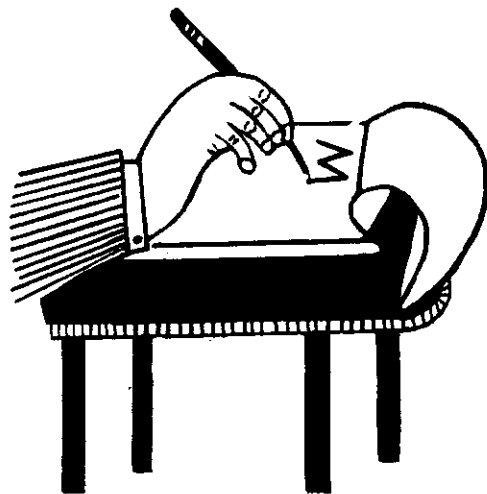
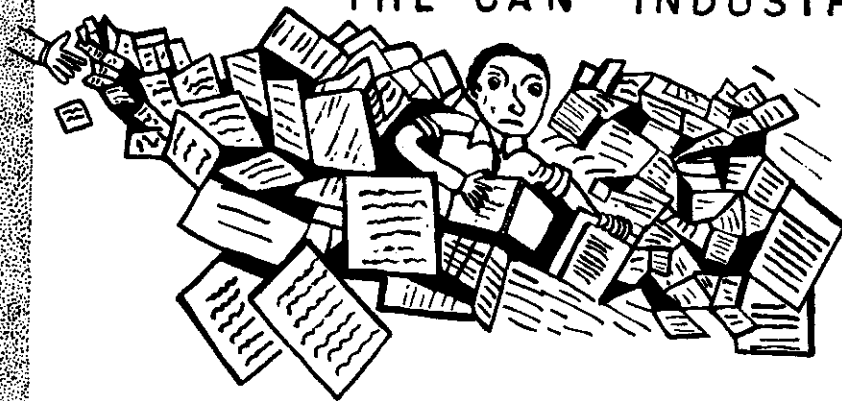


M-81

A N  
AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
OF  
M - 8 1



THE GOVERNMENT ORDER COVERING  
THE CAN INDUSTRY



## P R E F A C E

When various representatives of an industry are gathered together in an annual meeting, that would appear to be the proper time for taking a backward glance, expressing appreciation of the present, and perhaps considering what the coming months are to bring.

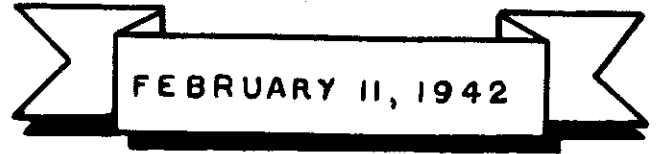
With that thought in mind, M-81 seemed the logical subject to be brought up at this time. Not only during 1949, but for a number of years past, it has caused much work and worry, many headaches, and untold frustrations among can makers. Now it is ended, (1949's gift to the Can Manufacturing Industry) and today the question is "What next?".

Any serious reminiscence regarding the restrictions of M-81, and its virtues (if any) would be painful, so it was deemed advisable to let M-81 tell the story in its own egotistical and inimitable manner. From such a pen the story could contain some humor, in the form of visual presentations, which would otherwise have been impossible had it been written by any Can Manufacturer, or member of the staff of Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

But, lest we detract from the telling, let us introduce an old acquaintance: "M-81"

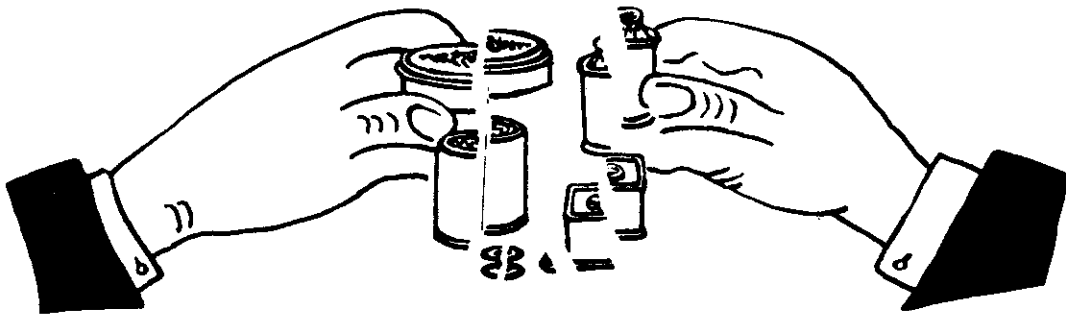


THE DAY I CAME INTO BEING



CONFUSION AND EXCITEMENT REIGNED, BUT NO TRUMPETS HERALDED MY BIRTH.

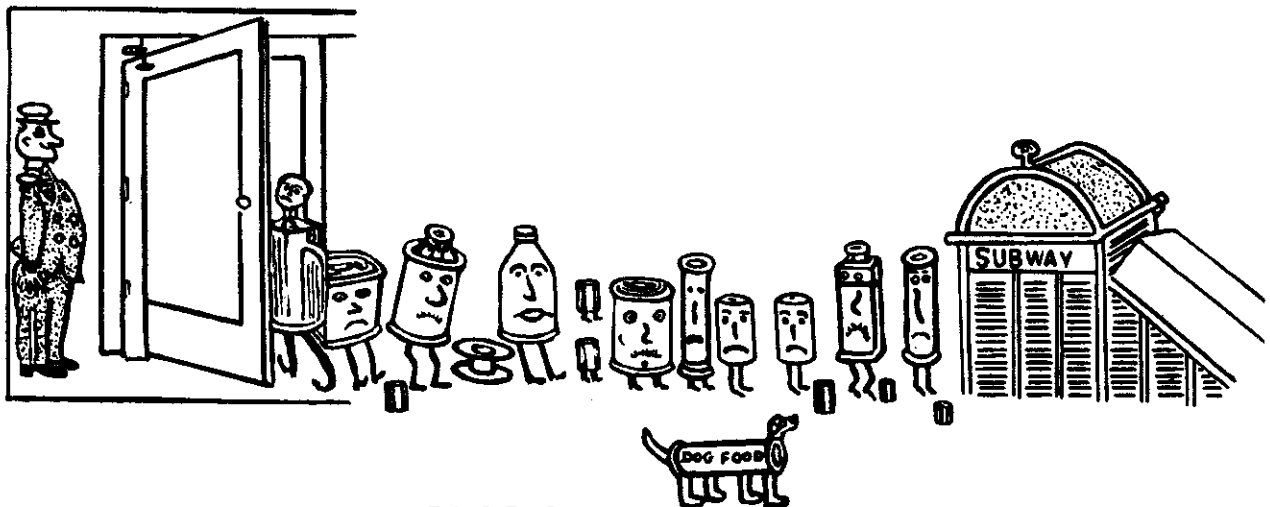
I IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TO TEAR THE CAN INDUSTRY APART.



THE PERMISSIBLE CANS I DIVIDED INTO 3 GROUPS:

- PRIMARY PRODUCT CANS
- SECONDARY " "
- SPECIAL " "

THE "NON-ESSENTIAL" CANS I PUT RIGHT OUT, IN COMPANY WITH THE SMALL SIZED CANS.



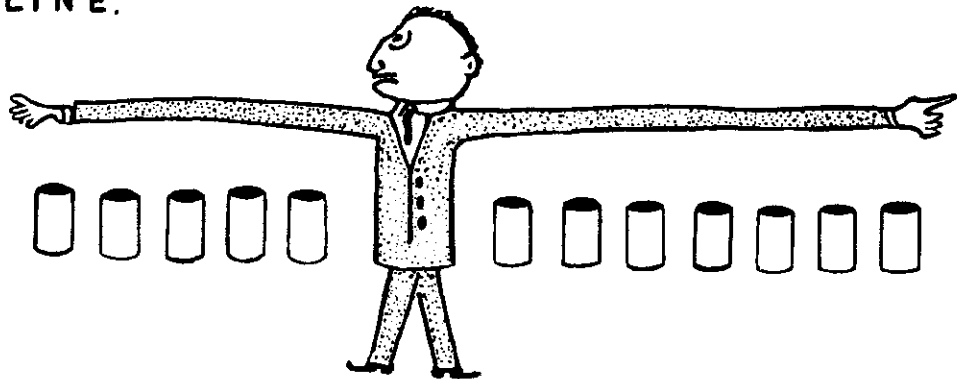
BY THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR  
I WAS GOING STRONG.

I DICTATED PACKING QUOTAS,  
CAN SIZES, EVEN THE KIND OF  
PLATE OUT OF WHICH CANS COULD  
BE MADE. IN FACT, THE LOWLY  
TIN CAN WAS KICKED AROUND  
QUITE A LOT.



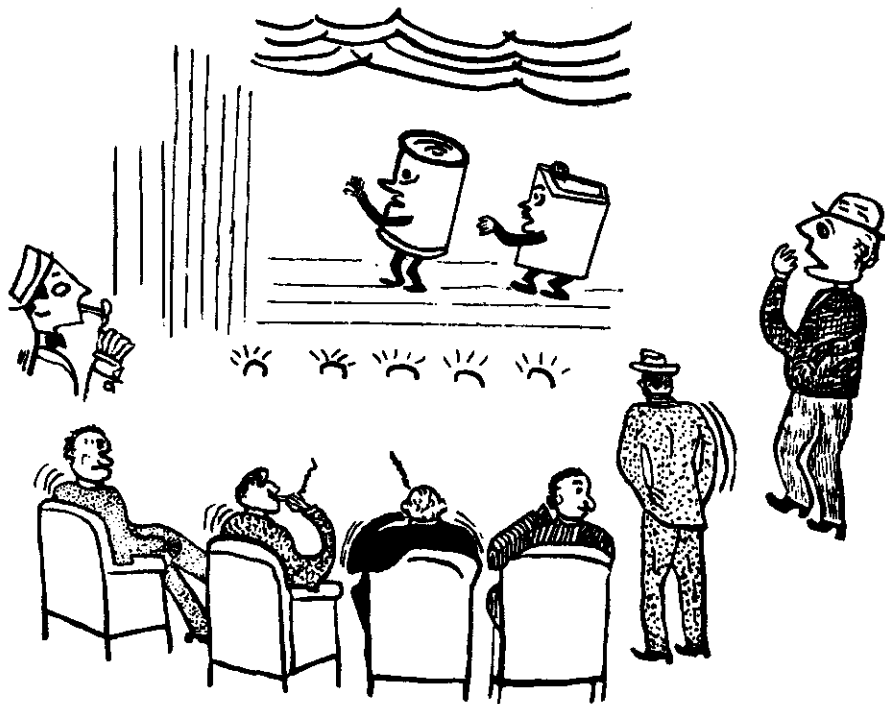
1943 WAS THE BIG YEAR!

I WAS COMPLETELY OVERHAULED SEVEN TIMES,  
INTERPRETED, DIRECTED, ETC. AND I RULED THE  
INDUSTRY WITH A STRONG ARM, KEEPING ALL THE  
CANS IN LINE.



THE CAN MANUFACTURERS INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
HELD THEIR FIRST MEETING EARLY IN 1944. FREQUENT  
MEETINGS WERE HELD THEREAFTER TO DISCUSS WAYS AND MEANS  
OF HELPING THE INDUSTRY REDUCE TIN AND STEEL CONSUMPTION.  
MY THANKS GO TO THIS COMMITTEE AND THE MEN WHO WORKED  
WITH THEM.





THE LIGHTER WEIGHT COATINGS CAUSED A LOT OF SHIVERING, BUT THE CANS GAVE AN EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE. FOR INSTANCE:

JUST LOOK AT THE BEER CAN (THE ONLY CANS WHICH SEEM TO HAVE BEEN COUNTED.)

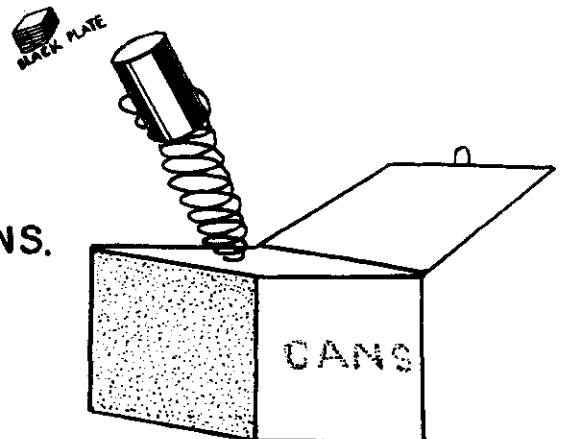
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CANS MADE</u>	<u>TIN CONSUMED</u>
1941	1,438,024,000	1,926 TONS
1948(PREL)	2,895,649,000	ONLY 958 "



WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT THERE WAS LESS THAN 1/4 AS MUCH TIN IN A 1948 BEER CAN AS IN A 1941 BEER CAN - A SAVING OF ABOUT 2,900 TONS OF TIN ON THIS ITEM ALONE, IN 1948.



AS THE WAR CAME TO AN END I RELAXED, AND LOOSENED MY GRIP ON METAL CANS.



BLACK PLATE WAS FREED FIRST THEN CAME MANY "FORBIDDEN" CANS.

SOME "DEBUT" DATES:  
 LUBRICATING OIL — MAR. 1, 1946  
 ANIMAL FOOD — DEC. 28, 1946  
 BEER FOR CIVILIANS DEC. 28, 1946  
 TOBACCO - JUN. 2, 1949

# LOOKING BACKWARD

I REALLY WAS A BIG SUCCESS.  
FOR INSTANCE:

CAN MANUFACTURERS CONSUMED  
IN 1946

3% LESS STEEL THAN IN 1941  
46.6% " " " " " "

	ESTIMATED	
	#2 CANS PRODUCED*	TONS OF TIN CONSUMED
1941	24.9 BILLION	41,082 TONS
1946	24.1 "	21,942 "

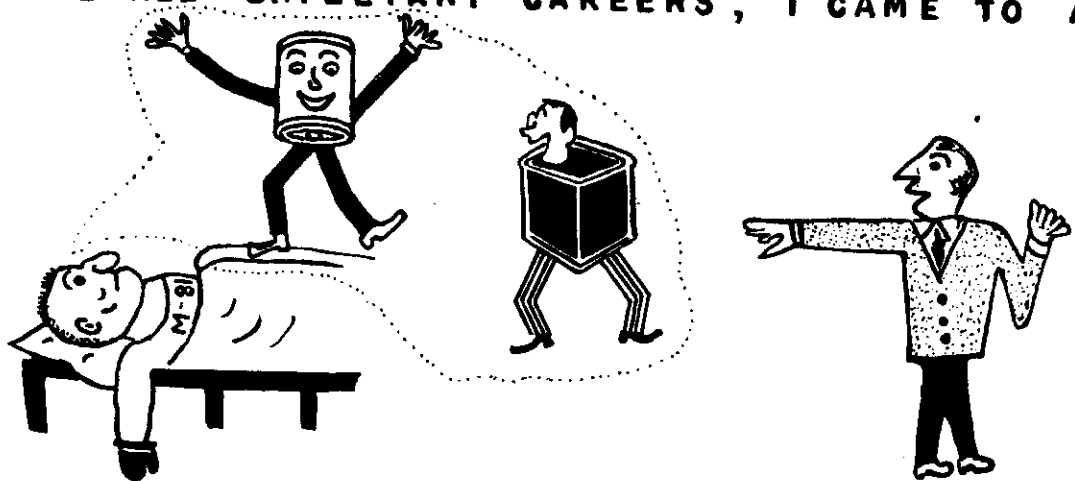
\*NUMBER OF #2 CAN WHICH MIGHT HAVE  
BEEN PRODUCED, BASED ON STEEL CONSUMPTION.



## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS PAGE 8

MY LIFE SEEMED SHORT, BUT IT REALLY WAS  
LONGER THAN MOST OF MY CONTEMPORARIES.  
I WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO ARRIVE, AND  
ONE OF THE LAST TO LEAVE.

BUT, LIKE ALL BRILLIANT CAREERS, I CAME TO AN  
END.

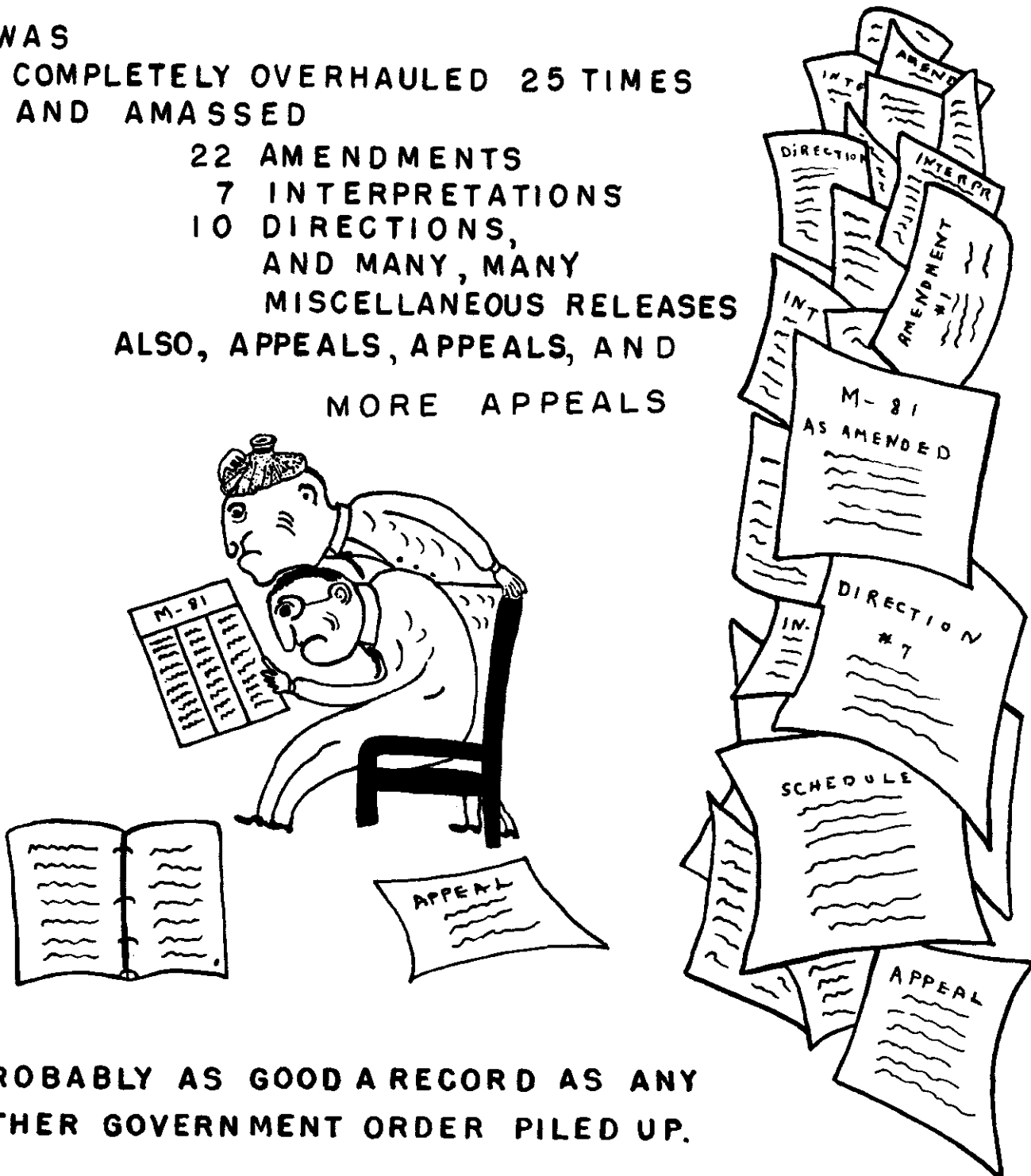


DURING MY BRIEF (?) TRYING CAREER, WHICH,  
LASTED ONLY

7 YEARS  
9 MONTHS, AND  
21 DAYS

I WAS  
COMPLETELY OVERHAULED 25 TIMES  
AND AMASSED

22 AMENDMENTS  
7 INTERPRETATIONS  
10 DIRECTIONS,  
AND MANY, MANY  
MISCELLANEOUS RELEASES  
ALSO, APPEALS, APPEALS, AND  
MORE APPEALS



PROBABLY AS GOOD A RECORD AS ANY  
OTHER GOVERNMENT ORDER PILED UP.

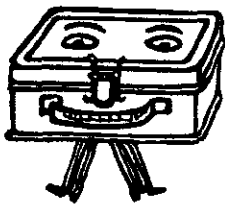




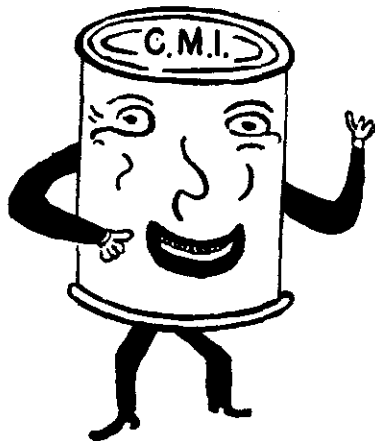
OLD , TIRED & UNMOURNED

I WAS REVOKED

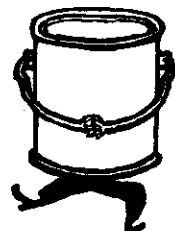
DECEMBER		1949				
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				①	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



HAPPY



ENDING



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PAGE 7

STEEL AND TIN CONSUMPTION BY

THE METAL CAN INDUSTRY

<u>During the year:</u>	<u>Steel</u> <u>(Short Tons)</u>	<u>Tin*</u> <u>(Long Tons)</u>	<u>Of Total Consumption</u>	
			<u>Steel</u>	<u>Tin</u>
1940	2,192,000	32,502	98.4%	1.6%
1941	2,845,000	41,082	98.4%	1.6
1946	2,759,500	21,942	99.1	.9
1947	2,956,000	25,680	99.0	1.0

\* Note: Figures estimated.  
Includes tin in plate and in solder.

By estimating the number of #2 cans which might have been produced from the amount of steel consumed, (using as a basis 88# plate and 2.6 base boxes per thousand cans) then dividing the total tin consumption by the number of such cans, the following figures were obtained:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Theoretical number</u> <u>of #2 cans produced</u>	<u>Tin Consumed</u>	
		<u>Per 1 million #2 cans</u>	<u>Per 1,000 #2 cans</u>
1940	19.2 Billion	1.69 Tons	3.8 lbs.
1941	24.9 "	1.65 "	3.7 "
1946	24.1 "	.91 "	2.0 "
1947	25.8 "	1.00 "	2.2 "

Steel consumption (used as a basis) remained the same: 114.4 tons per million #2 cans, or 228.8 lbs. per thousand #2 cans.

Tin Consumed by the Can Industry

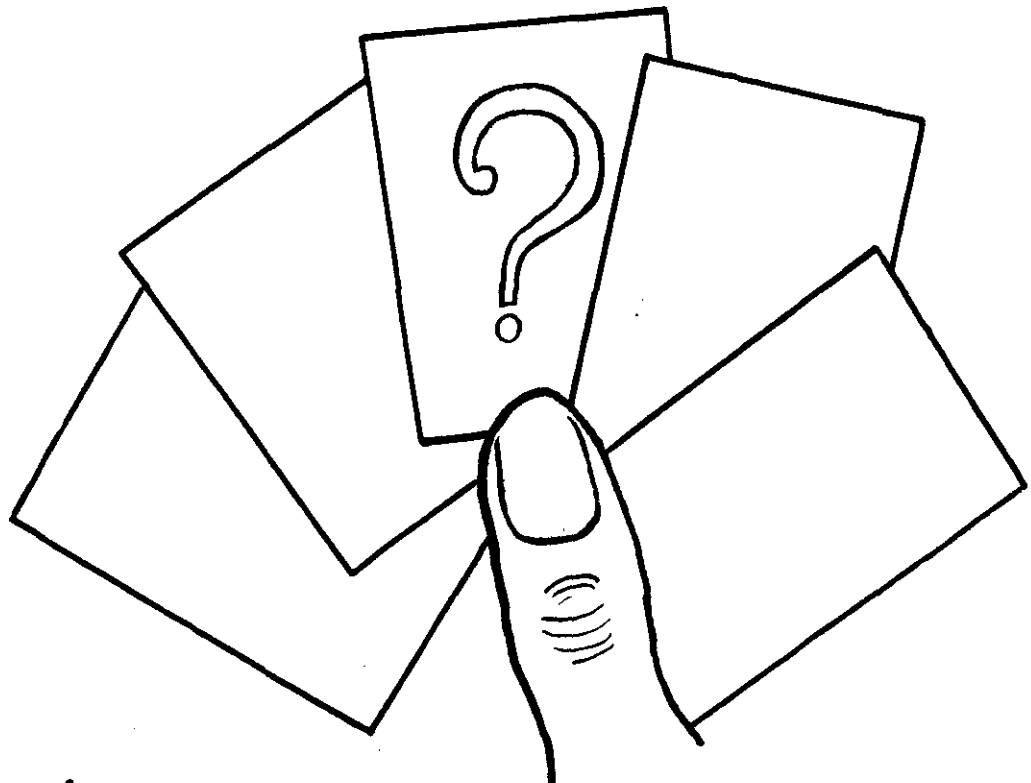
<u>Year</u>	<u>For every ton of steel used (or)</u>			<u>For every 1,000 tons of steel</u>		
	<u>In Plate</u>	<u>In solder</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In Plate</u>	<u>In solder</u>	<u>Total</u>
1940	30.0	3.2	33.2 lbs.	13.4	1.4	14.8 Tons
1941	28.8	3.5	32.3 "	12.8	1.6	14.4 "
1946	17.0	.8	17.8 "	7.6	.4	8.0 "
1947	18.5	.9	19.4 "	8.3	.4	8.7 "

During the years 1946 and 1947 the tin savings effected by conservation methods adopted by the can industry amounted to

over 18,000 tons of tin per year.

This figure was arrived at by the following method:

The 1946 output of cans was 1 1/4 times that of 1940.  
1 1/4 times the 1940 tin consumption would be 40,628 tons,  
whereas, the tin used in can manufacturing during 1946 was  
only 21,942 tons - a difference of 18,686 tons.



WHAT'S IN THE CARDS FOR THE FUTURE?