

So serious do we consider the situation, that the protective and technical coating section of the chemical branch, which handles printing inks, and our own branch, are collaborating in the drafting of an ink order. The order is drafted. It is in the hands of the legal staff for final consideration, and it is only fair to say to you that it will, in certain colors, and in certain other ingredients, definitely curtail the amount of ink to be produced in 1942.

Now, I want to explain that by saying or giving you some very pertinent facts in very brief form, and so that I won't, because of my own lack of, or knowledge of chemistry give you the wrong steer, I am going to refer to the notes that we made yesterday.

There is a probable curtailment to a maximum of possibly 30 per cent, in Chrome Yellows and Oranges, Molybdated Oranges, Chrome Greens, Orange Mineral; Organic Pigments such as: Lithols, Eosines, Para Reds, Toludene Reds, Maroon Toners, Hansa Reds, Hansa Yellows, Peacock Blues (Fugitive and fast), Monastral Blues; and also in the Flushed or Paste Forms of those I have just read to you.

Now, any further dissertation on inks would be too detailed, and I am sure too uninteresting to the ladies to go into detail, but I would like to say here that these particular indications that I give you tonight, especially those that have to do with chemicals, inks, metals, and other seriously needed materials, will be available beginning this week in weekly releases to all trade associations and all trade publications, so that they may be passed on to you quickly and effectively. Likewise, we will follow the same routine of all new orders which are issued by any branch or division of the War Production Board that has a bearing upon your activities in the industry.

We realize full well that in the releases which go out with many of these orders, which orders are designed to cover not only this particular industry but many others, there is so much to the order that it is almost impossible for the average reader, even if he be a technical man from the printing industry, to understand thoroughly the impact of that order upon his particular business. We are going to give him that in the manner I have described.

## METALS

Now I want to touch very briefly upon metals. There are ten seriously critical metals. Some are far more critical than others, so much so that practically all of them are under some type of limiting order. I am only going to touch upon them very briefly, because this release will come out and give you the details.

Aluminum, as you know, has been prohibited in any manufacture except war production, and there are fifteen items of war production set out in the order. The items in the order have no particular application to the printing and publishing industry. We are now working with the Aluminum section, attempting to secure interpretations that would give you clearance on the use of stocks on hand. To date, we have these rulings: With respect to ink and paste, any aluminum ink on hand may be used on current work without obtaining permission of the War Production Board. It is, however, suggested by your branch, that if you are using up aluminum ink on hand, you do file with the Aluminum Section, a statement that you have so many pounds of ink on hand, and you are proceeding to use it.

Aluminum powder or leaf—you may continue to use your present supply on current jobs, but you must, within one week, submit a report to M-1-e, which is the aluminum section, stating how much of it you have on hand, and how you propose to use it.

Toll arrangements which existed on aluminum plates employed

by lithographers, are out, and no re-rolling under toll agreement is at present permitted.

Wall paper manufacturers are permitted to use their present aluminum castings for design printing rollers; but they must in each case file an appeal with M-1-e.

Nickel—not such an important item in our particular industry, except for maintenance, repair and operating supplies. In the past we used a very small quantity. We have an allocation established of five tons a month, which appears from our explorations, ample for the industry. That would give us 60 tons for 1942, against 75 tons estimated for 1941.

Copper is a very important item, and I am sure it is probably the most talked about, most misunderstood, and perhaps its use is in greater violation of the existing rules than any other metal. The particular order which is out, limits the manufacturer of an article containing copper as a base alloy—copper or a copper as a base alloy, to fifty per cent of the base period of the last quarter of 1940. Now, you have an alternative as you know. If that base period is not satisfactory, you may use one-half of the total employed in the last half of the three months, or one-eighth of the total of that manufactured in 1940.

Now, specifically getting down to our industry, which does not in the strict sense of the order, do manufacturing of that sort, we have the question of photo-engraving, electrotyping and gravure plate making. You are at the moment limited to 70 per cent of the copper you used in the base period, and that, Gentlemen, includes all the copper, both in virgin copper and any reclaimed copper, so you might watch your step.

Bronze powder, which is very much of interest to many of the printers and lithographers, the manufacturer can produce fifty per cent of the base period until March 31, and the production thereafter, is prohibited. There is no restriction at the moment on the sale or use of bronze powder. If you have it you may use it. If you can buy it, you may get it and use it. But the producer can only produce up to fifty per cent.

Bronze ink—same situation obtains.

Bronze leaf—the manufacturers are limited to fifty per cent of the base period, and there is no restriction on the use of that by the printer or binder.

Copper involved in producing the alloys that are common to the manufacturer of linotype, monotype, and foundry type matrices, is again limited to 70 per cent. One very important factor which perhaps has been overlooked by a great many, especially those who operate electrolytic establishments, electrotype foundries, is that we have had promulgated an interpretation by the copper branch that any electrotypist may secure authorization to use old photo-engravings and photo-engraving scrap in his electrolytic bath, in a rubber or lead basket as an anode. He must get permission. Furthermore, electrotypists may melt down old plates, melting off the backing metal off the shells, which find their way into the scrap-pile because of the tin backing, but they must sell the copper or nickel surface shells to scrap, unless they happen to have their own smelting and refining equipment, in which case they must get permission.

Zinc is comparatively easy at the moment. We have no limitation order. The amount that is required that the manufacturers must put into the National pool has been increased in February by 9 per cent over January, which gives a total of forty per cent.

Zinc is becoming slowly more critical. We imagine that within four months, there will be a limitation on it.

Chromium, as you know, is already under strict control, and was placed under an allocation control on February 4. This order