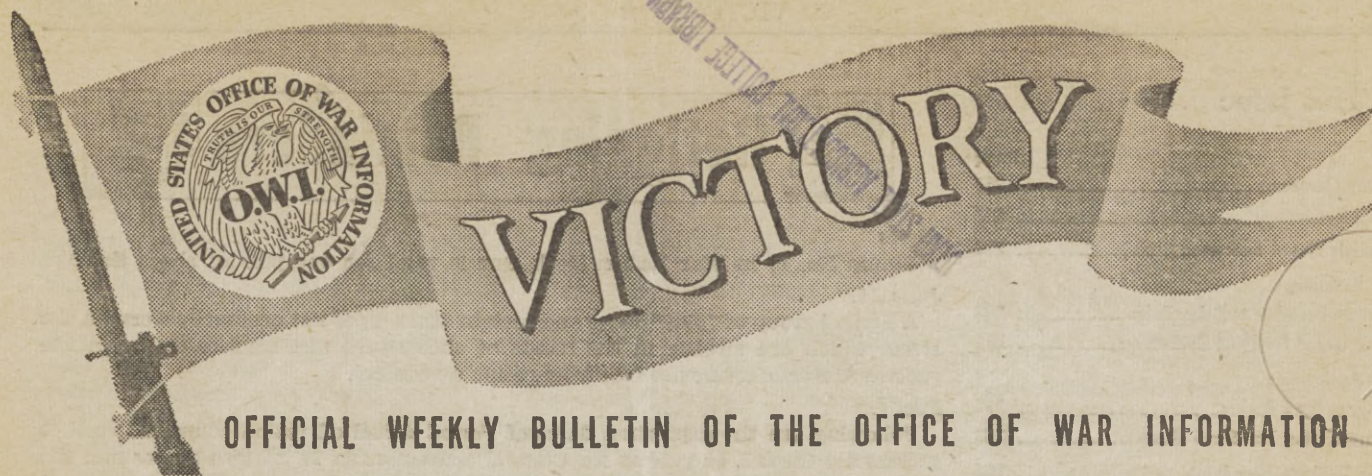


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Victory Gardens And Land Army

Fresh Foods May Be Hard To Find Next Summer

How much and how well the American people will eat in 1943 is largely up to them, the Office of War Information says.

Military and other war demands have cut canned fruits and vegetables for civilians to less than half, as reflected in the newly announced point rationing shares. This shortage will drive more housewives to compete for fresh foods and possibly make these also harder to find. But, OWI added, there are at least two things civilians can do about it:

1. Join the U. S. Crop Corps and work on farms either full or part time to grow and harvest more food.
2. Grow a Victory Garden on the farm or in the yard or vacant lot.

Volunteer Crop Corps

A Crop Corps of 3,500,000 volunteers is needed to take paid jobs on the farms because millions of farm workers have left to join the armed forces or to take jobs in industry. The corps will include men and women of villages, towns, and cities, and nonfarm high-school boys and girls who are able and willing to devote some time to farm work.

Victory Garden plans are already swinging into action all over the country. Civic organizations, publishers, defense councils, and other groups are sponsoring drives, but any number from one person up can constitute a Victory Garden campaign.

JUST A REMINDER !



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Victory Bulletin has sometimes been confused with the OWI Overseas pictorial magazine, *Victory*. *Victory Bulletin*, issued by the News Bureau each week, summarizes governmental developments, and is distributed almost entirely in the United States. The pictorial *Victory*, issued bimonthly by the OWI Overseas Branch, is distributed abroad.

EDITOR'S NOTE

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

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Rationing Reminders



Shoes

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15.

A limited group of "play" shoes and certain other types not ordinarily worn on the street which are already in the hands of shoe stores and wholesalers or in the process of manufacture are free from rationing control.

Fuel Oil

Following are the expiration dates of *Period 4* fuel oil ration coupons (worth 9 gallons for Class I, 90 gallons for Class II consumers in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia; 11 gallons for Class I and 110 gallons for Class II consumers in 13 Middle Western States): *April 6—Zone C; April 6—Zone D; April 12—Zone B; April 17—Zone A.*

Persons who no longer have *Period 4* coupons may obtain additional rations by "cashing in" some of their *Period 5* coupons at their local boards.

Coupon No. 5 will become valid on *March 7*. Its value has not yet been determined.

Gasoline

No. 4 "A" coupons are valid through *March 21*.

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books.

"T" rations are issued by local rationing boards after approval is obtained from local Offices of Defense Transportation on the basis of certificates of war necessity.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three months under a recent change in rationing regulations.

Tires

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists is *March 31*; for "B" and "C" book holders, it was *February 28*.

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates. Recapping of commercial vehicle tires with truck-type camelback is still subject to present rationing restrictions.

Grade 3 replacement tires, previously available to all classes of drivers, were reclassified last week as Grade 2 tires and may be obtained now only by "B" and "C" book motorists with at least 560 essential miles per month. Grade 1 tires are available only to "C" book drivers with more than 1,000 essential miles per month. Applicants for replacements must have their tires inspected at authorized stations and must then make application for certificates to their local boards.

Foods

Sugar—Coupon No. 11 in War Ration Book One is good for three pounds of sugar through *March 15*.

Stamp number 12 becomes valid on *March 16* for five pounds, which must last from *March 16* through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks.

Coffee—Stamp No. 25, valid for one pound of coffee, may be redeemed any time through *March 21*. This represents a ration of one pound per person every six weeks instead of every five weeks as originally provided.

Sale of point rationed canned goods and related food items was opened *March 1*. Presentation of stamps from War Ration Book Two is now necessary with each purchase. The blue coupons lettered A, B, and C are to be used according to the point-value chart for March, which appears in all stores handling rationed foods.

Bicycles

In the 17 Eastern States where gasoline rations have been cut, persons gainfully employed or doing voluntary work in connection with the war effort or the public welfare, as well as school pupils, may obtain certificates for the purchase of bicycles if needed to travel between home and work or school.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables manufactured after 1934 are banned.

Rentals of nonportables made between 1927 and 1935 may be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

Success of Materials Board Shows Way to Post-War Settlement

Operations Brought Order on Raw-Materials Front but There Will Be Greater Confusion After War, Batt Says

Existence of the Combined Raw Materials Board, created a year ago by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, may provide some part of the foundation for settlement of the world-wide scramble for raw materials that is bound to occur after the war ends, William L. Batt, Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, said last week.

Operations of the Board in the past year, Mr. Batt said, aided immeasurably in "bringing order out of what might have been chaos" on the raw materials front, which stretches around the world and supplies the lifeblood of war production. Positive action has been taken to bring about a planned utilization of world supplies to the essential war needs of the United States.

Discussions in Washington between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill resulted in establishment of the Board on January 26, 1942, in order to mobilize the raw material resources available to the United States and United Kingdom for the most effective combined use by the United Nations against the enemy.

The raw materials problem, serious as it is during the war, can become greater in the post-war period, and such combined-nations approach as the Board provides may be able to play a substantial part in its solution, Mr. Batt predicted.

"There will be a greater confusion of demand when the war is over," he said.

"At the present time, we are confronted with only a limited number of purchasers of raw materials and there is a limited shipping capacity to carry what is available. When the war ends, there will be a scramble by all nations for available supplies in order to restore their economies to a peacetime basis as speedily as possible.

"Experience after the first World War has shown that such a scramble can result in complete demoralization of supply, price, and other factors in a peacetime economy. It is impossible to see how such a situation can be met unless through some form of combined machinery. Existence of the Combined Raw Materials Board might contribute substantially to the solution of this important post-war problem."

Commenting on the board's activities during the past year, Mr. Batt said:

"The first 12 months of operations resulted in stabilization of the raw materials situation. It was recognized that, with the enemy in possession of many sources of vitally needed materials and constantly threatening others, no one of the United Nations could win the raw materials battle alone. Together, we have made great strides toward winning it.

"As the result of the Board's activities, world traffic in raw materials among the United Nations now flows in orderly fashion. The Board provides a meeting ground where all can go and get a decision—a decision that will be accepted and implemented.

"The Board has served to harmonize the various points of view of diverse agencies. In a democracy, that kind of organization is essential. There has been no attempt to set up an arbitrary 'yes' or 'no' system. Instead, the Board's efforts at planning and coordinating distribution and use of strategic materials throughout the United Nations have resulted from coagulation of opinion of all interested agencies.

"The Board, after careful studies, has made recommendations covering about 30 strategic materials, including nickel, copper, tin, lead, zinc, rubber, manganese, tungsten, cobalt, chromite, and others vital to the successful prosecution of the war. In addition, consideration based on less detailed working surveys has been given to a wide range of materials, mainly in connection with specific problems that have arisen in respect to them. Some of the materials covered in this manner were aluminum, cadmium, iron ore, long staple cotton, jute, glycerine, bristles, and quartz crystals.

"Many of the materials covered by recommendations made by the Board after careful study of the supply situation, such as pyrethrum, sheepskin shearlings, red squill, graphite, molybdenum, and others, may represent just a name to most persons. Pyrethrum, for example, is vital to guard the armed forces from the ravages of malaria and yellow fever."

Red Cross Drive Opened by President

Eisenhower, Nimitz Join Appeal for \$125,000,000

President Roosevelt last Sunday asked the Nation to contribute at least \$25,000,000 to the Red Cross "to make sure that every American boy on every fighting front has everything he needs which the Red Cross can supply."

The message was read over the radio by Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, in behalf of the President.

Recalling his recent trip to North Africa, the President said that he wished he could share his experience with those who have relatives there, but since he could not, the Red Cross is one way of extending "this hand of love and friendship across the ocean."

Greatest Mercy Crusade

"The American Red Cross begins today the greatest single crusade of mercy in all history," the President said. "It is undertaking a task unprecedented, because this war is unprecedented. We undertake this greatest of all Red Cross crusades in the name of mercy, now that we are engaged in a war to decide whether all our concepts of mercy and human decency are strong enough to survive.

"In the Axis nations mercy and decency are regarded as synonyms for weakness and decadence.

"In our land it is from our great tradition of mercy that we take part of our strength."

Speaking from his headquarters in North Africa, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said, "I know that American citizens realize that the Red Cross is the constant and faithful friend of our fighting Army."

Comforts Soldiers

Recounting instances when the Red Cross brings comfort to soldiers, Gen. Eisenhower said that he had yet to meet an American soldier who did not say with real enthusiasm, "That Red Cross is certainly doing one fine job."

Joining in the radio appeal, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, said that the blood plasma supply built up by the Red Cross helped to save "the lives of hundreds of wounded" at Pearl Harbor.

War Rationing . . .

Brown Promises to Relax Rules On Rationing Whenever Possible

Points to Tire Recapping and C Gas Books for Workers As Indicative of New Policy to Benefit Public

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown last week pointed to two recent rationing actions as indicative of his policy to change OPA wartime rules for the benefit of the public as rapidly as circumstances permit.

One of these actions was to provide C gasoline rations for those who cannot get to their jobs on B rations and the other was the removal of rationing restrictions on tire recapping with reclaimed rubber for passenger cars and light trucks.

"War is going to be tough enough on civilians without adding any unnecessary burdens," Mr. Brown stated. "I have instructed the staff of OPA to keep constantly alert to changing conditions and to relax any rationing rules without delay whenever it becomes possible to do so.

"Not a single OPA restriction is going to last one minute longer than is necessary. On the other hand, I think in all fairness I should say that no essential OPA measure will be relaxed prematurely, if the result would impede the winning of the war."

The gasoline rationing amendment allows any car owner who has to drive to and from work and whose B ration is insufficient, to apply for a C ration book provided the car carries as many persons as possible. Applications are to be filed with local boards, but decision on them will rest with either the district or State OPA office.

Tire Recaps

The relaxation of tire recapping rules allows car owners to have their tires recapped freely, without applying to their local boards for permission. This change not only benefits the average motorist, but at the same time is a rubber conservation measure. By encouraging recapping, which takes less than half as much reclaimed rubber as a new "war" tire, OPA is reducing the demand for replacement tires—either new or used.

Reclaimed rubber passenger car tires—so-called "war" tires—which are being made in limited quantity, have been

reserved for needed replacements on cars with a mileage ration of more than 560 monthly, OPA announced.

Public Eating Places

Last week OPA announced rationing of processed foods to restaurants, hotels and other eating establishments on a basis designed to restrict consumption by their patrons on about the same basis that the individual is restricted on his meals at home. The restriction cuts the amount of processed foods that such eating establishments will receive on the basis of the amount used and the number of persons served during December 1942. The first ration period for these "institutional users" will cover March and April instead of the single month of March as in the case of home consumers.

Allotments of processed foods under this program will be based on a maximum allowance of 6/10 of a ration point for each person served during the month of December 1942. This compares with slightly over 5/10 of a ration point per meal in the case of individual holders of War Ration Book Two, the difference allowing for a higher waste factor and the fact that the number of patrons fluctuates.

Average Point Values

Average point values, for computation of institutional allowances were fixed by OPA as follows:

Canned and bottled processed foods,	
dry beans (all kinds), peas and	
lentils, per lb.....	11 points
Frozen foods, per lb.....	13 points
Dried and dehydrated fruits, soups	
and soup mixtures, per lb.....	18 points

Adjustment of allotments to meet changing business conditions may be made through application to local War Price and Rationing boards which may grant increases in allotments on proof of business increases.

Coffee and Sugar

Institutional registration also involves a new basis for the allotment of coffee and sugar. Under this basis institutional users will be given a maximum allowance for the first 2-month ration period of

0.03 pound of sugar and 0.013 pound of coffee per person served in December, 1942. In no case, however, may the institutional user receive more than he received under previous ration orders affecting sugar and coffee.

The new basis will mean a reduction in coffee and sugar allotments in most cases. Some institutions will experience no change. In no instance, however, will there be an increase.

Household Rationing

The OPA also announced that housewives will again buy sugar in the familiar 5-pound sacks and boxes when sugar ration stamp No. 12 becomes valid March 16. The 5-pound ration must last from March 16 through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks. Stamp 11, good for three pounds, is valid to March 15.

In further explanation of point rationing the OPA declared last week that if a family lives in a very remote area, or if transportation problems make it impossible to market as often as once in each ration period, they may apply to their local War Price and Rationing Board for permission to buy up to the full value of all the points in all the ration books of the family.

Any can of food purchased under point rationing in which the contents are spoiled should be returned to the store from which it was purchased and exchanged for a can of the same food in good condition, or a can of food that has same point value.



V-405

Brown Urges Jail For Meat Racketeers

Drive Against Black Market Begins; Consumers Asked to Aid

In a determined effort to eliminate completely the black market in meat before the rationing program and ceiling prices are established for this commodity, the OPA has assigned more than half its total enforcement staff to the task. Nearly 1,500 investigators have been instructed to spend full time upon the assignment until the purpose is achieved.

OPA Administrator Brown believes that the best deterrent for black marketeers is jail sentences, and he has called attention to the seriousness with which the courts regard such operations. In the past three weeks 420 firms and individuals have been indicted, arrested, enjoined, or sued for treble damages. Of these, 160 are being prosecuted criminally and the remainder by civil process. Action has been taken in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and other cities. Many additional prosecutions are being prepared.

60-Day Jail Sentence

Citing in particular a sentence of 60 days in jail imposed by Federal District Judge F. Ryan Duffy, Milwaukee, on a meat dealer who engaged in illicit operations, Mr. Brown said:

"Justice—and a stern justice—is catching up with black market operators. Every one of these gentry taken out of the market and properly punished lessens the serious danger to public health that is present wherever contaminated meat is sold—and sold at profiteers' prices.

"The observations of the Federal Judge in sentencing one who sought illicit gains at the expense of his countrymen are worth repeating. Said the court in this case:

"It is highly important that every man, woman, and child in this country do everything they possibly can to further the war effort. Our young men at the front are making heroic sacrifices; they are doing their part—they are doing it thousands of miles from their homes and loved ones.

"... Apparently there are people in every community who, as the term is used, 'chisel' as a matter of gain to themselves, rather than putting first in

their minds their duty to their country. One of the important elements in the fight to keep the cost of living down has been the regulations issued with reference to maximum prices on meats. A violation that is linked up with the fight we are conducting on the home front is a serious matter. Where it is a question of making profits beyond the law, and where an individual is personally responsible, I don't think a fine is sufficient... I think that the court must impose a prison sentence."

Consumers Can Help

At the same time, Mr. Brown issued an appeal to consumers to report price or other violations of meat regulations to the local OPA office. In Boston, one of the cities that experienced widespread black market operations, such reports led to a number of prosecutions and did much to bring better distribution of meat supplies.

"The chief weapon against the black market is the wholehearted support of the American public in willingly accepting the reduction in its meat supply and in refusing to patronize black-market-eers," Mr. Brown said.

"When farmers, laborers, and consumers fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation they will drive the meat market racketeers out of business.

Careful Point Spending

With actual shopping for processed foods under point rationing already started, the OPA has cautioned homemakers to spread their point "spending" as evenly as possible over the full month of March so as not to run short toward the end of the month.

There are 48 points per person to last a full month of 31 days, it was pointed out, and since point values are necessarily high, housewives may unwittingly use up their points at a faster rate than they realize. The result of this "overspending" would be to create a family "shortage" toward the end of the month insofar as ability to buy rationed foods is concerned. This will be particularly true if housewives budget their point spending on the basis of four 7-day weeks, which would leave 3 full days unaccounted for in March.

It is recognized, of course, that some families, especially those who live out of town, will wish to spend their family point allotment for two or three weeks or even a month ahead. In these cases the problem then obviously will become one of making the rationed foods acquired last for the full ration period.

Point Ration Rules

Whether or not retailers, wholesalers, canners, and other concerns buying and selling rationed canned and processor goods must surrender ration points for them on or after March 1 are indicated by the following rules issued by OPA:

1. A dealer who bought merchandise which is still in the canner's warehouse on or after March 1 must surrender points for these goods when they are delivered to him, even if they were ordered and paid for before that date.

2. A buyer who holds the warehouse receipt for merchandise which a seller has put into readiness for delivery need not surrender ration points when these goods are delivered to him provided they were stored in a public warehouse and that the buyer held the warehouse receipt prior to March 1.

3. Processed foods in the hands of a public carrier and in transit to the buyer before March 1 do not require the surrender of ration stamps when delivered.

4. Merchandise in transit on the seller's carrier requires the surrender of ration stamps before the merchandise may be delivered to the buyer.

Since inventories which dealers will be allowed under rationing will not be determined by stocks reported on February 28, but rather on the basis of March sales, this method for figuring the possession of stocks on March 1 regardless of actual ownership imposes no hardship on anyone, OPA officials explained. It was pointed out, in this connection, that a dealer who has insufficient points at the end of March to buy stocks to the full amount of his allowable inventory will, on request, be provided with the necessary number of points by the Office of Price Administration.

Grade Labeling

Mr. Brown reiterated last week that the OPA will require grade labeling of the 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables.

First announcement that this would be required was made last December, and on January 22 a regulation was issued putting it into effect for canned grapefruit juice.

Mr. Brown emphasized that grade labeling is not a "reform measure," but is a step absolutely essential to the effective control of canned fruit and vegetable prices during wartime.

"The OPA is about to start the rationing of these products," Mr. Brown said. "Consumers will be interested as never before not only in spending their money wisely, but in getting a maximum return from the family supply of rationed points."

War Agriculture . . .

Agency Gives Tips to Food Buyers for More Nutrition

Wickard Urges That More Vegetables Be Grown for "Fresh" Market; Economists Tell Homemakers About Best Values

As thirty-five million homemakers started this week the unaccustomed task of buying processed foods under point rationing, the home economists of the Department of Agriculture provided seven tips for getting the most nutrition for their money and for their coupons.

At the same time Secretary Wickard brought to the attention of farmers who grow summer and fall vegetables for the "fresh" market the acreage shifts which the Department of Agriculture believes will be required to produce the more nutritive vegetables.

Substantial increases are desired for those crops which will contribute most to the nutritive adequacy of the war-time diet. For other vegetables, which, although adding variety to the diet, contribute less nutritionally or involve disproportionate uses of labor or transportation, decreases in acreage are suggested. Department officials estimate that if these adjustments are made, the resulting production probably can be harvested, packaged, and transported to market.

Acreage Increases

Percentage increases over the average 1936-1940 acreage of the following vegetables indicate the Department's preference: Carrots, 135 percent; kale, 122 percent; snap beans, 117 percent; lima beans, 115 percent; beets, 112 percent; sweet corn, 112 percent; tomatoes, 111 percent; cabbage, 108 percent; onions, 107 percent; spinach, 102 percent; green peas, 101 percent; asparagus, 100 percent.

Percentage decreases are urged in the acreage of the following: Green peppers, 95 percent; cauliflower, 88 percent; eggplant, 86 percent; lettuce, 86 percent; cantaloupe, 85 percent; watermelons, 84 percent; celery, 78 percent; cucumbers, 74 percent.

In the event that labor, packaging materials, fertilizers, or transportation become so short that the needs of all crops cannot be satisfied, first preference will be given to those vegetables for which an increase in production is desired.

Second preference will be extended to those vegetables for which production decreases are sought. So far, preferences of this nature have had to be applied only in a limited way. An example of this is the decision of the Department to restrict the application of fertilizer on certain vegetable crops in order to use the reduced supply of fertilizer most effectively.

It has been decided also that the Department would not be justified in paying for the transportation of labor for the specific purpose of harvesting such crops as lettuce. However, such labor could be so used if it is not required at that particular time for the production of a crop that has a higher order of preference.

Tips to Housewives

The seven tips for careful buying from the home economists are a starter toward getting money's worth and coupon's worth:

1. For good nutrition, make point-rationed foods fit into planning of balanced meals. Most people are familiar with the classes of foods everyone needs: milk; citrus fruit, tomatoes, or other vitamin C-rich food; green and yellow vegetables; other vegetables and fruits; meat or alternate main-dish foods such as eggs, cheese, dried beans, or peas; grain products; fats. Keep these needs in mind when you trade ration coupons for canned, frozen, or dried foods—and don't duplicate what you can buy fresh.

2. Read the label for all it can tell about quantity, quality, ingredients, and use. Noting how many halves of peach or pear a can contains, for example, may help in planning servings.

3. Choose the size of can most economical for your use. It's not hard to become proficient in doing quick sums when buying—as a rule, 16 ounces, or 1 fluid pint, or 1 pound, will fill 2 cups of the kitchen measuring size; 32 ounces, or 1 fluid quart, or 2 pounds, will fill 4 cups.

4. For efficiency, buy the quality for your purpose. You don't need Grade A, or Fancy, fruit to cut up in salad or pie. On the other hand, you may want a

high grade where looks and perfection count. Canned citrus products must be grade labeled according to U. S. Government standards.

5. At home, put processed foods where they will keep best until needed. Store tinned foods where it's dry to prevent rust and spoilage. Store foods canned in glass in a dry, dark, and cool place. Keep dried fruits cool. Keep quick-frozen foods solidly frozen until needed. These foods should not be kept too long in a mechanical refrigerator, even in the freezing compartment. Once frozen foods thaw, don't try to refreeze them.

6. Cook all foods quickly, to hold vitamin content. Heat destroys some vitamins, particularly vitamin C and the B vitamin known as thiamine. Canned vegetables are already cooked and need only to be brought to boiling at the last minute to be served hot.

7. Use all good juices—waste none. Liquids in can or jar contain a good amount of the vitamins and minerals of the food. Serve vegetable liquid with the vegetable whenever possible. Otherwise, use it in sauces, gravies, soups. Use fruit sirup with the fruit, as first choice. Or keep it cold and use soon in beverages or as sweetening for desserts.

Cotton Groups

Organized cotton improvement groups may file applications for free classification and market news service for the 1943 crop any time after the members have planted the crop and before August 1 or August 15, depending on locality. Prompt filing is urged to assure the best service under war conditions.

Applications must be filed with one of four offices of the Department's Food Distribution Administration at Atlanta, Dallas, El Paso, or San Francisco not later than August 1 from groups in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and all Texas counties lying entirely or for the most part east of the 100th Meridian.

For groups in later-planting areas the final filing date is August 15. These areas are Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and all the remaining Texas counties.

Edible Oil Allocation

Preliminary steps, looking toward allocation of the Nation's edible oil resources to meet war requirements and civilian needs, have been taken by representatives of that industry and Government officials.

STEADY PROGRESS IN CURBING HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera, once the scourge of the swine industry, is being controlled but is still a dangerous disease and the number one enemy of hog owners. The vast number of hogs needed this year makes protection of swine health particularly important. The annual death rate of hogs from cholera is now less than one-fifth of what it was 20 years ago, and is about one-tenth of the death rate experienced in the devastating outbreaks which occurred during 1886-87, 1895-96, and 1912-13, when the disease was rampant in swine-producing areas and effective control measures were not available.

Outbreaks in recent years have been reported from nearly every State, but the most extensive losses occur where hogs are most numerous. Of approximately 5,800 outbreaks officially reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry last year, 1,421 occurred in Iowa, 578 in Illinois, 417 in Ohio, 470 in North Carolina, and 364 in Florida. Smaller numbers were reported from other States, chiefly in the Central West, South, and Pacific Northwest.

Serum Treatment

Veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry point out that the familiar serum-and-virus treatment is effective in preventing hog cholera and they advise its use in all areas where outbreaks of the disease have occurred in recent years. Immunization against hog cholera is advised also for valuable breeding stock and for garbage-fed swine.

Scientists of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been endeavoring to develop a protective hog-cholera vaccine from which the disease-producing properties of the live virus would be eliminated. This work has resulted in crystal-violet vaccine, which is now produced commercially under special license and is in the field-trial stage of development. The results obtained with this vaccine, when used in properly selected herds, have been encouraging.

Cotton Carry-over

The report of the Department on carry-over and production of the past two seasons shows large supplies of short-staple and low-grade cotton on hand. However, U. S. supplies of the higher grades and longer staples of Upland cotton are relatively small.

FARMERS MAY GET GAS FOR 6-MONTH PERIODS

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three months under a change in rationing regulations announced by the OPA.

The change is being made because of the variability of farming operations which frequently make it difficult for farmers to estimate their requirements for only a three-month period. The new provision is also designed to save the farmers' time in obtaining rations for operations which are so essential to the war effort.

A procedure is being worked out through County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture for assisting farmers in making their applications for nonhighway gasoline. The review afforded is a safeguard against inflation of rations and makes it possible to issue rations for longer periods.

Horse-Drawn Cultivators

Purchase certificates will be needed to buy one-row, horse-drawn cultivators of the riding type, previously unrationed. The certificates are issued by county farm rationing committees.

The Department of Agriculture will no longer control distribution by manufacturers of garden planters and of two-row or larger horse-drawn cultivators of the riding type, and under WPB orders none of the two-row and larger horse-drawn, riding type cultivators are being manufactured in 1943.

Research Changes

Major changes in two bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration have been announced by the Department.

Agricultural engineering research, and also the research on chemical weed eradication and effluent contaminants, are transferred from the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering to the Bureau of Plant Industry. The latter will hereafter be known as the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

The direction of the four Regional Research Laboratories is transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, which will hereafter be known as the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

These changes, Research Administrator E. C. Auchter explained, have been made to bring about a closer integration of related work.

REA REPORT SHOWS GROWTH OF SYSTEMS

REA-financed rural electric systems increased their purchases of electric energy by 350,000,000 kilowatt-hours during the 1942 fiscal year over 1941 purchases. The systems purchased a total of 1,086,221,222 kilowatt-hours in 1942 for distribution to rural consumers.

More than 800 REA-financed systems are now operating almost 380,000 miles of lines serving more than a million consumers in 46 States, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands.

Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator, attributed the increase to more extended use of electrical equipment in food production and to connection of approximately 200,000 new consumers, mostly late in 1941 and early in 1942, including military establishments, war industries, and farms.

The figures do not include power purchased for some of the largest war users served by REA-financed systems—notably the Arkansas aluminum plant, which did not begin receiving service from Ark-La Electric Cooperative until the summer of 1942.

Harry Slattery, REA Administrator, said:

"It is worthy of note that private utility companies realized revenues of more than \$5,000,000 during the 1942 fiscal year as a result of the REA program. This represented new business which was not within reach of utility lines before the REA-financed systems were built."

Salmon Cannery

Salmon cannery are permitted to sell to wholesalers for later civilian distribution the remaining 20 percent, about 50 million pounds, of their 1942 pack under an order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The order completes the allocation of the 1942 pack of canned salmon, the Government having previously released 20 percent to civilians and purchased 60 percent for military and allied purposes. It continues in effect all provisions of WPB order M-86-b which it supersedes—except for the release of the 20 percent of the canned salmon pack. It does not change the requirement that cannery of sardines and mackerel must supply 80 percent of their 1942 production to the Government for direct war needs. The remaining 20 percent was released for civilian use earlier in the season.

Davis to Broadcast Weekly Summaries

Intends to Answer Questions Uppermost in Public Mind

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will begin a series of weekly 15-minute broadcasts on Friday evening, March 12, 1943, which will be broadcast over the NBC, CBS, and Blue networks each Friday evening from 10:45 to 11:00 p. m. eastern war time. They will be rebroadcast each Saturday at 4 p. m. over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting Co.

In announcing the broadcasts, Mr. Davis laid down three rules which he will follow:

1. The broadcasts will not carry news which has not already been available to the press and radio.
2. The broadcasts will be factual and will attempt to summarize and clarify important war developments in order to promote clear understanding of the Nation's wartime problems.
3. Every effort will be made to make each broadcast responsive to the questions uppermost in the minds of the public.

Mr. Davis stated that he receives many letters every week from persons who say that they want someone in the Government to sum up each week what is being done and why—and how it affects each individual. Recently a group of important radio station operators informed the Office of War Information that persons in their communities were eager to get a clarification of important issues of the war such as Mr. Davis might make.

MISSION TO PACIFIC ISLES SEEKS SUPPLIES

At the request of the Navy Department in agreement with British and French authorities, the Board of Economic Warfare has sent a mission to the Pacific Islands east of Australia to study ways and means for increasing the production of food and other strategic materials.

Stretching more than 3,000 miles across the Pacific, the nearly 2,000 small islands and atolls included in the area have a native population of about 700,000. Normal trade and commerce, affected directly by wartime shipping limitations, have been seriously curtailed. Stocks of consumers' goods and all classes of general merchandise have been depleted,

Stamps Not Needed To Buy Play Shoes

Dealers Asked to Sell Only One Pair to Customer

Play shoes and some other types not generally used for street wear may be purchased without a ration coupon as long as stocks now in the hands of retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers last, but OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown urges dealers not to sell more than one pair to a customer, and the public is asked to impose self-restraint and not to buy shoes they do not need.

Excluded from the rationing are current stocks of ski shoes, skate shoes, gym and tennis shoes, locker sandals, bathing and burial slippers, and five types of play shoes.

"The shoe ration order was amended," Mr. Brown continued, to "get these extras, or nonessential shoes off dealers' shelves and on to the feet of people who will actually make use of them, thus conserving valuable leather in their regular shoes. Releasing this group of shoes from rationing will prevent a substantial loss to the public in shoe mileage.

Won't Spend Stamps

"Sales trends since rationing have shown an unwillingness by the public to spend ration stamps for some types of play shoes. This has worked a hardship on those dealers with extensive stocks on their shelves, and has begun to have a bad effect on manufacturers."

Any of the types now excluded from rationing that are made after April 16, 1943, return to the ration list, and manufacturers will be required by OPA to mark them.

In addition to the group of play shoes, OPA has removed all infants' shoes size 4 and under from rationing. Previously only soft-soled infant shoes were nonrationed. All infant shoes above size 4, whether soft or hard soled, are subject to rationing.

In the new exempt class, too, are imported Mexican huaraches released by the Collector of Customs before June 1, 1943, as well as footwear not having rubber or leather soles and in which leather is used only as hinges, tabs, heel inserts, or other features covering not more than 25 percent of the bottom sole area; and all burial slippers.

NEW PRICING METHOD FOR ICE CREAM

Ice cream that used to contain 15 percent butterfat, but now has only 10 percent, costs 1 cent less a quart because of a new pricing method announced last week for producers and retailers of ice cream reduced in butterfat more than 2½ percent.

However, OPA indicated that the majority of butterfat content reductions might be less than 2½ percent. This would mean no change in present retail prices during the next three months. In these cases, both manufacturers and retailers continue to charge their March 1942 ceiling prices.



Types of Play Shoes Obtainable Without Ration Coupon

thus lessening the incentive for native labor.

The basic objective of the BEW mission is to relieve this situation by determining local requirements and investigating practical measures to meet them. Increased production of foodstuffs will be

specially important in providing United Nations troops there with supplies that otherwise would have to be shipped in. A direct contribution to the war effort would be made by increased production of such materials as copra, chrome, and nickel.

Overland Transport to Central America Expected Next Fall

Pioneer Road, Being Built to Close Gaps in Highway Joining U. S. With Panama, Completed This Fall

By

Edwin W. James

Chief, Inter-American Regional Office
United States Public Roads Administration

Wartime need for overland transportation in the Western Hemisphere quickens progress on highway links between the Americas. News headlines draw attention to this acceleration of road-building where the strategy of defense and supply demands it. These include the 1,632-mile road from Canada into Alaska and an international bridge across the Suchiate River, at the Mexico-Guatemala border, for overland rail communications from the United States into Central America by way of Mexico.

Both projects were rush jobs. They illustrate the wartime urge for speed. The shipping shortage, U-boat attacks on vessels plying inter-American trade routes and on defense objectives hasten the realization of these continuous overland communications between North and Central America. Eventually this system will join the South American highway system.

With the ending of the rainy season, it is practicable to expedite work on the unconstructed sections of the Inter-American Highway in Central America. Excluding portions of the highway through southern Mexico, the schedules call for completion of emergency work by the end of this summer.

Building Speeded Up

The Central American republics are cooperating with the United States in speeding construction of the remaining links. Under the spur of wartime requirements, we may see the Inter-American Highway in use as a continuous overland artery long ahead of what many of us expected before Pearl Harbor.

Mexico, too, is extending her highway network. In 1941 Mexico obtained \$30,000,000 in credits from the Export-Import Bank of Washington to aid in completing construction of the southern end of the highway in Mexico. The road has been completed from the United States border to a point about 340 miles south of Mexico City. There is still a good deal of construction remaining to be done in southern Mexico, and the

time of completion of the Mexican links to join the Central American system cannot be forecast.

Nevertheless, construction of the Inter-American Highway gathers momentum. The drive of the work holds out the promise of a day not too far distant when we may see a continuous overland artery of highways linking two great bastions of hemisphere defense—Alaska and the Panama Canal. Roughly, this is a distance of around 8,000 miles. The joining of these distant points by highways will represent one of the most spectacular road-building feats in history.

U. S. Aids Financing

For the acceleration of the highway through Central America, the Congress of the United States has authorized \$20,000,000. This is to be matched with \$10,000,000 by the Central American republics. In addition, approximately \$17,000,000 of United States funds have been allocated by the War Department for completion of a pioneer road to complete the unconstructed sections in Central America.

Road building in Central America serves more than an immediate strategic

defense purpose. Central American economy has been dependent in large part upon exports of bananas, coffee, and other commodities. Export markets have been curtailed or eliminated by scarcity of shipping. New road building is a handy outlet for displaced workers. In Honduras thousands of banana workers were left idle by cessation of banana exports. To provide emergency employment and at the same time improve highway transportation, the United States made funds available for the rebuilding of a section of the highway from Potrerillos to Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

Aid to Internal Trade

Highways should improve internal trade in Central American countries and lessen their economic dependence upon overseas communications. In wartime, greater self-sufficiency in providing food and other necessities must be attained. The Central American countries realize this. So do United States authorities familiar with the wartime economic problems of the other Americas. From this mutual understanding of common problems results the cooperative efforts to help tide Central America over wartime supply problems. The road project in Honduras is an example of such cooperation.

Fortunately, the greatest of the projects under way in Central America was conceived and well advanced when the war reached inter-American trade lines and ships were diverted from the carrying of bananas, coffee, sugar, and other



V-404

tropical staples to war tasks. But there remained a number of gaps. To close these gaps quickly, construction of a "pioneer" road is scheduled for completion by the end of the summer.

Pioneer Road

The pioneer road, in conjunction with existing highways and railroads, should be useful for moving food and strategic materials to markets and shipping centers. In Panama, for instance, there is a food problem because of the concentration of defense forces there and the shipping bottleneck. Yet nearby Costa Rica is a potential source of additional food. In recognition of this, the United States has entered into an agreement with Costa Rica for increased production of foodstuffs, such as vegetables and dairy products. Highways will facilitate the movement of this food and local self-sufficiency in wartime.

When victory is won in this world-struggle, and the Axis threat to the Americas is removed, we may then consider the Inter-American Highway in its more normal aspects and promise. When the Pan American Highway System was conceived and started 19 years ago, one of its great attractions was the prospect it afforded for tourist travel between the Americas. We saw the lure of such travel when the 760-mile highway from the United States to Mexico City was completed.

Good Neighbors

This tourist travel was an effective method of making good neighbors acquainted with one another. Many people in the United States caught their first glimpse of our neighbors to the south on a motor jaunt across the border into Mexico. Every mile of new inter-American roadway will be useful when the peoples of the Americas resume peacetime travel. The highways should become one of the strongest bonds uniting the American republics in fraternity and good neighborly interchange of trade, culture, and ideals.

The construction of these roads present formidable physical obstacles. The roads must climb mountain peaks, cross many rivers and wind through some of the most rugged country in the world. But American road builders have shown themselves equal to the task. Engineers and workers in the other Americas, as in the United States, readily take to road building. The record-breaking speed of construction of the highway to Alaska adds another testimonial to the road-building genius of the Western Hemisphere peoples.

Forest Fires Carelessly Started Greatly Hinder War Production

Fire Prevention Campaign Is Aimed to Save Forest Areas as Large as New York State From Destruction

The man-made forest fire—one of the Nation's most insidious enemies—does not confine its ravages to the summer season. Already, in some parts of the country the menace of forest fire, which includes grass and brush fires, is beginning to threaten destruction of hundreds of thousands of acres of war-needed timber.

Aware of the danger to our lumber supply, the Office of War Information, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the Association of State Foresters, is conducting a frontal attack on this perpetual foe of conservation that now is sabotaging an important part of our war program.

Over the 5-year period 1936-40 the average number of forest fires was more than 200,000 a year, which consumed valuable timber covering a total area almost as large as the State of New York. Even in peace time this was an enormous waste of natural resources and caused tremendous damage to the forest cover of watersheds, but under a wartime economy such losses are a staggering blow to construction of barracks, bridges, ships, airplanes and countless other military items.

Fewer Campers This Year

Ninety percent of all forest fires are man-made. Thirty percent are caused by careless smokers and campers, and 40 percent are spread from fires started to clear land for plowing or from burning brush, debris, and logging slash.

The Forest Service states that, "while there will be fewer campers this year and therefore a smaller number of fires caused by their carelessness, other causes of fires will not diminish and in certain areas may even increase, unless the utmost vigilance is exercised by farmers engaged in preparing land for planting, by lumber companies cutting timber, and by all those who are clearing their property of debris."

A dry spell in early spring often results in numerous grass and brush fires which may spread to nearby woodlands. Even when the grass appears to be green, last year's growth makes it tinder for racing flames. For this reason, home

gardeners should take every precaution against fire when they clear and burn debris in the family garden plot.

Rules to Follow

Emphasizing Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's statement that "Until we smash the Axis, forest fires are enemy fires," officials of Federal and State Forest Services and the Office of War Information have joined in the following Nation-wide appeal:

Never use fire to clear land, logging slash and the like without a permit if required by law; without scraping or plowing around for safety; without help handy.

If you stop to smoke in dry weather, find a safe place. Observe the rules in areas closed to smoking.

Be sure matches, cigarette, and pipe ashes are cold; that camp fires are dead before leaving them.

Kill small fires; report others immediately to the nearest ranger or State fire warden.

Help on the home front to win the war by preventing forest, grass, and brush fires.

The 1943 forest fire prevention drive will be intensified in each major forest region during the fire season there, and is keyed to the slogan "Our Carelessness—Their Secret Weapon."

Two column mats illustrating this campaign may be obtained from R. F. Hammatt, Asst. Chief Forester, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ALLIES GET STRATEGIC SUPPLIES FROM AFRICA

More than 50,000 tons of strategic raw materials from French North Africa have been brought to the United States and United Kingdom in ships that took American and British food, clothing, and other civilian supplies to the people of North Africa, OWI reported last week.

In addition to manganese, cobalt ore, cork, tanbark and red squill, substantial quantities of iron ore have been reaching East Coast ports of the United States.

Iron ore and phosphate rock are the major supplies reaching the United Kingdom from North Africa.

*The War and Business . . .***Policies to Benefit Civilians****Price and Wage Levels Will be Held**

The week in which Americans realized they must cut greatly their use of processed foods needed by the armed forces of our own and Allied Nations was marked by two official statements of policies to benefit the American civilian.

The policy of Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes "to hold prices and wages at the levels prevailing on September 15th and to prevent any further increase in the basic and essential cost of subsistence living" was reiterated through release of an address made by him before the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown cited, as indications of his policy to change OPA rules for the benefit of the public as rapidly as circumstances permit, the removal of rationing restrictions on tire recapping with reclaimed rubber for passenger cars and light trucks and provision of C gasoline rations for those who cannot get to their jobs on B rations.

Food Rationing

Addition to rationing lists of dry beans, lentils, and peas and dried and dehydrated soups—alternate sources for protein found in meat and dairy products—was explained as due to the needs of fighting forces as well as to a "run" by consumers by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture and Wartime Food Administrator.

Legal attack on black markets in meat is being pushed vigorously, announced OPA Administrator Brown, preliminary to the meat rationing program. Meanwhile OPA officials have authority to direct deliveries of meat in recently established "meat allocation areas." And restaurants may not open, for service to customers, canned meats or fish, including fish roe.

"No finer single service in the interest of the American public," wrote OPA Administrator Brown, "has been performed during the war than publication in newspapers of pictures of War Ration Book Two, the table of point values for March, the Consumer Declaration Form, and

*The President Last Week . . .***Approves Use of Troops on Farms****Plans for Conference on Post-War Food Supplies****February 22**

President Roosevelt delivered a Washington's Birthday address, in which he compared the Nation of today with the Nation of 1776, the faith of today with the faith of Washington, and declared that the truths that inspired the men and women of the thirteen colonies are today a guiding light to the citizens of America.

February 23

The President told newsmen that plans are under discussion for a United Nations conference on post-war food supplies. He made it plain that the conference under consideration did not concern post-war relief questions, which he characterized as a separate problem. The food conference, he declared, might be held some time this spring, although no definite decision has been made on the date or the place. Discussions leading to a final decision on this conference, Mr. Roosevelt said, have been concerned with world crops and the problems involved in avoiding famine and large surpluses. He emphasized that the first conference would be exploratory and that this fact would be thoroughly understood by each nation.

The President opened the Red Cross 1943 War Fund Drive to raise \$125,000,000 by proclaiming March as "Red Cross" month. He said it was necessary to raise millions for the Red Cross because demands upon that organization were

"steadily increasing from day to day as it is called upon to accompany our Army and Navy into world-wide theaters of action, to provide blood plasma for our wounded, to send relief to American and United Nations prisoners of war, and to expand its preparations to meet emergencies at home."

February 24

The President said that in some cases and in some areas Army troops can be used in farm work four or five days at a time without slowing up their Army training. He stated that he is opposed to furloughing men for such work from the ranks of ready-to-fight Army units, because if 10 or 20 men were taken out of each company in a division almost ready to go overseas, that division's readiness for combat would be materially slowed up.

February 25

The President nominated Moses E. Smith, of Ault, Colo., to be superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Denver, succeeding the late Mark A. Skinner. Through Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson he received The Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, oldest decoration of Christianity, from a delegation of Orthodox Greek churchmen.

February 27

The President directed the WPB to initiate a program to stimulate lagging production of lumber and other forest products required for war and essential civilian needs.

February 28

Opened the Red Cross drive for \$125,000,000 in donations in a radio address read for him by Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross.

thousands of words explaining the Why, When, and How of processed foods rationing." He expressed "deepest gratitude" that newspapers had so served despite manpower shortages, curtailment of supplies, and other difficulties.

Increased production of more nourishing vegetables at the expense of less nourishing ones is sought of farmers this year, Secretary Wickard said. Cans of the 1943 pack of fruits and vegetables must carry grade labeling, Administrator Brown reminded to counter rumors to the contrary. WPB changed the size of condensed milk cans from 15 to 14 ounces.

Financial Dealings

A new type of contract called the "price-minus" form enables a shipbuilder to increase his earnings by lowering costs and by splitting the saving equally with the government, the U. S. Maritime Commission said.

Renegotiation of war contracts with firms having contracts with War, Navy, or Treasury Department, or Maritime Commission will be handled by the department with the predominant monetary interest, a joint directive states.

Disposition of privately financed war housing is regulated by National Housing Agency through authority of WPB.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

Issued Feb. 18 to Mar. 2, inclusive. Compiled especially for Victory by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board.
 [Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3946]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	Federal Register citation	PD forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
L-97-a-1	Amended	Railroad equipment	Requires freight car producers to use up parts in inventory in new car production to extent that they are interchangeable with customers' specifications.	8 F. R. 2377		2-24-43		Transportation Equipment	D. W. Odiome, 74714.
L-123	Amended	General industrial equipment	Partially eliminates necessity for certification on maintenance, repair parts; removes items from List A, and adds fractional horsepower motors.	8 F. R.		2-27-43		General Industrial Equipment	R. W. Charles, Jr., 3343.
L-154	Schedule III, Revocation	Feed water heaters	Revolves Schedule III			3-1-43		General Industrial Equipment	
L-157	Schedule IV, Amended	Hand tools simplification	Makes changes in tables in order to reduce tools permitted to be manufactured.	8 F. R. 2416		2-25-43		Building Materials	R. Holquist, 3932.
L-204	Amended	Communications	Redefines "telephone set"; prohibits production except to fill orders rated AA-1 for new installation, AA-3 for maintenance replacement.	8 F. R.		2-27-43		Communications	L. H. Peebles, 5038.
L-211	Schedule 4	Structural steel shapes	Restricts sizes, shapes, specifications, subject to general exceptions.	8 F. R. 2420		2-25-43		Steel	M. W. Cole, 72404.
L-211	Schedule 5	Steel axes and forgings (railroad and transit service)	Restricts sizes and shapes by specification, subject to designated exceptions.	8 F. R. 2421		2-25-43		Steel	G. F. Hocker, 2391.
L-211	Schedule 6	Mechanical steel tubing	Restricts production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions.	8 F. R. 2422		2-25-43		Steel	W. H. Wiewel, 73486.
L-211	Schedule 7	Rails and track accessories	Restricts production, fabrication delivery and acceptance to specifications in List 1 of schedule.	8 F. R. 2423		2-25-43		Steel	O. H. Baker, 4860.
L-217	Schedule V	Portable construction concrete mixers	Limits production to specified sizes and types; applies to running gear, accessories, attachments, painting, mudguards.	8 F. R. 2423	697	2-25-43		Construction Machinery	H. J. Adams, 74860.
L-217	Schedule VI	Truck mixer agitators	Limits production to specified sizes and types; applies to painting, attachments.	8 F. R. 2424	697	2-25-43		Construction Machinery	H. J. Adams, 74860.
L-217	Schedule VII	Pumps	Limits production and assembly by sizes and types; applies to painting and accessories.	8 F. R. 2424	697	2-25-43		Construction Machinery	H. J. Adams, 74860.
L-232		Wooden containers for fresh fruits and vegetables	Restricts manufacture and assembly of containers and parts except in conformity with specifications in Schedule A attached; subject to specific exceptions.	8 F. R.		3-1-43		Containers	G. Carlsberg, Jr., 2401.
L-238	Schedule I, Amended	Hardware simplification	Establishes standards pertaining to sizes, types, grades, finishes, and weights, subject to specified excluded uses, effective 4-1-43.	8 F. R. 2447	754	2-26-43		Building Material	R. Holquist, 3932.
L-241	Amended	Commercial printing	Adds to exceptions printed matter; 1. required to fill government contracts as specified; 2. or necessary for production or delivery to or use of products by government agency; 3. produced by or for account of certain public utilities; 4. 4.	8 F. R. 2476		2-26-43		Printing and Publishing	P. S. Schneider, 76666.
L-247		Knit underwear	Restricts cutting of and manufacture of fabrics except to conform to certain requirements; effective 4-1-43.	8 F. R. 2493		2-25-43		Textile, Clothing and Leather	J. F. Nields, 2908.
L-248		Commercial dishwashers	Restricts use of metal in manufacture; restricts delivery, acceptance, delivery of replacement parts; establishes simplified practices.	8 F. R.	638, 638A	3-2-43		Plumbing and Heating	H. J. Holbrook, 73841.
L-251		Grocers' and variety bags	Restricts manufacture to specifications in Schedule A; permits authorization for additional stock bags, except bags for export; restricts inventories of bag dealers, users, makers.	8 F. R.		2-27-43		Containers	K. R. Karlson, 72717.
L-263		Matches	Restricts production and packaging to minimum and maximum specifications; effective 3-27-43; restricts delivery and inventory.	8 F. R. 2430		2-25-43		Chemicals	V. Boutin, 73281.
L-266		Sterilizer equipment	Restricts manufacture to types on Schedule A attached; restricts use of certain materials in manufacture; restricts sale and delivery; regulates production and shipping schedules.	8 F. R. 2380	556, 774	2-24-43		Safety and Technical Equipment	J. H. Burton, 71848.
L-268		Oxy-acetylene apparatus	Restricts delivery and acceptance to AA-5 or better rated orders, subject to certain conditions; restricts manufacture, sales, repairs, inventories; permits allocation of production; effective 3-6-43.	8 F. R. 2382		2-24-43		General Industrial Equipment	W. M. Halle, 72629.
L-272		Industrial type instruments, control valves and regulators; simplification.	Permits establishment of simplification schedules regarding sizes, forms, specifications, composition, or other qualifications.	8 F. R. 2332		2-22-43		Radio and Radar	R. C. Ellis, 2566.
L-272	Schedule I	Control valves	Establishes specifications of size, forms and composition.	8 F. R. 2333		2-22-43			
L-272	Schedule II	Liquid level controllers	Specifies size of equalizing connections.	8 F. R. 2333		2-22-43			
L-272	Schedule III	Pyrometers and resistance thermometers	Establishes features to be eliminated.	8 F. R. 2333		2-22-43			
M-9-c	Amended	Copper	Amends restrictions on copper products or copper-base alloy products not controlled by order; amends combined List, List A-2, Military Exemption List.	8 F. R. 2475		2-26-43		Copper	M. Schwarz, 71072.
M-73	Amended	Wool	Increases quotas for civilian fabrics on woolen and worsted systems, effective 2-1-43 to 7-31-43.	8 F. R. 2365	274	2-19-43		Textile, Clothing, and Leather	K. W. Marriner, 3625.
M-81	Amended	Cans of tinplate, ternplate.	Re-defines "tinplate"; amends packing restrictions; amends items in Schedules I, II, III.	8 F. R. 2332		2-18-43		Containers	R. S. Solinsky, 72716.
M-106	Amended	Shellac	Establishes allocation control, subject to five specific exceptions.	8 F. R. 2425	334, 617	2-25-43		Chemicals	K. A. Dillard, 3670.
M-199	Amended	Silver	Applies restrictions upon purchase, receipt, and manufacture for restricted uses, subject to specific exceptions.	8 F. R. 2426		2-25-43		Miscellaneous Minerals	W. S. Murphy, 4878.

Order No.	Addition	Violator	Cited under	Violation	Penalty	Issued	Expires
M-207	Schedule I, Amended	Male work clothing	Amends classifications of denims, drills, twills, and print cloth yarn fabrics; changes definition of processor and adds shop and work caps	Amends classifications of denims, drills, twills, and print cloth yarn fabrics; changes definition of processor and adds shop and work caps	3-1-43	G. E. Ward, 76381	
M-207	Schedule II, Amended	Work gloves	Adds new classification, print cloth; amends definition of processor	Adds new classification, print cloth; amends definition of processor	3-1-43	Do.	
M-207	Schedule III, Amended	Hospital clothing	Amends definition of processor	Amends definition of processor	3-1-43	Do.	
M-207	Schedule IV, Amended	Women's work clothing	Establishes standards and definitions, assigns A-2 rating to deliveries of materials, restricts use of textiles secured pursuant to rating	Establishes standards and definitions, assigns A-2 rating to deliveries of materials, restricts use of textiles secured pursuant to rating	3-1-43	Do.	
M-217	Amended	Footwear	Redefines "line," "price range," "civilian footwear"; adds restrictions on production of lines of footwear	Redefines "line," "price range," "civilian footwear"; adds restrictions on production of lines of footwear	2-19-43	L. B. Sheppard, 2187	
M-220	Amended	Sheep intestines	Revised to include West Coast slaughtering operators under restrictions, and those who slaughtered over 1,000 sheep for year prior to 2-24-43	Revised to include West Coast slaughtering operators under restrictions, and those who slaughtered over 1,000 sheep for year prior to 2-24-43	2-24-43	R. C. Gasen, 2142	
M-289		Charcoal	Establishes allocation control by application, certification, subject to small order exemptions	Establishes allocation control by application, certification, subject to small order exemptions	602	G. W. Truzal, 4874	
M-291		Potash	Establishes allocation control, subject to small order and other exemptions	Establishes allocation control, subject to small order and other exemptions	600, 601	D. C. Kieffer, 4923	
M-19-e	Amendment No. 3	Road projects	Permits use of rating to obtain lumber, false work	Permits use of rating to obtain lumber, false work	2-27-43	B. N. Scott, 71732	
P-140		Wooden and fibre shipping containers	Assigns AA-1, AA-2, AA-3, AA-4, and AA-5 to specified uses on Lists I-5	Assigns AA-1, AA-2, AA-3, AA-4, and AA-5 to specified uses on Lists I-5	802	G. Carlberg, Jr., 2401	
P-141		Public sanitation services—maintenance, repair, operating supplies	Assigns AA-2x to maintenance repair, operating supplies, AA-1 to repair of facilities, AA-5 to protection; restricts deliveries, withdrawals, inventory, sales from excess inventory	Assigns AA-2x to maintenance repair, operating supplies, AA-1 to repair of facilities, AA-5 to protection; restricts deliveries, withdrawals, inventory, sales from excess inventory	2-27-43	M. Maverick, 71851	
U-1	Revokes P-46	Electric, gas, water, steam utilities—materials	Assigns AA-1 to deliveries for maintenance, repair, operating supplies; assigns lowest rating of rated project or rated equipment for construction of transmission, switching and distribution facilities; establishes procedure for obtaining controlled materials; restricts delivery, inventory, withdrawals, additions to plant, sales from inventory	Assigns AA-1 to deliveries for maintenance, repair, operating supplies; assigns lowest rating of rated project or rated equipment for construction of transmission, switching and distribution facilities; establishes procedure for obtaining controlled materials; restricts delivery, inventory, withdrawals, additions to plant, sales from inventory	193B, 194B, 195B	P. B. Valle, 71716	
U-1-a	Revokes P-46-a	Electric, gas, water, steam utilities—materials	Permits service connections to facilities of Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, if not over 250 feet in length, and not to exceed \$1,500 for underground construction and \$500 in other cases	Permits service connections to facilities of Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, if not over 250 feet in length, and not to exceed \$1,500 for underground construction and \$500 in other cases	2-24-43	P. B. Valle, 71716	
U-1-b	Amended	Electric, gas, water, steam utilities—materials	Permits gas and electric service connections for operation of gas or electric ranges in dwelling of domestic consumer, subject to certain provisions	Permits gas and electric service connections for operation of gas or electric ranges in dwelling of domestic consumer, subject to certain provisions	2-25-43	P. B. Valle, 71716	
U-1-c	Revokes P-46-c	Electric, gas, water, steam utilities—materials	Permits electric service connections to permit operation of farm production equipment, subject to certain provisions	Permits electric service connections to permit operation of farm production equipment, subject to certain provisions	2-24-43	P. B. Valle, 71716	

PRIORITIES

All unexpired priorities orders, regulations and reporting forms of War Production Board are indexed in "PRIORITIES" published monthly. Those above will be included in the April issue. Subscription: \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Board orders and regulations are listed in "VICTORY." Hence this page may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate: 75 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in: "FEDERAL REGISTER," published daily except Sundays, Mondays and days following legal holidays. Subscription: \$1.25 per month; \$12.50 per year.

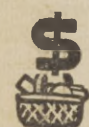
Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

WAR FACTS

PRICES AND INCOME

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities



	Dec. '42 to Jan. '43	May '42 to Jan. '43	Jan. '42 to Jan. '43	Jan. '41 to Jan. '43
Combined index.....	0.2	4.0	7.7	19.6
Components:				
Food.....	0.2	9.4	14.5	36.0
Clothing.....	None	-0.2	8.4	25.0
Rent ¹	None	-1.7	-0.4	2.9
Fuel, electricity, and ice.....	0.9	2.3	2.9	6.4
House furnishings.....	None	1.2	4.7	23.6
Miscellaneous ²	0.3	2.0	4.2	11.0

¹Since this component has a small monthly variation, it will be surveyed quarterly. The percentage of change is measured to December 1942.

²Includes transportation, recreation, personal care, household operation, and medical care.

—Decrease. Source: BLS.

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families



	Dec. '42 to Jan. '43	May '42 to Jan. '43	Jan. '42 to Jan. '43	Jan. '41 to Jan. '43
Combined index.....	0.6	6.5	11.6	33.6

Components—Quarterly

Latest Figures—December 1942

	Sept. '42 to Dec. '42	June '42 to Dec. '42	Dec. '41 to Dec. '42	Dec. '40 to Dec. '42
Combined index.....	3.2	5.2	13.3	32.8
Components: ¹				
Food.....	4.1	4.9	17.1	39.8
Clothing.....	3.4	7.1	17.5	42.5
House furnishings.....	3.5	8.0	12.1	29.4
Building materials.....	0.5	1.6	4.4	14.6
Operating expense ²	None	1.7	3.5	12.4

¹Automobile (share for living) not shown separately but included in combined index.

²Includes household operation, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHOLESALE PRICES



	Dec. '42 to Jan. '43	May '42 to Jan. '43	Jan. '42 to Jan. '43	Jan. '41 to Jan. '43
All commodities.....	0.9	3.1	6.1	26.1
Commodities excluding farm products and foods.....	0.1	0.3	1.5	13.9
Farm products.....	2.8	12.1	16.1	63.4
Foods.....	0.9	6.4	12.3	42.7

INCOME PAYMENTS



	Dec. '42	Nov. '42	Dec. '41	Dec. '40
Total income payments ¹	\$127.9	\$125.2	\$102.0	\$81.5
Nonagricultural income.....	112.4	\$110.5	91.6	74.9
Agricultural income ²	15.5	\$14.7	10.4	6.6

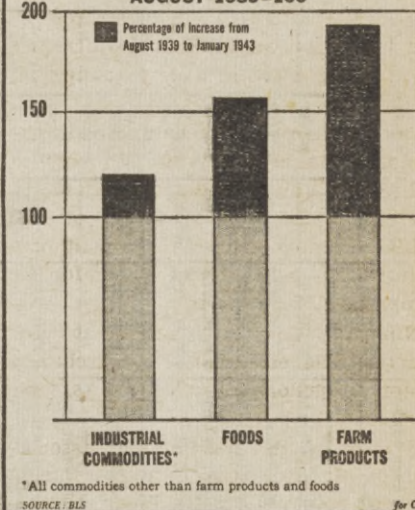
¹Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation.

²Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property. ¹ Revised. Source: Department of Commerce.

War Facts data are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WHOLESALE PRICES CLIMB DURING WAR

AUGUST 1939=100



MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

1942	November 1941=100
January.....	163
November.....	435
December.....	497

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940-Dec. 31, 1942	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial construction.....	\$15,128
Commitments for industrial facilities expansion.....	14,043

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS— EXPENDITURES

	Jan. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1942
	(Billions of dollars)	
War program.....	\$238.4	\$238.0
Commitments.....	(¹)	\$183.8
Expenditures.....	74.5	68.2

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Metal Products Industries:	Jan. 1943
Average weekly hours worked per wage earner.....	47.9
Average hours per week of plant utilization.....	70.8

¹Not available.

²Estimated.

For additional information on Munitions Production Index and War Construction see VICTORY, Feb. 10, 1943, p. 177; for Program—Commitments—Expenditures see issue of Feb. 17, 1943, p. 210; for Hours Worked Per Week, see issue of Feb. 24, 1943, p. 241.

*War Wages And Labor . . .***Chaotic Wage Condition in West Coast Aircraft Industry Under Study****NWLB Informs Boeing Local Union Wage Increase Demand Will Receive Careful, Intelligent Consideration**

A wage case involving the entire West Coast aircraft industry was under consideration last week by the National War Labor Board which, involved recommendations for wage and salary increases and establishment of wage classification schedules.

Due to chaotic wage conditions in the rapidly-expanded aircraft industry in California and Washington, Paul R. Porter, special representative of the WLB, recommended establishment of a uniform job classification system for the companies.

Nine West Coast companies that manufacture the entire airplane excluding motor, propeller, and instruments, were involved.

A local of the International Association of Machinists, AFL, at the Boeing Aircraft plants in Seattle, Wash., threatened to hold a 24-hour meeting of its membership to discuss the case, but later instructed its members that they were not to attend the meeting during their regular working hours. The union telegraphed the War Labor Board promising there would be no interruption of work.

Stabilization Policy

Replying to a telegram from the Boeing local, the Board stated that it "will decide the issues in this case on the evidence in the record carefully and intelligently considered in connection with the wage stabilization policy of the Nation established by Congress and implemented by the Executive Order of the President. You are notified that the Board does not proceed with its consideration of any case unless the workers involved remain loyally at their jobs until the case is finally determined by the orderly processes built upon the no-strike agreement in which the International officers of the AFL participated and by which all International and Local officers and all members of that organization are bound."

Companies included in the case are Boeing, North American, Ryan, Vultee, Douglas, Northrup, Consolidated American, Lockheed, and Vega.

Printing Panel Set Up

Establishment of an advisory panel for the daily newspaper printing and publishing industry was announced last week by the WLB. The panel, first of its type, will serve for a 90-day experimental period.

The 6-man panel will be governed by the policies and procedures of the WLB, and its findings and recommendations will be filed directly with the National War Labor Board.

Robert K. Burns, chairman of the Chicago Regional War Labor Board, was appointed chairman of the panel, and Professor F. S. Diebler of Northwestern University was named vice chairman. Burns and Diebler will represent the public on the panel. Two members and their alternates to represent industry and two members and their alternates to represent labor were also appointed.

The chairman will exercise general supervision and will not participate in any case except when specifically requested to do so by the WLB. The Board has established commissions for entire industries in a few cases, but it never before had set up an advisory panel of this type.

Both industry and union representatives had pressed for the creation of the printing panel. The Board agreed because of the long-established history of collective bargaining in the newspaper industry.

The panel's jurisdiction will include employees in the following departments: mechanical, maintenance, mailing, editorial, art, circulation (including newsboys), and commercial and kindred departments. Cases involving services related to the newspaper industry may also be referred to the panel by the NWLB or the Regional Boards, if the interested parties request.

John S. McCarrens, general manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and James E. Chappel, president of the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, will serve as management representatives on the panel. Milton Murray of Detroit, Mich., president of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and C. V. Ernest, representative of the International Press-

men and Assistants' Union, AFL, will represent labor.

Overtime Loss

For the first time, the WLB last week approved bonus payments designed to compensate workers for the loss of regular earnings incurred when the President abolished premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work as such.

In both cases for which approval of such payments was granted, the Board found that "the compensation previously received by these employees in the form of premium pay for work on Sunday constituted an integral part of the agreed wage for their particular jobs." This was demonstrated by the execution of collective bargaining agreements covering wages at a time when so-called swing shifts were in effect.

Swing shifts are schedules devised to permit continuous round-the-clock operation and still give each employee a day off in each work week. Usually the employee has a different day off each week. The workers involved were on swing shifts which work seven consecutive days and are off one, or work six days and are off two, disregarding Saturdays and Sundays.

POINT RATION STAMPS OVERLAP IN MARCH

To aid consumers who may run out of ration stamps for processed foods before the first ration period expires, OPA has provided a 7-day overlap period—the last week of March—during which time consumers may spend both their first period and their second period stamps.

Stamps A, B, and C are valid for the first period and may be used from March 1 through March 31. Stamps for the second period may be used from March 25 through April 30. During the overlapping period of March 25 through March 31 stamps for both March and April may be used. After March 31, however, stamps A, B, and C will not be valid.

Explaining the overlapping period, OPA pointed out that it will help consumers who have a few low value stamps left at the end of the ration period. These stamps, which might not be sufficient to buy any desired items, can be used with stamps of the second period for the purchase of any of the rationed foods.

Consumers were reminded that since storekeepers cannot give them change in points, they should, whenever possible, use high value stamps first rather than those of low value.

Jobs and Civil Service . . .

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION LISTS NEW POSITIONS

Persons Qualified in Agriculture, Business And Economics Fields Urgently Needed

File applications for positions listed below with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Information and application forms may be obtained from the Commission's Local Secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from Regional Offices, or from the Commission's Information Office, 801 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. Applicants are rated on their training or experience.

Salaries quoted are annual and include added compensation allowed for overtime. The present standard 48-hour Federal workweek contains 8 hours overtime. Overtime compensation adds about 21 percent to that part of the basic salary which is not in excess of \$2,900, provided that the overtime increment does not make the total pay more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions applied for. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- and second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Agricultural aids, \$1,970 to \$2,433.—Men and women who have had from 2 to 4 years of technical experience or college study in agriculture, to set up laboratory apparatus, run tests, do control work, make control studies, surveys, and investigations. For appointment in Washington, D. C., and throughout the country.

Blueprint and photostat operators, \$1,752.—Persons who have had at least 3 months of appropriate experience or 80 hours of training on either machine. For appointment in Washington, D. C.

Agriculture

Crop production specialists, \$3,163 to \$8,000.—Men qualified to establish and operate research stations or plantations growing rubber or oil-producing plants. For service principally in Central and South America.

Marketing specialists, \$2,433 to \$6,500.—

Men or women who have had at least 3 years of experience or college training in the marketing of agricultural commodities. They must be competent to make marketing studies and investigations, and to collect information on supply, demand, prices, etc.

Junior soil conservationists, \$2,433.—College graduates who have had appropriate science courses qualifying them to be foresters, soil conservationists, range conservationists, or soil surveyors.

Economics and Business

Accountants and auditors, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Industrial cost accountants, and public accountants and auditors with diversified or manufacturing cost experience. A minimum of 3 years of appropriate experience or education is required.

Accounting and auditing assistants, \$2,433.—Women or men who have had 2 years or more of appropriate education or experience in the field of accounting. The written test previously required has been eliminated. For appointment in Washington, D. C.

Economists and statisticians, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Men and women who have had 5 years' experience or college training in economics or statistics, especially those qualified in such fields as marketing, international trade, money, banking, and housing.

Freight and passenger rate clerks, \$2,798 to \$3,163.—Men or women equipped to compute freight rates or passenger fares, or to audit for payment either freight or passenger transportation accounts of rail, steamship, and highway carriers.

Traffic and transportation specialists, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Men and women qualified to help prevent traffic bottlenecks, expedite traffic, and conserve existing equipment and facilities. At least 3 years of experience in railroad, bus, water, or air transportation is required.

Women Can Do Same War Work as Men

Survey Shows More Women Can Release Male Labor

Many jobs where women could replace men and thus release them to fields having more acute need of male labor were revealed by an occupational analysis of cannon and small-arms manufacture, issued last week by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Mary Anderson, director of the Department's women's bureau, said, "The findings show the fallacy of considering war industry jobs traditionally men's or women's. In the plants surveyed larger numbers of women could be added to perform many operations typical not only of cannon and small-arms production but of other branches of munitions making.

"In the field just studied women are already employed on a wider variety of machines than in any other of the war industries we have surveyed. We are glad to report that three of the eight plants visited had adopted the equal-pay principle for women. Where wage differentials exist, the problem has become increasingly acute both with the women hired and with the men inducted into the armed forces."

About 11 thousand women had been recently employed and satisfactorily adjusted to many kinds of jobs in the eight plants reported on—four Government arsenals and four private enterprises in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois.

Women constituted only 15 percent of the 75,000 employes in these plants, the feminine force with the individual firms ranging from 30 percent down to 3 percent. The rising tide in woman employment in this field could be speeded up to much higher levels—to 75 percent of the workers in the small-arms branch, because of the comparative lightness of the work, and to 40 percent in cannon manufacture, according to the report.

Pointing out that prior to 1942, except in the last war, women were employed to very slight degree in making these types of matériel, the bulletin adds that the firms with the very small proportions of women had only recently employed them. The varying percentages of women were due to "differences in male labor supply in the areas, differences in local draft-board policies, and differences in managements' outlook as to the feasibility of using women."

War Production . . .

War Production Can Be Stepped Up 20 Percent This Year

Nelson Says WPB Can Equip Eleven Million Armed Forces; Stresses Need for Orderly Handling of Materials

Planned production will increase output of necessary war and civilian materials and obtain more efficient use of manpower, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of WPB told newsmen last week. He explained that under the plan being developed by himself and Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson production probably can be stepped up as much as 20 percent this year. He does not anticipate any difficulty in equipping an armed force of 11,000,000 men.

"I think the problems of the conflicting components in the 'must' programs are being approached very vigorously and are being licked," he said. The five "must programs" are synthetic rubber, high-octane gas, merchant vessels, escort vessels, and airplanes. "I think we can get an extra 20 percent of production—I am sure it will be gotten," Mr. Nelson continued.

Like Bunch of Sheep

"Thinking about it the other night, I likened this job of components to a bunch of sheep milling around in a pen with a gate not big enough to get them all through. The sheep will continue to mill around until you get one of them by the neck and lead him through. Then they will all follow and the pen will be empty very quickly.

"I think we can get today about 20 percent increased production over what we could otherwise get through the orderly handling of component parts and raw materials; being sure that they are there on time, but not too far ahead of time and not in quantities that are merely held in reserve, waiting for the time they will be used. Our CMP is an orderly plan of getting out raw materials."

Mr. Nelson said that he and Mr. Wilson are setting up the machinery for carrying out the planned economy, which, he said, involved chiefly reassignments within the existing organization.

Can Equip Army

Mr. Nelson declared that he has not made any suggestions regarding the size of the U. S. Armed Forces. "To me,

when the Chief of Staff and the Commander in Chief say we are going to have a certain size Army, I think it is up to us to find the ways and means of carrying it out," he said. "We can tell them whether or not we can equip it. I certainly think we can equip the army they want."

Amplifying a remark he made before a Congressional committee about coordination of manpower and "further sharp curtailment of civilian activities," Mr. Nelson said:

"You have now three important uses of manpower as we see it from a production viewpoint. One part goes into the services; the second part goes into production of munitions of war; the third part goes into the job of civilian services, including civilian supplies. Now, just as in the early days of our production program we had to make conversions—people making automobiles very quickly started making tanks and parts for airplanes, etc.—just so this country, if it is going to get out its production program and equip and build an army, will have adjustments to make in civilian supply and civilian services."

Civilian Economy

Mr. Nelson was asked how much "fat" there is left in the civilian economy.

"Oh, I don't know by quantity," he said. "I think there still are reductions that can be made, but I don't like to stress that, because every time you begin talking about cutting civilian economy, you start people accumulating things and hoarding them and that makes the whole job more difficult. If people will continue to try to hoard, it makes the production job an exceedingly hard one."

TAKE FATS IN ANY CAN

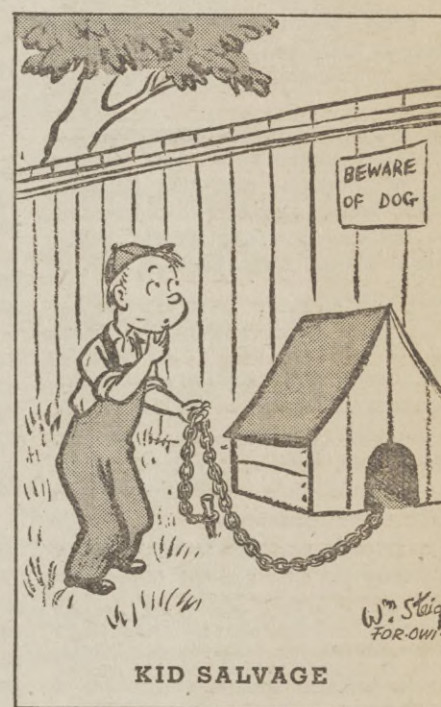
That waste kitchen fats be accepted in any type of tin can rather than in only wide-mouthed cans of the coffee and vegetable shortening variety was asked of frozen food locker operators and the meat industry from butcher to packer last week by Paul C. Cabot, WPB salvage division director.

NEW WOOD FURNITURE PATTERNS PROHIBITED

New patterns for wood furniture will be prohibited beginning March 15, and WPB ordered an approximate two-thirds cut in the number of existing patterns on July 1.

At the same time, use of iron and steel for making wood furniture was limited, thereby saving approximately 22,000 tons.

In addition to all items commonly classified as furniture, the new order applies specifically to venetian blinds, frames used in production of furniture, barber and beauty shop furniture, and store display equipment and show cases. Not covered by the order are: baby cribs, high chairs, baby toilet chairs and seats, and bathinettes; office furniture and equipment already covered; metal household furniture previously defined; bedding products as defined in another order; hospital, medical, dental, and related equipment already covered; refrigerators, wooden lockers for offices and factories; wooden shelving; wooden factory and industrial equipment; wooden filing cabinets and all wood furniture specifically designed for use in offices.



V-412

Kid Salvage, a regular feature offered weekly in mat form, is designed to further the Scrap Drive.

WPB Field Office Opened in Hawaii

Can Assign Priorities and Grant Exceptions

A WPB office to handle priorities will open in Honolulu March 10 when certain functions will revert to Hawaiian civil authorities from the Military Governor.

The new office will be incorporated in the region of San Francisco. C. H. Mattheissen, Jr., former director of the bureau of priorities in Washington, will go to the Islands as Chairman Nelson's personal representative. Assisting him will be Gilbert Kneiss, appointed to act for the San Francisco office by Regional Director Harry H. Fair.

Full authority to assign preference ratings to orders to be delivered to or in the Islands has been delegated by Mr. Nelson to the San Francisco Regional Director, who may also grant exemptions from the provisions of WPB limitation and conservation orders, upon authorization by WPB.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS GET HIGH RATINGS

Producers and shippers of military combat equipment, Lend-Lease materials, foods, and many other essential items were assigned high preference ratings for getting shipping containers last week.

The order assures containers for the shipping of many millions of dollars worth of products, and aids farmers, manufacturers, tobacco processors, flour millers, bottlers, textile mills, chemical plants, meat packers, fishermen, and others.

It covers all outer wooden containers made from lumber, veneer, plywood, or staves, and outer shipping containers made from corrugated or solid fibre. It also includes parts such as shooks, cleats, staves, veneer, plywood, corrugated or solid fibre which are cut to size for these containers.

The ratings and the containers to which they may be applied follow:

AA-1 for containers for United States military combat items such as aircraft, ammunition, armament and weapons, tanks, vehicles, emergency rations, certain canned foods, and medical supplies.

AA-2X for containers for other military items, for Lend-Lease products, for export shipment, and for foods set aside for purchase by Government agencies under Government order.

AA-3 for containers for the products specified on List 3 of the text of the order.

Logging Contest Held In Northeast States

Farmers Compete for Title "Paul Bunyan of 1943"

National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, cooperating with North East Lumber Production Campaign, are jointly sponsoring a Paul Bunyan log-chopping contest in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

A champion logger, to be designated "Paul Bunyan of 1943," will be selected in each State by Grange and Farm Bureau officials. The modern Bunyans, whose prototype is the legendary hero of American lumber camps, will be rewarded by WPB with a trip to Washington to receive special honors at a Paul Bunyan woods-style luncheon, which will be attended by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and other high Government officials.

The State contests will be decided on individual production of farm logs for the period from February 22 to April 1, and winners will be announced April 20.

Lumberjacks are Barred

Any farmer, farmhand, or incidental laborer, barring only professional loggers, may enter his State contest by notifying the Pomona Grange master, or his County Farm Bureau chairman. From county title holders, each State's "Paul Bunyan" will be selected under the direction of the State Grange master and Farm Bureau president.

Emphasis is being put on farm production of logs in the Northeastern States. Their quota of lumber this year has been set by WPB at 2½ billion feet. In New England, 94,397 out of a total of 135,190 farms have woodlots which farmers can cut before planting begins.

Grange membership in the eight North East States participating in the Bunyan contest is approximately 385,000, and Farm Bureau members number around 60,000.

Mighty Axman

Tales concerning Paul Bunyan have an important place in American folk-lore. He is represented as a huge lumberman, whose pet and companion is his mammoth blue ox, Babe, an animal measuring 42 axe handles and a plug of tobacco from horn to horn.

He and the ox performed stupendous feats, such as plowing up the upside down mountain where the lumberman had to cut the trees from an upside down position.

ASKS STATES TO POOL HIGHWAY EQUIPMENT

A plan by which all State and local governments will be assured of adequate equipment to maintain streets and highways for the duration is now being formulated by the WPB governmental division.

The plan is to have an equipment pooling arrangement, and its success depends entirely upon the willingness of State and local authorities to cooperate, according to Maury Maverick, director of the division.

The fact is stressed that road machinery is made almost entirely of critical materials and that any move to reduce the need for new equipment would advance the war effort. Such a pooling arrangement has been in operation in several areas this winter for snow removal and has proved successful.

Control of each State's pool would rest entirely in the hands of a State official and would be a State formulated project.

WPB asks each State highway commissioner to study the proposal and to suggest a plan suitable for his State with information as to what action would be necessary to make it official.

Use of all types of equipment would be pooled under the plan, including machinery for snow removal, road construction, and maintenance. The pool would be handled by a designated State official, who could dispatch necessary equipment to any section of his State where it is needed. Governors of States in which present laws prohibit pooling are asked to exercise their war emergency powers to carry out the purpose.

FINISHING HARDWARE ITEMS CUT AGAIN

The number of builders' finishing hardware items WPB permits to be manufactured were cut from some 3,500 to approximately 2,200 articles last week. The first reduction in such articles, announced last December, cut the total from approximately 27,000.

A complete list of the permitted items of builders' finishing hardware, cabinet locks, and padlocks is set forth in Schedule I of the new order. While the list is shorter, it will prove more practical for the industry, WPB pointed out. Consumers, however, will have a smaller number of items from which to choose.

48-Hour Week Locally Directed

"Horse Sense" Expected in Dealing With Problems

The establishment of a general 48-hour week in critical labor shortage areas will be carried out by the area and regional directors of the War Manpower Commission, Executive Director Lawrence A. Appley and Deputy Chairman Fowler Harper announced at a joint press conference.

"It is anticipated and expected," Appley said, "that these directors will use their horse sense in dealing with questions that arise."

The directors will have the authority, subject to appeal, to decide disputes over extension of the 48-hour workweek in their territories, Appley said.

The regulations were issued by WMC chairman McNutt to govern the application of the 48-hour week. With some exceptions, they affect all employers of eight or more persons in 32 designated areas, whose production can be increased by a longer week or who can maintain their production with fewer men.

Boundaries To Be Fixed

The exact boundaries of these areas, for the purpose of applying the 48-hour week, will be fixed by the regional directors of the WMC in the various localities.

In addition to applying in these areas, the 48-hour week also will be in effect in the lumbering and nonferrous mining industries on a Nation-wide scale.

"If a dispute over policy arises that involves two or three geographical areas, the matter will be settled by negotiation between the directors of those areas," Appley explained. "If the dispute expands into a national matter, it will be discussed in Washington."

Both Appley and Harper made it clear that because of the diversity of circumstances, the War Manpower Commission felt it could not give specific answers to general questions involving the 48-hour week.

"The significant feature of this regulation," Appley said, "is the manner in which it will be administered. It leaves to the local and regional people the responsibility for deciding what must be done."

The 48-hour week, Harper said, is a tool to pry needed workers from the labor market.

"If the workers who would be released by the company going on a 48-hour week are not needed elsewhere, the WMC will say: 'Don't go on the 48-hour week until the workers are needed.'"

Farms Unaffected

It is made clear that the lengthened week order will not apply to farms or to persons employed by any State or any of its political subdivisions or instrumentalities, or to youth under the age of 16, or to persons who, because of other employment, household duties, or physical disabilities, are not available for full-time work, or for business houses in which fewer than eight persons are employed regularly.

The exclusion of establishments with fewer than eight persons, it is explained, is based chiefly on assumption that in smaller establishments the extension of the work week would not result in the release of workers.

Mr. McNutt explained that the President's order "shall be so construed and applied as best to effectuate its fundamental purpose which is to aid in meeting the manpower requirements of our armed forces and our expanding production program by a fuller utilization of our available manpower."

More Cars Released To More People

OPA last week expanded the eligibility list for rationing of all new passenger cars, and liberalized rules for rationing certain types. War tires were reserved for needed replacements on cars with a mileage ration of more than 560 a month.

At the same time, OPA arranged with ODT for mailing third and fourth quarter transport rations to all commercial motor vehicle operators who hold single-unit Certificates of War Necessity. OPA also announced that the change in rationing rules of tires, tubes, and recapping material in U. S. territories and possessions which was scheduled for March 1 has been postponed, and that rationing will continue on the present basis.

New Cars Available

OPA said that the entire stock of unsold new cars would be available for rationing, including those in the so-called "Government pool" which, at the time rationing began, were set aside for release after the first year. This brings the total now on hand for rationing to about 240,000.

Uniform Laws to End Traffic Barriers

Legislatures Are Urged to Grant Emergency Powers

State barriers impede both interstate and intrastate motor transportation. The condition, caused by conflicting State laws, has existed for many years, but it now has become a menace by interrupting the orderly flow of materials needed for prosecuting the war.

The ODT has begun a Nation-wide drive to break down the barriers by proposing an emergency transportation act to 44 State legislatures in session this year.

The Council of State Governments, which aided the ODT and the Department of Justice in drawing up the bill, submitted the proposal to the legislatures in its report, "Suggested State War Legislation for 1943."

The bill would empower a governor to act swiftly to facilitate the movement of persons and property in the State and to act in concert with Federal agencies in the removal of barriers impeding the war effort.

Flexible Authority

Specifically, the bill would confer on the Governor flexible authority to take emergency action in regard to the following:

1. Staggered hours of employment to facilitate transportation to and from places of employment.
2. Maximum rates of speed for motor vehicles.
3. Sizes and weights of motor vehicles which may be permitted to use State highways.
4. Suspension of statutes or regulations requiring licenses or fees for the entry and operation of a motor vehicle licensed in another State.
5. Conservation of vital equipment, materials, and supplies—especially rubber.

ODT Director Eastman reported that most States had cooperated in one way or another in efforts to overcome State barriers. Most actions to relax State regulations, he said, were taken at his request by Governors, occasionally with "doubtful" statutory authority. The time has come, he said, to formalize these actions with appropriate legislation.

In many instances, the ODT Director revealed, Governors have been unable to take action to remove, suspend, or relax State regulations which hindered the transportation of materials of war across their States.

Motion Pictures . . .

DONALD
DUCK

America's most dynamic character, Donald Duck, personifies millions of his fellow Americans in the new Walt Disney film, *The Spirit of '43*.

Donald symbolizes the feelings of all of us confronted with two conflicting impulses—spending and saving. One-half of this dual personality is represented by a Scottish duck, called Scotty, while the spendthrift is portrayed by Zootie, the zoot-suit duck. Torn between these two personalities, Donald realizes that the choice is really very simple: spend for the Axis, or save for taxes. Like all patriotic Americans, he makes his choice, and learns what his taxes will buy—guns and shells, cruisers and destroyers, tanks and trucks, bombers and fighters—“taxes to bury the Axis.”

The Spirit of '43, produced by Walt Disney, is now being shown in theatres throughout the country. In 16-mm. size for nontheatrical audiences in schools, clubs, churches, factories, and meetings, the film can be obtained from regular distributors of OWI films. For a list of these distributors, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington.

Other OWI films showing the responsibilities of civilians today include—

SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE (3 minutes). Disney's famous characters—Pluto and Minnie—show *why* and *how* to save fats.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER (14 minutes). Hard-hitting presentation of Nazi methods in spreading hate and fear, distrust and confusion.

Besides the home front, OWI films cover the fighting fronts, the production fronts, the United Nations, and the nature of our enemies:

	Minutes
THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY	10
BOMBER	10
CAMPUS ON THE MARCH	19
DEMOCRACY IN ACTION	11
DOVER	10

PUBLICATIONS—
POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT
AMERICANS WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY
A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANTS
ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS
AVENGE DECEMBER 7TH
DOING ALL YOU CAN, BROTHER?
FREE LABOR WILL WIN
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH
GIVE IT YOUR BEST—FLAG
I NEED YOUR SKILL IN A WAR JOB
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH
SOMEBODY BLABBED—SAILOR
SOMEBODY BLABBED—SOLDIER
SOMEONE TALKED
STATE OF THE NATION IS GOOD
STRONG IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LORD
UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
UNITED WE STAND (Streamer)
UNITED WE WIN
WE FRENCH WORKERS WARN YOU

Pamphlets

TALE OF A CITY: Story of Warsaw under Nazi domination (illustrated), which is typical of the treatment of population and property in other areas which they occupy.

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket-size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program.

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for.

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER	11
HOME ON THE RANGE	11
JAPANESE RELOCATION	9
LAKE CARRIER	9
LISTEN TO BRITAIN	20
MEN AND THE SEA	10
THE PRICE OF VICTORY	13
RING OF STEEL	10
TANKS	10
TARGET FOR TONIGHT	48
U. S. NEWS REVIEW #1	21
WESTERN FRONT	21
WINNING YOUR WINGS	8
ANCHORS AWEIGH	3
THE CAISSONS GO ROLLING	
ALONG	3
KEEP 'EM ROLLING	3

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise descriptions of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. (Limited quantities available.)

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH. Secretary Hull's speech on the nature of Japanese society and outlook. (Limited quantities available.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, BOARDS, ETC., CONCERNED WITH THE WAR. Organizations on which the United States has representatives. Reprint of State Department Bulletin, January 13, 1943.

INFLATION. Pamphlet answers questions, What is it? What does it mean for each of us? What can we do about it?

HOW CAN WE MAKE RATIONING WORK FOR US? A discussion of the reasons for and methods of rationing.

NEGROES AND THE WAR. A large photographic study, with pictures and text, of the Negroes' stake in the war.

WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN. A concise guide to full-time and volunteer employment opportunities for women in Army, Navy, and Federal agencies; business and professional and technical fields; war industries, etc. 48 pages. Available only from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

LOWER SHIRT COSTS
BENEFIT CONSUMERS

Savings in manufacturing costs resulting from simplification of men's and boys' shirts and pajamas made according to WPB specifications must be passed along to consumers, OPA ruled last week. Reductions to the consumer are expected to range generally from about 5 to 25 cents per garment, officials estimated.

New ceiling prices required by OPA will apply to shirts, other than work shirts, produced with a regular standard back in place of a bi-swing or box-pleated back; with a length not greater than 30 inches for shrunk fabrics and 31½ inches for unshrunk fabrics, and without a demi- or pleated bosom. The packing of these shirts is restricted to a flat fold and a standing or set-up collar is eliminated.

*The Congress Last Week . . .***Senate Committee Votes to Extend Lend-Lease for One Year****House Passes 6 Billion Dollar Deficiency Bill; Authorizes Construction of Navy Shore Bases***February 22, the Senate*

Appropriations Committee approved a \$22,410,000 deficiency bill to defray unexpected expenses since the budget for this year was first presented to Congress. Largest item is \$21,160,000 for additional expenses of Selective Service resulting from the Army expansion program. Passed and sent to the House a bill authorizing the appointment of a sixth Assistant Attorney General. Judiciary Subcommittee agreed to amendments to the McKellar bill requiring confirmation of appointments to positions in the executive branch. Passed and sent to the White House a bill authorizing merger of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies.

February 23, the Senate

Judiciary Subcommittee approved nomination of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold to District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

February 23, the House

Passed bill authorizing \$1,256,000,000 for construction of Naval shore establishments, including \$720,000,000 for advanced bases. Passed and sent to the White House a bill to provide for another Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department. Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill directing commandants of Navy Yards to report absenteeism among civilian workers to draft boards every three months. Naval Affairs Subcommittee reported on charges against merchant seamen at Guadalcanal.

February 24, the Senate

Committee on Public Lands unanimously approved nomination of Michael W. Straus as first assistant to Secretary of Interior Ickes.

February 24, the House

Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved extension for another year of the Lend-Lease Act, which expires June 30. Appropriations Committee approved deficiency appropriation of \$6,298,530,435 for Government agencies

after slashing \$13,906,330 from amounts asked for manpower agencies and State-aided school, child care, and maternity programs. Approved bill to prevent speculation in Columbia River basin land. Judiciary Committee approved antisabotage bill.

February 25, the Senate

Approved by voice vote an urgent deficiency bill of \$22,410,000. Approved amendment forbidding deduction of benefit payments in calculating farm price ceilings. Approved nominations of H. H. Schwartz and William Leiserson to National Mediation Board. Approved award of special aviation gold medal to President Roosevelt. Passed bill increasing NHA insurance authority. Passed bill removing restrictions on number of Army men assigned as students to education institutions.

February 25, the House

Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill permitting acquisition, conversion, or construction of about \$1,000,000,000 worth of Navy auxiliary vessels.

February 26, the Senate

Finance Committee approved resolution by Chairman George to establish a special committee called the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning and composed of six Democrats and four Republicans appointed by the Vice President to investigate post-war problems. Naval Affairs Committee approved in its entirety a bill previously approved by the House authorizing construction of \$1,256,000,000 worth of Naval shore facilities.

February 26, the House

Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill passed by the Senate February 15 extending the jurisdiction of Naval courts martial "in time of war or national emergency" to certain civilians serving with the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard outside continental United States. Banking and Currency Committee approved liberalizing parity formula upon which farm price ceilings are

based. Passed \$6,298,289,435 deficiency bill.

February 27, the House

Committee on Foreign Affairs approved for 1 year an extension of the Lend-Lease Act. The committee declared that "as an essential part of our mechanism for waging war, the Lend-Lease Act has operated with brilliant effectiveness."

**INCOME TAX
DUE MARCH 15**

Income tax returns will have to be filed as usual on or before March 15, no matter what may be done about pay-as-you-go tax plans. Not only that, but at least the first one-fourth of the tax will have to be paid by that same date.

In general, people who must file a return are single persons whose gross income in 1942 was \$500 or more and married persons who either together or separately took in \$1,200 or more. Gross income means everything taken in, and goods or services count as well as money. There are a few things, like money from life insurance of a person who has died, which do not count in deciding whether a person must make a return.

Of course, this does not mean that all these people have to pay an income tax. That will be decided only after they have subtracted things like their costs, their losses, their gifts to charity, and their credit for other persons they support. But they do have to file a return.

People do not have to wait until March 15 to file their income tax returns. They can take them or mail them to the Collector of Internal Revenue, along with the payment—if any—as soon as ready. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, points out that early filing before the deadline date of March 15 will save many hours for the taxpayer, for the Government, and for the war.

"The longer you wait before you file," he said, "the longer you will have to wait in line at the Collector's office if you have any questions to ask. And the longer you wait in line, the longer the man behind you will have to wait. He may very well be a war worker who is losing valuable time from his job because you delayed so long."

**RELIEF GRANTED TO
GAS STATIONS**

Dealers and distributors of gasoline in the East holding unidentified ration coupons which they redeemed on or before November 30, may get exchange certificates for them by applying to a rationing board on or before March 11.

This provision relieves suppliers who for reasons beyond their control hold coupons that would otherwise be invalid.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, February 21, through Saturday, February 27. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

VANADIUM DISCOVERED in Idaho and Wyoming. OWI-1226.

U. S. FOODS AID ALLIED OFFENSIVES. Lend-Lease food supplying our Fighting Allies important in terms of battles won. OWI-1236.

BRITISH PAPERS GIVE U. S. MORE SPACE. Major British newspapers are devoting bigger proportion of space than ever before to news about U. S. OWI-1259.

VIEWS ON WAR, PEACE AIMS by officials, heads of government and other leaders of United Nations compiled in a 130-page volume released by United Nations Information Office in New York. OWI-1279.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT OFFICIALS MEET. First plenary session of officials and personnel of the price adjustment boards of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the Treasury Department. OWI-1309.

DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. List of important dates in the rationing program. OWI-1310.

FIRST PIPELINE SECTION IN USE with dispatch of first railroad tank-car train of crude oil from Norris City, Ill. OWI-1305.

BRITAIN TO BUY MEAT FOR U. S. from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. OWI-1307.

U. S. RECEIVES AFRICAN MATERIALS. U. S. and United Kingdom receiving strategic raw materials from French North Africa. OWI-1313.

FIFTY THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS STARTED. Fifty thousand Government-financed housing units for war workers placed under construction during January. OWI-1314.

SOFT COAL PRODUCTION SOARS. Reflecting 6-day workweek. OWI-1316.

BARNHART FIELD DRILLING LIMITED to one well to each 160 acres. OWI-1317.

COAL DELIVERIES EAST GROWING. OWI-1318.

MARITIME AWARDS ANNOUNCED to 12 manufacturing plants. OWI-1321.

FISHING INDUSTRY MANPOWER LOW. Faced with crucial manpower problem. OWI-1324.

STEP TAKEN TO SPEED RE-NEC. TATIONS. Joint directive, by Secretaries of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments and chairman of Maritime Commission. OWI-1312.

NEW SHIP CONTRACT ANNOUNCED. New type of contract known as "price-minus" form. OWI-1325.

FISHERIES CONSULTANTS NAMED by Secretary of Interior Ickes. OWI-1327.

PANHANDLE GAS DRILLING BANNED. Use of material for drilling new natural gas wells in Texas Panhandle Field. OWI-1328.

PACIFIC ISLANDS PRODUCTION STUDIED to increase local production of foodstuffs and other strategic materials. OWI-1331.

"GAS" RATIONING SIMPLIFIED. Third and fourth quarter transport rations to all commercial motor vehicle operators who hold single-unit Certificates of War Necessity to be mailed. OWI-1332.

DAVIS BROADCASTS START MARCH 12. Director Davis will begin series of weekly 15-minute broadcasts over NBC, CBS, and Blue networks from 10:45 to 11:00 p. m. EWT, rebroadcast Saturday at 4:00 p. m. over Mutual. OWI-1334.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST ADDS 70,000 KILOWATTS. Another hydro-electric generator has gone into commercial production at Grand Coulee Dam. OWI-1335.

OWI INFORMATION PUBLIC PROPERTY. OWI states that it has at no time authorized Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc., to reprint or distribute the OWI report nor has it authorized to use the name of

OWI in connection with such leaflets. OWI-1336.

SURVEY SHOWS MANY JOBS FOR WOMEN. Could replace men. OWI-1329.

5 AGENCIES PLAN DISEASE CONTROL. Duties and responsibilities of four governmental agencies and one voluntary civilian organization. OWI-1338.

LEND-LEASE LUNCHEON MARCH 11. Marking second anniversary of the Lend-Lease Act. OWI-1340.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Record-breaking cold wave on the East Coast last week had no unforeseen serious effect. OWI-1343.

2,000 WAR HOUSING UNITS APPROVED. For war worker families in Baltimore, Md. OWI-1344.

SHIP WORKERS' INSURANCE PLANNED. Group insurance for shipyard employees. OWI-1345.

FOREIGN OIL BODY NAMED. Composed of representatives of federal agencies having principal interest in foreign oil affairs. OWI-1346.

WARSAW AS NAZI TESTING GROUND. Warsaw described in "Tale of a City" as subject to deliberate Nazi pattern of death, disease, starvation, economic slavery, and wholesale elimination of populations. OWI-1200.

RETIRED SEA OFFICERS NEEDED by American Merchant Marine. OWI-1322.

CITY LIVING COSTS ROSE 0.2 PERCENT last month. OWI-1323.

AMERICAN LICENSES PROTECTED under seized patents. OWI-1326.

NORTHWEST FIREWOOD PRICES SET in Pacific Northwest. OWI-1798.

HEROIC ENGINEER DECORATED. Thornthwaite, of Port Arthur, Tex., second assistant engineer on torpedoed tanker. OWI-1333.

Office of Price Administration

STEEL ORDER BRINGS SAVINGS. The largest saving ever brought about by a single OPA price reduction will accrue to the United States Government. OPA-1723.

WHEEL TRACTOR SALES PROHIBITED. Sales of used wheel tractors, combines, corn prickers, corn binders, or power-operated hay balers in combination with other used farm equipment or commodities prohibited. OPA-1721.

POINT VALUE TO BE MARKED ON FOODS. Requirement that every store mark the point value of each rationed item. OPA-1759.

POINT VALUE OF FOODS MADE PUBLIC. OPA-1760.

FOOD RATIONING FACTS SUMMARIZED for consumers and retailers by OPA. OPA-1761.

FOOD RATION PROGRAM LAUNCHED at 12:01 a. m., Sunday. OPA-1767.

CANNED CHICKEN ORDER AMENDED. Placed canned chicken à la king, canned chicken and noodle dinner, and canned homestyle chicken regulation governing seasonal and miscellaneous food commodities. OPA-1730.

EXTRA OIL FOR EASTERN SCHOOLS. Will be issued additional ration coupons equal in value to heating oil burned during registration for War Ration Book Two. OPA-1733.

SOYBEAN CEILINGS ESTABLISHED at \$1.66 per bushel on top grades. OPA-1743.

OPA RULES OUT TUNGSTEN PRICE RISE. OPA-1744.

"PLAY" SHOES RELEASED and certain other types not worn on street released from ration control. OPA-1772.

RATIONED FOODS LIST INCREASED by addition of dried and dehydrated soups and all dry beans, lentils, and peas. OPA-1774.

CEILINGS OVER MAJOR VEGETABLES. Tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage and peas. OPA-1779.

HONEY TRANSPORTATION COST. New method of calculating transportation cost. OPA-T-601.

COCOA CEILINGS ADJUSTED under Exchange rules. OPA-T-602.

COTTON PRICING FORMULA SIMPLIFIED in determining maximum manufacturers' prices for remaining cotton products. OPA-1737.

ETHYL ALCOHOL PRICES SET. OPA-1739.

EASTERN WOODPULP PRICES SET. Eastern suppliers may charge maximum prices allowed on Eastern deliveries. OPA-1746.

DIESEL OIL PRICES FIXED at Mobile, Alabama, and three Florida ports. OPA-1749.

CAPITAL CONTROLS ENEMY RATIONS. Food ration in War Relocation Centers and alien detention camps will be administered from Washington. OPA-1757.

COUPON REDEMPTION AMENDED. Dealers and distributors of gasoline in East holding unidentified ration coupons redeemed on or before November 30, 1942, may get exchange certificates. OPA-1758.

SPECIFIC EGG PRICES SET. Cents-per-dozen maximum prices. OPA-1768.

BOND-SELLING METHOD CRITICIZED. OPA and the Treasury today struck at growing practice of offering merchandise for sale only on condition purchasers buy War Savings Bonds. OPA-1769.

"WAR MODELS" COMMODITIES. Standard terminology to indicate specified models of commodities designed to provide greatest wartime serviceability. OPA-1771.

NEW POINT VALUES ANNOUNCED for dry beans, peas, and lentils and dried and dehydrated soups. OPA-1773.

PRICING TO AID BINDER TWINE. Differential of seven cents per pound below present ceilings. OPA-1776.

ICE CREAM PRICING ADJUSTED for producers and retailers. OPA-1780.

COFFEE RETAILERS STAMP EXTENDED. May use Ration Stamp 23 through March 15 OPA-1791.

PROCESSED FOODS RATIONING EASED. 7-day overlap period—last week of March—during which time consumers may spend second period stamps. OPA-1783.

Q. AND A. ON POINT RATIONING. OPA-1785.

VEGETABLE REGULATION ISSUED establishing emergency ceilings on snap beans, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, and peas. OPA-1787.

NEW LEAD ARSENATE PROCEDURE. Manufacturers no longer required to attach to, or place within, each shipping case written statement when maximum prices have been changed. OPA-T-605.

THREE TYPEWRITER CONFERENCES SET with representatives of manufacturers and distributors. OPA-T-612.

TRUCK TIRE QUOTA REDUCED for March. OPA-1797.

OPA TO REQUIRE GRADE LABELING of 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables. OPA-1803.

SPINACH, LETTUCE ORDER PUBLISHED. Temporary maximum price regulation. OPA-1811.

PRICE ADMINISTRATOR PRAISES PRESS. Letter by Price Administrator Brown to Arthur T. Robb, Editor, Editor and Publisher. OPA-1814.

EQUITY OF OPA RULES EXPLAINED. OPA-1821.

PRICES SET FOR NICKEL IN PIG IRON. OPA-T-610.

COAL ADJUSTMENTS PROVIDED FOR. Authority to grant exceptions to established maximum bituminous coal prices. OPA-T-611.

TWO ESSENTIAL OILS PRICED. Peppermint and spearmint. OPA-T-613.

CORN MILLERS PRICES ADJUSTED to allow millers of corn products to use straight carload rate. OPA-T-614.

PUBLIC GAINS SAVING ON SHIRTS resulting from simplification of men's and boys' shirts and pajamas. OPA-1752.

6-MONTHS "GAS" GRANTED TRACTORS. Farmers may obtain gasoline for tractors, engines, and other non-highway equipment for period of six months instead of three. OPA-1763.

FIVE POUNDS OF SUGAR COME ON STAMP 12 valid on March 16. OPA-1764.

NEW PRICING RULE SAVES MILLIONS. Savings of nearly 10 million dollars expected this year in cost of producing war material through reductions ranging from 10 to 35 percent in warehouse maximum prices of secondary iron and steel. OPA-1765.

YARN SPECIFICATIONS URGED. Spinners given notice to refrain from unnecessarily putting in more twist. OPA-1815.

FURNITURE PROCEDURES OUTLINED. To submit prices on new goods before March 15. OPA-1822.

SOFT WHEAT PRICES RAISED approximately eight percent. OPA-1824.

ETHYL ALCOHOL PRICES RAISED five cents a gallon in basic maximum price. OPA-1825.

WYOMING CRUDE OIL PRICES RAISED 15 cents a barrel. OPA-1826.

CANNED POULTRY NOT FROZEN. OPA-1827.

120,000,000 GET RATION BOOK 2. OPA-1829.

NEWSPRINT PRICE INCREASED \$4 a ton. OPA-1840.

TIRES STILL RATIONED. Tires, tubes, and recapping material will continue to be rationed. OPA-T-616.

DEADLINE FOR "A-3" HAS COUPONS EXTENDED to March 2. OPA-T-620.

RULES ON SURRENDER OF RATION STAMPS for retailers, wholesalers, canners and other concerns buying and selling rationed canned and processed goods. OPA-T-626.

NEW CHIEF OF SOLID FUELS. G. Griffith Johnson to succeed Gerald B. Gould. OPA-T-627.

POST OFFICES ISSUE POINT TABLES. Retail and wholesale grocers were asked by OPA to get official Tables of Point Values from local post offices. OPA-1804.

OPA DRIVES ON MEAT BLACK MARKET preliminary to establishment of meat rationing. OPA-1805.

MEAT ALLOCATION AUTHORIZED in three recently established "meat allocation areas." OPA-1806.

BITUMINOUS UP IN DISTRICTS 17, 19. Maximum bituminous coal prices were increased. OPA-1807.

SPECIAL RATION BOARD FOR CONGRESS. Price Administrator Brown issued statement relative to special ration board arrangements made in District of Columbia for Members of Congress. OPA-1809.

CERTAIN "PLAY" SHOES RELEASED from rationing control. OPA-T-608.

AGED CHEDDAR PRICES MODIFIED. Exempted aged from specific margin control. OPA-T-609.

OPA SETS WEST COAST MEETING for fresh vegetable trade. OPA-T-617.

PRICES INCLUDE TRANSPORT TAXES on potatoes, onions, and bananas. OPA-T-623.

OPA AIDS RETAIL FOOD STORES. Wholesalers of processed foods asked to release supplies freely to retailers. OPA-T-624.

CAR RATION LIST EXPANDED for new passenger automobiles. OPA-1775.

RABBIT MEAT PRICE CONTROLLED. OPA-1791.

FUEL OIL RATION BAN LIFTED for heating stoves bought since last July. OPA-1766.

DRUGGISTS BABY FOODS RATIONED under point rationing program. OPA-1784.

CAR RATIONING QUOTA INCREASED. 37,100 new passenger automobiles set for March. OPA-1788.

MARCH BICYCLE QUOTA INCREASED. 87,100 new adult bicycles. OPA-1789.

CERTAIN CAR TIRES ALLOTTED. Reclaimed rubber passenger car tires reserved for replacements on cars with mileage ration of more than 560 monthly. OPA-1790.

RESTAURANT RATIONING ANNOUNCED. OPA-1792.

PUBLIC ASKED TO LIMIT SHOE BUYING. Price Administrator Brown appealed to consumers to limit purchases of play shoes to one pair per person. OPA-1793.

OPA DECLARES RICE FREE from rationing. OPA-1795.

LETTUCE, SPINACH CEILINGS SET at highest prices at which individual sellers did business during five days ending Wednesday. OPA-1799.

SUGAR RATIONING MODIFIED. Two changes in sugar rationing regulations are made by Amendment 42 to RO-3, effective March 2. OPA-T-607.

WOOL WASTES PRICING HIGHER several cents per pound for few types. OPA-1745.

OPA CONTROLS EVICTION SALES in cases where sale of rental housing results in eviction. OPA-1777.

BROOM CORN PRICES FROZEN for 60 days. OPA-1778.

Q. AND A. ON FOODS RATIONING. OPA-1794.

BICYCLE PRICES TO BE REDUCED for used bicycles. OPA-1796.

PRICE ADMINISTRATOR DEFINES POLICY. Brown pointed to two recent rationing actions as indicative of his policy to change OPA wartime rules for benefit of public as rapidly as circumstances permit. OPA-1800.

"FROZEN" FOODS DENIED RESTAURANTS. Canned meats or canned fish, sales of which were frozen Feb. 18, may not be opened by restaurants for service to customers. OPA-1801.

COURTS STERN TO BLACK MARKET. Courts are regarding black-market operations in meats as serious. OPA-1802.

BEEWAX IMPORT PRICES SET. OPA-1782.

PEANUT PRICES SET. OPA-1786.

Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE AGENCIES CONSOLIDATED to form a new Bureau of Home Nutrition and Home Economics. AG-45.

REMAINING 20 PERCENT 1942 SALMON available to wholesalers for later civilian distribution. AG-47.

WICKARD URGES FULL HARVEST of all crops not harvested last fall. AG-54.

MILK PRICE RISE PROPOSED for Philadelphia. AG-55.

POINT RATIONING DEMONSTRATED in model retail grocery store set up in patio of Administration Building of Department of Agriculture. AG-56.

THE MARKET BASKET. Department of Agriculture. Mending men's suits. AG-58.

HOG CHOLERA BEING CONTROLLED but is still dangerous. AG-63.

CAPITAL MILK INCREASE PROPOSED. Proposed amendments to Washington, D. C., Federal milk marketing order. AG-65.

WICKARD BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE. Statement by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard before the House Committee on Agriculture. AG-66.

ORANGE HANDLER RULE EASED allowing California and Arizona orange handlers more flexibility. AG-70.

SUGAR BEET HEARINGS SCHEDULED during period of Feb. 22-March 8, 1943. AG-22.

TWELVE IMPORTERS TO HANDLE TEA. Twelve tea importers named by Food Distribution Administration as "qualified distributors" to handle all tea imports. AG-57.

AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES CHANGES in two bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration. AG-59.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND VICTORY FARMERS sought from nonfarm youth during spring and summer months. AG-60.

WHEAT MARKETING QUOTAS SUSPENDED to insure adequate food and feed supplies. AG-62.

ONE-ROW CULTIVATORS RATIONED. Purchase certificates needed to buy one-row, horse-drawn cultivators of riding type. AG-64.

LOW-GRADE COTTON SUPPLIES LARGE. AG-75.

EDIBLE OILS TO BE ALLOCATED. AG-77.

OIL SEED MEAL REGULATION ISSUED continuing limitations on oilseed meal stocks. AG-78.

HAWAII-ALASKA FOOD ORDER ISSUED authorizing the OPA to exercise broad powers. AG-82.

VEGETABLE ACREAGE SHIFTS SUGGESTED. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard reminded farmers of acreage shifts to increase production of more nutritive vegetables. AG-68.

1942 COTTON CROP LOANS REPORTED. AG-71.

532,855 WHEAT LOANS REPORTED by U. S. Department of Agriculture. AG-73.

40,349 LOANS MADE ON 1942 CORN. AG-74.

Office of Defense Transportation

NEW RULING ON TRUCK SPEED. Motor carriers engaged in making emergency deliveries for the Army, Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration permitted to operate in excess of 35 miles an hour. ODT-97.

APPEAL FOR MIGRATORY WORKERS. Eastman appeals to State governments on behalf of migratory defense workers whose travels are hampered by refusal of many States to recognize validity of automobile licenses issued for current year in other States. ODT-110.

TESTING CARS EXEMPTED from carrying Certificates of War Necessity. ODT-112.

MOTOR REPAIR REPORTS RELEASED. Two reports on motor repair methods prepared by the Society of Automotive Engineers. ODT-81.

TRUCKING MANPOWER FOUND SHORT in surveys in number of cities. ODT-102.

STATE TRANSPORT ACT OFFERED to 44 state legislatures. ODT-109.

RAIL WORKING HOURS OVER 48. Representatives of railroad management and labor, in conference with ODT, agreed that 48-hour order will have little effect on industry. ODT-111.

ODT CORRECTS RELEASE 96. ODT-107.

CONTROL OVER CARRIERS TIGHTENED to enable ODT to order control over commercial motor vehicles transferred from one carrier to another. ODT-108.

ODT WARNS OF RAIL DELAYS in movement and delivery of bulk commodities as result of tight situations in supply of open-top freight cars. ODT-98.

ODT URGES STAGGERED TRAFFIC in war industry cities. ODT-104.

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION STUDIED. ODT-99.

CURTAILMENT PLANS FOR TAXIS. Plans for emergency mileage curtailment by operators of fleets of buses and taxicabs. ODT-103.

ODT SPONSORING ADVISORY BODIES on Maintenance. ODT-96.

TIRE INSPECTION DEADLINE FEBRUARY 28. ODT-105.

ODT CLARIFIES EXEMPTIONS pertaining to armed forces. ODT-106.

War Production Board

RESTRICTIONS SAVE CRITICAL MATERIALS. Annual saving of 2 million tons of critical metals and untold tonnage of other essential materials. WPB-2588.

WAR WORKERS HONORED. Eighty suggestions from war workers which have proven valuable in saving man-hours and critical materials. WPB-2564.

NEW CHLORINE USES DISCOVERED. Chlorine. WPB-2570.

CIGARETTES NOT RESTRICTED. No restrictions on manufacture or distribution. WPB-2577.

ACTION TO INCREASE SURGICAL SUTURES. WPB-2648.

PRIORITIES FOR CONTAINERS ASSIGNED for military combat equipment, Lend-Lease materials, foods, and many other essential items. WPB-2650.

STERILIZERS UNDER STRICT CONTROL through General Limitation Order L-266. WPB-2651.

REVISED PD-615 FOR HEAT EXCHANGERS. Prospective buyers must apply for "authorization to purchase." WPB-2653.

FIELD TO GRANT \$100 WPB PRIORITIES on materials valued at \$100 or less. WPB-2654.

BEDSPRINGS ORDER CLARIFIED in Limitation Order No. L-49. WPB-2655.

UTILITIES BASIC ORDER ISSUED governing flow of materials into entire utilities field with exception of communications. WPB-2656.

MINES WARNED TO PREPARE for 1944 on account of extensive conversion of fuel oil heating equipment before the end of 1943. WPB-2659.

(Continued on page 280)

Official War Releases . . .

(Continued from page 279)

END USES OF CHEMICALS TO BE DECLARED. Consumers to cooperate with suppliers in furnishing information on end uses. WPB-2580.

LOG-CHOPPING CONTEST SET. National Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation, cooperating with North East Lumber Production Campaign. WPB-2614.

J. D. THOMAS, SARATOGA SPRINGS, PENALIZED. WPB-2619.

SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD SUPPLY CRITICAL. Total allocation should be carefully studied. WPB-2620.

KITCHEN FAT COLLECTION AIDED. Locker operators and meat industry asked to accept any type of tin can. WPB-2621.

COPPER SCRAP SALVAGE VITAL. Is Number One industrial salvage problem in 1943. WPB-2622.

HEAT EXCHANGERS MEETING DEMAND. WPB-2623.

PAPER SHORTAGE PLANS DISCUSSED at meeting of Book Publishing and Manufacturing Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2624.

PRIVATE WAR-HOUSING CONTROLLED. Delegation to National Housing Agency of authority to regulate disposition of privately financed war housing. WPB-2625.

TERMS "FROZEN" DEFINED by Interpretation 1 of the order. WPB-2626.

ORDER ON POWER TRUCK TIRES AMENDED to permit use of Preference Rating Certificate FD-408. WPB-2627.

VALVES STANDARDIZED. Control valves, liquid level controllers, pyrometers and resistance thermometers. WPB-2628.

WPB OFFICE FOR HAWAII to administer priorities in Islands. WPB-2629.

RAILROAD WATCH SALES PROCEDURE. Persons turning in idle railroad watches should apply directly to nearest railroad company. WPB-2631.

CUT IN WATER COOLERS URGED to Water Cooler Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2632.

MARINE PAINT SITUATION ACUTE. It may be necessary to reduce their consumption, particularly for civilian requirements. WPB-2634.

CONTAINER BOARD OUTPUT FREED from all limitations. WPB-2635.

NEW FURNITURE PATTERNS PROHIBITED on March 15, 1943, and two-thirds cut in existing patterns on July 1. WPB-2636.

DEWITT-NASH, OF CLEVELAND, PENALIZED. WPB-2637.

MANPOWER COMMITTEE FOR ELECTRONICS. "Electronics Manpower Advisory Committee." WPB-2640.

HEAVY FORGED HAND TOOLS CURTAILED. WPB-2643.

STEEL MILL PRODUCTS LIMITED to minimum number of varieties which will satisfy current needs. WPB-2649.

SEEDLAC UNDER ALLOCATION. WPB-2660.

WPB REDUCES MATCH SIZES. WPB-2661.

CONCRETE MIXER TYPES REDUCED. Portable construction concrete mixers, truck mixer-agitators, and contractors' dewatering pumps. WPB-2662.

\$4,161,181 IN CONSTRUCTION STOPPED. Construction projects stopped during week ended Feb. 19. WPB-2663.

WIRE COMPANY REPORTS URGED by fifth of month, as instructed. WPB-2665.

BRASS PURCHASES PERMITTED. Brass mill product distributors may place purchase orders with brass mills for specified quantity to be delivered between March 1 and April 1. WPB-2666.

DOMESTIC SILVER USE RESTRICTED. Restrictions on use of domestic silver in manufacture of nonessential civilian products were established with issuance of amendment of Conservation Order M-199, which had previously regulated use of foreign silver. WPB-2667.

SURPLUS INVENTORY ORDERED USED. Producers of freight cars to use surplus inventory stocks. WPB-2633.

JOHN IVERSON, MANDAN, N. DAK., PENALIZED. WPB-2638.

WPB ADDS FOUR CONSULTANTS to staff of Plumbing and Heating Division. WPB-2641.

OXY-ACETYLENE RESTRICTIONS ISSUED. Use of non-ferrous metals or stainless steels in manufacture of certain parts of oxy-acetylene apparatus. WPB-2645.

TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-FOUR VEHICLES RELEASED BY WPB under truck rationing program. WPB-2646.

CUT IN TYPES OF DYNAMOTOR BRUSHES URGED by Carbon Brush Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2647.

DISTRIBUTION OF REFRIGERATORS STUDIED. Domestic mechanical refrigerators in frozen stock pile. WPB-2668.

KNIT UNDERWEAR STYLES REDUCED for men, women, and children. WPB-2669.

SPECIAL TELEPHONES EXEMPTED. Sets designed for particular uses exempted from stop-production order. WPB-2670.

SANITATION SUPPLIES UNDER NEW ORDER. In future will be taken care of under Preference Rating Order P-141. WPB-2672.

AUTO PARTS DEALERS EXEMPT FROM GMPR 4. WPB-2673.

PAPER BAGS STANDARDIZED. Grocers' and variety paper bags. WPB-2677.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON SHOES. WPB-2680.

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY SUSPENDED. Federal Oil Company, Washington, D. C. WPB-2682.

POTASH ALLOCATED to fertilizer manufacturers and other essential industries. WPB-2683.

COMMUTATOR, BALL BEARING SHORTAGE is chief handicap to production. WPB-2684.

WPB FORM PD-1A REVISED. "Application for Preference Rating." WPB-2685.

CHARCOAL CURTAILED for restaurant cooking, picnics, and civilian heating. WPB-2686.

PORTABLE CONVEYORS SIMPLIFIED by elimination of "luxury features." WPB-2687.

DRYING OILS RESTRICTED for civilian uses. WPB-2688.

CEMENT NEEDS FOR 1943 will total approximately 108 million barrels. WPB-2679.

WPB SCHEDULING ORDER to break production bottlenecks. WPB-2690.

STEATITE NOW ADEQUATE. No longer a bottleneck in production of military radio equipment. WPB-2692.

LUMBER PRODUCTION STIMULATED through WPB, Lumber and Lumber Products Division. WPB-2693.

ARMY NEEDS SPONGES. Comparatively few will be available for household use. WPB-2581.

INCREASED SHOE PRODUCTION PROMISED. About 15 million more pairs of durable wartime shoes for civilians will be produced this year. WPB-2630.

MOWER HEADS CONTAINERS DIVISION. Roswell C. Mower to succeed Charles L. Sheldon. WPB-2642.

STREET MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT PLANNED. By which all State and local governments will be assured of adequate equipment. WPB-2652.

COPPER ASSURED FOR MEDALS for servicemen cited by armed forces for bravery or efficiency. WPB-2657.

HARDWARE ITEMS PRUNED to 2,200. Builders' finishing hardware items WPB permits to be manufactured. WPB-2658.

WPB ACTS TO SPEED AIRCRAFT STEEL. Aircraft Alloy Steel Section has been set up in Steel Division. WPB-2671.

PRINT-PAPEL ORDER RELAXED for benefit of public utilities and companies doing work for any governmental agency. WPB-2674.

OIL-DRILLING MATERIALS ALLOWED. Permission to use quebracho and urunday extracts. WPB-2675.

WPB STOPS BUTADIENE PROJECT at Texas City, Texas. WPB-2676.

Appointments and Resignations . . .

STAUFFER NAMED CHIEF OWI DOMESTIC RADIO

OWI Director Davis announced last week the appointment of Donald D. Stauffer as Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau, OWI, to fill the vacancy created when William B. Lewis was appointed to the post of Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch. Mr. Stauffer, now vice president in charge of radio for Ruthrauff & Ryan, has been granted a leave of absence and will take office on March 15 with headquarters in Washington.

DR. HENDRY C. SHERMAN was appointed chief of a new Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, formed by consolidation of two agencies in the Agricultural Research Administration. The agencies consolidated are the old Bureau of Home Economics, and the Division of Protein and Nutrition Research of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

LOUIS E. CREIGHTON, formerly vice president of the Rotary Electric Steel Company of Detroit, was appointed head of a new Aircraft Alloy Steel Section in the WPB Steel Division. The new section will help speed deliveries of certain alloy items to aircraft plants.

GUY FARMER, NLRB principal supervisor, was appointed assistant NLRB general counsel, succeeding Mortimer Kollender, recently transferred to the Office of Strategic Services.

GROSVENOR JONES, assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has retired, for reasons of health, after 33 years of service with the Federal Government.

ROBERT W. HORTON, formerly director of information for the OPA, has been appointed by Secretary of the Interior Ickes as his special assistant to serve as departmental liaison officer in Hawaii. Mr. Horton will go to the Island to work with Governor Stainback and to assist the Interior Department in the problems arising in Hawaii.

SUGAR GUNNY SACKS IMPORT ENDED as result of increased demands for shipping space. WPB-2678.

RADIO SUBCONTRACTORS NEEDED. Producers of variable condensers used in military radio are seeking subcontractors who possess cylinder-grinding and worm-grinding machine tools. WPB-2679.

CMP PRACTICE SIMPLIFIED to provide single standard form of certification. WPB-2681.