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RATIONING

A Selected List of References

Compiled by Annie M. Hannay

This list contains references on rationing during the present war, with a few references to World War I. Call numbers following the citations are those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, unless otherwise noted.

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GENERAL

1. Abramson, Victor, and Phillips, Charles F. The rationing of consumer goods. Chicago Univ. Jour. Business 15(1): 1-20. Jan. 1942. 280.8 J825
A comprehensive study of the scope and form of wartime rationing.
2. Abramson, Victor, and Phillips, Charles F. Retail price control. Harvard Business Rev. 20(2): 184-198. Winter 1942. 280.8 H262
Contains a paragraph on rationing as a price control device on pp. 195-196. Notes the need for careful coordination of consumer rationing with retail price control, and shows that all systems of rationing are not equally effective in restraining price advances.
3. Backman, Jules. Rationing in wartime. Jour. Retailing 17(4): 98-105. Dec. 1941. Libr. Cong.
"This careful study of rationing as it has been and is being practiced provides a foretaste of what may be in store for us."
4. Backman, Jules. War time price control. 50pp. New York, New York University school of law, 1940. (Contemporary law pamphlets. Series 4. Law and business series, no. 5, 1940) 284.3 B12Wa
Deals with price controls, direct and indirect, including rationing, and contains "an extensive survey of the methods adopted in Great Britain during the current conflict." The broad outlines of a price-control program for the United States are suggested.
5. Backman, Jules. War time price control and the retail trade. 48pp. New York, National retail dry goods association, 1940. 284.3 B12W Sources, p. 6.
In a chapter on World War experience in the United States, the author recalls rationing of consumers on a small scale. Customers were restricted to three pounds (later two pounds) of sugar a month. There were meatless, heatless, and gasolineless days. With every pound of wheat flour one pound of substitute flour had to be purchased. Price control is discussed in connection with the present war in Great Britain, France, Canada, and Germany, with reference to rationing where pertinent.
6. Corey, Herbert. Priorities, rationing and the utilities. A state of war emphasizes the job of keeping the defense machinery efficiently running, including the protection of the utilities and the little fellow. Pub. Util. Fortnightly 29(1): 3-13. Jan. 1, 1942. Libr. Cong.
Traces the development of the rationing or "allocations" idea in this country, outlines the steps in setting up the rationing system, and discusses its implications in the priorities and utilities fields.
7. Cutler, Burwell S. International rationing. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 74: 34-42. Nov. 1917. 280.9 Am34
The author, writing during the first World War, notes the prevalence of rationing schemes under governmental authority and administered by semi-official committees. He lists such committees

in Britain and France, explains the rationing scheme in the United States, and asserts his belief that the era of international rationing has arrived.

8. Drucker, Peter F. We must accept rationing. Why it is an economic and political necessity. Harpers Mag. 184(1099): 1-9. Dec. 1941. 110 E

The author presents a number of arguments to show that rationing is the only solution to the problems of a defense economy if inflation is to be avoided. He argues that "it must be made into a political and economic asset." He instances the British experience as a proof of "the fundamental political importance of rationing in modern war," inasmuch as "it was the British people who forced rationing upon an unwilling government."

9. Drucker, Peter F., Jacoby, Neil H., and Kuvin, Leonard. What does rationing mean? Chicago Univ. Round Table Broadcast, no. 198, 27pp. Chicago, Dec. 28, 1941. 280.9 Un34 no. 198
Suggested readings, pp. 24-25, 27.

10. Edie, Mildred A. Rationing for civilian strength. Survey Graphic 31(3): 143-145. Mar. 1942. 280.8 C37G
Cites some of the advantages as well as the disadvantages of rationing.

11. Frederick, J. George. Price control - our no. 1 riddle. Nation's Business 29(11): 29-30, 84. Nov. 1941. 286.8 N212
Tells the story of the black markets of Europe and shows what can happen in the United States if any kind of rationing is set up affecting food and drink.

12. Hirsch, Julius. What rationing means to all. Business men and consumers both affected - wide new government powers seen. Barron's 22(12): 3. Mar. 23, 1942. 284.8 B27

13. Jones, J. H. Points rationing and money. Accountant 106(3506): 87-89. Feb. 14, 1942. Libr. Cong.

The author demonstrates that the points system "may be regarded as a new monetary system working within the old and doing much of the work performed by the old in time of peace. It is capable of further extension, although its advantages tend to diminish as it is extended beyond certain limits. Its general effect is to distribute effective purchasing power far below total money income... Points rationing enforces abstinence which, in turn, releases money for Government use."

14. Jones, J. H. Rationing and economy. Accountant 102(3398): 60-62. Jan. 20, 1940. Libr. Cong.

Illustrations are given to show that the method of rationing is determined by the nature of the commodity and the part that it plays in the social economy.

Reply to a statement in above article by A. Joyce in Accountant 102(3400): 127. Feb. 3, 1940.

15. Kaldor, Nicholas. Rationing and the cost of living index. *Rev. Econ. Studies* 8(3): 185-187. June 1941. 280.8 R329
A method of measuring the effect of rationing on the cost of living index is suggested as an alternative to that proposed by Rothbarth in the *Review of Economic Studies* 8(2): 100-107. Feb. 1941.
16. Knapp, John P. The squeeze gets tighter - which means large-scale rationing. What to expect. *Forbes* 49(8): 16-17, 29. Apr. 15, 1942.
The author anticipates large-scale rationing of consumer goods in the United States in the near future. He discusses some of the difficulties ahead for Government authorities, dealers, and consumers. He distinguishes the United States' rationing plan from that of Great Britain.
17. Lee, Kendrick R. Wartime rationing. *Editorial Res. Rpts.* 1942, 1(2): 19-38. Jan. 12, 1942. 280 Ed42
A comprehensive review of consumer rationing during the first World War and of rationing of food and clothing in Germany and Great Britain during the present war.
18. Mendershausen, Horst. The economics of war. 314pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1941. 280 M52
In Ch. 9, Rationing of Consumers' Goods and Government Operation of Industry, the author discusses briefly the reasons for rationing of consumers' goods and its technique including the scope of rationing, rations fixed in terms of quantities or values, the size of rations, and the relation of rationing to controlled distribution.
Rationing of neutrals is discussed in ch. 11, and scattered references to rationing are found in other parts of the book. Most of the illustrations refer to the first World War.
19. Paish, F. W. Economic incentive in wartime. *Economica* (n.s.) 8(31): 239-248. Aug. 1941. 280.8 Ec73
In discussing "the effect of taxation upon the amount of paid work which the tax payer will prefer to do," the author takes into consideration the rationing system in existence in Great Britain. He points out that in case of "the imposition of a system of universal rationing, whether global or by individual commodities, the effect would be in many ways similar to the imposition of 100 per cent, compulsory savings for all earnings in excess of the amount necessary for buying the full ration for the tax payer and his family." He discusses different methods of attempting to overcome "the difficulty of loss of incentive due to the partial demonetisation of marginal earnings by rationing" and suggests that such "loss of incentive due to rationing might be greatly reduced if those working overtime...were rewarded...not with higher rates of pay, but with increased facilities for spending their extra earnings...for example, on additional scarce or rationed goods."
20. Penrose, E. F. Economic organisation for total war with special reference to the workers. *Internatl. Labour Rev.* 42(4-5): 175-213. Oct.-Nov. 1940. 283.8 In8

Rationing is briefly discussed on pp. 196-197. Reasons for rationing are given and its purposes in wartime noted. It is pointed out that carried to the extreme rationing might be made universal and ration coupons substituted for money payments. The disadvantages of such a system are stressed.

21. Piatier, André. De la nécessité de se restreindre en temps de guerre. Revue des Questions de Défense Nationale 3(3): 401-424. Mar. 1940.
Brings out the need for and methods of practicing economy in wartime, including direct and indirect rationing of food and other products.
22. Pigou, Arthur Cecil. The political economy of war. A new and rev. ed. 169pp. New York, The Macmillan co., 1941. 280 P62P
Chs. XI and XII are Rationing of Consumers and Priorities and the Rationing of Firms, respectively.
Many rationing problems are discussed and references are made to similar conditions during the first World War.
23. Polak, J. J. Rationing of purchasing power to restrict consumption. *Economica* (n.s.) 8(31): 223-238. Aug. 1941. 280.8 Ec73
The author discusses the system of consumers' goods rationing under the "four aspects of quantities, prices, government finance and minimum consumption" and from an analysis of its advantages and disadvantages he develops a system of rationing "which, from a theoretical point of view, might be termed ideal." He discusses in detail his proposed system of "purchasing power rationing," its introduction, and operation, and its compatibility with other wartime measures already in existence. However, "the very essence of purchasing power rationing is the abolition of all specific rationing."
24. Richter, J. H. Wartime rationing of consumption, by J. H. Richter-Altschaffer. *Spec. Libr.* 32(9): 329-333. Nov. 1941. 243.8 Sp3
Discusses rationing technique in European countries, with particular reference to food, household and other articles, and the question of possible rationing in the United States. In conclusion mention is made of "an ingenious rationing scheme proposed by a young Polish economist, M. Kalecki, now with the Institute of Statistics at Oxford."
25. Rothbarth, E. The measurement of changes in real income under conditions of rationing. *Rev. Econ. Studies* 8(2): 100-107. Feb. 1941. 280.8 R329
Discusses changes in real income under conditions of rationing based on the theory of price index numbers as developed by Konis, Stachle, and Wald.
26. Simerl, L. H. Why rationing? *Ill. Agr. Assoc. Rec.* 20(5): 17. May 1942. 6 I162
Explains the necessity of rationing when prices are fixed.

27. Spiegel, Henry William. The economics of total war. 410pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century co., inc. [1942] (The Century studies in economics) 280 Sp4
Bibliography, pp. 359-389.
Ch. VII, Wartime Control of Production and Consumption, "is, in the main, devoted to a discussion of priorities and rationing." Rationing of consumers' goods, with special reference to Great Britain and Germany, is discussed on pp. 194-202. Other scattered references may be found through consulting the index.
28. Stein, Emanuel, and Backman, Jules, ed. War economics, by Jules Backman, Jules I. Bogen, Jessie V. Coles, William L. Grossman, Karl W. Kapp, Robert F. Martin, and Emanuel Stein. 501pp. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, inc., 1942. 280 St34
The general subject of rationing is discussed on pp. 205-215 under such topics as voluntary rationing, rationing by quantity and by value, group rations with a table showing clothing rations of men in Great Britain and Germany in 1941, when to ration, and effects of rationing. Rationing of electric power is discussed on pp. 331-333, and of foodstuffs on pp. 375-378, with references to the first World War.
29. Steindl, J. Rationing and surplus goods. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(15): 346-348. Nov. 1, 1941. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.
"The purpose of this note is to set out the advantages which the method of rationing of expenditure has in countries with substantial surpluses of some consumable goods. Australia may be taken as an example, but the argument can be applied equally well to New Zealand, also to South Africa; it may also have some importance for the United States in a later stage of their transition to a war economy... In practice any such scheme would have to be coupled with strict price control of surplus goods in all stages."
30. Straight, Michael. Rationing: democracy's test. New Repub. 106(6): 192-193. Feb. 9, 1942. 280.8 N
The author uses the experience of Britain and Germany to demonstrate the necessity of rationing in wartime. It is necessary if price control is to be effective and if black markets are to be avoided. And, to be effective, it must specify a price within the purchasing power of low-income groups. He believes that rationing in the United States will be more difficult than in Britain or Germany.
31. Sullivan, Lawrence. Rations: war need or "reform"? Nation's Business 30(6): 27-29, 84-87. June 1942. 286.8 N212
A critical account of rationing in the United States and the methods adopted to impose it upon the people.
32. Weiner, Joseph L. Legal and economic problems of civilian supply. Duke Univ. School of Law. Law and Contemp. Problems 9(1): 122-149. Winter 1942. 274.008 L41
Contains brief references to the need for rationing in wartime when demand exceeds supply.

ARGENTINA

33. Argentine-American chamber of commerce, inc. Rationing. Argentine-Amer. Chamber of Com. Airmail News Letter, Buenos Aires, 2pp., processed. Apr. 9, 1942. 287 Ar32
Rationing: "Burlap for bags will be imported by the Government in sufficient amount to meet requirements plus 20%, and bag prices will be fixed to allow a profit of 7%... A plan is under study to limit local electricity consumers to a percentage of last year's consumption in each month. The Press reports a decree will be forthcoming soon rationing the consumption of coal, fuel oil, etc."
34. The fuel emergency. Government's plan for the restriction and control of consumption. The Ministry of marine in charge. Rev. River Plate 91(2602): 11-14. Oct. 24, 1941. 286.8 R32
Contains the text of a "decree outlining the new procedure for the restriction and control of petroleum consumption throughout the Republic."
35. Rubber rationing and preferences. Rev. River Plate 92(2621): 9. Mar. 6, 1942. 286.8 R32
A decree of the Argentine Government has declared commercial rubber stocks in the country liable to expropriation and restricted the manufacture of rubber goods to certain articles. Rationing of motor tires and tubes is to be introduced immediately on the basis of certain priority rights.
36. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Argentina establishes rationing commission. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Latin Amer. News Digest, no. 436, p. 2, processed. Apr. 17, 1942. 1.943 L34
"Argentina establishes Rationing Commission, representing Ministries of Finance and Agriculture, to formulate rules for distribution of essential materials and to stimulate production of substitutes."

AUSTRALIA

37. Cosgrave, L. M. Australian trade and economic notes. Manufacture of rubber tires for civil use banned. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 66(1990): 297. Mar. 21, 1942. 286.8 C16
"The Australian Ministry for Supply has announced a complete ban on the manufacture of tires for civil use until further notice. It is further stated that manufacturers of tires must reduce sales from existing stocks of motor-car or motorcycle tires forthwith by 50 per cent of the average monthly sales during the quarter ended November 30, 1941, and further that no owner or user of motor-car, motorcycle or motor truck can acquire any additional tires unless it can be established that their supply is immediately essential to enable him to operate his vehicle. Other items affected by the order in which rubber forms a constituent part are: floor coverings, matting, motor-car or motor-truck mats, and garden hose."

38. Kelly, I. M., and Hocking, D. M. Paper industries in wartime. Econ. Rec. 17(33): 218-230. Dec. 1941. 280.8 Ec74
Newsprint rationing in Australia and its economic implications are discussed.

39. National association of retail grocers. News flashes. Natl. Grocers' Bul. 29(5): 5. May 1942. 286.83 N214

A paragraph announces that tea is rationed in Australia at the rate of one ounce per person per week. Consumers must declare their stocks on hand and may not purchase additional tea until those are consumed. Registration must be made with retailers before April 6.

AUSTRIA

40. How fares Austria under Nazi rulers? Christian Sci. Monitor, Oct. 18, 1941.

This account of conditions in Austria "contributed by a resident of Vienna who recently arrived in this country" gives amount of rations and a table showing food prices in Austria before Nazi rule, in August 1941, and black market prices. A new type of beggar is said to ask for bread tickets while thieves steal food tickets. In spite of heavy penalties black markets are patronized.

BELGIUM

41. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Food rationing in Belgium. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 42(24): 985-989, processed. June 16, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"The food rations at present allowed to the Belgian population, as well as actual consumption of food, are extremely scanty. The normal urban consumer is so much the worse off, since not only the farm population is securing for itself a larger share in the total per capita supply, but also the German authorities see to it that the industrial workers in factories employed on German orders obtain larger than 'normal' rations. A very unhealthy situation results from the existence of a clandestine food market." A table "compares Belgian food rations with data giving estimates of pre-war consumption."

BULGARIA

42. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi sur l'assurance de l'approvisionnement et le règlement des prix. Banque Agricole et Coopérative de Bulgarie. Bulletin 6(5): 20. May 1940. 284.29 B222B

Summarizes the law of May 14, 1940, published in the Official Gazette of May 17, 1940 regulating supplies and prices. It enables the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labor to fix maximum prices which producers and dealers may receive or purchase, by means of ration cards.

CANADA

43. Canada. Wartime commodity controls. Gasoline rationing regulations. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 7(2): 10-11. Apr. 18, 1942. 157.54 F763
Detailed regulations governing gasoline rationing for motor vehicles and non-commercial marine engines, effective Apr. 1, 1942, were issued under the rationing order of Mar. 4, signed on Mar. 13. The license number of the car must be checked against the license number of the ration book before the gasoline is supplied. Tourists must obtain a gasoline license and a ration coupon book which must be given up on leaving the country. Gasoline is sold on weekdays from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. It is not sold at night or on Sundays. "The Yukon and Northwest Territories are exempt from gasoline rationing."
44. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Administrator's order no. A 52 respecting sugar ration for employees in isolated contractors' camps. Canada Gaz. 75(39): 3842. Mar. 28, 1942. 253 C1626
Authorizes every operator of an isolated contractors' camp who supplies meals to his workers to purchase and supply to each worker employed by him in 1942, 70% of the per diem quantity of sugar purchased and supplied by him to his workers in 1941.
45. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Administrator's order no. A 53 respecting sugar ration for salt water fishermen and seamen on merchant vessels. Canada Gaz. 75(39): 3842. Mar. 28, 1942. 253 C1626
"Every salt water fisherman and every seaman is hereby authorized to purchase and use, when afloat, for his personal consumption only, a quantity of sugar not in excess of 70% of the quantity of sugar purchased and used by him in the corresponding period of 1941."
46. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 136 respecting domestic sugar rationing. May 19, 1942. Canada Gaz. 75(48): 4961-4962. May 30, 1942. 253 C1626
This order, effective May 26, 1942, revokes Order no. 97 of February 10 and Administrator's Order no. A-54 of April 4, 1942. The sugar ration is reduced from three-quarters to half a pound per person per week. Sugar for preserving or canning may be purchased on the basis of one half pound for every pound of fruit and for jam or jelly on the basis of three-fourths of a pound of sugar per pound of fruit. All home-made jams and jellies are to be preserved with three parts of sugar to four parts of fruit or juice.
An amended notice appears in the issue of June 6, 1942.
47. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 137 respecting industrial and commercial sugar rationing. Canada Gaz. 75(48): 4962-4963. May 30, 1942. 253 C1626
An order of May 19, effective May 26, 1942 revokes Orders nos. 112 and 113 and restricts industrial users to 70 percent of the quantity of sugar used in corresponding quarters of 1941.

48. Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Order no. 138 respecting the rationing of tea and coffee. Canada Gaz. 75(48): 4963-4964. May 30, 1942. 253 C1626

An order of May 19 effective May 26, 1942, cuts consumption of coffee 25 percent and of tea 50 percent. This permits the use of three-fourths of the quantity of coffee and one-half of the quantity of tea normally used by the individual. Only two-weeks ration may be purchased at one time. Restaurants and other public eating places may not allow any loose or wrapped sugar to be left on a table, counter, tray, or saucer. No more than 3 lumps or 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar may be served for any beverage.

49. Not too sharp rationing in Canada. Christian Sci. Monitor, Jan. 31, 1942.

An AP news item from Ottawa states that "rationing came to Canada officially this week after 28 months of war, but to the average consumer it did not involve any seriously disruptive blow." Supplies have been restricted along various lines. Canada already has established price controls, forbidden the general sale of automobile tires and arranged to ration gasoline... Authority for price control and rationing is combined in two Government boards - the Wartime Prices and Trade Board...and the Wartime Industries Control Board."

CANARY ISLANDS

50. Canary Islands. Wartime commodity controls. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 7(2): 12. Apr. 18, 1942. 157.54 F763

Notes establishment of gasoline rationing in the Canaries on Jan. 15, 1942. As of Mar. 1, the use of private motor vehicles (those of physicians excepted) was prohibited altogether, and gasoline coupons distributed in January were canceled. "Private cars may now be used on Saturday on a gasoline quota of half a liter per each horsepower a month." The use of gasoline substitutes is suggested.

CHILE

51. Petrol rationing soon. South Amer. Jour. 131(17): 212. Apr. 18, 1942. 280.8 So86

Notes that plans are under way for rationing gasoline in Chile, allowances to be fixed in case of official business and for privately owned cars. No Sunday or holiday use of cars is to be allowed.

52. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Chile limits June gas quota. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Latin Amer. News Digest, no. 442, p. 2, processed. May 29, 1942. 1.943 L34

Chile is said to have limited gasoline to 5 gallons in June for private motorists. They are forbidden to use their cars outside city limits without police permission.

CROATIA

53. Auch für Kroatien ein versorgungsamt. Südost-Echo 11(7): 12. Feb. 14, 1941. 280.8 Su2

Notes the creation of a Supplies Board (Versorgungsamt) for Croatia, some of whose duties will be the administration of consumers' cards and rationing of food products, and working out of a plan for the nourishment of the population, the establishment of reserves of raw materials, and cooperation with the Price Control Board.

CUBA

54. Havana issues gas cards. Pan Amer. 3(3): 53. June 1942. 280.8 F192

"The Cuban Government began issuing gasoline rationing cards in May. Small, medium and large cars were classified according to their horsepower, but commercial, industrial and official vehicles were not affected. Congressmen will receive six gallons daily."

55. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Cuba extends gas ration. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Latin Amer. News Digest, no. 443, p. 2, processed. June 5, 1942. 1.943 L34

Cuba is said to have extended gasoline rationing to commerce, industry, agriculture, and public transportation facilities.

- 55a. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Cuba. Wartime commodity controls. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 7(12): 14. June 27, 1942. 157.54 F763

Notes functions of an Office of Price Regulation and Supply created by decree of May 13, 1942.

DENMARK

56. Denmark. Handelsministeriet. Bekendtgørelse om rationering af cacaomel (-pulver). 2pp. [København, A/s J. H. Schultz, 1940] Pam. Coll. War and agriculture.

This announcement contains regulations for the rationing of cocoa in Denmark, effective Apr. 15, 1940.

57. Denmark. Handelsministeriet. Bekendtgørelse om rationering af margarine og palmin m.v. 2 pp. [København, A/s J. H. Schultz tryk., 1940] Pam. Coll. War and agriculture.

This proclamation contains the regulations relating to the rationing of margarine and palmin including all buying, selling or distribution. The regulations went into immediate effect on day issued, Apr. 24, 1940.

58. Denmark. Handelsministeriet. Cirkulaere til samtlige kommunalbestyrelser. 4pp. [København A/s J. H. Schultz, 1940] Pam. Coll. War and agriculture.

This circular for the information of the general municipal councils contains regulations for the rationing of margarine and palmin in Denmark, with illustrations of their application to individuals of various ages and occupations and to institutions.

59. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Food rationing in Denmark. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 42(18): 667-669, processed. May 5, 1941. 1.9 St2F

Lists the foods that were rationed when this was written and also those not subject to ration restrictions. "Theoretically, the rations would permit a consumption of bread, flour, and cereals of about pre-war volume; of sugar up to three-fourths of pre-war; and of fats perhaps as much as two-thirds, or even more, of the high pre-war consumption." It is suggested, however, that because of increased food prices and unemployment, the lower-income groups may not have been able to buy their full allowance of certain foods. A table compares weekly food rations per capita in February 1941 with average per capita consumption 1934-1936.

EGYPT

60. Egypt's meatless days. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(7): 28. Feb. 14, 1942. 157.54 F763

The number of days on which the sale of meat (including poultry and game) is prohibited has been increased from two to three per week. "Since the introduction of meatless days in November 1941, the price of fish has risen at least 70 percent."

EUROPE

61. Brandt, Karl. How Europe is fighting famine. Foreign Aff. 19(4): 806-817. July 1941. 280.8 F76

Calls attention to the importance of rationing for the maintenance of public morale as well as the physical fitness of soldiers and workers. Notes the prevalence of rationing in practically all of the European countries. Germany rationed every kind of food, but, at the time of writing, bread was not rationed in Switzerland, Portugal, Greece and Italy. Meat, bacon and fish were not rationed in Denmark and Norway. Potatoes were not rationed anywhere except in Germany, Belgium, and, recently Holland. "In April of [1941] the basic weekly bread ration for a 'normal' consumer varied from 43 ounces or less in Spain, to 56 ounces in Belgium, 59 in occupied and unoccupied France, 80 in Denmark, and 85 in Germany."

62. British, German, Italian clothing rations. British Libr. Inform., New York City, Bulletins from Britain, no. 67, p. 4. Dec. 10, 1941. Libr. Cong.

A comparison shows that the odds are in favor of the British people.

63. International co-operative alliance. Co-operative chronicle. Bread supplies and rationing in Europe in the winter of 1940-1941. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 35(4): 141-143. Apr. 1941. 280.28 In8B

Notes the need of rationing of bread or flour or both in most European countries by the end of 1940. A table based on data collected by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University supplemented by information from German and other sources, gives weekly rations in operation in twelve European countries about Jan. 15, 1941.

64. International co-operative alliance. Co-operative chronicle. Supply of dairy products and price developments in Europe in the winter and spring of 1940-41. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(7): 228-229. July 1941. 280.28 In8B

"Edible fats, including butter and margarine, are rationed not only in Great Britain and Germany which before the war were predominantly importers of dairy products, in France, Belgium, Norway and Sweden which were to a large degree self-sufficient, but even in Finland, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland which exported these products on a considerable scale." Some instances are given.

65. International co-operative alliance. Economic research. War-time economic control. IV. South-eastern Europe. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 33(11-12): 383-394. Nov.-Dec. 1940. 280.28 In8B
Notes rationing of sugar in Hungary and of lard in Budapest, and meatless days in Yugoslavia and Rumania.
66. International co-operative alliance. Economic research. War-time economic control. VI. Control of food supply and rationing of consumption in Norway, Denmark and Holland. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(3): 87-97. Mar. 1941. 280.28 In8B
Deals with output and supplies before the German invasion and the effect of the German invasion upon supplies and stocks. The necessity for food rationing and its prevalence and effects are noted.
67. International co-operative alliance. Economic research. War-time economic control. VII. Control of food supply and rationing in Germany and Italy. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(5): 160-168. May 1941. 280.28 In8B
War-time rationing is dealt with on pp. 166-168. Tables give weekly adult food rations in Germany during the first two winters of the war compared with the average pre-war adult consumption; and the weekly rations in force during the winter months of 1940/41 for certain classes of consumers.
Italy's rationing proceeded more slowly. Meatless days were declared.
68. Ogdon, Montell. Wartime policies and controls affecting agricultural trade. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 5(5): 175-192. May 1941. 1.9 Ec7For
Rationing of goods to consumers, p. 181. Reasons are given for the adoption of rationing measures in the belligerent countries before or upon the beginning of the present war. Only licensed dealers may make retail sales. The basic considerations underlying a rationing program are enumerated.
69. People grow hungrier in Nazi Europe. Christian Sci. Monitor, Jan. 30, 1942.
A report from Bern tells of rationing in Finland, France, Bulgaria, Hungary, breadless days in Rumania, and meatless days in Switzerland. Black markets are said to be "booming throughout Europe, particularly in France."
70. The problem of food shortage in Europe. Round Table, no. 121, pp. 70-91. Dec. 1940. 280.8 R76
"In the present war the clothing shortage in Germany is perhaps even more important than that of food... A clothing card has 150 'points' a year. A dress requires 42, a man's suit 80, an overcoat 120 points, and the card must also serve for obtaining many household necessities..."

"When compared with the German rations it will be seen that the Polish figures for fats are one-quarter, for sugar and meat one-half, and for bread three-quarters of the German ones...

"Although Czechoslovakia exported wheat in 1938, at the present time the weekly ration is only 44 grammes, although the German ration is 80 grammes... At the present time the Danish ration is nearly equal to that of the German, though much below the peace-time standard." When Holland was invaded, "her standard of living was perhaps the highest of any country in Europe; moreover she had laid in large reserves of food... At the moment the ration is about the same as the German one, but there are reports that it is difficult to obtain the full ration allotment. By refusing rations to the unemployed workers, Germany is forcing a considerable number of them to agree to work in Bremen and Hamburg." For reasons given, the Norwegian rations are said to be "at present almost exactly at the German level... At the present time the Belgian bread ration is the lowest in any of the western occupied territories and the sugar ration is also at a dangerous level."

71. X. British and continental sugar rations. Internatl. Sugar Jour. 44(517): 5-6. Jan. 1942. 65.8 In8

The sugar rations in different European countries are compared with pre-war consumption. Tables show the effect of sugar rations by income classes in the United Kingdom; rations in the first half of 1941 and pre-war consumption in twelve countries; and the percentage reduction in household consumption involved by the 1941 rations compared with the character of the 1940/41 crop and the degree of dependence in normal years on imports. It is found that "an economic and socially equitable ration [can be] more easily established [in the United Kingdom] than in most continental countries."

FINLAND

72. International co-operative alliance. Co-operative chronicle. The Finnish co-operative movement and problems of price policy. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(6): 201-203. June 1941. 280.28 In8B

Finnish "rations, though very small, would satisfy the subsistence minimum if their nutrition value were sufficient, but, according to Professor Simola of the University of Helsinki, the calories content of the ration, even for men engaged in light work, cannot be considered adequate, while for those employed on heavy work an addition of fats is quite indispensable and an increase in consumption of eggs and vegetables must be assured."

73. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Food rationing in Finland. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets, 42(23): 875-879, processed. June 9, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"The food rations allowed to the Finnish population this spring reflected a substantial reduction of consumption compared to pre-war, and as from June 1 were further reduced." Potatoes and fish were not rationed. A table gives weekly food rations per person as of March and June 1941, and the figures are compared with those of pre-war consumption.

FRANCE

74. Caziot, Pierre. Les problèmes agricoles de la guerre. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 72(4): 110. Apr. 1940. 14 R325
Refers briefly to the new organization for the distribution of rationing cards, but is not convinced that rationing is necessary in view of the experience of the last war.
75. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fixant la date et les conditions d'établissement des cartes de rationnement. France. Journal Officiel 72(66): 1797-1798. Mar. 10, 1940. 260 J822
Text of the order of Mar. 9, 1940 laying down provisions regarding the food ration cards.
An order amending this order was published in the Journal Officiel, 72. année, no. 271, p. 5395, Oct. 23, 1940, and a correction to this latter order was printed on p. 5536 of the Nov. 2, 1940, issue..
76. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi établissant les sanctions relatives aux infractions commises en matière de carte d'alimentation. France. Journal Officiel 72(237): 5067-5068. Sept. 19, 1940. 260 J822
Law establishing sanctions for infractions committed in connection with food cards.
77. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi relative à la distribution des denrées et produits soumis à des mesures de rationnement. France. Journal Officiel 72(237): 5068-5069. Sept. 19, 1940. 260 J822
Law relative to the distribution of rationed commodities and food products. A correction to this law appears in the Journal Officiel 72(244): 5162, Sept. 26, 1940, and a modification in 72(280): 5528, Nov. 1, 1940.
78. International co-operative alliance. Co-operative chronicle. The French consumer under Nazi rule. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(2): 59-60. Feb. 1941. 280.28 In8B
Lists food products rationed in France from September 1940 to March 1941. "The real difficulty in occupied France is not only the inadequacy of the rations but the virtual impossibility for the population to obtain supplies even against ration cards."
79. International co-operative alliance. Economic research. The economic organisation of war-time control. II. France. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 33(5, 6): 177-185, 213-221. May, June 1940. 280.28 In8B
Contains a paragraph on rationing of consumption on p. 185.
80. International labour office. Problems of food supply in France. Internatl. Labour Rev. 45(2): 142-150. Feb. 1942. 283.8 In8
A brief account is given of the status of the rationing system which is said to cover every foodstuff of prime necessity. The classification of consumers as of July 1, 1941 and the rations fixed for October of that year are given. Special regulations are noted for the consumption of milk.

81. Pinot, Pierre. Le contrôle du ravitaillement de la population civile. 317pp. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, Yale university press [1925]. ([Carnegie endowment for International peace. Division of economics and history] Histoire économique & social de la guerre mondiale. Sér. française) 339 P65
A comprehensive discussion of food control and supply by the French Government during the first World War. Contains an account of food rationing and the distribution of ration cards, first in Paris early in 1918 and made compulsory throughout France from June 1, 1918.

82. Reynaud, Paul. Rationing a war weapon. Speech broadcast February 29, 1940. 27pp. [Paris? 1940] Libr. Cong.

83. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Food rationing in France. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 42(25): 1028-1032, processed. June 23, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"Ration allowances as officially decreed at present are probably less directly indicative of actual levels of consumption than in any other European country. On the one hand, there are indications that full rations cannot always be obtained by the coupon holders; on the other hand, a considerable proportion of the farm population... can still consume food in larger than rationed quantities. Similarly, people of means able and willing to pay the high prices asked in the clandestine urban markets can secure better qualities and larger quantities than the ordinary urban consumer."

Differences in available food supplies in the occupied and unoccupied zone are great. A table gives food rations as of April 1941 compared with estimates of pre-war average per capita consumption.

GERMANY

84. deWilde, John C. Germany's wartime economy. Foreign Policy Rpts. 16(7): 86-96. June 15, 1940. 280.9 F76R

Contains a section with heading: Spartan food rations. "Food rationing first became effective on August 27, 1939, and was elaborated and broadened on September 25... The rations were extremely drastic, largely because the government wanted to stretch supplies as far as possible and considered it advisable to avoid a gradual restriction of consumption which might impair civilian morale." A table gives food rations of adults compared with pre-war consumption.

85. Domeratzky, Louis. The business situation abroad. Germany. Safeguarding coal requirements. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts., no. 21, p. 471. May 25, 1940. 157.7 C76D

"Comprehensive rationing of coal for heating was introduced on April 3, 1940. The quantity of coal delivered to houses with central heating will be determined in relation to the quantities consumed in 1938-39. For households with separate stoves the quantity of coal to be furnished will be calculated on the basis of the number of rooms and persons living in them. Every household is under the obligation to take the coal assigned to them during the summer and fall..."

"The necessity of rationing and distributing coal more equally over the year was emphasized by the Reich's recent undertaking to supply coal to Italy."

86. Franklin, Harry L. Wartime agricultural and food control in Germany. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 4(4): 181-220. Apr. 1940. 1.9 Ec7For

The author describes Germany's rationing experience in the first world war and contrasts it with that exercised during the present war. He enumerates several factors which account for the failure of the German food-control system during the earlier war, in contrast with which "Germany entered the present war with a very comprehensive control system, extending to every farm and to every individual consumer in the Reich." Rationed foods are listed as of Aug. 27 and Sept. 25, 1939. The regulations of the latter date substituted for a single ration card for all products six cards of different colors for separate products or product groups. Buyers were obliged to register in near-by stores from which they must make their purchases. "'Customers'" lists are also maintained for certain of the unrationed foodstuffs, such as fish, poultry, and game." The weekly food rations are fixed as a rule for four weeks in advance, but since November 20, 1939 revised regulations have provided for the rationing of certain foodstuffs for a period of four months. Supplementary rations are allowed for those doing heavy work and in certain cases for children. A table compares weekly food rations for November 20 to Dec. 17, 1939 with weekly consumption in 1937.

87. Franklin, Harry L. Wartime control of agricultural trade and production in belligerent countries. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(11): 501-508. Nov. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For
Rationing of foodstuffs is treated briefly on p. 505.

88. German rationing. Economist 139(5068): 452-453. Oct. 12, 1940. 286.8 Ec7

A comprehensive account of German rationing towards the end of 1940, including food and clothing rations. Notes that sewing thread and darning wool, coal and soap are rationed. Fixed prices are said to be a basic part of the German rationing system. Rationing systems in Germany and Great Britain are briefly compared and contrasted.

89. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erlass des Reichsministers für ernährung und landwirtschaft über die abgabe von kindernährmitteln. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 65, p. 1. Mar. 16, 1940. 286.8 D481

Lays down regulations for the sale of baby foods in order to prevent their being used for other purposes. Divides the products into two groups, having a cereal base and a milk base, respectively, to be sold in specified amounts for different age groups. Those with milk base may be obtained only in druggists' establishments.

90. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erlass über die durchführung des karten-systems für lebensmittel für die zuteilungsperiode vom 11. März bis 7. April 1940. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 47, pp. 1-3. Feb. 24, 1940. 286.8 D481

Text of the order of Feb. 23, 1940 on the execution of the card system for foodstuffs from Mar. 11 to Apr. 7, 1940.

91. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erlass über die örtliche zuständigkeit bei der ausgabe der lebensmittelkarten, regelung bei umzügen und reisen, versorgung von personen ohne ständigen aufenthaltort. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, nr.128, pp. 1-2. June 4, 1940. 286.8 D481
Text of a decree giving provisions for the issuance of food cards, and including regulations for travelers and persons with fixed and changing residences.
92. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erlass zur verordnung über die öffentliche bewirtschaftung von landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnissen vom 27. August 1939 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S.1521) und zu den verordnungen über die öffentliche bewirtschaftung der einzelnen landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnisse (Reichsgesetzbl. I S.1705ff.). Betrifft: Durchführung des kartensystems für lebensmittel für die zeit von 23. Oktober bis 19. November 1939. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, nr.239, pp. 1-3. Oct. 12, 1939. 286.8 D481
Text of the law regulating the consumption of agricultural products in Germany from Oct. 23 to Nov. 19, 1939. Rules for the food cards and rations are specified for such products as bread, meat, fats, milk, and miscellaneous foods.
93. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erlass zur verordnung über die öffentliche bewirtschaftung von landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnissen vom 27. August 1939 und zu den verordnungen über die öffentliche bewirtschaftung der einzelnen landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnisse. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, nr.265, pp. 1-3. Nov. 11, 1939. 286.8 D481
Text of the decree relating to the ordinance on the public administration of agricultural products of Aug. 27, 1939, and the ordinances on the public administration of single agricultural products, and relating to the execution of the food card system for the periods Nov. 20 to Dec. 17, 1939, and from Dec. 18, 1939 to Jan. 14, 1940.
94. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erlass zur verordnung über die öffentliche bewirtschaftung von landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnissen vom 27. August 1939 und zu den verordnungen über die öffentliche bewirtschaftung der einzelnen landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnisse vom 7. September 1939 betr. regelung des mehl-, reis- und hülsefrüchtebezugs, der versorgung abgelegener gebiete, des geltungsbereichs der nährmittelkarte und der versorgung mit schalenwild. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, nr. 271, p. 1. Nov. 18, 1939. 286.8 D481
Text of the order in connection with the decree for the public administration of agricultural products of Aug. 27, 1939, and the decrees on the public administration of individual agricultural products of Sept. 7, 1939, relating to the regulation of the flour, rice and legumes supply, the regulation of supplies for outlying districts, and the extent of jurisdiction of food cards.

95. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die durchführung des kartensystems für lebensmittel für die zuteilungsperiode vom 8. April bis 5. Mai 1940. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 69, p. 1. Mar. 21, 1940. 286.8 D481
Text of the order regulating the administration of the food card system for the period Apr. 8 to May 5.
96. Harsch, Joseph Close. Germany at war; twenty key questions and answers. 96pp. [New York] The Foreign policy association [1942] (Headline books, no. 33) 280.175 H25G
The answer to question no. 3, "Is Germany hungry?", describes the food rationing system, with special rations for children and seasonal supplies with a special ration card. In spite of disadvantages, the system is said to work. The people can hold out for several years without starving.
97. Kephart, Olive T. The German food situation. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 53(2): 283-292. Aug. 1941. 158.6 B87M
The writer was assisted by Emil D. Schell. Contrasts food rationing in the first World War with the system employed in Germany during the present war. Products rationed are listed and a table gives the weekly food ration as of July 1941.
98. Raab, Josef. Methoden und volkswirtschaftliche bedeutung der verbrauchsregelung in der deutschen kriegswirtschaft. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 153: 601-618. May 1941.
Not examined.
99. Richter, J. H. Food consumption in German worker families. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 6(2): 77-82, processed. Feb. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For
Running title: German Food Rationing.
Table 1, p. 78, is a tabulation of energy values of most important items in the German diet, 1939-41 with comparisons. **Rationed and unrationed consumption are compared.** Table 2, p. 81, shows **percentage composition of food diet and energy value of food consumption in Germany in 1939-41 compared with those of the pre-war period.**
100. Richter, J. H. Food rationing in Germany. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 5(10): 423-441, processed. Oct. 1941. 1.9 Ec7For
"Although the general food situation so far has been considerably better than during the World War, the present reduction in civilian consumption of individual foods is substantial. The rationing system clearly favors large-size families and, above all, those consumer groups that most directly sustain the military, industrial, and agricultural war effort. The total energy value of wartime food consumption by the civilian population may be estimated at slightly below 90 percent of the pre-war level...
"Rationing measures have been characterized by long-range planning. Rations are being announced for four-week periods several weeks in advance."

101. Richter, J. H. Food rationing in wartime...Germany. Northwest. Miller 208(10): 7. Nov. 26, 1941. 298.8 N81
102. Richter, J. H. Food rations in Germany. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 6(5): 204-207. May 1942. 1.9 Ec7For
Notes an important reduction in adult meat and fat rations of from 20 to 25 percent and in bread rations of slightly under 10 percent, effective April 6, 1942. Table I gives "data for practically all rationed foods from the beginning of the war to date. Table 2 gives estimated consumption in German worker families for the periods from the beginning of the war to June 1, 1941; from June 2, 1941, to April 5, 1942; and from April 6, 1942 - with pre-war comparisons."
103. Singer, H. W. The German war economy in the light of economic periodicals. Econ. Jour. 50(200): 534-546. Dec. 1940; 51(201-204): 19-35, 192-215, 400-421. Apr.-Dec. 1941; 52(205): 18-36. Apr. 1942. 280.8 Ec72
These articles show the progress of rationing in Germany. The information is based mainly on the Deutsche Volkswirt and the Vier-jahresplan.
104. Stender, Dr. Die dritte Reichskleiderkarte. Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt 21(30): V538-V540. Oct. 25, 1941. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.
Recalls the issuing of the second clothing card on September 1940 under what are called favorable circumstances the number of points being raised from 100 to 150 two months before the expected time. Excuses are made for lowering the number of points from 150 to 120 in the case of the third ration card to be in force from Sept. 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1942. Details are given of the operation of the scheme, and its scope. Special regulations are issued for Poland.
105. Stolper, Gustav. German economy, 1870-1940. Issues and trends. 295pp. Reynal & Hitchcock [1940] 277.175 St6
Under the heading of Feeding the Nation, pp. 113-115, the author describes the rationing system of the first World War, beginning with the issuing of the bread card on Jan. 25, 1915. "In the end an intricate system of consumption, differentiated according to physiological and social distinctions, had been built." These are explained.
106. Strauss, Frederick. The food problem in the German war economy. Quart. Jour. Econ. 55(3): 364-412. May 1941. 280.8 Q2
This discussion takes into account rations for soldiers and civilians. The rôle of the conquered nations is discussed. It is concluded that Germany's war effort will not suffer seriously on account of food deficiencies alone.
107. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. New German clothing allowance larger. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 41(15): 544-545. Oct. 14, 1940. 1.9 St2F
New ration cards for clothing were distributed in Germany to take effect as of Sept. 1, 1940. The point system is maintained but the

annual quota is increased from 100 to 150 points. Provision is made for growing children. Samples are given of the old card and the new card for women's clothing.

108. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. New textile goods rationing scheme in Germany. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 39(23): 585-587. Dec. 2, 1939. 1.9 St2F

This new rationing scheme is said to be an extremely complicated wartime measure. "The new order establishes two lists covering (1) textile goods that may be purchased against the regular clothing cards known as 'Bezugskarten,' and (2) goods for which special buying certificates known as 'Bezugsscheine' are required... The annual theoretical quota of clothing allowed to each individual is expressed in terms of 100 points." Four clothing cards a year are issued to all residents of Germany except those in the armed forces and the labor force, but only a certain number of points may be used at stated intervals. Certain groups of textile goods are exempt from the point system.

109. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Rationing of goods in Germany. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 49(3): 711-713. Sept. 1939. 158.6 B87M

"A German Government decree issued on February 16, 1939, provides for the issuance of cards rationing fat, butter, margarine, fish, and meat at reduced prices...by the middle of April 1939 food rationing on a larger scale was being urged." At the end of August and beginning of September German households received cards for provisions in amounts which are listed. The basis for soap distribution is given, and the rationing of clothing and household furnishings is described.

GREAT BRITAIN

110. Animal feeding stuffs - rationing scheme for the summer period. Land Agents' Soc. Jour. 41(5): 108. May 1942. 282.9 L22

Arrangements are similar to those of last summer, but rations for poultry will be increased fifty percent from May to August. Dairy herds will be made monthly allowances where the daily average milk sales exceed certain amounts.

111. Backman, Jules. British war-time price control. Dun's Rev. 49(2160): 8-17. Aug. 1941. 286.8 D92

This illustrated article deals mainly with price control with references to rationing. A chart shows the effect of rationing and price changes on basic food expenditures in Great Britain.

112. Bayles, William D. Postmarked London. Sat. Eve. Post 214(34): 27, 66-68, 70-71. Feb. 21, 1942. 110 S

Contains a section on the so-called black markets and their methods of operation.

113. Beveridge, Sir William H. British food control. 447pp. London, H. Milford; New Haven, Yale university press, 1928. (Publications of the Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the World War. British series.) 389 B462

In addition to other references mainly under commodities, the subject of rationing is defined and discussed in chapters X and XI. The subject of national rationing is preceded by an account of the datum period and its weaknesses, the sugar scheme and its transformations, and food queues and local rationing.

"On Sunday, 14th July 1918, after nearly four years of war, the people of Britain came for the first time under a general system of food rationing, a system national in extent and uniformity but administered by autonomous local committees." Ration books are described and illustrated and a table gives weekly per capita rations from 1917 to 1920 with rationing periods for each food.

"National rationing was confined to sugar, butter and margarine, lard, meat of various kinds including bacon, and jam (for a few months beginning at the end of hostilities.)...

"The corner-stone of British rationing, as it came at last to be established, was the tie of each customer to a particular retailer."

Rationing in Britain during the first World War is said to have been both successful and popular.

Appendix A is a Summary of the meat rationing scheme (28th March 1918).

Appendix B: Scale of rations proposed in Britain and comparison with Germany.

114. Beveridge, Sir William H. Fuel rationing. Report...to the president of the Board of trade. 12pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1942. ([Parliament. Papers by command, Cmd. 6352) Libr. Cong. HD9551.6.B4

This is an outline scheme of the most equitable and effective methods available for rationing the domestic consumption of fuel. The principles on which it is based are "comprehensiveness...a points system with interchangeable coupons; fixing of the ration by assessment of present needs, not as a percentage of consumption in a datum period, registration of consumers with suppliers, and control of distribution by the results of this registration." Certain general considerations are discussed.

115. Bowen, Ian, and Worswick, G. D. M. The controls and war finance. Oxford Econ. Papers, no. 4, pp. 77-104. Sept. 1940. 280.8 Ox2

Discusses the part played by the raw material "controls" in the finance of the war from a threefold point of view, one of which is their use as "an indirect means of 'rationing' private consumption... the word rationing here tends in practice to mean 'limiting the total supply available for.'"

116. British housewives ingenious with sugar ration. British Libr. Inform. Bul. no. 78, p. 13. Feb. 25, 1942. Libr. Cong.
Pictures the sugar rationing situation in Britain and the difficulties it makes for the housewife.
117. Brooks, Jack. Britain tightens tea rationing procedure to stop the "leaks." Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 82(6): 28-29. June 1942.
58.8 T22
"While the consumer may still purchase tea at different stores the tea coupons now have to be cut out of the ration books instead of being just cancelled by indelible pencil... In addition...the Food Ministry now requires that consumers surrender a month's tea coupons and take a month's tea supply, the only exception being in the case of old age pensioners who may not have the available cash to purchase more than a week's tea supply...
"Office tea supplies have been cut, too."
118. Bulette, Sara. 140,000,000 meals a day. How Britain stretches food supplies, guards nutrition standards, keeps prices down and arranges for the farmer to get a fair return. Country Gent. 112(4): 14, 52-53. Apr. 1942. 6 C833
Contains a brief account of rationing in Great Britain with a hint of possible post-war rationing of basic foods.
119. Burchardt, F., and Worswick, G. D. N. Point rationing. Oxford Inst. Statist. Bul. 3(9): 183-189. June 28, 1941. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.
The authors summarize briefly a number of objections made to the point rationing of clothing, shoes and knitting wool and then discuss some general problems of point rationing.
"Specific rationing is limping behind the inflationary tendencies and does not provide a cure unless it is comprehensive."
120. Citrine, Sir Walter. Life in wartime Britain. Amer. Federationist 49 i.e. 50(5): 12-15, 29. May 1942; (6): 8-11. June 1942. 283.8 Am
Explains the British rationing system in detail. A week's dinner menu for a miner is given. Proposals are said to be under way for rationing domestic consumption of coal, coke, gas, paraffin and electricity.
121. Co-operative union, ltd. [Gt. Brit.] Food ration variations, 1940-1941. Co-op. Rev. 15(9): 284. Sept. 1941. 280.28 C7823
This is a chart showing the food ration variations from January 1940 to September 1941.
122. Co-operative union, ltd. [Gt. Brit.] Rationing survey. Comparative study of co-operative registrations. Co-op. Rev. 14(4): 128-129. Apr. 1940. 280.28 C7823
Tables give results of a census of registrations with retail co-operative societies in rationed commodities. The commodities in question are sugar, butter, bacon, meat, and coal.
123. Co-operative union, ltd. [Gt. Brit.] Soap rationing. Co-op. Rev. 16(2): 27-28. Feb. 1942. 280.8 C7823

"SOAP rationing, which came into force on February 9, cuts the household consumption to four-fifths of the normal supply...

"No registration of the consumer with the retailer is required. Soap is practically the only commodity for which maximum or fixed prices have not been operated either before or with the introduction of rationing...

"Industrial users of soap will not be affected by the rationing and will continue to obtain supplies on the same basis as used during the last six months."

124. Dale, Ernest. England closes the gap. New Repub. 106(11): 357-358. Mar. 16, 1942. 280.8 N

"Mr. Michal Kalecki of Oxford has proposed to ration expenditure to the value of supplies available. The administration of the plan seems practicable, because it is simple and direct. In the first place Kalecki proposes to limit the purchase of all unrationed food... Second, the scheme is to be administered by the issue of coupons in much the same way as under the existing system... Third, the danger that people with low incomes who are unable to utilize all their coupons will sell them to the rich is to be discouraged by the government, which will offer to buy half of those not used."

125. Darling, George. The politics of food. 211pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1941. 389 D24

This comprehensive study of the food situation in Great Britain includes a critical account of food rationing. "Private shopkeepers, Co-operative Societies, and multiple stores have all done their utmost to make control and rationing work smoothly and satisfactorily." But the author argues that there should be a basic ration guaranteed by the State and if necessary this ration should be free. He would make the State the sole purchaser of all foods which would allow it to fix the prices of foods not included in the basic ration and thus make sufficient profit to cover some of the cost of the free rations. He discusses four proposals as to the best way to keep expenditure down to the minimum and to collect all or the major part of the surplus incomes for the State. They are the proposal for an "Iron Ration" limited to the bare necessities of life on which eventually all wages and salaries would be based; all-round rationing of every thing; a variation of all-in rationing, proposed by Mr. Kalecki, who would limit all personal expenditure to 25 s. a week for each adult, and 15 s. a week for each child; and the Keynes Plan for compulsory savings. The author's own ideas for a wartime and post-wartime food policy are outlined.

126. Evans, R. M. British rationing system strict, but fair. British Libr. Inform., New York City. Bulletins from Britain, no. 61, p. 4. Oct. 29, 1941. Libr. Cong.

127. Food and ships. Statist 137(3288): 179-180. Mar. 1, 1941. 286.8 St2
Discussion of the new food restrictions imposed in Great Britain, effective Mar. 10, 1941, and the resulting problems.

128. Food hoarding: a new order. Estate Mag. 42(5): 189. May 1942. 10 Es8
An order provides that "no one may obtain any unrationed food for himself or his household if as a result the quantity of food in his possession or under his control would be more than the quantity reasonably required for consumption by him or his household during a period of four weeks."
129. Food prices and rations. Economist [London] 138(5033): 242. Feb. 10, 1940. 286.8 Ec7
Discusses the subsidizing of food prices and its relation to rationing.
130. Franklin, Harry L. British food control. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(12): 545-578. Dec. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For
A section on p. 560 deals with the beginnings of food rationing in Great Britain. It is noted that "the British rationing scheme allows for normal consumption of foodstuffs, except butter and bacon." Later rationing "will depend on...the quantity of supplies on hand, world prices, foreign-exchange reserves, shipping facilities, and the effectiveness of enemy naval and air operations."
131. Great Britain. Board of trade. Bank accounts for clothing coupons. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 148(2356): 60. Jan. 31, 1942. 256.03 T67J
"Negotiations are in progress between the Board of Trade and a Committee of the London Clearing Bankers on a scheme for traders to open accounts with their banks for the clothing coupons which they handle in the course of business."
132. Great Britain. Board of trade. Clothes rationing and building workers. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 148(2369): 233. May 2, 1942. 256.03 T67J
Provision is made for the purchase without coupons of protective clothing by building and civil engineering contractors for the use of their workers.
133. Great Britain. Board of trade. Coupons and quotas. Clothes rationing manual for manufacturers, makers-up, wholesalers and retail traders. 84pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1942. Libr. Cong.
At head of title: Cloth and Clothing.
Rationing of cloth and clothing and its application are explained in detail.
134. Great Britain. Board of trade. Extra clothing coupons for older children. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 147(2344): 281. Nov. 8, 1941. 256.03 T67J
"It was announced on 28 August that a special issue of extra clothing coupons would be given to certain groups of older children who have grown beyond the stage at which they can benefit from the lower coupon rates on smaller children's garments, but who are still growing fast and wearing their clothes hard... The administration of this extra ration involves the measuring or verification of the date of birth of two to three million children."
135. Great Britain. Board of trade. Lost clothing coupons. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 148(2361): 131. Mar. 7, 1942. 256.03 T67J

"A new application form for replacement of lost clothing coupons has been issued... A shilling stamp must be affixed to each form by the applicant...henceforward no more than 20 coupons will be issued against any application for replacement of the ordinary Clothing Card."

136. Great Britain. Board of trade. Manufacturers of quilts and bedspreads. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 147(2345): 299. Nov. 15, 1941. 256.03 T67J
"In view of pressure on supplies, manufacturers registered under the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Order (see the 'Board of Trade Journal' of 30 August 1941, page 117) are no longer permitted to use cloth for the making up of quilts and bedspreads. Manufacturers who are not registered under that Order will not be given any more coupons to acquire cloth for the manufacture of these articles."
137. Great Britain. Board of trade. New clothes rationing order. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 147(2350): 384-385. Dec. 20, 1941. 256.03 T67J
After six months of clothes rationing a new order became effective on Dec. 18, 1941. A list of articles of clothing is given with number of coupons required for men, women, and children. Some coupon values have been revised and changes made in exemptions and procedure.
138. Great Britain. Milk marketing board. Rationing of animal feedingstuffs. The official announcement. Gt. Brit. Milk Mktg. Bd. Home Farmer 7(12): 7. Dec. 1940. 280.344 H75
Announces the Government's decision to ration feed "at the earliest practicable date, and, if possible, on 1st January, 1941," and lists the underlying principles of the scheme.
139. Great Britain. IV. Food policy. Round Table, no. 125, pp. 133-136. Dec. 1941. 280.8 R76
Describes the system of differential rationing and alterations made in the "basic or domestic ration."
140. Green, James Frederick. Britain's wartime economy, 1940-41. Foreign Policy Rpts. 17(10): 126-136. Aug. 1, 1941. 280.9 F76R
Contains a summary of British rationing measures since the inception of the rationing system on Jan. 8, 1940.
141. Hand to mouth. New Statesman and Nation 22(553): 299-300. Sept. 27, 1941. 280.8 N2132
Deals with the problems of food distribution in Great Britain, the "Black Market," the distrust of the system of distribution, and the need of a completely new set-up for properly controlled distribution.
142. Harris, Robert S. Food for Britain. Mass. Inst. Tech. Dept. Biol. & Pub. Health. Contrib. 204, 7pp. Cambridge, Mass., 1942. 442.9 M38
Reprinted from Technology Rev. v. 44, no. 5, Mar. 1942.
Discusses the effects of rationing on the health and morale of the people of Britain.
143. Holliday, L. G. War-time controls and restrictions on domestic trading in the United Kingdom. Spec. Libr. 33(1): 5-10. Jan. 1942.

Rationing of food and clothing in Great Britain is briefly described. It is noted that gasoline is rationed according to horse power and that "now for private use the motorist is only entitled to enough pool petrol to make possible 100 miles of motoring a month."

144. Hough, J. A. War-time legislation and retail trade. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(9): 261-265. Sept. 1941. 280.28 In8B
Under commodity legislation in the second year of the war, rationing in the foodstuffs departments and rationing in the non-foodstuffs departments are briefly discussed.
145. I sample a "British restaurant." Munic. Jour. 49(2544): 1323, 1325. Oct. 31, 1941. Libr. Cong.
Describes food and conditions in a "British Restaurant" which the Minister of Food hoped would be patronized by the people to help to supplement their insufficient rations.
146. International co-operative alliance. Economic research. The economic organisation of war-time control. I. Great Britain. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 33(3): 103-111. Mar. 1940. 280.28 In8B
Discusses the legal framework and organization of control, control of prices, and rationing of food supplies.
147. International co-operative alliance. Economic research. Economic problems in a period of transition. Rationing as a policy in times of scarcity and plenty. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 35(4, 5): 52-56, 67-71. Apr., May 1942. 280.28 In8B
Discusses the merits and shortcomings of a rationing system as a principle of economic policy in war and peace. The British and German rationing systems and the American Food Stamp Plan are used as examples.
148. John Bull's rations. Business Week, no. 648, pp. 34, 39, 40-41, 45. Jan. 31, 1942. 280.8 Sy8
Describes British experience with rationing, which "shows what rationing can mean to the business man, how it can change distribution systems and alter merchandising habits, [and] what kind of problems U. S. may face."
149. Kalecki, M. General rationing. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(1): 2-6. Jan. 11, 1941. Libr. Cong.
After noting the disadvantages of specific rationing over a wide range of commodities the author suggests a scheme to limit consumers' total expenditure in retail stores as being less cumbersome and causing less inconvenience to consumer and shopkeeper. He discusses this scheme, its administration and its "definite advantages."
150. Kalecki, M. Notes on general rationing. 1. The problem of coupon distribution. 2. Rationing of food expenditure. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(5): 103-105. Apr. 5, 1941. Libr. Cong.
It is suggested that the Government distribute spending coupons at a flat rate and be prepared to buy back unused coupons. The ad-

vantages of such a scheme are indicated. It is suggested also that "the rationing of total retail spending does not fully solve the food problem as such...and that, it is therefore necessary not only to retain the specific rationing of foodstuffs besides the general rationing of retail spending, but it is also important to introduce food and non-food coupons." This brings up the problem of "the level of the food-expenditure ration" which is briefly discussed.

151. Kalecki, M. Towards comprehensive rationing. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(12): 269-272. Aug. 30, 1941. Libr. Cong.

In view of the expansion of specific rationing in Great Britain the author modifies his original plan of rationing of expenditure, presented in v. 3, no. 1, Jan. 11, 1941 of this Bulletin, to suggest that "rationing of expenditure should be used for closing the loop-holes in the existing rationing system" as in the case of drink and tobacco. He suggests also the amending of the cloth rationing scheme and the institution of stringent rationing of coal, gas, and electricity. These suggestions are discussed in detail.

152. Land agents' society. Summer rations for livestock. Land Agents' Soc. Jour. 41(4): 79. Apr. 1942. 282.9 L22

A paragraph notes that farmers need not register afresh with suppliers unless they wish to make a change. Allowances for cows are granted only when monthly milk averages reach certain figures. Small allowances are available for calves under six months. Rations for goats and kids are on the same basis as those for cows and calves. Winter allowances for pigs are to be continued while those for poultry will be increased by 50 percent from May to August. Allowances for agricultural horses will be granted if the need is proved, and allowances for other stock may be granted on appeal.

153. Lawrence, A. Susan. Rationing, price-fixing and Mr. Keynes. New Statesman and Nation 19(481): 608-609. May 11, 1940. 280.8 N2132

Takes issue with Mr. Keynes' preference for compulsory savings as against rationing. Shows that rationing was successful in the last war and declares that it would be much more acceptable to the man in the street than the proposed scheme of compulsory savings.

154. Lloyd, E. M. H. Experiments in State control at the War office and the Ministry of food. 460pp. Oxford, Clarendon press; London, New York [etc.] H. Milford, 1924. (Publications of the Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the World War. British series.) 280 L772

Contains a number of references to rationing of foodstuffs during the first World War, with special reference to control of meat, milk, and fats.

155. Lloyd, E. M. H. Some notes on point rationing. Rev. Econ. Statis. 24(2): 49-52. May 1942. 251.8 R32

Lists the point values of the principal foods covered by the rationing system in Great Britain, and discusses the theory of "point prices" and the relation between price control and rationing.

156. McKenzie, Vernon. "Dogged does it": London priorities. British Libr. Inform. New York City. Bulletins from Britain, no. 81, pp. 1-3. Mar. 18, 1942. Libr. Cong.

The results of rationing and the lack of many things on which there are priorities or a shortage are described by an American visitor to Britain.

157. The meat trade in Great Britain. Position and prospects. Past. Rev. 50(4): 368-369. Apr. 16, 1940. 23 Au75

A brief account of meat rationing difficulties in Great Britain, Government regulation of marketing and distribution, and rationing and the farmer.

158. Ogdon, Montell. British food administration. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 6(6): 209-226. June 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

The administration of rationing is explained in the setting of the organization of the Ministry of Food. Developments in the method of food rationing are discussed on pp. 221-225 under the topics of the points rationing scheme, differential rationing for heavy workers, social aspects of rationing and rationing control.

159. Orr, Sir John Boyd, and Lubbock, David. Feeding the people in wartime. 88pp. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1940. 389 Or7F

The authors urge that the food policy of the Government be based on health requirements. They argue that, while rationing has its good points, it will not secure equal distribution of the necessary foods unless the rationed amount is within the purchasing power of every family. Moreover, it is argued that the only way to prevent a rise in prices is not by arbitrary price fixing, but by subsidizing a small number of essential foods. "We should fix the price in relation to the purchasing power of the poorest family and pin it at that level no matter how the value of money and the resulting cost of production may fluctuate... It is impossible to have two systems of rationing, one by price and one by coupons, operating in the same field without confusion, waste and evasion of regulation." Some of the disadvantages of rationing are noted, and it is concluded that "rationing and retail price fixing have so many disadvantages that they should be avoided if possible." The authors suggest a food policy which would be applicable under post-war conditions.

160. Oxford. Institute of statistics. Distribution of eggs and unrationed food. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(10): 228-229. July 19, 1941. Libr. Cong.

Notes lack of orderly distribution of eggs, rationed since June 30, 1941, additional distribution of sugar in July for preserving, and unofficial rationing of potatoes because of shortage.

161. Oxford. Institute of statistics. Group rationing. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(16): 378-379. Nov. 22, 1941. Libr. Cong.

The new scheme of group rationing and the application of point rationing to food is said to have theoretical advantages while its practical application "will need careful watching."

162. Oxford. Institute of statistics. Limitation of clothing supplies. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(13): 307-309. Sept. 20, 1941. Libr. Cong.
Shows that "since the introduction of the Consumer Rationing Order for clothing...the three different controls, of production by raw material quota, of distribution by the Limitation of Supplies Order, and of actual consumption by the Consumer Rationing Order, have not dovetailed into one another."
163. Oxford. Institute of statistics. Official and unofficial rationing. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 3(10): 226-227. July 19, 1941. Libr. Cong.
"The limitation of domestic supplies of coal to a ton per month for non-industrial premises can hardly be called rationing... There is...no restriction of domestic consumption nor a guarantee that the goods will be supplied; two conditions which are the essence of sound rationing... As in past weeks, coal merchants will continue to apply their own private rationing which may or may not fulfil the task of satisfying essential needs. This type of rationing is spreading rapidly over innumerable commodities - cigarettes, beer, tomatoes and fruit, potatoes and cake are locally and privately rationed on widely varying principles... Systematic rationing of such commodities in short supply would mean a more equitable distribution."
164. Oxford. Institute of statistics. Soap rationing. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(3): 78-79. Feb. 21, 1942. Libr. Cong.
Soap has been rationed in Great Britain since Feb. 9, 1942, not because of a shortage, but in order to bring about reasonable economics in the consumption of soap and soap powders. The amounts permitted are said to be sufficient for any ordinary household.
165. Paterson, George R. Food rationing in the United Kingdom. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 66(2002): 630-631. June 13, 1942. 286.8 C16
Outlines the story of food rationing in the United Kingdom and gives a table of civilian rations, grouped as fixed rations and points rations.
166. Paterson, George R. Live-stock control in the United Kingdom. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 62(1879): 161-167. Feb. 3, 1940. 286.8 C16
Discusses the planned rationing of meat in the United Kingdom.
167. The people's food. Labour Res. 30(9): 136-138. Sept. 1941. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.
A critical article on Britain's food supply under the rationing system.
168. Philip, Alexander J. Rations, rationing, and food control. 161pp. London, The Book world, 1918. 389 P532
Contains the story of rationing in Great Britain during the first World War. The author concludes that "to secure success in the rationing of any one article all other articles must be rationed... [and] each consumer must be free to choose that article which he will consume, or to determine the proportions he will consume of all articles."

169. Postgate, Raymond. Fighting the "black market" in Britain. New
Repub. 106(15): 489-490. Apr. 13, 1942. 280.8 N
Discounts the alleged prevalence of black markets in Britain, but
explains various ways in which goods may be obtained illegally.
170. Raikes, C. F. C. British feed rationing scheme may sharply reduce
livestock. Northwest. Miller 205(13): 29. Mar. 26, 1941. 298.8 N81
171. Ration retail spending! Banker 57(182): 162-169. Mar. 1941. Libr.
Cong.
This article, contributed by the editor, discusses the Kalecki
plan for an over all rationing of individual expenditure in the
shops, i.e. allowing 25 s. a week for an adult and 15 s. for a
child under 14.
172. Richardson, J. Henry. Consumer rationing in Great Britain. Canadian
Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 8(1): 69-82. Feb. 1942. 280.8 C162
"The problem reviewed in this article is restricted to organized
compulsory systems for ensuring the regular distribution of speci-
fied quantities of commodities or groups of commodities to con-
sumers." Methods and administration of rationing are discussed.
The author finds that it has been shown by British experience that
it requires from six to nine months to put a rationing scheme into
operation. He enumerates the many interests to be considered when
a group of commodities is rationed, and notes that "statistics of
production, imports, exports, and stocks, including estimates of
probable future supplies are necessary as a basis for rationing."
Consumption must also be taken into account. "Rationing plans must
be flexible so as to permit of adaptation to changing circumstances."
173. Richter, J. H. Food consumption in the United Kingdom. U. S. Dept.
Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 6(1): 33-42. Jan.
1942. 1.9 Ec7For
"Table 1 gives the weekly rations in effect since the inception
of the rationing scheme on January 8, 1940."
Rationing as applied to milk, the extension of the system of fac-
tory canteens, and the introduction of the points rationing system
and its operation are discussed. Slight differentiation is noted
among the various classes of consumers. Tables give war-time rations
compared with pre-war food consumption.
174. Richter, J. H. Rationing in the United Kingdom. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off.
Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 5(1): 13-24. Jan. 1941.
1.9 Ec7For
This article "describes the background and operation of the ra-
tioning scheme as applied in the United Kingdom and discusses briefly
the quantitative restrictions of consumption that the existing ra-
tions imply." Some topics discussed are The case for rationing;
Official attitude; Rationing in operation; Comparison of British and
German food rations; Present rations, pre-war consumption, and other
comparisons. Tables illustrate the text.
175. Rutherford, R. S. G. Butter consumption and rationing. Oxford. Agr.
Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 3(4): 71-75. Oct. 1939. 281.8 F223

This article shows how butter consumption varies in four different towns, and between individual households in these towns and how a knowledge of these differences is essential to the successful establishment of butter rations. The accompanying table shows the number of households visited, the number of consumers studied and the average level of butter consumption in each town."

176. Rutherford, R. S. G. The consumption and rationing of butter and margarine. Oxford Econ. Papers, no. 3, pp. 131-143. Feb. 1940. 280.8 OX2

It is shown that the easiest method of fixing a ration, called by the author the "crude" method, by dividing total available supplies by the total number of people to be fed would lead to waste. There would be a surplus because there are people who would not consume the full ration either because they could not afford to do so or for reasons of taste or habit. The author's thesis is illustrated by a study of the distribution of butter and margarine consumption in a number of towns and its relation to rationing. "In conclusion it is suggested that in any article which is perishable, and in which any great variation of consumption between persons is likely owing either to taste or income factors, the most efficient ration will be that based upon a consumption inquiry similar to that from which these results have been derived... The carrying out of a sample consumption survey of all articles which are considered likely to need rationing would not be an impossible task."

177. Rutherford, R. S. G., and Rutherford, M. E. E. The consumption and rationing of meat and cheese. Oxford Econ. Papers, no. 5, pp. 73-87. June 1941. 280.8 OX2

Reference is made to an article in the Oxford Economic Papers for February 1940 in which "attention was drawn to the need for a detailed knowledge of the frequency distribution of consumption of any commodity in order to determine that ration which will clear the available supplies... The purpose of this article is to discuss, from the same point of view, the data on...meat and cheese...and to consider the effects on consumption of various ration levels."

178. Sugar rationing in Great Britain. Internatl. Sugar Jour. 42(494): 42. Feb. 1940. 65.8 In8

Contains an account of the beginnings of sugar rationing in Great Britain when the allowance was made $3/4$ lb. per head per week as against $8 \frac{3}{4}$ oz. per week in Germany where jam was also rationed, $2/3$ of a kilo per fortnight in Holland, and 5 lbs. a month in Denmark.

179. The technique of rationing. Banker 62(196): 76-83. May 1942. Libr. Cong.

The technique of rationing is discussed from the point of view of equity and administration. The author takes issue with Mr. Kalecki's scheme as outlined in the October 1941 issue of the Banker. He argues that, while it is not feasible to ration everything of which the supply is limited, it should be "possible to extend rationing over a sufficiently wide field of consumption to prevent an all-round cut in supplies from giving rise to severe injustice or hardship."

180. Thompson, Sylvia. Monday - my day for shopping. British Libr. Inform. Bulletins from Britain, no. 88, pp. 1-2. May 6, 1942. Libr. Cong. An account of Britain's rationing in action.
181. Tod, W. M. Rationing and its effect on the milk yield. Gt. Brit. Milk Mktg. Bd. Home Farmer 7(12): 8. Dec. 1940. 280.344 H75
Suggests that rationing of feed may be a good thing for the milk producer and points out that when rationing is established "it will be the best cows that will be the best worth feeding, both from the national and from the farmer's point of view. An Editor's Note states that "high-yielding cows are to receive supplementary rations under the Government scheme."
182. Trevor, Mrs. John S. British rations curbed to meet new war crises. Food Field Rptr. 10(4): 3, 4. Feb. 16, 1942. 286.83 F73
183. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Britain changes the look of things. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Guide 8(12): 5-9. Apr. 15, 1942. 1.94 Ad422C
An illustrated popular account of shopping in Britain under the rationing system.
184. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Clothing rationed in the United Kingdom. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 42(23): 882-883, processed. June 9, 1941. 1.9 St2F
Notes the introduction as of June 1, 1941 of the points rationing system for clothing, cloth, and footwear, and explains its operation.
185. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Clothes rationing in Great Britain. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 53(1): 73. July 1941. 158.6 B87M
Lists exceptions to the order rationing clothing, cloth and footwear.
186. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Food distribution and rationing in Great Britain. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 53(6): 1401-1402. Dec. 1941. 158.6 B87M
Gives some details of rationing regulations as applied to specific foods and to the period for which they obtain. A table gives weekly civilian and army allowances of rationed food as of Sept. 15, 1941.
187. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Rationing of canned foods in Great Britain. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 54(2): 461. Feb. 1942. 158.6 B87M
"A new system of food rationing for canned meat, fish, and beans was instituted in Great Britain December 1, 1941." A system of points was established without registration or restriction to any particular retailer.
188. Workers are eating less. Labour Res. 29(2): 20-23. Feb. 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.
Rationing and price control are briefly discussed as part of the wartime economic policy of the Government.

189. Worswick, G. D. N. Notes on rationing. A. Rationing and prices in clothing. B. The extension of rationing. Oxford. Inst. Statis. Bul. 4(2): 44-52. Jan. 31, 1942. Libr. Cong.

The author analyzes some of the outstanding results of the rationing of clothing in Great Britain and discusses their bearing on the extension of rationing. He concludes that the widest possible rationing is necessary and discusses the factors that affect rationing by points or by value.

190. Yates, P. Lamartine. The ministries of food and agriculture. Polit. Quart. 12(3): 251-265. July-Sept. 1941. Libr. Cong.

In discussing the policy and functions of the Ministry of Food in Great Britain, the author discusses briefly its rationing policy and finds it inadequate and "half-hearted."

HONDURAS

191. Honduras rations gas. Pan Amer. 3(3): 52. June 1942. 280.8 P192
Gas rationing was inaugurated in Honduras in May, 1942, "with a twenty percent reduction in the previous average monthly sales."

INDIA

192. Motor spirit rationed but supply to agriculture and industry maintained. Indian Inform. 10(87): 109, 128. Feb. 1, 1942. 280.8 In25

Notes the promulgation of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order requiring the surrender of receipts or coupons in order to obtain gasoline. The Government of India expected to build up reserve stocks but "progress towards the achievement of that object has proved disappointingly slow."

IRELAND (EIRE)

193. Eire cattle export ban lifted; rationing plans in prospect. Times Trade & Engin. (n.s.) 50(936): 13. Feb. 1942. 286.8 T482

"Prospects of rationing in Eire - unless supply generally improves - have been brought closer by American entry into the war and the consequent increase in uncertainty regarding the arrival of goods from overseas. Discussion now centres around the commodities likely to be covered. Ration books have already been printed." The supply position with regard to various products is considered, including bread and flour, gas, soap and candles, and textiles.

194. Government control of Eire railways. Restrictions on rubber and bread. Times Trade & Engin. (n.s.) 50(938): 13. Apr. 1942. 286.8 T482

"Bread rationing to 80 per cent. of normal supplies has been imposed on the bakers with a view to safeguarding wheat stocks. The Department of Agriculture reports that wheat sown in December looks promising... No new tyres are available for private cars; all are to be reserved for essential services."

195. Ireland (Eire) Dept. of industry and commerce. Government orders and announcements. Irish Trade Jour. and Statis. Bul. v. 14, no. 3, Sept. 1939-v. 17, no. 1, Mar. 1942. 286.8 Ir4

Each issue contains rationing orders. Regulations for the rationing of gasoline (petrol) are contained in the issue of September 1939, pp. 163-164, and in each issue thereafter. Gasoline rationing, originally ordered to begin on September 16, 1939, was postponed till Oct. 2, 1939.

In the issue of March, 1941, pp. 12-13, an account is given of tea rationing, to begin on Apr. 5, 1941. Each householder must register with a retail dealer. The rationed amount is two ounces of tea a week for each person over 12 and one ounce for those under 12. Rules are given for wholesalers and retailers.

Coal for domestic use was restricted to half a ton a month on Jan. 25, 1941 and to a quarter of a ton during the period Mar. 1-31, 1941.

Cocoa rationing was begun on Apr. 19, 1941 when householders who were registered at a store for tea could obtain a quarter of a pound of cocoa a week - Irish Trade Jour., June, 1941, pp. 66-67.

Sugar rationing went into effect on Aug. 9, 1941. Householders must register with a retail dealer to obtain one pound of sugar a week per capita. - Irish Trade Jour., Sept. 1941, pp. 109, 111.

Coal and turf rationing for domestic use is outlined in Irish Trade Jour. Sept. 1941, pp. 112-113. See also issues for Dec. 1941, p. 161, and Mar. 1942, p. 19.

ITALY

196. Domeratzky, Louis. The business situation abroad. Italy. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts., no. 33, p. 700. Aug. 17, 1940. 157.7 C76D

"Suppression of the sale of coffee...was reintroduced on July 1, as was the prohibition of the circulation of private automobiles... Rationing machinery was set up some time ago and there has been little change in this respect; articles technically on the rationing list are soap and sugar, but consumption of olive oil and rice has been restricted, and the amount of sugar allowed for the manufacture of ice cream and confectionery has been cut in half, with sales allowed on only 3 days a week."

197. Franciosa, Luchino. Disciplina alimentare nell'attuale periodo de guerra. Commercio 14: 7-9. Jan. 1941.
Not examined.

198. Hazen, N. William. Italian agriculture under fascism and war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 4(11): 627-702. Nov. 1940. 1.9 Ec7For

An account of food rationing in Italy shows it to have been heralded by an order prohibiting the sale of coffee as of Sept. 1, 1939, and by the institution of meatless days. On Feb. 1, 1940, the sale of coffee was resumed, at the rate of less than two ounces per person per month. Rationing of sugar was begun on Feb. 1, 1940.

199. International co-operative alliance. Co-operative chronicle: Control of food prices and consumption in Italy. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 35(3): 44-45. Mar. 1942. 280.28 In8B

"The regulation of food supply...is centralised in the Ministry of

Agriculture. The mechanism of distribution...varies with the commodity." A constantly increasing scale of restrictions on consumption is noted, beginning with coffee and tea at the end of 1939 and extending to other foodstuffs, which are enumerated, in 1940 and 1941. The lower income groups of the people are said to be in favor of "an extension of the rationing system, coupled with strict price control, to assure a more even distribution of available food supplies."

200. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Comunicato; quantità massime di cereali e di fave che i produttori sono autorizzati a trattenere per usi zootecnici aziendali. Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. Bollettino Ufficiale 13(28-29): 1780-1782. Oct. 1-11, 1941. 16 It13
Gives the maximum quantities of corn, oats, beans and barley which farmers may withhold from the compulsory pools for use as feed on their farms. Amounts allowed for each kind of animal are specified.
201. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 1° dicembre 1940... Disposizioni concernenti il razionamento delle paste alimentari, della farina e del riso (Pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del 14 dicembre 1940, n.292). Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. Bollettino Ufficiale 13(1-2): 9-10. Jan. 1-11, 1941. 16 It13
Sets forth the provisions for rationing of food pastes, flour and rice. These products are forbidden to be sold to consumers except through provision cards.
202. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 10 settembre 1941... Disposizioni relative alla distribuzione dei generi razionati (pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del 13 settembre 1941, n.217). Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. Bollettino Ufficiale 13(28-29): 1713-1714. Oct. 1-11, 1941. 16 It13
Provides that anyone who holds for personal consumption grain, rye, barley, corn, rice and derivatives, and oil, butter and food fats, which were obtained through home production or as pay in kind and which were exempted from consignment to the compulsory pools, and who had received a ration card for these products or their derivatives, may not use these cards and must return them within fifteen days of this decree's going into effect. At the end of that time, no one in similar situation is to accept ration cards for such products. Special arrangement is made for people who have only one or more of the fats allowed on the sugar and fats card.
203. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 19 settembre 1941... Disposizioni sulla disciplina dei generi alimentari nei pubblici esercizi e sulla determinazione dei relativi prezzi. Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. Bollettino Ufficiale 13(30): 1880-1883. Oct. 21, 1941. 16 It13
Decree of Sept. 19, 1941, making restrictions on foods to be served in public eating places and fixing maximum and minimum limits to prices to be charged at each class of establishment.

204. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 14 settembre 1939-XVII, n.1571. Norme per la disciplina del commercio di prodotti alimentari. (Pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del 26 ottobre 1939. n.251). Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. Bollettino Ufficiale 11(29): 2597-2598. Nov. 11, 1939. 16 It13

Text of the royal decree-law of Sept. 14, 1939, no. 1571, ruling on restrictions in the trade of food products. These restrictions forbid the sale to the public of meat on Thursdays and Fridays, limit the quantity of meat and fish sold to a customer in public eating places, and forbid the slaughtering of veal under a specified weight.

205. Lingelbach, Anna Lane. More privations in Italy. Current Hist. 1(3): 255-258. Nov. 1941. 110 C93

Lists some of the privations imposed on the people in Italy in the way of rationing of foodstuffs and definite lack of necessities.

206. Lingelbach, Anna Lane. Tight belts in Italy. Current Hist. 1(4): 343-348. Dec. 1941. 110 C93

Bread was rationed on Oct. 1, 1941 and potatoes a few days later. "The ban on the sale of clothing and textiles that went into effect October 1 was to be in effect for fifteen days, but was continued throughout the month...on October 28...a block was imposed upon carpets and all leather goods... The anxiously awaited clothing cards were announced late in the month, when Italians learned that they could buy either a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes during the coming year, but not both." Brides have more liberal allowances. "Newly weds may have two pairs of double sheets and two pillowcases." Cases of food bootlegging are reported.

207. Richter, J. H. Food rationing in Italy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 43(3): 75-84, processed. July 21, 1941. 1.9 St2F

A table compares weekly per capita food rations in March 1941 with pre-war consumption by various social groups. Reference is made to 'clandestine food markets' where people of means are able to supplement their official rations. "It is not known whether official rations are always obtainable in full quantities, but there are strong indications that the supply of meat does not nearly suffice to honor the rations fully... Since June rather drastic local rationing of bread has been reported from parts of northern Italy."

208. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Italian wartime economy. Pt. III. - Food control and rationing. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 5(12): 6-7. Dec. 20, 1941. 157.54 F763

Contains a brief account of the spread of rationing in Italy from coffee and sugar to edible oils and fats, alimentary paste, flour, and rice, and finally to meat on Mar. 15, 1941. "Later other foodstuffs were rationed and heavy penalties were imposed for hoarding, destruction of goods, and non-observance of fixed prices."

JAPAN

209. Domeratzky, Louis. The business situation abroad. Japan. Sugar consumption by large consumers restricted. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts., no. 10, p. 226. Mar. 9, 1940. 157.7 C76D

Because of an estimated sugar shortage, "authorities are reported to have decided on sugar allotments preliminary to the introduction of sugar rationing, but the Government hesitates to introduce the ticket system for individual sugar consumption owing to the technical difficulties involved. Meanwhile bakeries, confectioneries, and other large consumers of sugar have been forced, since the first of February, to consume 12 percent less than in 1938."

210. Domeratzky, Louis. The business situation abroad. Japan. Ticket rationing system announced for matches and sugar. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts., no. 21, p. 477. May 25, 1940. 157.7 C76D

"The Government has announced a nation-wide ticket-rationing system for matches and sugar to be introduced from July 1... It is reported... that a coupon system is to be adopted for limiting the distribution of cotton goods, beginning in June, most of which will be distributed to rural areas."

211. Farley, Miriam S. Japan experiments with rationing. Far East. Survey 9(17): 203-204. Aug. 14, 1940. 280.9 In782

"During the first week in June the rationing of sugar and matches was enforced in the six largest cities of Japan... Gasoline has been strictly rationed since early in the war, and several of the large cities have adopted local rationing of certain commodities... The rules in the different cities are not entirely uniform, but in general, the allowance of sugar is 0.6 kin (about 4/5 of a pound) per person per month... The match ration is about 5 per person per day."

212. Jorgensen, Elizabeth. Sugar rationing made nationwide in Japan. Far East. Survey 9(24): 289-290. Dec. 6, 1940. 280.9 In782

"Despite the misgivings of leading sugar men, the rationing of sugar has met with considerable approval on the part of the public, who much prefer a small but steady supply to the sugar queues of the summer of 1939."

LATVIA

213. Ht. Lettlands ernährungswirtschaft im kriege. Erhöhung der ausfuhr nach Deutschland auf kosten Englands. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 13, p. 6. Mar. 29, 1940. 18 M212

A discussion of Latvia's wartime food economy and her increased exports to Germany. Only sugar is said to be rationed. Sufficiency in grain and sugar is shown in tables.

NETHERLANDS

214. Feuilletau de Bruyn, W. K. H. Het voedselrantsoen in oorlogstijd. Economisch-Statistische Berichten 24(1244): 806-809. Nov. 1, 1939. 280.8 Ec722
Food rationing in wartime.
215. Minneman, P. G., and Davis, Catherine L. Netherlands agriculture and the war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 4(8): 459-492. Aug. 1940. 1.9 Ec7For
Several paragraphs on rationing of feed and food are contained on pp. 480-481.
216. Netherlands. Centraal bureau voor de statistiek. Distributieregelingen, sedert September 1939 van kracht geworden, welke den detailhandel en den consument rechtstreeks raken. Stand op 31 Maart 1941. Netherlands. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Maandschrift 36(2): 118-121. Feb. 28, 1941. 259 St2Ma
The status of rationing as of Mar. 31 is given for a number of commodities.
217. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Food rationing in the Netherlands. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 42(23): 879-882, processed. June 9, 1941. 1.9 St2F
A table "compares present food rations with data on average per capita consumption over a number of recent pre-war years...it appears that present rations of bread, flour, and cereals are not very much below pre-war consumption. The quality has, however, deteriorated, and...bread has an admixture of 10-percent barley flour. The sugar ration is probably little more than one-half of pre-war consumption. The total allowance of fats may be estimated at around one-half of normal needs, while the meat ration probably does not provide more than one-third of usual supplies. The egg ration is less than one-half of normal domestic consumption. Fresh-milk supplies still seem rather well maintained."

NEW ZEALAND

218. Domeratzky, Louis. The business situation abroad. New Zealand. Gasoline rationing reimposed. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts., no. 7, p. 155. Feb. 17, 1940. 157.7 C76D
Gasoline consumption rationing is said to have been reimposed on Feb. 1, 1940. "The rationing scheme is intended to reduce normal monthly consumption of gasoline by 30 percent for the purpose of conserving Empire supplies for war purposes."

NICARAGUA

219. Pan American union. Comisión nacional de petróleo en Nicaragua. Unión Panamericana. Boletín 76(5): 295. May 1942. 150.9 M76B
Through a decree of Oct. 14, 1941, there was created in Managua a National Petroleum Commission of three members, whose duties it will be to look after the permanent supply of petroleum products, determine

periodically the amount to be imported for the country's needs, adopt the most effective measures for obtaining a constant supply of these products through improvement in transportation, storage and distribution, and if necessary to control distribution and consumption in accordance with supply and demand.

NORWAY

220. Inter-Allied information centre [N. Y.] Rationing regulations in Norway. Inter-Allied Inform. Centre [N. Y.] Inter-Allied Rev., no. 8, pp. 10-11. Sept. 15, 1941. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

This is a compilation of "all the figures available covering the various individual rationing regulations in Norway from the time the war broke out in 1939 and up to August 1st, 1941." Most of the information is said to have been derived from notifications published by the Directorate for Provisioning and Rationing (Direktoratet for Provantering og Rasjonering) and the Ministry of Supplies (Forsynings Departementet).

221. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Food rationing in Norway. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 42(19): 697-699, processed. May 12, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"Prices of food have risen to a considerable extent in Norway, but it is believed that people in general are able to buy their full rations... The rations now allowed are quite scanty... Rations of bread, flour, and cereals may be estimated at about three-fourths of normal average consumption, sugar at about two-thirds, and fats at below two-thirds. Meat, cheese, and eggs are not officially rationed, but very scarce and therefore subject to unofficial retailer rationing on the basis of so-called 'customer lists.'"

Tables give "the latest and most dependable data available on food rations in Norway," weekly rations per person as of February 1941. "Children are reported, in general, to get the normal adult ration."

POLAND

222. International co-operative alliance. Co-operative chronicle. Co-operation and the consumer in occupied Poland. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(5): 173-174. May 1941. 280.28 In8B

Poland has been artificially divided into Western Poland now incorporated into the Reich and the Government-General. The latter has to support its own population as well as 1 1/2 million Poles expelled from the western provinces, and is subject to systematic requisitioning. In order to make grain deliveries possible "a rigid and differentiated system of rationing of consumption of the town population is introduced, both in Western Poland and in the Government-General." A sample of a week's rations is given.

PORTUGAL

223. Hipwell, H. Hallam. Letters from Portugal. Rev. River Plate 92(2618): 29-31. Feb. 13, 1942. 286.8 R32

This letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 29, 1941, refers to the growing

fear of inflation in Portugal, and to the beginning of gasoline rationing on Jan. 1, 1942. The ration is to correspond to the classification of the automobile, there being some 25 categories.

SPAIN

224. International co-operative alliance. Costs of living, rationing, and retail distributive problems in Spain. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(9): 276-278. Sept. 1941. 280.28 In8B

The weekly bread ration in Spain at the beginning of 1941, based on income, is cited as evidence of the serious condition in the country. The common ration is said to have been less than that in German-occupied Poland. "As the rations made available at official prices are insufficient to permit regular and periodic distribution to ration-card holders, many wage-earners must resort...to the purchase of foodstuffs and other controlled commodities at extra-official or clandestine prices, which range from 50 to 200 per cent above official prices."

SWEDEN

225. Åberg, Ewert. How Sweden feeds herself. Amer.-Scandinavian Rev. 30(1): 60-62. Mar. 1942. Libr. Cong.

"The government has attempted by careful regulation to make available products go as far as possible. Fortunately rationing was started early and has insured an equitable distribution among all classes of people... On the whole, the arrangements for solving the food situation must be considered satisfactory."

226. Åberg, Ewert. Sweden adjusts its agriculture to war conditions. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 6(1): 3-14. Jan. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

"A system of rationing was introduced early, not only to reduce the consumption of certain products but also to avoid hoarding and to insure a more orderly and equitable distribution of available supplies. Two products used in agricultural production, concentrate feed and fertilizer, are rationed. The use of superphosphate fertilizer for the 1939-40 crop was limited to 80 percent, and in 1940-41 to 60 percent, of the amount used in 1938-39... The only other fertilizer being rationed is sodium nitrate from Chile, which can no longer be imported... Concentrate feeds, such as oil cake and corn, have been rationed at 40 percent of the quantities used in 1938.

"The list of rationed foods includes such products as flour, sugar, fat, meat, cheese, eggs, dried fruit, and coffee. In addition to rationing the quantities used for direct consumption several other control measures have been applied." These are noted.

227. Håstad, Elis. Government control of supplies in Sweden. Amer.-Swedish Monthly 36(1): 13-14, 28. Jan. 1942. 286.8 Sw3

"The Food Commission...issues special ration cards which do not refer to any specific commodity...the Commission can...without prior notice announce rationing of a new commodity. The rations may be obtained by surrendering a certain coupon of this special card until the Commission has had time to print and distribute specific cards for this product."

228. Kollberg, Gustaf. Livsmedelsransoneringen under andra krisåret. Sweden. K. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden, no. 9, pp. 781-788. Sept. 1941. (Statistiska Meddelanden, Ser. F, Bd. 51, Häfte 9) 257.3 Sols
Additions to, and changes made in, the rationing system in Sweden which have gone into effect since July 1940 are reviewed and explained, including administrative machinery, sales control, and the distribution of ration cards. Details of the operation of the system are given as applied to coffee, tea, cocoa, flour and bread, pork and beef, fats, soap and cleaning preparations, cheese, and rice.
229. Kollberg, Gustaf. Vårt nuvarande ransoneringssystem för livsmedel m. m. Sweden. K. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden, no. 7, pp. 431-439. 1940. (Statistiska Meddelanden, Ser. F. Bd. 50, Häfte 7) 257.3 Sols
The organization and administration of the system of rationing of foodstuffs and other essential materials now in operation throughout Sweden is explained, including illustrations of purchasing cards for different groups of products. There is an extensive discussion of the working of the system as it affects coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, fats, soaps and cleansing agents.
230. Sweden. K. Socialstyrelsen. Nya ransoneringsåtgärder. Sweden. K. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden, no. 1, pp. 50-51. Jan. 1941. (Statistiska Meddelanden Ser. F, Bd. 51, Häfte 1) 257.3 Sols
Regulations governing the trade in butter, margarine, and other fats used as food, effective December 1940, and the system of rationing them are briefly described. Flour and meal made from corn and oats were brought under rationing control on Jan. 15, 1941.
231. Sweden. K. Socialstyrelsen. Ransonering av mjöl och bröd. Sweden. K. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden no. 9, pp. 631-632. 1940. (Statistiska Meddelanden Ser. F, Bd. 50, Häfte 9) 257.3 Sols
Sets forth the regulations governing the rationing of flour and bread which went into effect in September 1940 in Sweden.
232. Sweden under rationing. Christian Sci. Monitor, Apr. 21, 1942.
A letter from Sweden is quoted as stating that among the rationed products are meat and meat products and sugar. There is no gasoline, and automobiles are run by charcoal gas or wood gas. Substitutes are used for hay, coffee, tea, cream, butter, etc.
233. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Food rationing in Sweden. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 42(20): 734-737, processed. May 19, 1941. 1.9 St2F
"Present ration allowances in Sweden are fairly liberal. The decline in purchasing power, and the increase in prices, have not as yet gone so far as to prevent people from buying their full rations of products of which there is a shortage. Certain groups of the population, especially families with many children, never purchase their full rations of flour and bread, as these rations exceed their

normal consumption. Only in relatively few cases are rations foregone because of lack of means. Prices of most of the rationed foodstuffs are regulated and controlled by a State Food Commission."

A table "compares the latest-known rationing data for Sweden with an average pre-war per capita consumption, as well as with a theoretical consumption figure per adult male derived from budget data for 'normal households' of peasants, workers, and middle-class families...

"The basic rations shown apply to all people, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, except as stated. It is reported that there are no extra rations for soldiers."

234. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bur. of foreign and domestic commerce. Sweden. Rations. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Foreign Con. Weekly 2(9): 361. Mar. 1, 1941. 157.54 F763.

Purchases of flour, meat and bread made of oats and barley may be made only by coupon. "Edible fats, including butter, lard, margarine, edible oil, etc., are subject to the rationing and licensing system... The Government has expropriated the stocks and production of butter of dairies... Consumers of all fat raw products are required to obtain special purchasing licenses from the State Food Commission."

SWITZERLAND

235. Franklin, Harry Lee. Agricultural and food control in Switzerland. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 5(4): 129-158. Apr. 1941. 1.9 Ec7For

"On November 1, 1939, rationing was introduced in Switzerland for specified foodstuffs - sugar, rice, alimentary pastes, dried legumes (peas, beans, and lentils), barley and oat food products, flour, and certain edible fats and oils. These were the same foodstuff items of which in April 1939 Swiss households had been instructed to lay in a 2-months' supply, and of which the retail sale was banned during September and October 1939.

"There are three types of ration cards: those for each household or individual consumer; collective cards for large-scale consumers, such as hotels, hospitals, and orphanages; and military cards. The ration cards, on which are specified the various allowances, are issued monthly. In contrast with the World War procedure, when separate cards were issued for the various kinds of foodstuffs, each household or individual receives only one ration card. Retail dealers are issued so-called suppliers' coupons in amounts of anticipated sales, for which they are supplied with the requisite foodstuffs. The ration cards, as well as the suppliers' coupons, are issued by municipal authorities, under the general supervision of the Cantons and the War Food Supply Office, to whom a monthly account must be made by the retailers.

"In addition to the regular ration card for January 1940, a special reserves card (Vorratskarte) was issued for the laying in of extra supplies for foodstuffs for each individual," in specified quantities. These were called "iron rations."

"Beginning with July 10, 1940, the sale of fresh bread within 24

hours after baking was prohibited." The period was extended to 48 hours in November 1940.

"Butter was added to the list of rationed foodstuffs on October 21, 1940," as well as suet, lard, mutton fat, and horse-meat fat. Half rations were allowed for children under 12. Ration cards were not required in restaurants until April 1, 1941.

A table shows the monthly allowances of rationed foodstuffs, November 1939, December 1940, and February 1941. Gasoline, coal, and fuel oil were rationed soon after the war began, and textiles, soap, washing powders, and leather shoes were rationed by the end of November 1940.

236. International co-operative alliance. Rationing and restriction of supplies in Switzerland. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 34(1): 31-32. Jan. 1941. 280.28 In8B

Notes the severity of rationing measures in Switzerland as compared with those in operation in Great Britain. Goods covered by regulations of November and December, 1940 are listed. The supply of ready-made clothing of cheaper grades is said to be reserved for people with limited incomes and large family obligations.

237. International co-operative alliance. Economic research. The economic organisation of wartime control. III. Switzerland. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 33(8): 273-280. Aug. 1940. 280.28 In8B

Notes the introduction of rationing for a number of foodstuffs on November 1, 1939, and the distribution of ration cards: personal cards for individual consumers; collective cards for hotels, hospitals, etc.; and military cards. Retailers receive suppliers' coupons, valid for one month at a time. Special stock cards (Vorratskarten) were issued in December to enable households to renew their emergency reserves.

238. Switzerland's economy seen needing frequent adjustments. Christian Sci. Monitor, Aug. 13, 1941.

A "special te The Christian Science Monitor from Berne, Switzerland" discusses some of the difficulties incident on supplying rationed commodities to the public and on the substitutions that are allowable.

239. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Reduction in Switzerland soap supplies. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Crops and Markets 43(10): 275, processed. Sept. 8, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"Further cuts in soap production and rationing are inevitable in Switzerland on account of the difficulty of obtaining fat and oil supplies... Officials plan to stretch reserve stocks to permit at least a partial activity in the soap industry until the end of 1942. Soap rationing in Switzerland is approximately at one-half the normal rate of consumption."

240. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Switzerland. Ration system being extended. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 2(5): 193-194. Feb. 1, 1941. 157.54 F763

"Definite rationing of a variety of consumption goods...has been introduced since the fall of 1940. Sale of woolen goods was pro-

hibited, effective November 1; pending the issuance of ration cards, and the same action was taken November 2 on cotton and linen goods, shoes, and soap. For butter, the rationing period began October 21. Definite rations were established for textiles, effective November 28, covering the period until May 31, 1941, and similar action was taken for shoes, limiting purchase to a single pair for each person. Gasoline rations were still further reduced in December. Soap was removed from the prohibited-sale list and placed on a ration basis effective December 1. Many food items, notably meats, are still not subject to rationing." A list of quantities of foods allotted to each person is given. Children under 12 are allotted half quantities. Restaurants do not have ration cards but are subject to certain restrictions.

241. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Wartime economic organization of Switzerland. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 4(12): 6-7, 9. Sept. 20, 1941. 157.54 F763

The war economy organization of Switzerland is centered in the Federal Department of Economy divided into seven principal offices, two of which are the Secretariat of the Federal Department of Economy with a Price Control Section, and a War Food Office with a Section for Rationing. "In anticipation of the introduction of rationing measures in the event of war, the Federal Department of Public Economy instructed each household to lay in a 2-month reserve supply of specified foodstuffs (including sugar, rice, and edible fats) and recommended that similar supplies of eggs, condensed milk, potatoes and other basic foods also be acquired."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

242. Macgillivray, J. C. Gasoline rationing in South Africa. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 66(1992): 331-332. Apr. 4, 1942. 286.8 C16

Gasoline rationing became effective on Feb. 1, 1942, to be administered by a Controller appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industries. Coupons are to be distributed by post offices, and will be valid for a month unless other arrangements are made officially. "The basic rations vary from 13 to 32 gallons per month, depending on the weight of the vehicle."

243. Petrol rationing on February 1. Private cars and motorcycles affected. African World 158(2044): 27. Jan. 10, 1942. 286.8 Af8

Notes the beginning of gasoline rationing in the Union of South Africa on Feb. 1, 1942. The scheme is to apply "for the time being to motor cars and motor cycles only" while other gasoline consumption is to be controlled. "The scheme will permit travelling up to a maximum of 400 miles a month. The basic ration will be general, and every licensed car owner will be entitled to that ration."

244. Richards, C. S. Some factors in the economy of war - pricing, rationing, 'profiteering,' and control. So. African Jour. Econ. 7(3): 310-322. Sept. 1939. 280.8 So33

The National Supplies Control Board has been subdivided into seven sections, one of which is the Food Supplies Section. "It has already evolved a system of rationing for the whole country which can be put into operation should the necessity arise."

245. Tyres rationed: rubber position "serious." African World 158(2053): 177. Mar. 14, 1942. 286.8 Af8
- "Stating that the rubber position in South Africa was serious, Major Robin Stratford, the Union's Rubber Controller, announced today that a new rationing scheme for tyres would come into force next month.
- "Districts will be allotted quotas and distribution will be on a priority basis."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

246. Baykov, Alexander. Remarks on the experience in the organisation of "war economy" in the U. S. S. R. Econ. Jour. 51(204): 422-438. Dec. 1941. 280.8 Ec72
- "Rationing, which started in 1929 with the rationing of bread, was gradually applied to all goods and products of the first necessity, and was based on the principle of discriminate rationing according to the different categories of the population... The aim... was to supply the most important...category of workers...or workers in heavy manual employment, with the largest quantities of rationed goods at a low price. Further, from 1932 onwards even the distribution of ration cards was arranged directly from the enterprises and offices in which this category of workers or employees were employed."
- The organization of the exchange of commodities in the case of the rural population is explained. The supplying of their needs with rationed industrial commodities was carried on on the principle of "exchange of goods for goods, but not barter," i. e. direct barter was forbidden. It is shown that "in the period of rationing there existed five different prices for the same agricultural products."
- The results of the rationing system, the transition to the non-rationing system, and the present system of prices in the U. S. S. R. are discussed.
247. Chossudowsky, E. M. De-rationing in the U. S. S. R. Rev. Econ. Studies 9(1): 1-27. Nov. 1941. 280.8 R329
- This is a sequel to a paper by the author published in the June, 1941 issue of this magazine. Its aim is to analyze some of the problems incident to a transition from a system of rationing to one of modified freedom for the consumer. It discusses some of the effects of de-rationing on Soviet trade, and the development of trade systems, price movements and regulations, and trade planning after de-rationing.
248. Chossudowsky, E. M. Rationing in the U. S. S. R. Rev. Econ. Studies 8(3): 143-165. June 1941. 280.8 R329
- "This paper is based on material contained in a thesis on Soviet Trade and Distribution, 1917-1937: The Growth of Planned Consumption, which was approved for the Degree of Ph.D. and on which the author was engaged while a Carnegie Research Scholar at Edinburgh University."
- Contents: I. Origins and nature of the rationing scheme, 1928-35; II. The wage system under rationing; III. Scope and organisation of rationed distribution; IV. Price trends, price regulation and trade planning under rationing; V. Weaknesses of rationing; VI. Rationing and the Communist Party.

249. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Abolition of ration cards and fixing of food prices in the Soviet Union. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 42(1): 268-272. Jan. 1936. 158.6 B87M

Contains a brief account of the ration-card system in the Soviet Union, established in 1929 and the decrees abolishing ration cards and fixing retail prices.

"Under the ration-card system consumers were required to obtain supplies through the cooperative stores, in which the prices were fixed or standardized to a large extent according to the earnings of the consumers and were lower than those in other stores and important retail trading places."

After the abolition of the card system wages were increased to meet the higher prices fixed by decree of Dec. 8, 1934.

UNITED STATES

250. American home economics association. Consumer goods in a war economy. Amer. Home Econ. Assoc. Consumer Ed. Serv. Ser. 6, no. 6, Newsletter, pp. 8-17. Feb. 1942. 280.8 Am38Co

The present rationing situation in the United States and prospects for the future.

251. American home economics association. Rationing aids equitable distribution. Amer. Home Econ. Assoc. Consumer Ed. Serv. Ser. 6, no. 9, Newsletter, pp. 11-13. May 1942. 280.8 Am38Co

A brief account of the purpose of rationing and reasons for its adoption in the United States.

252. Bailey, Fred. Rationing for the farm. Country Gent. 112(4): 23. Apr. 1942. 6 C833

Discusses the possibility of rationing materials and equipment for agriculture. Lists some materials of which there may be a shortage. Sodium nitrate is not likely to be rationed this year, but may be next year. "Transportation may have to be apportioned in some way."

253. Blair, John M. Emergency price control act of 1942. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bul. 9(3): 1-5. Mar. 1942. 158.8 L11

Contains a section on the inability of the price-control act by itself to prevent inflation. It is shown that the Government must resort to compulsory rationing in addition to taxation and other measures to prevent "a rapid rise in the cost of living and thus effectively slow down, if not altogether halt, the trend toward inflation."

254. Boeckel, Richard M. Sugar shortage. Editorial Res. Rpts. 1942, 1(8): 139-150. Feb. 24, 1942. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

A study of sugar shortage in the United States and of measures for its relief, including consumer rationing.

255. Bourg, C. J. Sugar rationing. Sugar Bul. 20(15): 113-115. May 1, 1942. 65.9 Am32

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- 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.

