  | Dpt. Comm., Aud.                   | Hickling  | Code Authority.                 |
| <b>July 12, 1934</b>  |                                    |           |                                 |
| Pack. and pasteur-blended and process cheese                | Mayflower Hotel                    | Carlson   | 6 companies.                    |
| Floor machinery   | Willard Hotel                      | Dilworth  | Floor Machine Mfrs. Assn.       |
| <b>July 13, 1934</b>  |                                    |           |                                 |
| Mfg. gas (adj. from 6-29-34)                                | Dpt. Comm., Rm. 3309               | Peebles   | Mfgd. Gas Ind. Assn.            |
| Ind. tele. subdiv. of the tele. Ind. (adj. from 6-29-34)    | Dpt. Comm., Rm. 3309               | Peebles   | U.S. Ind. Tele. Assn.           |
| Bell sys. subdiv. of the tele. ind. (adj. from 6-29-34)     | Dpt. Comm., Rm. 3309               | Peebles   | 21 companies.                   |
| Millinery (adj. from 6-27-34)                               | Willard Hotel                      | Edwards   | Code Authority.                 |
| Smoking pipe mfg.   | Mayflower Hotel                    | Dahlberg  | Code Authority.                 |
| Drapery and uphol. trim. (1)                                | Willard Hotel                      | Thurston  | Code Authority.                 |
| Mayonnaise (determining of lowest reasonable cost)          | Mayflower Hotel                    | White     |                                 |
| <b>July 16, 1934</b>  |                                    |           |                                 |
| Duplicating and mailing                                     | Raleigh Hotel                      | Warren    | Mail Adver. Serv. Assn., Inter. |
| <b>August 14, 1934</b>                                      |                                    |           |                                 |
| Insul. bd. (mer. plan) (adj. from 6-15-34)                  | Mayflower Hotel                    | Foster    | Code Authority.                 |

(1) Modification proposal. (2) Amendments. (3) Division of the Construction Industry. (4) Division of the Wholesaling and Distributing Trade.

**Steel Output****Federal Reserve Review Shows Production Rise in Usual Slump Season**

Outstanding in the business picture during the first three weeks of June was a continuation of the May level of activity at the steel mills, although a decline is usual at this season of the year, the Federal Reserve Board said in its monthly review. As measured by the seasonally adjusted index, production advanced from 86 percent of the 1923-25 average in April to 87 percent in May and was rising in June. This compares with 72 last November.

Another good sign was that production of coal for industry showed little change in volume, while the production of petroleum continued to advance. Lumber production continued, as in May, at one-third of the 1923-25 level. Textile output declined somewhat, showing the same seasonal decline as automobiles.

Other details of the board's statement follow: "Employment in factories, which usually declines between April and May, showed little change, while employment on the railroads, in the construction industry, and in agriculture increased. Increased employment was shown at manufacturing establishments producing durable goods, such as iron and steel and nonferrous metals.

"The volume of construction work actually under way has increased as work has progressed on contracts previously awarded. Total freight traffic increased by more than the usual seasonal amount, reflecting in considerable part a larger volume of shipments of miscellaneous products. Department store sales showed an increase.

"During May and the first three weeks of June wholesale prices of individual farm products fluctuated widely, while prices of most other commodities showed little change. Net demand deposits of reporting member banks increased by about \$400,000,000 between May 16 and June 13. Money rates in the open market continued at low levels. The rate on prime commercial paper declined to three-quarters of 1 percent in June, the lowest figure on record."

**GAS AND 'PHONE HEARINGS**

Notice was given all interested parties on June 28 that a joint public hearing on the codes for the Bell System and the Independent subdivisions of the Telephone Industry set for June 29 would, upon reconvening, be recessed to Friday morning, July 13. Similar notice was given that the continued public hearing on the code for the Manufactured Gas Industry had also been postponed from June 29 to July 13.

**"Carrying Charges" Out**

Concern for their customers, recognition of the rights of the consuming public, security from false advertising, and elimination of the bait called "loss leaders", these are outstanding accomplishments under NRA Codes. Protection of installment buyers from having to pay 30 to 50 percent for mythical "carrying charges" that heretofore were never clearly explained, if at all, was one of many practices which manufacturers and distributors disclosed at Code hearings they were only too willing to discontinue under the universal rules imposed in the Codes.

That merchants have wanted to treat their customers fairly and were hindered under the old jungle system is evidenced daily in the Nation-wide campaign for compliance. The following is an illustration:

On the same day the New York Times and the Greenwood, S.C., Index Journal quoted, respectively, the treasurer of one of the largest department stores in the metropolis and the secretary of the local food and grocery distributors association. The former praised codification of industry under NRA as "an accomplishment of the utmost significance which certainly must not be abandoned when complete recovery arrives." He declared his company "welcomed the general abandonment of unethical misrepresentation, ruthless substitution of inferior grades as a result of cut-throat competition and child labor."

The South Carolinian said: "Hundreds of merchants in the Greenwood area have learned under the Codes to recognize that their business, in its relation to the general economic structure, is an important factor and also that they have a definite social responsibility." The Codes, he declared, "have focused attention upon industry and industry's national responsibility to the small merchant" and, above all, he added, they have "given to small towns a practical impetus to the realization of individual initiative and individual opportunity."

**No Free Posters**

Gift of free billboard space is an unfair trade practice under the code for the Outdoor Advertising Trade, according to an interpretation of the code. It was contended that the giving of free posters, postings or panels, as an inducement in obtaining business works a hardship on small concerns and gives an unfair advantage to large national advertisers over their local or regional competitors. The ruling is that the code prohibits "extending to an advertiser or his agent free space, free postings, and free panels not provided for in a contract in such a way as to constitute a secretly arranged privilege or service not extended to all customers of the same class."

**Self-Interest—Sincere****Workers Constitute Chief Customer of Industry**

The President's program as exemplified in NRA recognizes that workers constitute industry's chief customer. When labor is unemployed, it cannot buy; when underpaid, it cannot consume normally; when it is insecure, industry suffers.

A Boston merchant thus expressed his opinion of NRA: "Here in New England business always is conservative. We size up a business movement carefully. We waited to study the plan and we find it practical, just what is needed to break the vicious circle. Our people had no money because so many were out of work and had been for years. They could not buy; we could not sell. Factories either closed down entirely or operated on part time at greatly reduced wages. So that even those with 'jobs' also ceased to be consumers. The National Industrial Recovery Act encourages, and better still, it enables employers to invest in pay rolls until there is accumulated, as there certainly has been within much less than a year, a vast reservoir of purchasing power. That accumulation started during the dull season of last summer, it got tremendous impetus as soon as business men saw it would work, and it has been expanding ever since, with fewer dips than anybody had a right to expect. With the continued, unrelenting public cooperation the President asked for, the plan will be highly successful."

**Labor Cost—Overhead**

The head of the street railway men's union in Cincinnati offered the following opinion: "We labor men support NRA in the belief that out of this experiment the human element in industry will attain an effective voice in framing rules under which it must work and live." He had in mind the traditional method of counting labor cost solely as an item of overhead, subject to the fluctuation in cost of fuel for the boilers and lubricants for the machinery.

The variant views of the New England employer and the Cincinnati labor leader are more than merely interesting. They are important, because manifestly they represent self-interest and therefore they are sincere.

**Regain Credit Ratings**

"We have seven retail yards in Central Michigan which showed aggregate losses of 50 percent of their capital and surplus during 1930-31 and 1932. Fully 40 percent of the retail yards in Michigan have lost their credit ratings. The advent of the NRA has eliminated fully 98 percent of the ruthless competition brought on by the depression. It has made it possible for us to pay Code wages and better, and put a stop to the ruinous losses incurred previous to the NRA." —Marshall-Wright Lumber Co. (Signed) A. V. Wright.

**Sound Business Morality**

"The NRA has emphasized the need of a sound business morality", says the Salt Lake City Tribune. "It provided a meeting place for conscientious operators who believe in the basic fundamentals of honesty and fair dealing", and the Tribune expresses confidence that "they will carry on from that point. Their front against sharp practices and dishonest dealing has been unified, and they are in a much better position to effect reform than ever before."

"The policies of NRA", this paper states, "have been widely accepted as basically sound. The morals of business and industry had been subjected to serious assaults by unscrupulous operators and certain reforms were both desirable and necessary."

"Yet, with business restored to a basis of self-determination, the crooked operators of the old order are still a menace to honest endeavor", and "finally", the Tribune concludes, "these can only be suppressed by a higher sense of moral responsibility on the part of the people as a whole."

**June Wholesale Prices at March '31 Level**

Wholesale commodity prices at the end of June reached their highest level since March 1931, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The current index, it was announced by Prof. Isidor Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics is at 75.0 percent of the 1926 average.

"The rise in the general average of wholesale prices during the last month has been nearly 2 percent", Professor Lubin said. "Present prices are more than 15 percent above the last week of June 1933, when the index was 61.5 and slightly more than 1 percent higher than 2 years ago, when a level of 64 percent was reached. The increase above the first of this year has been 6 percent."

"Marked advances in market prices of live stock, poultry, cotton, hay, butter, peanuts, cornmeal, rye flour, fresh meats, raw sugar, leather, cattle feed, copper sheets, bar silver, cast iron pipe, and burlap were largely responsible for the present rise."