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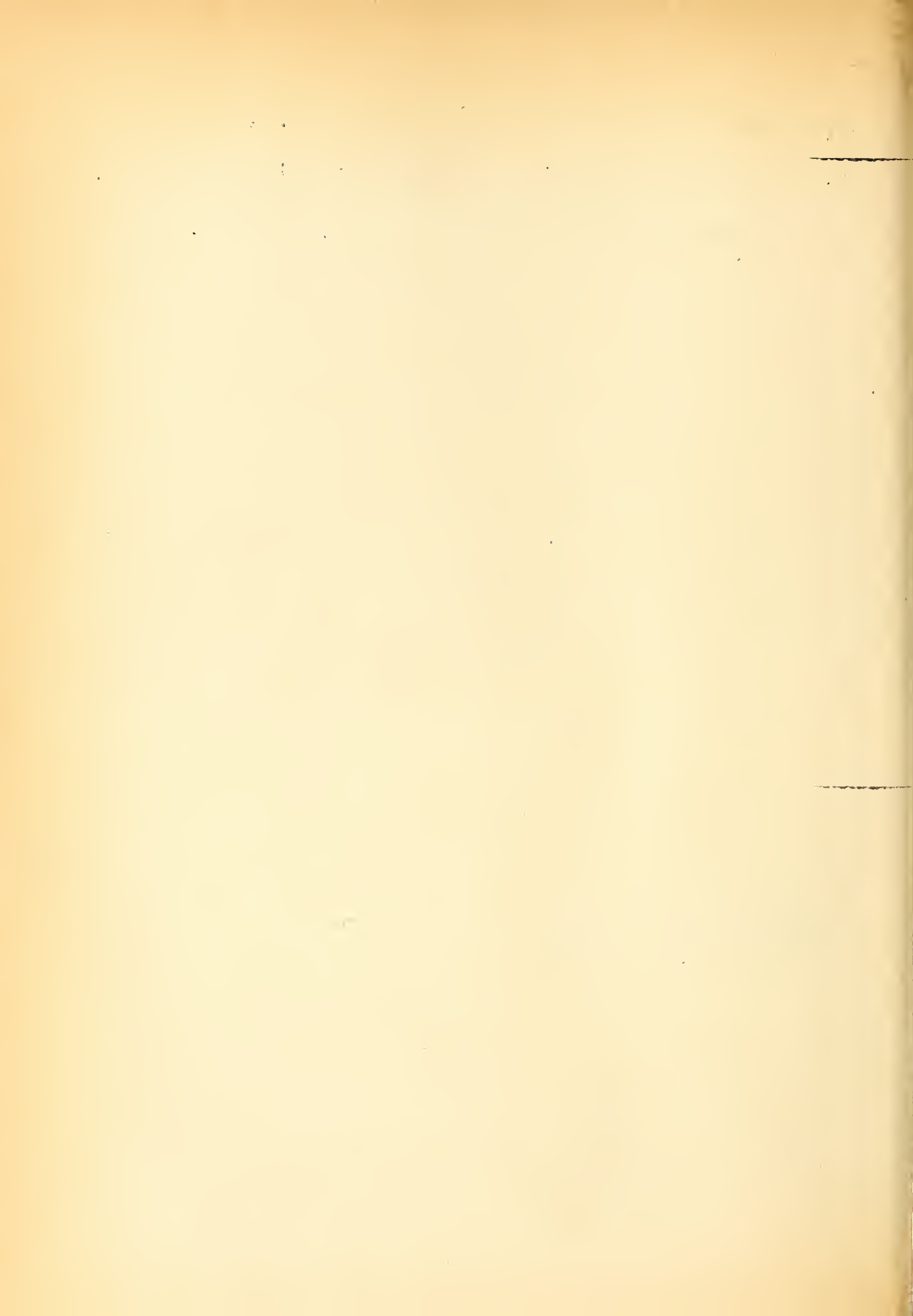
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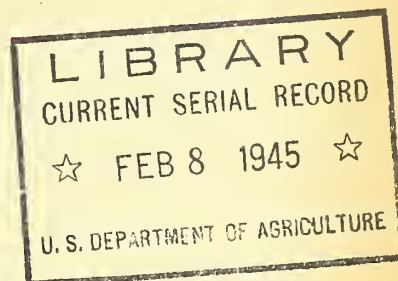


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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Library List No. 3 - Supplement No. 1

Washington, D. C., February 1943

RATIONING  
A LIST OF REFERENCES



Compiled by Annie M. Hannay

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LIBRARY LISTS

- No. 1. Selected list of American agricultural books. June 1942.
- No. 2. Farm tenancy in the United States, 1940-1941; a selected list of references. May 1942.
- No. 3. Rationing; a selected list of references. July 1942.
- No. 3 - Supplement No. 1. Rationing; a list of references. February 1943.

GENERAL

1. Canterbury Chamber of Commerce [Christchurch, New Zealand]. Rationing in war time. Canterbury Chamber of Com. Bul. 212, 2 pp. Christchurch, N. Z., Aug. 1942. 280.8 C16  
Discusses the reasons for rationing in wartime, its development, and its cost.
2. Differential food rationing. Economist [London] 143(5175): 552. Oct. 31, 1942. 286.8 Ec7  
Notes a few cases of differential rationing in Great Britain while "Germany's system of food rationing has been based on differentiation from the beginning of the war. Meals and food provided by restaurants and canteens were also at once included on the ration. During the course of the war rationing has been extended to almost all foodstuffs... Differentiation covers the main foodstuffs - bread, meat, fats, and milk. The rations for sugar, eggs, jam and potatoes are uniform." A table shows differentiated rations of bread, meat, and fats.
3. Haring, Albert. Consumer credit control and rationing. In Steiner, George A., ed. Economic problems of war, 1942, ch. XI, 22 pp. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc., 1942. 280 St35  
Discusses control of credit sales and rationing as parts of the problems of wartime price control and priority allocation of raw materials to manufacturers.
4. Holben, Ralph E. General expenditure rationing with particular reference to the Kalecki plan. Amer. Econ. Rev. 32 (3, pt. 1): 513-523. Sept. 1942. 280.8 Am32  
Advocates specific rationing as against expenditure rationing proposed by Mr. Kalecki in the Bulletin of the Oxford Institute of Statistics, v. 3, no. 1, pp. 2-6, Jan. 11, 1941.
5. Kaplan, J. J. Rationing objectives and allotments, illustrated with sugar data. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(3): 647-664. Aug. 1942. 280.8 J822
6. Kaplan, J. J. Some problems in rationing meats. Rev. Econ. Statis. 24(4): 159-165. Nov. 1942. 251.8 R32  
Discussion of the role of meat in human diet, administrative problems in meat rationing, determining the rationing unit, and the basis of rationing, whether value, quantity, or points.
7. Kaplan, Jack. Rationing is sharing. Iowa Farm Econ. 8(9): 8, 15. Sept. 1942. 275.28 I992  
Discusses briefly the reasons for rationing, its mechanics, and the necessity for public cooperation to ensure its success.
8. Kennedy, Colin. What about meat rationing? Natl. Provisioner 107(3): 13, 28-29. July 18, 1942. 286.85 M21  
Reflects the views of economists and executives in the meat industry on the question of meat rationing. Their opinions are "rather favorable to rationing."

9. League of nations. Economic intelligence service. Wartime rationing and consumption. 87 pp., tables, diagrs. Geneva, 1942.  
(1942 II. A. 2) 280.9 L47P 1942 II. A.2  
A study of "the impact of war controls and rationing on consumption and standards of living in countries for which information is available." Topics discussed are methods of consumption control and of rationing, food rationing and consumption, rationing of other commodities, and the effect on consumption of wartime restrictions on private spending. Figures refer to spring or early summer of 1942.  
Summarized in Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour., v. 67, no. 2028, Dec. 12, 1942, pp. 544-545.
10. Point rationing will create horizontal competition. Meats may strive with cereals - if in same group. Printers' Ink 201(11): 66.  
Dec. 11, 1942. 238.8 P932  
Brief explanation of the point rationing system.
11. Preiner, Edith S. Pointing up to win the war. U. S. Dept. Com. Com. Com. 30(27): 23-25. Dec. 31, 1942. 157.54 D713  
Tells the purpose and advantages of the point method of rationing, compares the point and straight rationing systems, and stresses the advantages of point rationing.
12. Reder, M. W. Welfare economics and rationing. Quart. Jour. Econ. 57(1): 153-159. Nov. 1942. 280.8 Q2  
A statistical and abstract appraisal of the income tax, the commodity tax, and rationing, as means of restricting consumption.
13. Rich, Raymond T. About rationing. Woman's Press 36(6): 308.  
June 1942. 110 W84  
An exhortation to the American people to stop hoarding, and obey the rules relating to price-fixing and rationing, as the best way to help bring the war to a speedy close.
14. Scitovszky, T., de. The political economy of consumers' rationing. Rev. Econ. Statis. 24(3): 114-124. Aug. 1942. 251.8 R32
15. Taylor, Gordon. Consumer rationing techniques. West. Ontario Univ. Quart. Rev. Com. 9(4): 284-290. Autumn 1942. 280.8 Q24  
Discusses "primarily, formal methods of rationing economic goods to consumers."
16. Tinley, J. M. Rationing and control of food supplies. 26 pp.  
Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California press, 1942.  
(Food in wartime) 389 T49  
Discusses the functions and mechanics of rationing, and rationing in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States in World Wars I and II. A chart shows the organization of the Ministry of Food in Great Britain.

17. Wallis, W. Allen. How to ration consumers' goods and control their prices. Amer. Econ. Rev. 32(3, pt. 1): 501-512. Sept. 1942. 280.8 Am32
- "A system of total-expenditure rationing, coupled with a steeply progressive tax on all expenditures in excess of the basic ration, would be enormously superior to the devices now being inaugurated, because it would (1) effectively prevent inflation; (2) achieve the fairest and least wasteful distribution of consumers' goods; (3) be administratively simple and flexible; (4) avoid the disruptive consequences of (a) suspicion of favoritism or incompetence, actual or illusory, by administrative boards, (b) widespread disregard of law, (c) extensive policing investigations and control of private affairs, (d) elaborate red-tape, delay, and frustration in economic matters, (e) concentration of individual efforts on persuading or educating administrators instead of on solving difficulties, and (f) extensive diversion of resources to nonproductive, regulatory functions."
18. Ware, Caroline F. The consumer goes to war; a guide to victory on the home front. 300 pp. New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls co., 1942. 280.12 W22C
- Ch. II, Rationing: Needs and Ways, discusses the difficulty of distributing scarce supplies which is apt to cause too little rationing instead of too much, methods of rationing with an account of the British point system, rationing allowances and the needs of the people, the administration of a rationing program, and the menace of the black market. The author concludes that "if rationing is widely extended and used as constructively as possible, we should gain additional knowledge of who needs what most, and of ways to distribute the things which make up basic living standards."
19. Weintraub, Sidney. Rationing consumer expenditure. Harvard Business Rev. 21(1): 109-114. Autumn 1942. 280.8 H363
- Discusses the Kalecki plan of expenditure rationing as opposed to a scheme of compulsory savings.

#### ALGERIA

20. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Wearing apparel. Rationing begun in Algeria. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(9): 39. Nov. 28, 1942. 157.54 F763
- "October marked the introduction into Algeria of the 'points' system of rationing on cloth and clothing of all kinds, including footwear. Only those who can produce a certificate of urgency from the mayors of their respective communes are eligible to purchase footwear."



ARGENTINA

21. Argentina. Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto. Dirección de información al exterior. Tres importantes decretos sobre combustibles. Argentina. Min. de Relac. Exteriores y Culto. Dir. de Inform. al Exterior. Inform. Argentinas, no. 65, p. 6. Aug. 15, 1942. 255.J Ar37

Notes the issuance of three decrees relating to fuel in Argentina. The first gives the Ministry of Agriculture control over supplies and their distribution; the second creates within the Ministry of Agriculture an office of distribution and rationing of fuels under the direction of Reinaldo J. Bensi; and the third prohibits the export of fuels.

22. Argentina. Steel rationed. So. Amer. Jour. 132(4): 39. July 25, 1942. 280.8 So86

"The Argentine Government has issued a decree establishing a system of rationing for all deliveries and sales of iron and steel materials on hand or produced or imported in the future. The system gives preference...first, to the Army, followed by the Navy, Public Health, Public Security, high seas and coastal shipping, and Government departments."

23. Argentine-American chamber of commerce, inc. Airmail News-Letter, Sept. 3, 1942.

"Further gasoline control orders have been issued. In order to be certain of enough gasoline for the harvesting season in December and January, sales will no longer be made on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays except to vehicles in public or essential transport services. Truck owners will be asked to rest their vehicles one day a week. The Government has authorized the Y. P. F. (Government Oil Company) to import up to 200,000 tons of petroleum, fuel oil, gas oil, diesel oil, kerosene and lubricating oils."

24. Petrol rationing. So. Amer. Jour. 132(2): 15. July 11, 1942. 280.8 So86

"The Argentine Government has decided to ration petrol, reducing consumption in certain cases up to 30 per cent."

25. Rationing of petrol. Rev. River Plate 93(2639): 27. July 10, 1942. 286.8 R32

"A decree covering a plan for the rationing of gasoline and for a readjustment in consumption of other fuels was signed on Tuesday [July 7?] by the Minister of Marine" and is awaiting signatures of other ministers and of the President. Owners of private cars to be principally affected.

AUSTRALIA

26. Commonwealth of Australia. Clothes rationing. What you must do quickly! Land [Sydney] no. 1591, p. 2. June 12, 1942. 23 L22  
Copy of Government poster giving directions for obtaining ration books for clothing and shoes, rationing to start on June 15, 1942.
27. Cosgrave, L. M. Control of black markets and profiteering in Australia. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 67(2027): 517-518. Dec. 5, 1942. 286.8 C16  
Notes drastic penalties applicable to both buyers and sellers in cases of black marketing practices and profiteering.
28. Cosgrave, L. M. Further newsprint rationing in Australia. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 67(2028): 533. Dec. 12, 1942. 286.8 C16  
"A further reduction in the use of newsprint throughout the Commonwealth has been found necessary in view of continued shipping difficulties and, as from November 1, a reduction of 15 per cent from the present permitted consumption of newsprint will take effect, applicable to metropolitan and country daily and weekly publications."
29. Explanation of fertilizer rationing plan. Producers' Rev. 32(10,11): 32, 41. Aug. 15, Sept. 15, 1942. 23 P942
30. Fertiliser rationing. Questionnaire for dried fruits and citrus growers. Citrus News 18(10): 140. Oct. 1942. 80 C494
31. London chamber of commerce. Rationing of clothing [in Australia]. London Chamber Com. Jour. 73(1033): 366. Sept. 1942. 286.8 C35  
"Rationing of clothing and footwear by means of the coupon system began on June 16... In deciding to ration by quantities and not by values, the Government has left it open to individuals to choose in the matter of prices. The order restricting retail clothing sales by 25 per cent. has been revoked... Ration books contain 112 coupons for clothing, but only 56 can be used before November 15." Coupon values of certain articles of clothing are listed.  
"Because of the great inroads on rural man-power, it seems that extension of rationing to foodstuffs may have to be imposed in order to avoid waste and excessive consumption. Tea rationing coupons in the books will come into use early next month. Meanwhile supplies, one ounce per person weekly, are being continued by retailers to their registered customers."
32. More tea under new ration plan. Land [Sydney] no. 1594, p. 1. July 3, 1942. 23 L22  
"Under the new rationing plan for tea, which comes into operation on Monday [July 6, 1942], each person will receive eight ounces every five weeks instead of an ounce a week as at present. Under the new scheme each person must surrender ration coupons to

obtain tea supplies, but there will be no necessity to register with a retailer." Tea may be purchased by mail and people at a distance from a supplier may purchase tea for a longer time than 5 weeks.

33. Oxford. University. Institute of statistics. Australia's new plan. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(3): 76-77. Feb. 21, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B  
Discusses briefly Australia's plan to solve her financial problems involving "a general price stop for goods and services, a wage stop (with certain qualifications), a limitation of profits of all enterprises to a maximum of 4 per cent. on employed capital, and fixing of all interest rates by the Commonwealth Bank... It appears that rationing is not part of it, and it remains therefore incomplete... The effectiveness of price control will partly depend on rationing; moreover, it is particularly important for Australia to prevent a depletion of stocks of scarce (especially imported) goods which will inevitably occur in the absence of rationing... A difficulty of the stabilisation plan is that it may weaken some of the incentives inherent in the price system."
34. The rationing of sugar. Producers' Rev. 32(11): 25. Sept. 15, 1942. 23 P942  
"Sugar-rationing became effective as from Monday, 31st August... The ration is one pound of sugar per week."
35. Rationing of sulphate of ammonia to vegetable growers. Agr. Gaz. New South Wales 53(7): 300. July 1, 1942. 23 N472  
The Department of Agriculture has been charged with the responsibility of rationing supplies of sulphate of ammonia. Supplies to be reserved for production of potatoes and other vegetables. Method of application described.
36. Sugar rationing [editorial]. Austral. Sugar Jour. 34(6): 203-204. Sept. 14, 1942. 65.8 Au7  
Considerations on rationing in Australia and the food value of sugar.
37. Sugar rationing is here; industrial users on "normal" quota; but future entirely in Commission's hands. Austral. Baker 46(547): 45-46. Sept. 30, 1942. 298.8 Au7  
Summarizes the plan, including the ration for individuals, provisions for industrial users, provision for cafes and hotels, and registration of wholesalers, and gives the text of those regulations which concern the baking trade.
38. Super black market alleged; wheatgrowers seek inquiry. Land [Sydney], no. 1600, p. 2. Aug. 14, 1942. 23 L22  
"It seems that we have got a black market in regard to superphosphate, and we should press for an inquiry." This statement was made by Mr. E. T. Kendell (Executive), when supporting a motion at the F. S. A. Conference last week asking that the supply and rationing of superphosphate, especially to A class agents, be the subject of an inquiry."

39. Super-rationing. Control by agricultural department. Country Life [Sydney] 54(1): 9. July 3, 1942. 286.85 Sy2  
Also in The Land [Sydney], no. 1594, p. 3. July 3, 1942.  
23 L22

"Sales of superphosphate in all States in Australia, since July 1, have come under the control of the Departments of Agriculture... Certain crops will be given priority... [including] potatoes, vegetables, vegetable seeds, blue peas, navy beans, berry fruits, flax, cotton and tobacco. Crops other than priority crops will not be entitled to full rations."

40. Wilson, J. S. G. Further developments in Australia's war economy (October, 1941 to April, 1942). Econ. Rec. 18(34): 43-57. June 1942. 280.8 Ec74

Rationing is described on pp. 52-53.

Gasoline was rationed first. After the entry of Japan into the war a Tea Control Board was set up and a Tea Controller was appointed to buy, import and distribute all future supplies of tea for Australia. Tea rationing was introduced shortly afterwards. A restriction of sales of clothing and clothing materials to 75 per cent of the 1941 volume of sales has been announced as a preliminary step to rationing.

#### BOLIVIA

41. Bolivia. Rationing of electric current. So. Amer. Jour. 132(13): 147. Sept. 26, 1942. 280.8 So86

"The city of La Paz restricted the use of electric lights and power in residences, office buildings, and theatres between the hours of 1 to 6 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. daily. Stores are required to close at 6 p.m. and factories are limited to an 8-hour day. The rationing was said to have been made necessary because of the low level of lakes supplying water to power plants. The new plant under construction outside La Paz has been delayed by shortages of material and labour."

Also in U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 8(5): 11. Aug. 1, 1942. 157.54 F763

42. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bolivia. Fuel and power rationing. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(6): 18. Nov. 7, 1942. 157.54 F763

Notes strict rationing of gasoline for private automobiles. Rationing of electric light and power in La Paz continued through September when improved water supply permitted normal factory schedules to be resumed. Current for domestic use still restricted between 1 and 7 p.m.

#### BRAZIL

43. Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.4.292 - de 7 de maio de 1942. Dispõe sobre o abastecimento e o racionamento do consumo do petroleo e seus derivados. Brasil Açucareiro 19(6): 587. June 1942. 65.8 B73

Text of Decree-law no. 4,292 of May 7, 1942, providing that the National Petroleum Council take steps toward supplying and rationing the consumption of petroleum and its derivatives in Brazil. All information and statistical data regarding the supply and warehousing of petroleum and its derivatives is to be supplied only by this Council and divulged by it when suitable.

44. Brazil. Coal nationalised. So. Amer. Jour. 132(9): 100. Aug. 29, 1942. 280.8 So86  
"President Vargas has decreed that all home-produced coal in Brazil must be handed over to the Government. Importers will be allowed to keep 25 per cent. of cargoes imported, the remainder being distributed on a quota system by the rationing administration. These measures have been taken to ensure a supply of coal to merchant shipping and public utility undertakings."
45. Lewinsohn, Richard. Os cartões de racionamento. Brazil. Min. do Trabalho, Indús. e Com. Bol. 8(94): 146-156. June 1942. 255.3 B737A  
A general discussion of the principles of the system of ration cards. The four administrative tasks discussed are as follows: Establishment of a plan of operation (conjunto); adjustment of rations; cards service; and supplying of shops.
46. Lewinsohn, Richard. O racionamento. Brazil. Min. do Trabalho, Indús. e Com. Bol. 8(93): 115-126. May 1942. 255.3 B737A  
A general discussion of rationing, what it is, the priorities system, and general restrictions on production and sales. Notes that for public administration, general quantitative restrictions are most convenient, but that the task becomes more difficult when it comes to rationing articles of consumption.
47. Racionamento de automóveis e caminhões. O Observador Econômico e Financeiro 7(77): 126. June 1942. 280.8 Ob72  
Notes in one paragraph that the Brazilian Government has established, by means of Decree-law no. 4,272, of April 14, 1942, rationing for the sale of automobiles and tires over the entire country, and giving preference for their purchase to essential industries, especially those producing strategic materials.
48. Rio (State), Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 1.299 - de 15 de maio de 1942. Brasil Açucareiro 19(6): 592. June 1942. 65.8 B73  
Decree of May 15, 1942, creating the State Commission of Fuel Rationing in the State of Rio, which is to carry out the instructions for the rationing of gasoline laid down by the National Petroleum Council.
49. Sergipe, Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto - de 30 de abril de 1942. Reorganiza a Comissão de racionamento e restrição do consumo dos derivados do petróleo neste estado. Brasil Açucareiro 19(6): 591-592. June 1942. 65.8 B73  
Decree of April 30, 1942, of the State of Sergipe, Brazil, re-

organizing the Commission of Rationing and Restriction of the Consumption of Petroleum By-products in the State. The membership of the Commission is stated.

50. Sergipe, Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 30 - de 30 de abril de 1942. Dispõe sobre o racionamento e restrição do consumo dos derivados de petróleo. Brasil Açucareiro 19(6): 591. June 1942. 65.8 F73

Decree no. 30 of April 30, 1942, providing for the rationing and restriction of the consumption of petroleum by-products in the state of Sergipe, Brazil. Gasoline is the product specifically mentioned in the decree.

51. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Brazil. Coal: rationing established. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(3): 15-16. Oct. 17, 1942. 157.54 F763

"Coal producers in Brazil may dispose of only one-fourth of their production, and must deliver three-fourths to the Federal Government for rationing, under provisions of decree-law no. 4,613 of August 25." The price of the coal delivered to the Government is fixed, the price of that sold by the producers is subject to supply and demand.

52. U. S. Dept. of commerce. São Paulo conserves "gas." U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 8(6): 33. Aug. 8, 1942. 157.54 F763

In São Paulo, Brazil, 3,000 private motorists are said to have voluntarily given up their gasoline rationing cards to enable hospitals and doctors to obtain enough gasoline to operate their cars.

#### CANADA

53. Business in the Maritimes: Bus travel rationed. Canad. Business 15(12): 81. Dec. 1942. 287 C162

"Another sore spot in the Nova Scotia transportation picture, and it applies fairly generally to the Maritimes, has been the introduction of the 50-mile trip limit on routes which are considered to be served reasonably well by trains."

54. Canada. Dept. of labour. Price control in Canada during May, 1942. Rationing - Conservation and distribution of supplies - Economies - Local price schedules issued. Canada. Dept. Labour. Labour Gaz. 42(3): 679-682. June 1942. 283.8 C16L

Explains the rationing of sugar, tea, and coffee.

55. Canada. Dept. of labour. Price control in Canada during June, 1942. Conservation, simplification and economies - price adjustments - sugar rationing - enforcement proceedings. Canada. Dept. Labour. Labour Gaz. 42(7): 786-792. July 1942. 283.8 C16L

Notes initiation of coupon rationing of sugar on July 1, 1942, and describes the system.

56. Canada. Dept. of labour. Price control in Canada during July, 1942. Coupon rationing of tea and coffee. Canada. Dept. Labour. Labour Gaz. 42(8): 905-910. Aug. 1942. 283.8 C16L  
Describes system of coupon rationing of tea and coffee which supplanted the "honour" system on August 3, 1942. The latter had been in effect since May 26, 1942.
57. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 176 respecting sugar rationing. Canada Gaz. 76(11): 1336-1342. Sept. 12, 1942. 253 C1626  
An order of Aug. 25, 1942, effective Sept. 5, 1942, contains comprehensive regulations for the purchase and use of rationed sugar - coupons issued for the purchase of one pound of sugar each. Retailers must surrender 98 sugar coupons for 100 lbs. of sugar on and after Oct. 1, 1942.
58. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 177 respecting the rationing of tea and coffee. Canada Gaz. 76(11): 1342-1349. Sept. 12, 1942. 253 C1626  
Contains comprehensive regulations for the use of tea and coffee coupons for 2 oz. of tea or 8 oz. of coffee. To go into effect on Sept. 5, 1942. Order issued Aug. 25, 1942.
59. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 192, respecting rationing of new farm machinery and equipment. Canada Gaz. 76(15): 1738-1739. Oct. 10, 1942. 253 C1626  
Order of Oct. 1, 1942, effective Oct. 6, 1942.  
Summarized in Maritime Farmer 48(2): 2. Oct. 20, 1942. 7 C77
60. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 198 respecting the rationing of sugar, tea and coffee. Canada Gaz. 76(16): 1873. Oct. 17, 1942. 253 C1626  
Order respecting the use of ration coupons.
61. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 220 respecting butter rationing. Canadian War Orders and Regulations, 13 pp. Ottawa, Dec. 19, 1942.  
An order of Dec. 15, 1942, effective Dec. 21, 1942 provides that "coupons marked Spare C and numbered consecutively from 1 to 11 attached to a ration book shall be valid for the purchase of butter." Each coupon will be good for the purchase of 8 oz. of butter beginning on Monday, Dec. 21, 1942. Any quantity of butter in excess of one pound per person held on December 21, 1942 must be declared and coupons covering that amount must be sent to the nearest office of the Board not later than January 5, 1943. Provisions are made for purchase and use of butter by boarding houses, caterers, institutions, etc., for purchases by retailers and suppliers, and for sales by producers.
62. Canada may adopt "points" system for rationing. Canad. Grocer 57(1): 28. Jan. 1, 1943. 286.83 C162  
Describes the British and American systems of points rationing.

63. Each tea coupon now good for 2 ounces and consumer can buy month's supply. Similarly one coffee coupon is good for 8 oz. and four weeks supply can be purchased at once. Coupons left on original cards still good. *Canad. Grocer* 56(18): 46. Sept. 15, 1942. 286.83 C162
64. Huston, B. T. Canada adopts coupon rationing for tea and coffee as well as sugar. Consumers may purchase either 1 ounce of tea or 4 ounces of coffee per week, but not both. *Tea and Coffee Trade Jour.* 83(3): 16. Sept. 1942. 68.8 T22
65. The new rules regulating beef prices. *Farmer's Advocate and Home Mag.* 77(3193): 616. Oct. 22, 1942. 7 F22  
"New Basic Price, Toronto, is Now \$17.25 per cwt. - Spread from Low to High is 2 1/4 Cents - Farm Machinery Strictly Rationed - Protein Levels Adjusted."
66. On butter rationing. *Saskatchewan Farmer* 34(1): 2. Jan. 2, 1943. 7 Sa74  
Briefly outlines the provisions for Canadian butter rationing which is "covered by the regulations for coupon rationing made effective Dec. 21 by order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. When farmers or others sell butter of their own production they must collect coupons from consumers and the appropriate documents from commercial customers.  
"The order requires 'every producer of dairy butter' to register with the board."
67. Rationing loopholes appear: new plan suggested to W. P. T. B. Some getting more tea, coffee, sugar than entitled to - How these products have been illegally bought from public caterers - Sugar used for pickling regardless of Board's warning. *Canad. Grocer* 56(20): 12. Oct. 15, 1942. 286.83 C162
68. Some of the troubles ahead in 'butter rationing [in Canada]. *Canad. Grocer* 57(1): 10. Jan. 1, 1943. 286.83 C162  
The difficulties noted are: (1) that the farmer may produce butter and purchase it as well; (2) collection of coupons by farmers who sell their butter, and the possibility of their selling it without accepting the coupons; (3) possibility of farmers not registering with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; (4) that farmers may not turn in their unused coupons as required; (5) the difficulty of enforcing the rule that all producers must keep available for inspection an exact account of butter produced and sales and uses to which it has been put.
69. Sugar vouchers out after September. *Canad. Grocer* 56(18): 34. Sept. 15, 1942. 286.83 C162  
"A month's supply of sugar can now be sold by grocers to each individual customer. Revision of the rationing regulations to allow this, also the abolition of sugar purchase vouchers for home canning after Sept. 30 and new quota systems for industrial users,



public caterers and institutions are announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board...coupons continue to be good for the purchase of sugar at any time after their valid dates."

70. U. S. Bur. of labor statistics. Rationing of sugar and gasoline in Canada. U. S. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 55(2): 283-284. Aug. 1942. 158.6 B87M  
Gives date and content of the sugar and gasoline rationing orders.
71. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Fruits and vegetables. Canada restricts sales of canned goods. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(12): 27-28. Dec. 19, 1942. 157.54 F763  
The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board has ordered fruit and vegetable canners and distributors to hold for the Food Administrator 25 percent of the quantity of canned fruits and vegetables they had on hand on November 1, 1942.
72. U. S. Office of price administration. The Canadian price ceiling. U. S. Off. Price Adm. Foreign Inform. Ser. no. 2, 14 pp., processed. [Washington, 1942. 173.403 F76 no. 2  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
Coordination of Supply, Production, Price and Rationing Controls, pp. 12-13.
73. U. S. Office of price administration. Gasoline rationing in Canada. U. S. Off. Price Adm. Foreign Inform. Ser. no. 6, 11 pp., tables, processed. [Washington, D. C.] Aug. 5, 1942. 173.403 F76 no. 6  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
Rationing of gasoline on a nation-wide basis went into effect on April 1, 1942, and is administered by the Oil Controller who is a member of the Wartime Industries Control Board, within the Department of Munitions and Supply. Discusses the rationing regulations, consumer rationing (eligibility, value of ration, administration, control of supply and distribution, tourists, etc.), and enforcement and effectiveness.  
Suppl. to no. 6, 4 pp., tables, typewritten, Nov. 17, 1942.
74. U. S. Office of price administration. Rationing of food in Canada. U. S. Off. Price Adm. Foreign Inform. Ser. no. 15, 26 pp. [Washington, D. C.] Jan. 1, 1943. 173.403 F76 no. 15  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
Discusses the administration of food rationing in Canada which to date has been applied to sugar, tea, coffee, and butter, its enforcement and its effectiveness.
75. U. S. Office of price administration. Tire rationing in Canada. U. S. Off. Price Adm. Foreign Inform. Ser. no. 12, 10 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1942] 173.403 F76 no. 12

Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch,  
Foreign Information Section.

The various sections deal with: Summary of rationing order;  
Coverage; Eligibility; Administration and procedure; Miscellaneous  
provisions; Bicycle tires; Enforcement.

CHILE

76. Chile. Petrol ration reduced. So. Amer. Jour. 132(2): 16. July 11,  
1942. 280.8 Sc86

"A new reduction in Chile's petrol consumption is announced by  
the Minister of Commerce. The quota is now fixed at 7,800,000  
litres (about 2,000,000 gallons) a month instead of 10,244,000  
litres."

77. Chile. Private cars banned. So. Amer. Jour. 132(13): 148. Sept. 26,  
1942. 280.8 Sc86

"The circulation of private motor cars in Chile is forbidden as  
from October 1st. A 40 per cent. cut in the petrol quota, an-  
nounced by Washington, is the cause of this measure."

78. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Coal shortage in Chile. U. S. Dept. Com.  
Foreign Com. Weekly 9(2): 22. Oct. 10, 1942. 157.54 F763

"Coal is carefully rationed in Chile, and a commission has been  
appointed to reduce consumption of electricity, much of which is  
produced in steam plants. Causes contributing to the need for  
rationing have been a lagging coal production, a severe winter,  
and, indirectly, the gasoline shortage, which by reducing trucking  
operations necessitated the increased use of the State Railways,  
thereby increasing coal consumption. Small coal mines delivering  
their entire production to the State Railways will receive a sub-  
sidy. Late in July, it was announced that a number of trains  
would be withdrawn to conserve coal."

CUBA

79. Murkland, Harry Banta. The Hispanic American record. Current Hist.  
3(13): 49-57. Sept. 1942. 110 C93

A paragraph on p. 52 calls attention to rationing of electricity  
in Cuba which was ordered on July 6 as a result of lack of coal and  
gas for power plants. "Restrictions were stiffened a week later.  
Radio stations were ordered to reduce broadcasting time to no more  
than 14 hours daily. The police were instructed to have lights  
turned off in dwellings at 11 P. M. and all exterior lighting was  
prohibited. Public lighting was to be reduced 50 per cent and  
office buildings and moving picture theatres were ordered to cut  
their use of electricity in half."

80. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Cuba. Rationing of gasoline extended to  
all users. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 8(5): 14.  
Aug. 1, 1942. 157.54 F763

"Effective June 16, 1942, gasoline rationing in Cuba was extended

to industries not previously subject to rationing, so that deliveries by distributors in any given month of 1942, whether to garages, consumers, etc., shall amount to only  $66 \frac{2}{3}$  percent of those made during the corresponding month of 1941, according to Resolution No. 6 of the Cuban Office of Price Regulation and Supply, published in the Gaceta Oficial of June 16, 1942... The Office of Price Regulation and Supply may increase or decrease the quota allotments as conditions may warrant... The measure was promulgated because the apparent increase in the use of gasoline by nonrationed businesses was nullifying the intended benefits of the rationing plan."

81. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Cuba. Wartime commodity controls. Gasoline and oil: rationing system further extended. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 8(12): 12. Sept. 19, 1942. 157.54 F763

"The system of gasoline rationing established for metropolitan Habana under the resolution of May 14, 1942, whereby consumers may purchase gasoline only at a specifically designated gasoline station, has been extended to all of Cuba, according to Resolution No. 28, issued by the Office of Price Regulation and Supply on July 30, 1942, and published in the Gaceta Oficial of August 8, 1942. The new resolution contains a list of all garages and service stations outside of metropolitan Habana and assigns a number to each. Motorists' ration cards are to bear the number of the establishment at which alone the bearer may obtain gasoline.

#### EGYPT

82. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Sugars and products; rationing of sugar in Egypt. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(13): 17. Dec. 26, 1942. 157.54 F763

"Effective November 1, 1942, the Egyptian Government placed the sale of sugar to consumers on a ration basis.

"Proprietors of restaurants and shops, as well as all sugar merchants, were required to submit to the Ministry of Supplies not later than November 15, 1942, a statement of the amount and the place of storage of their sugar stocks, under the terms of Military Proclamation No. 346 of November 8, 1942."

#### EL SALVADOR

83. U. S. Dept. of commerce. El Salvador. Gasoline and Diesel oil strictly rationed. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(3): 17-18. Oct. 17, 1942. 157.54 F763

EUROPE

84. American dietetic association. Food distribution in Germany, Italy, and occupied Europe. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. Jour. 18(10): 657-662. Oct. 1942. 389.8 Am34  
"Based on releases of the British Press Service, received during July and August, 1942."  
Gives an account of the rationing system in Germany, control of food distribution in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Poland, and Italy, and reactions to the control system in Germany.
85. German institute for business research (Institut für konjunkturforschung). Rationing in neutral countries. German Inst. Business Res. Weekly Rpt. 12(35-36): 92-96. Oct. 19, 1939. 280.9 B45We  
Tables show rationing of food, clothing, fuel and gasoline and miscellaneous goods and services in Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Eire, Italy, and Portugal.
86. Hunger spreads over Europe. Fortune 27(1): 84-85, 151, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162. Jan. 1943. 110 F  
The wartime food situation in the various countries of Europe, with an explanation and discussion of the "selective starvation" policy being followed by the Nazis. Contrasts the German rationing system which covers "at least 97 percent of a worker's prewar diet" with that of Great Britain which was introduced gradually and which extends to only "50 percent of the total calorie consumption." The food ration in Germany is allotted according to nine general categories of consumers. In Britain the basic rations are for everyone. Notes that special "distribution schemes" are characteristic of Britain's food policy. These include the establishment of factory canteens and so-called British restaurants.  
Contains an account of food rationing in the U. S. S. R. giving quantities and prices for several commodities. Germany's rationing system as applied to the occupied countries is described, and brief mention is made of conditions in the neutral countries where rationing measures have had to be applied. Instances of black markets and peasant hoarding are cited.
87. Walker, Roy. Famine over Europe. The problem of controlled food relief. 185 pp. London, Andrew Dakers Limited [1941] 389 W151  
A table on p. 184 gives European food rations by countries of bread, meat, sugar, and fats, as of February 1941. An author's note reminds that these are figures and not necessarily facts.

FRANCE

88. Hill, Caroline R. The critical food situation in France. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. Jour. 18(10): 652-656. Oct. 1942. 389.8 Am34  
Describes French food rations and the effect of the food shortage, particularly upon the children of the country. The efforts of the Quakers to provide supplementary food for them in the school canteens are brought out.
89. Kahn, Dora. A refugee on rationing. New Repub. 107: 611-612. Nov. 9, 1942. 280.8 N  
A first-hand account of rationing and starvation in France.
90. Minoli, Ramón F. Food rationing and mortality in Paris, 1940-1941. Milbank Mem. Fund Quart. 20(3): 213-220. July 1942. 449.9 M582  
"Food rationing started throughout France on October 1, 1940, and a card system was evolved by age, occupation, and state of health. The following foods were restricted: bread, meat, cheese, fats (lard, oil, etc.), sugar, milk, chocolate, and milled products. Technically other foods could be obtained, but in reality it was difficult to get them; horsemeat, fish, and fowl were very scarce. At first potatoes were sold without restriction, but they were rationed later. They were issued in quantities varying from two to six pounds per person. Different kinds of tubers of slight nutritive value were sold to the public, such as turnips and rutabagas, which had formerly been used to feed cattle... It should be noted...that it was not possible to procure the full ration of meat allowed on each card. In reality, only ninety grams of meat per week was obtainable." Food from friends in the country or from "Black Markets" helped out.  
Tables give protein, fat, carbohydrate, and caloric value of foods rationed according to age, occupation, and state of health; and average daily food consumption by adults in Paris, estimated from a study of 65 families. An increase in mortality is noted.
91. Picard, Roger. The road to rationing; results of price and wage control as shown by French experience. Trusts and Estates 74(4): 351-355. Apr. 1942. Libr. Cong.  
A brief account of the French experience which made rationing necessary.
92. U. S. Dept. of commerce. French India. Tire rationing established; gasoline ration reduced by one-third. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(2): 17. Oct. 10, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"Tire rationing became effective in the French Establishments in India on June 25, 1942, by order of the Governor. The regulations established are similar to those in force in British India. Permits are required for the acquisition or purchase of new or re-treaded tires (except giant tires) and tubes.  
"Beginning with the 3-month period, May 1 to July 31, the gasoline ration was reduced by one-third."

GERMANY

93. Farnsworth, Helen C. Wartime food developments in Germany. Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst. War-Peace Pamphlets, no. 1, 36 pp. Stanford Univ., Calif., Sept. 1942.  
"The chief defects of the rationing measures adopted during 1915-18 were corrected in the rationing system established on the eve of the present war, on August 27, 1939. After a few significant modifications made in the following month, there was little subsequent change until June 2, 1941, when the meat ration was reduced about 20 per cent for adult consumers." A table shows adult rations of principal foods in Germany from September 1939 to October 19, 1942.
94. German food rations. Economist [London] 143(5176): 585. Nov. 7, 1942. 286.8 Ec7  
A table shows "the application of the principle of differential rationing to food in Germany."
95. German institute for business research (Institut für konjunkturforschung). Germany's food economy during the world war and today. German Inst. Business Res. Weekly Rpt. 13(23-26): 75-84. Nov. 30, 1940. 280.9 B45We  
Contrasts Germany's food rations during the early part of the war with those during World War I.
96. Their daily bread; how Germany feeds her victims... How the victims feed Germany. Indian Inform. 10(95): 599. June 15, 1942. 280.8 In25  
A pictorial graph showing the daily bread ration for laborers in countries under Nazi domination, in comparison with the daily bread ration for German laborers.

GREAT BRITAIN

97. Advertising service guild [London]. Clothes rationing survey. An interim report prepared by Mass-Observation Change. Bul. of the Advertising Serv. Guild, no. 1, 85 pp. Aug. 1941. 280.8 C36  
"The object of this interim report is to cover the public attitude to clothes rationing and clothes buying, and to analyse some future trends... This investigation was conducted by a special Mass-Observation unit in three towns, chosen to represent three widely different types of English life and interest; ...Bolton...Worcester and the London area... In each place a sample of 300 people were interviewed."
98. Backman, Jules. British food rationing. Dun's Rev. 50(2176): 12-16, 34, 36-37. Dec. 1942. 286.8 D92  
Details of the British system of food rationing; including its development, techniques, explanation of points-rationing, allowance of special rations for special groups, restaurant rations, and the development and extent of black markets.

99. Backman, Jules. Details of food rationing in Great Britain. U. S. Off. Price Admin. Foreign Inform. Ser. no. 7, 46 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1942. 173.403 F76 no. 7  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
"This document is a supplement to 'The Rationing of Civilian Consumption in the United Kingdom,' Foreign Information Section, December 20, 1941" (revised December 11, 1942).  
"This paper presents in summary form the details of food rationing in Great Britain up to July 1, 1942. It brings together the available materials pertaining to the mechanisms utilized and the special developments characterizing each of the rationed products. For each food commodity or group of commodities rationed, there is presented a definition of the commodity, an over-all summary of the control measures adopted and a brief factual outline describing the operation of the rationing system."
100. Bartlett, Arthur C. Food in the present emergency. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. Jour. 18(12): 811-814. Dec. 1942. 389.8 Am34  
Address, American Dietetic Association, Detroit, October 21, 1942.  
Discusses the food supply, rationing in Britain, public feeding programs in the United States, and adequate diets.
101. The Bradford market. Rationing for the next period. Wool Rec. & Textile World 62(1739): 307-308. Sept. 10, 1942. 45.8 W884  
"At the beginning of this week manufacturers received information from the Wool Control which gives some indication as to how the ration for the coming November-February period is to be issued. At the same time, interim cloth ration (K-7) certificates were posted to designated clothiers."
102. Brandis, Buford. Control of consumption in Britain. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(4): 845-856. Nov. 1942. 280.8 J822  
Notes devices used by the Ministry of Food to control supplies and ration them among consumers. Describes the functioning of the Limitation of Supplies orders.
103. British information services. Information division. Clothes rationing in Britain. 10 pp. New York, Washington [etc.] Dec. 1942. (I. D. 352)  
"In Britain, all clothing and footwear has been rationed on a 'points' scheme since June, 1941. At present, each consumer has a book which, when issued, contained 60 coupons [which] must last at least 14 months."
104. British information services. Information division. The dairy industry in war. 7 pp., processed. New York [etc.] Nov. 24, 1942. (I. D. 235?)  
Includes sections on Milk Distribution and The Rationalisation of Retail Milk Distribution. The former points out that milk "is not strictly 'rationed' though distribution is controlled." Certain

classes of the population such as children and certain invalids have a priority of supply and for the non-priority classes "no quantity of milk is guaranteed." The quantities of milk for priority customers are specified.

In addition to the supplying of milk to the public through registration with a retailer, the National Milk Scheme and the Milk-in-Schools Scheme are in operation. The former makes provision for supplying expectant and nursing mothers with milk at 2d. per pint or free under certain conditions, and has been extended to include school children and residents of institutions under five. The latter scheme supplements the ordinary milk allowance for school children and provides them with milk free or at 1/2d. for 1/3 bottle of milk. Under certain conditions private and non-grant-aided schools are allowed 2 pints of milk per pupil per week.

105. British information services. Information division. Farming in wartime Britain. 13 pp. New York, Washington [etc.] Oct. 26, 1942. (I. D. 316) 281.171 B772  
Contains information on livestock and the rationing of feeding stuffs.
106. British information services. Information division. Rationing of food in Great Britain. 14 pp. New York, Washington [etc.] Nov. 1942. (I. D. 333)  
"The scheme is essentially flexible so that the ordinary consumer can benefit from increased supplies and temporary shortages can be shared by all alike." Discusses its administration, the five principal forms of food rationing, restaurants and canteens, and contains a supplementary note on soap rationing. A table gives the points assigned to a number of foods as of September 20, 1942.
107. Collins, Edward H. Ration banking in Britain. Banking 35(5): 23. Nov. 1942. 284.8 Am3
108. Coupons. Bradford Chamber Com. Jour. 23(269): 137-139. Dec. 1942. 286 B  
Gives modifications in the coupon banking system announced by the Board of Trade. A summary of the system was given in the November Journal.
109. [Denham, Edith T.] Food control in Great Britain. Internatl. Labour Off. Studies and Rpts. Ser. B (Econ. Conditions) 35, 272 pp. Montreal, 1942. 389 In85  
Discusses problems of production, distribution, and consumption of food in Great Britain during the present war. Contains chapters on agricultural policy, food price control policy, and rationing and priority distribution. Appendix IV contains tables showing the development of rationing.



110. The function of British restaurants. Nature [London] 149(3790): 675-678. June 20, 1942. 472 N41

An account of the beginning and development of British restaurants with suggestions for their improvement. Discusses possibility of their continuation after the war.

111. Great Britain. Board of trade. Consumer rationing; coupon returns by registered traders. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 148(2402): 540. Dec. 19, 1942. 256.03 T67J

"The form of coupon return (R.C.R.2) at present in use by registered traders is under revision and new forms of return, one for use by manufacturers of fur apparel and a separate one in respect of other classes of controlled goods, will be published as soon as possible in the S.R. & O. series. Returns in the revised form will also be required quarterly, the first period being the three months from 1 September to 30 November 1942. In the meantime, registered traders should keep records of their coupons as before and may deliver coupons on account to the Board of Trade at their convenience, using transfer vouchers. Registered traders who have not already done so must complete their returns on the old basis up to 31 August 1942 and deliver their outstanding coupons as soon as possible."

112. Great Britain. Board of trade. Consumer rationing (no. 8) order 1941. Coupon returns by unregistered manufacturers. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 148(2401): 531. Dec. 12, 1942. 256.03 T67J

"In future unregistered manufacturers of rationed clothing and textiles will be allowed to make a coupon return once every three months instead of once a month, as hitherto. A General Direction issued by the Board of Trade (S.R. & O. 1942, No. 2435, price 2d.) prescribes the form of return to be made in future by unregistered manufacturers of woven cloth, knitted goods, corsets, gloves and footwear, and also by manufacturers of hand knitting yarn whose names are not entered on the List of Manufacturers kept by the Board of Trade and by Makers-up of rationed goods from unrationed goods (e.g., makers-up of lace blouses or of leather clothing). There will be separate forms of return for unregistered manufacturers of fur apparel and for spinners, weavers and finishers of cloth who have acquired rationed goods without the surrender of coupons under the General Licence of 27 October 1941 (see 'Board of Trade Journal' of 13 September 1941, page 148)."

113. Great Britain. Board of trade. Group rationing of priority sports equipment and indoor games. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 148(2392): 455-456. Oct. 12, 1942. 256.03 T67J

Gives details of "arrangements for the distribution of priority sports equipment (excluding sports clothing) and ex-quota supplies of indoor games. Manufacturers can now only supply priority sports equipment (football, cricket, hockey, boxing, rounders, gymnastic and athletic equipment, but not clothing) against authorised buying certificates as set out in Sports Gear (Control of Manufacture) Order, 1942 (see the 'Board of Trade Journal' of 10 August 1942,

p. 366); and ex-quota supplies of indoor games can only be made against authorised buying certificates, as described in the General Licence (see the 'Board of Trade Journal' of 21 September 1942, page 430)."

114. Great Britain. Board of trade. Group rationing of priority sports equipment and indoor games. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 148(2401): 531. Dec. 12, 1942. 256.03 T67J  
"Supplementary arrangements for the distribution of priority sports equipment (excluding clothing and footwear) and ex-quota supplies of indoor games."
115. Great Britain. Ministry of food. Retail prices (notices) order, 1942: pt. 1, List of retail controlled prices for grocers and provision merchants; pt. 2, List of foods included in the "points" rationing scheme. 40 pp., tables. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1942. Libr. Cong. HB236.G7A5  
Part II lists points and prices for foods as of March 10, 1942, pp. 34-40.
116. Great Britain. Ministry of food. Information division. Rationing in the United Kingdom. 16 pp. London, 1942. 389 G7952  
Divides the rationing schemes into 5 groups: 'ordinary' rationing, points rationing, personal points rationing (chocolate and sugar confectionery), soap rationing, and distribution schemes, and describes the rationing procedure in each case. Local administration is outlined. Appendices give variations in ordinary rations and in point values.
117. [Heywood, R. H.] Britain carries on with lean rations; more cuts likely. Stock and Land [Melbourne] 32(30): 1, 7. July 29, 1942. 49 St63  
Summarizes a report of R. H. Heywood, executive officer in London of the Australian Meat Board. Outlines the changes that have taken place since rationing "began gently" at the beginning of 1940. Weekly rations now include 1s. worth of meat, 8 oz. of fat, 3 oz. of cheese, 3 pints of milk for adults, and 2 oz. of tea. "Eggs are not rationed in the official sense. They are allocated, and the latest allocation provides for four eggs per head in April... About 100 foods are now covered by orders, the rationing of most of which is by individual foods, by group, or by the points system."
118. [Heywood, R. H.] Meat rationing in Britain. Pastoral Rev. 52(8): 570. Aug. 15, 1942. 23 Aw75  
Part of a report, dated May 1942, by the executive officer in London of the Australian Meat Board. Outlines the progress of meat rationing in Britain since its beginning on March 11, 1940.
119. A household ration. Economist [London] 143(5173): 476-477. Oct. 17, 1942. 286.8 Ec7  
"There is a feeling in people's minds that it is both unfair and confusing to add household articles piecemeal to a ration which is

regarded and was planned as a clothing ration. For eighteen months Board of Trade coupons have been looked upon as currency for the purchase of personal clothing - liable always, of course, to depreciation in value if the supply position became more stringent. Now the Board of Trade has seen fit to include towels in the clothing ration... What is required is a household ration, on a points system, to embrace all articles of kitchen and table equipment and household linens."

120. Inter-allied information committee, London. Rationing under Axis rule. Inter-Allied Inform. Com. Conditions in Occupied Territories, no. 2, 16 pp. [London] H. M. Stationery office, 1942. Libr. Cong.

This report shows that the food deficiency in the occupied countries is due in large part to the fact that their food stocks have been requisitioned to feed the German armies and civilian population, that the Germans are so liberally supplied with food that they supply the black markets in these countries, and that the full official rations in the occupied countries are seldom available. "The official rations themselves are, in general, insufficient for the maintenance of good health." The food situation is discussed and ration tables are given for Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia. A table gives official rations in Axis-occupied territories in ounces per week for December, 1941.

121. Kalecki, M. Differential rationing. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(11): 215-217. Aug. 8, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B

Gives two reasons for the introduction of differential rationing, and cites as examples the rationing of bread and clothing. "Actually, the differential rationing of meat already exists, but it is of a peculiar character." People eating in restaurants and canteens are said to enjoy a differential ration of meat because they surrender no coupons. Canteens are a substitute for differential rationing in favor of manual workers, though all workers are not able to use their facilities. The author would make the surrender of meat coupons obligatory in restaurants and canteens and use the surplus saved in this way to increase the rations of manual workers.

122. Less milk. Economist [London] 143(5178): 630. Nov. 21, 1942. 286.8 Ec7

"The forecast cut in the milk ration for the ordinary consumer will take effect from Sunday, November 22nd, when the maximum allowance will be 2 pints a week. Last year, dairymen were allowed to sell any surplus they might have 'off the ration.' This year, they will still be allowed to do this for any odd bottles they may have over; but under the new distribution scheme it is not expected that they will have any big or persistent surplus, for they will be expected to report their surpluses to their area offices, which will arrange for its distribution elsewhere. Thus, the national supply of liquid milk will be distributed more evenly over the country than it was last year."

123. Live stock rationing. Notes on scheme for next winter. Scot. Farmer 50(2587): 779. Aug. 1, 1942. 10 Sco3  
These notes on "the Winter Rationing Scheme, 1942-43, cover the main items which differ essentially in treatment to that in last winter's scheme." Deals with administration of the Scheme, and gives details on rationing of dairy cows and other stock.
124. Makin, F. Bradshaw. Ration card banking. Banking 35(1): 22-23, 53. July 1942. 284.8 Am3  
An account of Britain's coupon banking "to facilitate the transfer or passing on of coupons from retailer to wholesaler, and wholesaler to manufacturer, etc., and also to prevent any fraud or illicit dealings."
125. Nicholson, J. L., and Worswick, G. D. N. Consumption and rationing. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(6): 132-135. Apr. 25, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B  
"An attempt is made to estimate (1) the reduction in the volume of retail sales to civilian consumers during the past few years, and (2) the proportion of total expenditure which is now taken up by rationed goods."
126. Oxford. University. Institute of statistics. The black market. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(4): 98-99. Mar. 14, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B  
Distinguishes four types of so-called black market dealings: "(i) in goods unrationed and not subject to price control; (ii) in price controlled but unrationed goods; (iii) in rationed goods; (iv) in coupons...  
"While black markets in unrationed goods are...a direct outcome of the lack of comprehensive rationing, those in rationed goods are a result of defective functioning of existing rationing schemes." Black market dealings in coupons are said to be due to forgery or to the sale of coupons by people who do not use their full ration. It is suggested that the Government redeem unused coupons at their face value. This would also prevent retailers from selling extra supplies to their richer customers out of the surplus left from rations the poorer ones have been unable to buy.
127. Oxford. University. Institute of statistics. Canteens and restaurants. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(9): 189-190. June 27, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B  
Discusses the effect of the "five-shilling maximum" order for restaurant meals. It "does nothing to bring 'austerity' to the private catering establishment and the number of meals served in these places is very great... To the 45 million meals served weekly in Canteens and British Restaurants there correspond 90 million meals served in private establishments... The majority of customers in private establishments do not need additional rations...and there seems no valid reason why ration coupons should not be cancelled for such meals to the extent that rationed items are consumed."

128. Oxford. University. Institute of statistics. Fuel rationing. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(7): 145-147. May 16, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B  
Discusses the necessity of fuel rationing and methods by which it might be put into effect.
129. Oxford. University. Institute of statistics. Rationing of sweets and chocolates. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(7): 157. May 16, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B  
A critical view of the Government's rationing technique à propos of the rationing of sweets and chocolate on a points basis, with special allowances for children.
130. Oxford. University. Institute of statistics. Tobacco rationing. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(4): 102-103. Mar. 14, 1942. 280.9 Ox2B  
Because of the increase in demand for tobacco over the supply, and because of the likelihood that a scheme of tobacco rationing might result in non smokers buying their share for sale to smokers, it is suggested that rationing of tobacco be combined with that of chocolate and candy and possibly alcoholic drinks. As the prices of these are controlled it is argued that a value rationing scheme could be introduced without delay.
131. The paper shortage. A. Paper and books, by A. L. Bowley; B. The control of paper, by N. H. Leyland. Oxford. Univ. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(15): 338-342. Nov. 1, 1941. 280.9 Ox2B  
Shows the effect of limitation of supplies on the paper industry and calls attention to two "rationing" orders issued in February and April, 1940. Various schedules of maximum prices have also been issued.
132. Paterson, G. R. Agricultural conditions in the United Kingdom in 1941. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 67(2015): 247-253. Sept. 12, 1942. 286.8 C16  
A section on feed rationing supplements outline of scheme published in Com. Intel. Jour. no. 1931, p. 116, Feb. 1, 1941. Program for winter months, Oct.-April, was announced early in Sept. 1941. Changes were introduced. A brief summary of the scale of rationing under the scheme is given.--pp. 249-250.
133. Points rationing; changes in points values. Travers' Circular (n.s.) no. 201, p. 179. Oct. 24, 1942. 286.83 P94  
"Changes in the point values of certain foods and some minor additions to the list of foods included in the scheme, have been made for Ration Period No. 4, which began on Sunday, October 18." The changes are given for biscuits (crackers?), canned meat, cereal breakfast foods, syrup and treacle, and dealers are asked to be careful in cutting coupons from the ration books.
134. Political and economic planning. Coal and the war. Polit. and Econ. Planning (P.E.P.) Planning, no. 197, pp. 2-16. Dec. 8, 1942. 280.8 P693

A section, pp. 9-10, deals with the rationing scheme and coal white paper, 1942.

"The Government's plans to save 10 million tons per year by means of a points rationing scheme were announced on April 21. The rationing scheme annexed to the White Paper on Coal on June 3 provided a ration for each household and in addition a ration for each person. The household ration depended...on the number of rooms (up to 7) and on the district. Provision was made for an extra allowance where there was a large number of persons in a house containing more than seven rooms... The personal fuel ration was 7 1/2 cwts. per head." The coal ration could be converted into gas, electricity or oil. As a result of objections, this rationing scheme was deferred in favor of a voluntary scheme which seemed to be successful.

135. Political and economic planning. Fair shares for all. Polit. and Econ. Planning (P.E.P.) Planning, no. 192, pp. 2-15. Sept. 8, 1942. 280.8 P693  
Discusses briefly differential rationing in Great Britain, and the need for family endowment.
136. Porter, Watson H. Lord Woolton feeds Britain so there will be no waste and no want. Farmer's Advocate and Home Mag. 77(3197): 743, 764. Dec. 24, 1942. 7 F22  
"Each person gets meat to the value of one shilling and two pence per week - The points system is unique and interesting - The masses are better fed than ever before and the health of the Nation is improved - Food Ministry is kindly, sympathetic and highly efficient."
137. Ration of chocolates and sweets. Travers' Circular (n.s.) no. 201, p. 179. Oct. 24, 1942. 286.83 P94  
"As already announced, the chocolate and sweets ration is reduced to 3 ozs. a week (i.e., 12 ozs. per 4-week period) for Ration Period No. 4, which began on Sunday, October 18.  
"The 12 ozs. ration may be bought at any time during the 4-week period, and in order to make things simpler both for the retailer and the customer, the public is asked to continue to buy in the normal units...  
"Chocolate and sweets will still be pointed at 16 points per lb."
138. Rations for domestic pigs and pig clubs. Meat Trades' Jour. 120(2,832): 213. Aug. 20, 1942. 50.8 M46  
From Sept. 1, 1942 domestic pig keepers allowed rations for only one pig for fattening instead of two. Members of pig clubs registered with the Small Pig Keepers' Council to be allowed rations for 2 pigs instead of 4. But those that now have 2 and 4 pigs respectively may draw rations for them through September and October.
139. Scope of milk "rationing." [editorial] Farming News and North Brit. Agr. 93(38): 5. Sept. 11, 1942. 10 N82  
"Apparently we must not use the word 'rations' in relation to

milk supplies. Lord Woolton has expressed satisfaction at the fact that milk is not rationed...

"...the consumer who is not in the priority category would find more satisfaction if milk were actually rationed, because he would then be assured of a definite quantity."

140. Statutory rules and orders for foodstuffs issued between April 1 and June 30, 1942. Food 11(131): 229-233. Aug. 1942. 389.8 F738  
A selective tabulation compiled mainly from announcements issued by the Ministry of Food, relating to the control of foodstuffs, and including rationing orders and price control regulations.
141. The sweets ration. The Grocer and Oil Trade Rev. [London] 162(4202): 3. July 25, 1942. 286.83 G895
142. Tractor fuel unrationed; but owners have a big responsibility. Fruit, Flower & Veg. Trades' Jour. 82(12): 137. Sept. 19, 1942. 80 F946  
"Farm tractors are receiving special consideration from the Government in the Fuel Rationing Scheme. While motor spirit is severely rationed and domestic consumers of paraffin are given a fuel-saving target, vaporising oil for tractors is still fully available at low prices. The price of bulk lots of 200 gallons or more has been fixed at 1s. 0 1/2d. a gallon.  
"This recognition of the importance of mechanised farming puts the onus of economy on the tractor user."
143. U. S. Dept. of commerce. United Kingdom. Clothes rationing period modified. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(3): 32. Oct. 17, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"The Board of Trade has found it necessary to reduce the clothes ration for 1942-43...by lengthening the period the present installment of coupons has to cover." Special consideration will be given to the needs of growing children.
144. U. S. Dept. of commerce. United Kingdom. Wartime commodity controls. Rationing of candy and gum. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 8(7): 18. Aug. 15, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"The Ministry of Food announced that all chocolates, candy, and chewing gum would be rationed as a group at 2 ounces a person per week beginning July 26."
145. U. S. Office of price administration. British Government's control of retail distribution in wartime. U. S. Off. Price Adm. Foreign Intern. Ser., no. 10, 45 pp., processed. [Washington] 1942. 173.403 F76 no. 10  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
Rationing to retailers and rationing to the consumer are dealt with, pp. 17-23. Under this latter, the system followed for the unit and the points method of rationing are discussed. The "do's and don't's" of rationing obtained from British experience are given.

146. U. S. Office of price administration. British wartime price-restraining subsidies. U. S. Off. Price Admin. Foreign Inform. Ser., no. 13, 15 pp., processed. [Washington] 1942. 173.403 F76 no. 13  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
Appendix B notes the rationed products which are and are not subsidized, and Table A, p. ix, lists food products, their weight in cost of living index and dates subsidized and rationed.
147. U. S. Office of price administration. Points rationing in the United Kingdom. U. S. Off. Price Admin. Foreign Inform. Ser., no. 9, 34 pp., processed. [Washington] Oct. 1942. 173.403 F76 no. 9  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
Discusses the principles and object of points rationing, points rationing of clothing, and points rationing of food.
148. U. S. Office of price administration. The rationing of civilian consumption in the United Kingdom. U. S. Off. Price Admin. Foreign Inform. Ser., no. 14, 36 pp. [Washington] Dec. 11, 1942. 173.403 F76 no. 14  
Issued by Division of Research, Price and Economic Policy Branch, Foreign Information Section.  
This is a revision of a report with the same title dated December 20, 1941. Certain important changes are listed: (a) The basic gasoline ration has been eliminated; (b) The system of points rationing for foodstuffs has been introduced; (c) Additional articles have been brought within the scope of clothes rationing; and (d) Utility goods have appeared on the market.  
These changes are discussed with chapter headings: Consumer rationing of gasoline; Consumer rationing of food; Clothing; Durable consumers' goods. Appendices are: I. Do's and don't's of rationing as seen in Great Britain. II. Wartime regulation of restaurants in the United Kingdom, with 5 appendices. Eight tables deal mainly with prices and volume of sales. Table V is chronology of ration changes over the war period.

#### HONDURAS

149. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Honduras. Economic conditions. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(2): 17-18. Oct. 10, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"The Government has set in motion a drastic rationing system for tires and gasoline. Consumption of the latter has been reduced 50 percent in southern Honduras from July 1941 consumption, 60 percent in northern Honduras."
150. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Honduras. Rationing program awaits allocations of tires. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(1): 19. Oct. 3, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"The Honduran Government has placed its tire-rationing program in the hands of the committee which carried out the gasoline rationing...[with] authority to determine who shall use the tires



imported into the country, regardless of who may import them. Tire rationing will start as soon as specific allocations have been determined."

"[In July this committee reduced the gasoline consumption in southern Honduras 50 percent from the July 1941 consumption, and 60 percent in northern Honduras.]"

#### INDIA

151. Black markets and profiteering. Financ. News [Bombay] 10(29): 6, 11. July 25, 1942. 286.8 F496  
"From the point of view of the dictionary meaning of words, the linguistic flourish of the price-control measures promulgated in the Bombay City and suburbs would appear to be ideal and complete. Actual experience, however, suggests that Governmental control is yet missing the mark, that black markets and two-prices yet continue to exist and that distribution of controlled products is yet proceeding on defective lines."  
Profiteering in and adulteration of rice, wheat, and sugar, are noted.
152. U. S. Dept. of commerce. India. Rubber: control of distribution established. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 8(6): 14-15. Aug. 8, 1942. 157.54 F763  
A Rubber Control Order of April 1, 1942 established a Rubber Control Committee which, in cooperation with the Controller of Rubber Manufactures of the Supply Department of the Government of India will control the purchase and distribution of raw rubber in the Indian market.
153. U. S. Dept. of commerce. India. Sugar: control established on sale and distribution. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 8(6): 15. Aug. 8, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"A Sugar Control Order was issued by the Government of India on April 14, 1942... The Sugar Controller is authorized to fix sale prices, ex factory, for sugars made in India, to allot quotas" to any province or other specified area and to control supply of sugar to these areas.
154. U. S. Dept. of commerce. India. Tire rationing inaugurated. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(1): 19. Oct. 3, 1942. 157.54 F763  
A tire-rationing order of June 13, 1942 entrusts control of purchase and sale of tires in British India to the various provincial governments which in turn appoint area rationing authorities. A permit is required for the purchase of a new tire or tube or for retreaded tires or to have tires retreaded. Worn tires must be turned in when purchasing new or retreaded tires. No unserviceable tire or tube may be kept for more than 10 days. It must be sold at a fixed price to a recognized supplier or reclaim manufacturer. Tires may be obtained only for vehicles essential to the maintenance of war production or to the health and safety of the community.

IRELAND (EIRE)

155. Ireland (Eire) Dept. of industry and commerce. Clothes rationing. Irish Trade Jour. and Statis. Bul. 17: 114-116, tables. Sept. 1942. 286.8 Ir4
156. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Foodstuffs and allied products; dairy products; consumption of butter limited in Ireland. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 10(2): 22. Jan. 9, 1943. 157.54 F763  
"Creamery butter stocks in all public cold-storage houses and at the premises of manufacturers in Ireland on November 15, 1942, amounted to 192,560 hundredweight, compared with 186,159 hundredweight on the corresponding date in 1941.  
"Further restrictions on the consumption of butter have been made by the Government. Effective November 25, 1942, catering establishments were forbidden to serve butter at luncheons and dinners, and the serving of butter at restaurant and hotel meals consisting of more than two courses, including meat and vegetables, also was prohibited."
157. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Ireland (Eire): Economic conditions. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 10(1): 14-15. Jan. 2, 1943. 157.54 F763  
"The domestic ration of kerosene, which was one-half gallon per month from September, was increased to 1 gallon during December."
158. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Ireland (Eire). Soap rationing established. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(8): 17. Nov. 21, 1942. 157.54 F763  
The rationing of soap, other than shaving and abrasive soap has been made effective from October 17, 1942. "During the period from October 17 to November 30, 1942, one coupon will allow the purchaser to buy 6 ounces of hard soap or 6 ounces of toilet soap, or 12 ounces of soap powder." Other commodities rationed in 1942 are: clothing, June 9; boots and shoes, July 16; sugar, Aug. 1 (1/2 lb. per week); butter in Dublin City and County and Bray, Sept. 10 (3/4 lb. per week); tea, Oct. 3 (1/2 oz. per week).  
"The use of gas and electricity is greatly curtailed; coal, peat, and kerosene are rationed; and gasoline is available only for essential purposes."
159. U. S. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Wartime rationing in Eire. U. S. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(11): 384-385. Nov. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For  
Notes steps taken to ration supplies of wheat and corn soon after the beginning of the war, prohibition of the sale of bread or other wheat food at more than one course in any hotel or restaurant, and rationing of tea, butter, cocoa, and sugar to the consumer.

IRELAND (NORTHERN)

160. Coal rationed in Ulster. Elect. Rev. 131(3376): 178. Aug. 7, 1942.  
335.8 E122

"Under the new coal rationing scheme which came into operation in Northern Ireland on August 1st consumers will receive 75 per cent. of their former annual supply certified by their coal merchants...it is not proposed to recommend any scheme of rationing of gas or electricity at present."

JAMAICA

161. Fraser, F. W. Economic conditions in Jamaica. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 67(2012): 177-182. Aug. 22, 1942.  
286.8 C16

"On February 28 the first steps were taken by means of a rationing system to restrict the use of gasoline. A gradual tightening up took place until, as from June 1, all basic rations for that month were suspended indefinitely and have not been renewed. Motor-bus services in the Kingston municipality have been restricted and suspended altogether on Sundays...as from August 10, the use of a private motor car will not be allowed on the public thoroughfares unless officially licensed as performing an essential service... Public transport in Kingston and its suburbs is by electric trams, and working hours in government, professional and business offices and in retail stores have been staggered in order to reduce over-crowding of trams to the minimum. The Transport Defence Board has called for returns of animal-drawn vehicles and draught animals."

NETHERLANDS

162. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Black-market prices in Nazi-ridden Netherlands. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(11): 24. Dec. 12, 1942. 157.54 F763

"In severely rationed Holland...buying a 'festive meal' in the black market...would entail such prices as \$18 for a lobster, \$13.50 for a duck or chicken, and the rest in proportion... Many Netherlands restaurants take no notice whatever of the so-called meatless days and, clandestinely of course, sell meat dishes at ludicrous prices. It is no secret that among their best customers are not only members of the Dutch Nazi Party but also a good many Germans." Other prices are quoted, such as a meatless meat stew at \$1 per plate, a plate of spinach with a poached egg at \$2.50, and 2 thin slices of ham with two eggs on toast at \$6. "In most restaurants a meal consisting of thin soup, a slice of meat, vegetables and a small helping of 'substitute pudding' comes to \$2.50."

163. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Netherlands fuel rations drastically cut. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(12): 40. Dec. 19, 1942. 157.54 F763

The fuel ration in the Netherlands is said to have been reduced to 14 bushels of coal or 28 bushels of coke for the winter of 1942. Hot water is prohibited in hotels and fuel allowances for cooking have been decreased.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

164. Bower, R. P. Liquor rationing in Newfoundland. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 67(2009): 109-110. Aug. 1, 1942. 286.8 C16

Beginning August 10, 1942 not more than 3 bottles of spirits may be bought by any individual in one week from a specified store of the Board of Liquor Control in St. John's or Corner Brook. This does not apply to mail orders from a distance. These will be "suitably controlled."

Ration reduced to 2 bottles of spirits per week, and price per bottle increased by 25 to 30 cents beginning September 1, 1942. Price of local beer advanced 5 cents per bottle.--Com. Intel. Jour. 67(2015): 255. Sept. 12, 1942.

#### NEW ZEALAND

165. London Chamber of commerce. New Zealand. Rationing. Chamber Com. [London] Jour. 73(1038): 369. Sept. 1942. 286.8 C35

"The first two items to come under the Government's official rationing scheme are women's hosiery and sugar. Every woman over 16 years of age is enabled to purchase one pair of stockings during the next three months, and the ration of sugar is at the rate of 12 oz. a week to private consumers."

#### NORWAY

166. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Quisling bans week-end motor trips. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(6): 37. Nov. 7, 1942. 157.54 F763

"Week-end use of motor cars, from 4 p. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. Monday, has been prohibited since May 30 in Norway, according to press reports.

"Designed to conserve fuel oil, lubricants and tires, the ruling permits only doctors and 'high officials' to use cars during the week-end period."

#### PALESTINE

167. Palestine's food problem...Black market for grain. Economist [London] 143(5171): 419. Oct. 3, 1942. 286.8 Ec7

"The statistical position is apparently encouraging, especially

as the supply during the preceding years was clearly over the genuine demand, and substantial stocks are supposed to be kept in reserve. But, in reality, the problem is greatly complicated by the difficulty of obtaining the grain from the growers. Although this year a Government monopoly was established in the grain trade, it did not prevent the existence of a 'black market' for cereals, where prices are appreciably higher than the official ones, which are already nearly three times, and even four times, as high as in peacetime... The Government buying agencies, therefore, are encountering great difficulties in obtaining the necessary quantities of grain."

168. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Palestine. Extension of rationing to most food products. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(8): 18. Nov. 21, 1942. 157.54 F763

"Rationing in Palestine was extended and placed on a 'points' basis by an order effective November 1, 1942. Besides sugar, bread, and flour (already rationed) there were placed on the schedule of rationed commodities burghol, semolina, rice, macaroni, breakfast cereals, meat, fish, fowl, cocoa, tea, coffee, jam, eggs, cheese, butter, and edible fats and oils, so that all the principal foodstuffs are now rationed. Dairy products are more 'costly' in points than cereals and bread, with meat, fish, and fowl intermediate. Restaurant meals are included...and special Service Points Coupons must be obtained from restaurant proprietors and endorsed by service men for meals eaten in those establishments."

169. War economy in Palestine. Economist [London] 143(5160): 78. July 18, 1942. 286.8 Ec7

The Government has acquired the whole of the country's cereal crops, and their harvesting, sale, or removal without permission has become a legal offense. "The centralised import of cattle and sheep, and Government control of the local cattle trade, are contemplated as preliminary steps to the rationing of meat. In the meantime, two meatless days a week have been introduced. Sugar rationing (1/2 kg. per head monthly) is already in force, and rationing schemes for other foods are in preparation...in some localities the rationing of various foods has been voluntarily introduced."

#### PANAMA

170. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Panama. Economic conditions. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(6): 22-23. Nov. 7, 1942. 157.54 F763

Notes the establishment in August 1942 of a new Price Control Commission. "Gas rationing was scheduled to begin simultaneously in the Republic and in the Canal Zone on October 1, and the regulations were identical."

POLAND

171. Segal, Simon. The new order in Poland. With an intro. by Raymond Leslie Buell. 286 pp. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1942. 131 Se3  
In Ch. VII, Food Situation, there is a section on Food rationing, pp. 181-190.

Shows increasing discrimination against Poles and particularly Jews. Food rations have constantly decreased in quantity and deteriorated in quality. Clothing is said to be almost unavailable to Poles. A table gives food rations as contrasted with those of Germany and other occupied countries. In Warsaw and other cities black markets flourish, and those with money can get all the food they want there.

PORTUGAL

172. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Lisbon bans motorcars. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Con. Weekly 9(3): 37. Oct. 17, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"Motorcars have been banned from the streets of Lisbon, Oporto, and Braga, Portugal, by a Government order... The measure was necessary because of the shortage of gasoline. In the rest of Portugal only a restricted number of cars will be allowed."

RHODESIA

173. Petrol rationing: 170 miles per month basis. African World 159(2064): 149. May 30, 1942. 286.8 Af8  
"A new scheme of petrol rationing designed to limit motorists to a mileage of 170 miles a month will come into force in Southern Rhodesia on June 1."

SWEDEN

174. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Consumers' counsel division. Sweden rations food; war forces even a neutral country to parcel its goods carefully among its citizens, and Sweden shows some new ways to do it. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Council Div. Consumers' Guide 9(1): 2-4, 15. Dec. 1942. 1.94 Ad422C

SWITZERLAND

175. Fuel shortage in Switzerland. Economist [London] 143(5179): 670. Nov. 28, 1942. 286.8 Ec7  
Reports on rationing of coal for industrial and domestic use, and reduction in consumption of electricity.

176. Hediger, Ernest S. Switzerland in wartime. Foreign Policy Rpts. 18(20): 262-271. Jan. 1, 1943. 280.9 F76R  
Among the topics considered is commodity rationing, p. 267 (including a table showing "normal Swiss food allowances" for late 1942).
177. Rationierung von butter und rahm. Schweiz. Milch Ztg. 68(55): 250-251. July 10, 1942. 44.8 Sch92  
Rationing of butter and cream in Switzerland.
178. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Cement shortage in Switzerland. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 9(2): 23. Oct. 10, 1942. 157.54 F763  
"Cement rationing became necessary in Switzerland in the early part of 1942 in view of the demand...which exceeded maximum production capacity under official fuel regulations."
179. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Food situation in Switzerland. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 10(1): 19. Jan. 2, 1943. 157.54 F763  
"Switzerland has resorted to the rationing of milk and bread, the two most important foodstuffs, states the Axis press." The rations are specified.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

180. Chester, Alfred. This question of rationing. Com. Opinion 20(233): 27. June 1942. 287 C73  
Opposes the introduction of rationing in the Union of South Africa.
181. Fertiliser-rationing introduced; general permit system being instituted. Farmer's Weekly [Bloemfontein] 63: 1397. Sept. 9, 1942. 24 F225  
"Farmers are required to furnish, before the end of December, a statement of their requirements for the next year."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

182. Political and economic planning. Soviet planning in war-time. Polit. and Econ. Planning (P.E.P.) Planning, no. 196, pp. 2-16. Nov. 17, 1942. 280.8 P963  
Contains a reference to the necessity for food rationing which was introduced in Moscow and other cities "within one month of the outbreak of war. Rationing covers bread, flour, cereals, sugar, fats, meat, and fish, as well as clothing. The principle of differential rationing was taken over from the period of the First Five Year Plan; manual workers, and especially heavy manual workers, the Forces, invalids, pregnant and nursing mothers and children (though the latter get less bread) being the main favoured categories."

UNITED STATES

183. Abramson, Victor, and Phillips, Charles F. Retail price control. Harvard Business Rev. 20(2): 184-198. Winter 1941. 280.8 H262  
"It is the purpose of the present article to outline some of the general problems of retail price control, to suggest a plan of regulation, and to consider certain of the specific problems which this plan involves."  
Contains a paragraph on rationing as a price control device on pp. 195-196.
184. ...And so came coffee rationing. Spice Mill 65(11): 8-9. Nov. 1942. 389.8 Sp4  
"Sums up the reasons why coffee rationing was inevitable."
185. Bane, Frank. Cooperative government in wartime. Pub. Admin. Rev. 2(2): 95-103. Spring 1942. 280.8 P964  
Tells how the system of field operations for rationing and price control under the Office of Price Administration was set up, and the principal problems of intergovernmental relations involved.
186. "Black market" steel. Stove Builder 7(9): 38-39, 40-41, 42-43. Sept. 1942. 291.8 St7  
Includes an account of the investigation of the charges by Andrew J. Higgins and Frank Higgins of the existence of a black market for steel, made by the Compliance Branch of the War Production Board.
187. Bowman, Jean. OPA comes to the rescue! Iowa Farm Econ. 8(11): 7. Nov. 1942. 275.29 Io92  
The problem of enforcing rationing and price control is simplified by commodity standardization. The Office of Price Administration has created a new division "to develop and enforce certain standards as a part of the price control and rationing programs."
188. Can't the meat industry do the rationing job better? Natl. Provisioner 107(25): 10-11. Dec. 19, 1942. 286.85 N21
189. Carver, Wayne H. Now about meat rationing. Locker Operator 4(4): 5, 14, 19-20. Nov. 1942. 295.8 L79  
Effect of meat rationing on the frozen food locker industry.
190. Carver, Wayne H. U. S. meat rationing is near. Locker Operator 4(5): 8, 12-13, 17, 20. Dec. 1942. 295.8 L79  
Problems of rationing meat through locker plants.
191. Dallas, Helen. How to win on the home front. Pub. Aff. Pams., no. 72, 32 pp. [New York] 1942. For further reading, p. 32. 280.9 P964  
Discusses wartime conditions as they affect the family budget, and ways in which the housewife should plan her expenditures and make her purchases. Includes discussion of the rationing of tires, sugar, and gasoline, and price control.



192. Dearing, Charles L. Automobile transportation in the war effort. Brookings Inst. Pam. 37, 47 pp. Washington, D. C., 1942. 280.9 B79  
Recommends nation-wide gasoline rationing to conserve tires and rubber.
193. Erdman, Henry E. The crisis in meat. Commonwealth 18(49): 199-208. Dec. 7, 1942. 280.8 C732  
Discussion of the present meat crisis in the United States, and of measures by which it may be met. Problems of meat rationing are briefly considered.
194. An experiment in ration coupon banking: OPA tells how test operates. Banking 35(5): 20-22. Nov. 1942. 284.8 Am3  
Describes the experiment as conducted in 33 banking offices in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy district of New York State during the week of October 26, 1942.
195. Food rationing: the time is now. Fortune 26(6): 124-125, 184. Dec. 1942. 110 F772  
An argument for over-all food rationing and the appointment of a food administrator with the necessary authority to handle the food situation. Points rationing is preferred to the coupon system.
196. Gehringer, Verne O. Price ceilings and rationing; effect on county purchases told. Tax Digest 20(10): 334-335, 351-353. Oct. 1942. 284.58 T192  
Effect of price ceilings, rationing and priorities on county purchases in San Diego County, California.
197. Hannon, Raymond J. Ration banking. Jour. Accountancy 75(1): 58-59. Jan. 1943. 325.8 J82  
Explains the purpose and operation of the system of ration banking formulated by the U. S. Office of Price Administration and the American Bankers Association and recently introduced on an experimental basis in Troy, Albany, and Schenectady, N. Y.
198. Henderson, Leon. Price control and rationing in 1943. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 26(12): 9-10. Dec. 1942. 1 Ec7Ag  
"The policies of the Office of Price Administration in 1943 - with respect to rationing, subsidies, and price control - will be guided solely by one objective: To increase the contribution of human and material resources to victory and to lessen the hardships of individuals now and after the war."
199. National lawyers guild. National committee of social legislation. Price control and rationing: Legislation and administration. Lawyers Guild Rev. 2(6): 28-31. Nov. 1942. 274.008 L412  
A report on the inauguration and early operation of price control and rationing in the United States, with recommendations for improvement and more effective operation.

200. Nationwide ration banking. Banking 35(7): 20-22. Jan. 1943. 284.8 Am3  
Explanation of the operation of a projected Nation-wide system of ration banking, to facilitate the rationing programs of the U. S. Office of Price Administration.
201. Nielander, William A. Shortages of food and raw materials. Bakers' Weekly 114(13): 25-26. June 29, 1942. 389.8 B172  
"Address delivered at Associated Retail Bakers' Conference, Chicago."  
The Assistant Director of the Food Rationing Division, OPA, explains why there are shortages of food in the United States, why sugar rationing was necessary and why we can expect the extension of rationing to other foods.
202. Parkman, Henry, jr. The local rationing board in Massachusetts. Public Admin. Rev. 2(3): 195-198. Summer 1942. 280.8 P964  
The Massachusetts State Director, Office of Price Administration, discusses the formalization of the system of rationing, and services contributed by the rationing board.
203. Pointed rationing. OPA follows British lead in adopting flexible unit system of distribution. Point books to fit many needs. Business Week, no. 692, pp. 14-15. Dec. 5, 1942. 280.8 Sy8  
"OPA has decided definitely to use the point system for impending food rationing - not the dollar-value basis originally proposed to govern distribution of meat. The dollar system, though invitingly simple, was discarded when English ration experts pointed out that it was too inflexible." An explanation of the point system is included.
204. The ration lineup. Banking 35(6): 23, 26-27. Dec. 1942. 284.8 Am3  
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