

is designed particularly to prevent the depletion of existing stocks, and to control the flow of this important steel alloy.

Lead—there I pause to make a little illustration which came to us quite interestingly a few weeks ago, when we were battling with the various metals, and one very eminent gentleman said, "What are you printers worrying about metals for? You use nothing but lead anyway." That eminent gentleman was asked if he thought that lead was used in its original form in the printing industry, or whether it had to have any other metals added. He confessed that he thought we used pure lead, and that alone.

The February lead pool was moved up to 15 per cent of the December production. That took place on February 9. You are limited to 90 per cent of your lead consumption of either the third quarter or the fourth quarter of 1941. You may take your choice as to the quarter for a base period.

As far as the electrotyping foil and molding lead is concerned, you are relieved from any restriction. The re-use of lead in plates or type is not given an exemption, and is therefore limited to 50 per cent. We have asked that an exemption be extended to these items in the re-writing of the lead order, which is now being undertaken. This exemption will permit the re-use of lead in plates or type in the printing, publishing and related services industries, including necessary replacement or loss in the re-used metals. By that, of course, I am referring to the ten to twelve per cent lossage which comes through by the burning out of our metals.

Tin, as most of you have observed in the order recently issued, which very drastically curtailed the employment of tin in the making of all containers, has become critically short, and the particular order known as the original tin order, seals and labels, tin coated paper and foil excepting electrotyping and molding lead, could only be manufactured up to 50 per cent to March 31, and none thereafter. "Tin in Toning" metals, is now limited to 50 per cent for the balance of this year; and tin in electrotyping foil is likewise limited to 50 per cent.

A moment ago, I said we had an exception. We do, but it has not been incorporated in the tin order as it stands, but permission is being given, and we will have it, so we are assured in the new order, so that you will not be limited on your tin foil used in the electrotyping foundry, nor on your tin for toning metals.

The tin order issued on January 28, cuts by 50 per cent, the manufacture of tin cans for beer, coffee, oil, baking powder, candy, biscuits, cereal, flour, chocolate, cocoa, dog food, spices and tobacco, and I notice it is omitted here, there is a drastic curtailment in ink cans. It provides that you may use only 50 per cent of the usual amount of the base period up to March 31, and thereafter, none. Well, I think most of us can agree, knowing the composition of inks, that inks are somewhat in the category of paints, and if paints are permitted to have sealed cans, inks will have to come to us in some sort of sealed cans, and if we also remember that you can't take what is known as black plate, and, we are told, solder it together, we may have a black plate cover and black plate bottom to the can, but we may have some kind of tin circumference to it. We have already submitted a strong complaint to the containers and tin divisions, and I think we will get that cleared.

RUBBER

While this is not a metal, I do want to touch upon it, and that is rubber. You are limited to 80 per cent of your consumption in the month of November, 1941. We have the promise of an allocation of 500 tons of rubber. To the best information we

could secure, the industry uses 480 tons a year. We are watching to see that that is protected for your use.

Now, I might go on into some of the other metals that I haven't mentioned, but they are less critical. Iron and steel have been covered. At the moment there is a much greater surplusage for war production than of the other metals. But there will be an increasing curtailment of all of these combat producing metals continuously, and while we are speaking about metals, I want to remind you that so critical has become copper that there was a very definite attempt to prohibit the flow of copper into this industry to anywhere near the amount which we have insisted this industry requires, although the industry, peculiarly does not actually consume anywhere near fifty per cent of the metals it takes into the industry, but it piles them up in the form of photo-engravings and printing plates, and there they lie, and most of them, or many of them, a very heavy percentage, have lain there for years. Conservation is another word for curtailment. It is also another word for substitution. It is also another word for stopping the usage of—if it gets that far.

And so we have compiled and presented first, an over-all picture on all the metal needs for this industry, both for operating and processing supplies, and you might like to know just how serious the situation is, by hearing the amounts in the over-all picture.

Your 1940 gross consumption determined by the best statistician available and verified by spot checks in industry on the ten critical materials, were these: Bear in mind that this is both for processing and operating.

Aluminum, 946 tons; antimony, 3,802 tons; copper, 6,092 tons; chromium, 2,360 tons; iron, 4,937 tons; lead, 41,254 tons; nickel, 75 tons; steel, 22,350 tons; tin, 2,368 tons; zinc 9,591 tons.

Now, I read those figures to you for two reasons: First, to give you the relative importance of certain of those metals in your operating processes, and to add to it an admonition, notwithstanding the restrictions that are placed upon their usage by the orders now out, and further restrictions that will be placed on orders yet to come, that you may give very serious and continuous effort to save every veritable ounce of every metal, of every chemical, of every type of ink, because if you don't, you may wish you had it before many months.

Now, we have had the information that an allocation has been proposed in return for the 6,092 tons of copper, used in 1940, of 5,826 tons by the Division of Civilian Supplies for 1942. That compares somewhat favorably with the 70 per cent proportion. That is a 30 per cent curtailment. Our own estimate, again cross-checked in the industry, is that you can get along on 5,381 tons, and we are of the opinion that that is probably all you will get; and bearing in mind what I said before of the very outspoken indication that there was more than that by far already in the industry, I would recommend that you be very conscientious and very sparing, and if your brother is without it, and you want to keep him in industry, help him get some of yours at the current price. (Laughter)

SCRAPPING OLD PLATES

Incidentally, you will observe that O. P. A. issued a ceiling on scrap prices the other day, so it might be well for you to determine just what they are. You really can make quite a turn of cash by hunting up every last electrotpe and zinc plate and printing plate, and getting it into the scrap pile.

You know we have a new slogan—we Americans are great for slogans—you have probably got it pasted up on the wall of your office now—"Get in the Scrap," and it means both ways